

AP Euro Review

Period 1: 1450-1648

- Middle Ages not a gap in which “nothing important” occurred (Powell)
- Evidence of events/triggers that brought on the Renaissance:
 - Black Death, 1348
 - Peasant rebellions, late 14th C.
 - Hundred Years’ War, 1337-1453

The Renaissance

Unit 1.1

Question #1

- Which Swiss Historian wrote *The Civilization of the Renaissance* and is known for creating the concept of the “Renaissance” as distinct from the Middle Ages?
- Where did the Renaissance start and spread to?
- What part of society was the Renaissance applied to?

The beginning of modern European history: ca. 1300-1600

- First in Italy c. 1300-1527
- Spread to Northern Europe 1450
- England: 16th – early 17th century (Shakespeare)
- Jacob Burckhardt: the concept of the “Renaissance” as distinct from the Middle



Question #2

- Which Italian banking family and political dynasty first began to gather prominence in the Republic of Florence during the first half of the 15th century?
- Who wrote *The Prince* in 1513? In six words or less, what was it about?

Florence under **Medici's**

Lorenzo the Magnificent

Patron of the arts



Savonarola



Question #3

Who was the father of humanism?

What is humanism?

What is civic humanism?