

1. How did society change from the Late Middle Ages to the Renaissance? What stayed the same?
 - a. European Society?
 - b. North American Indigenous Society?
 - c. Did the Renaissance affect everyone equally?
2. How did the events of the Late Middle Ages affect the development of the Renaissance?
3. What were the factors that led to the development of the Renaissance?
4. What role did patrons play in the Renaissance? (Lorenzo & Cosimo de' Medici, etc.)
5. Describe each of the beliefs or accomplishments of each person associated with the Renaissance

Petrarch	
Lorenzo Valla	
Marsilio Ficino	
Pico della Mirandola	
Niccolo Machiavelli	
Baldassare Castiglione	
Francesco Guicciardini	
Leonardo Bruni	
Leon Battista Alberti	
Michelangelo	
Donatello	
Raphael	
Leonardo Da Vinci	
Andrea Palladio	
Filippo Brunelleschi	

6. Describe each of the philosophies, ideologies, or concepts below

Humanism	
Secularism	
Naturalism	
Civic Humanism	
Individualism	
Neo-Platonism	
Hermeticism	
Linear-Perspective	

7. Describe the accomplishments of each of the Northern Renaissance participants below

Christian Humanism (just describe this philosophy)	
Erasmus	
Thomas More	
Rogier van der Weyden	
Jan van Eyck	
Albrecht Durer	
Pieter Bruegel the Elder	

8. What were the similarities and differences between the Northern Renaissance and the Italian Renaissance?
9. What were the effects of the Printing Press?
10. What were the actions the “New Monarchs” took to consolidate power? Examples?
11. What were the reasons why certain areas didn’t consolidate under a “New Monarch”? Examples?
12. What role did religion play in the period of European Exploration? What role did it play in helping Monarchs consolidate power?
13. What were the motivating factors as to why Europe engaged in the Age of Exploration?
14. What effects did the European Age of Exploration have on Europe and the world?
15. What were the causes and effects of the Commercial Revolution?
16. Label some important events from this unit on the timeline below

[Quizlet Link](#)

1. How did the events of the Late Middle Ages lead to the Reformation?
 2. What were the factors that led to the development of the Renaissance?
 3. What were Luther's (and others) criticisms of the Catholic Church?
 4. What Actions did Luther take to begin the Reformation?
 5. What were other beliefs and actions of other reformers in this period?
 - a. Ulrich Zwingli
 - b. John Calvin
 - c. Anabaptists
 6. For what reasons did Luther's crusade succeed and spread?
 7. What groups did Luther despise? Why?
 8. For what reasons did princes of the Holy Roman Empire decide to follow Luther?
 9. Where was protestantism most successful - why?
 10. Where was protestantism least successful - why?
 11. For what reasons did the English Reformation begin?
 12. What were some similarities and differences between the Protestant Reformation and the English Reformation?
 13. What were some political effects of the English Reformation? Protestant Reformation in the Holy Roman Empire?
 14. What role did the Hapsburgs have in the Protestant Reformation and English Reformation?
 15. Why did Catholic France eventually allow religious pluralism and some toleration in the Edict of Nantes?
 16. Describe the four phases of the Thirty Years War; What were the end results of the Thirty Years War and the Peace of Westphalia?
 17. How are the Peace of Augsburg and Peace of Westphalia similar and different?
 18. How did the tools of the "New Monarchies" from Unit 1 help monarchs in this period in regards to religious matters?
 19. What was the Catholic Church's response to the Reformation? How was the Baroque Art period related to this response?
 20. How was Baroque Art similar/different to Renaissance art?
 21. What was life like for the common person in most of Europe in the 1500s?
 22. What were some methods of community control?
 23. How did the reformation affect some European communities?
 24. What were the causes and effects of the European Witch Hunt?

 25. Label some important events from this unit on the timeline below
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[Quizlet Link](#)

1. What are some steps European monarchs took in the 15th, 16th, and 17th centuries to continue to centralize power in their realms?
 - a. What roles do sovereignty and secularism play in this process?
 2. What types of competition existed between the monarchs of Europe in this period?
 3. In what ways was Louis XIV a major player in this era? Why is he described as the signature absolutist in this period?
 - a. What are some other Monarchs in this period that practiced absolutism? How were the similar/different to Louis XIV?
 4. How does the role of religion and the state's role in religion change from Henry VIII to Charles I?
 5. What is the English Civil War Cheeseburger? (James I, Charles I, Cromwell, Charles II, James II)
 6. What were the causes of the English Civil War? Effects?
 7. What were the causes and effects of the Glorious Revolution?
 8. How does England post-Glorious Revolution compare with most of continental Europe in this period?
 - a. Constitutionalism vs Absolutism?
 9. What are some developments that led to the Agricultural Revolution?
 10. How did the Columbian Exchange affect the European economy?
 11. What was the putting out/cottage industry system? How did it free laborers from authority/control? Other effects/components?
 12. How did the market economy continue to develop?
 - a. What state institutions aided in these economic developments?
 13. How were the agricultural, industrious, and commercial revolutions related? How was Mercantilism related to this system?
 - a. What role did Absolute Monarchies play in this system?
 14. How was the Dutch Republic formed? How did the Dutch develop into a major power?
 15. What events bring the idea of "balance of power" into European diplomacy?
 16. What wars and nations were involved in the different "balance of power" conflicts in the 17th and 18th centuries?
 - a. Who were the winners and the losers in these disputes?
 17. What role did the Ottomans play in European affairs? What marks the end of their expansion?
 18. In what ways did the military revolution change European military practices?
 19. Label some important events from this unit on the timeline below
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1. How was the Renaissance period connected to the Scientific Revolution?
2. What are some of the achievements/theories/etc. Associated with each of the scientists below:

Nicolaus Copernicus	
Tycho Brahe	
Johannes Kepler	
Galileo Galilei	
Isaac Newton	
Carl Linnaeus	
Francis Bacon	
Rene Descartes	
Paracelsus	
Andreas Vesalius	
William Harvey	
Robert Boyle	

3. What role did Alchemy and Astrology play in Early Modern Europe? Spirituality/Religion?
4. What are some of the achievements/theories/etc. Associated with each of the philosophes below:

Voltaire	
Denis Diderot	
David Hume	
John Locke	

Baron de Montesquieu	
Cesare Beccaria	
Mary Wollstonecraft	
Adam Smith	
Anne Robert Jacques Turgot	
François Quesnay	
Baron d'Holbach	
Madame du Chalet	
Jean Jacques Rousseau	
Immanuel Kant	
Madame du Deffand	
Marquis du Condorcet	

5. Describe the following theories and ideologies listed below

Rationalism	
Geocentrism	
Heliocentrism	
Empiricism	
Inductive vs deductive reasoning	
Scientific method	
Laissez-Faire	

Mercantilism	
Classical Liberalism	
Skepticism	
Reason	
Deism	
Atheism	
Pietism	
Tabula rasa	
Natural Rights	
Methodism	

6. What were the similarities and differences between the Scientific Revolution and Enlightenment?
 7. How did the Scientific Revolution lead to the Enlightenment?
 8. In what ways were the Scientific Revolution and Enlightenment ideas, philosophes, or concepts used by Monarchs in this period?
 9. To what extent were these monarchs “enlightened”?
 10. How and why was religion increasingly seen as more of a private matter?
 11. How did populations and living situations change and stay the same from the 17th to the 18th centuries? For what reasons?
 - a. Reasons behind the population boom of the 1700s
 12. What were early methods of family planning/birth control? Why was this necessary?
 13. What were the reasons behind the growth of cities? What effects did this have on European cities?
 14. How was mass media and related publications an effect of this period? What effect did this have on the public of Europe?
 15. How did the consumer revolution affect art and goods produced in this period?
 16. How did art in this period shift and change?
 17. Label some important events from this unit on the timeline below
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1. Context - What was life like in Europe (France) prior to the French Revolution?
 2. What were the economic and political effects of the 7 years war and American Revolution?
 3. What were the ideological causes of the French Revolution? What philosophes articulated or discussed these ideologies?
 4. What were the economic causes of the French Revolution?
 5. What were the political causes of the French Revolution?
 6. What are some major events and characterizations of the First Phase/Liberal Phase of the French Revolution?
 7. What events signaled the shift to the Second Revolution/Phase/Reign of Terror?
 8. What factors lead to the shift to the Second Phase?
 9. What role did the military play in the revolution? What factors allowed for France's eventual military success?
 10. Why did France enter the Directory period of the revolution?
 11. What role did women play in the French Revolution? What did women gain out of the French Revolution?
 - a. How did Napoleon's reign affect the status of women?
 12. Why did Napoleon easily rise to power in France during the Revolution?
 13. What effects did the French Revolution have on Europe/the World?
 14. Who was supportive of the Revolution? Who was critical of the Revolution?
 15. What were the causes and effects of the Haitian Revolution?
 16. How was the reign of Napoleon similar and different to the reigns of previous monarchs?
 - a. How did Napoleon's actions blend traditional absolutist/conservative ideas/actions with liberalism/revolutionary ideas?
 17. What were Napoleon's successes? What were his failures?
 18. How did the Napoleonic wars increase nationalism inside and outside of France?
 19. Create a Timeline of the First Phase of the French Revolution
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20. Create a Timeline of the Second Phase of the French Revolution

21. Create a Timeline of the Napoleonic era
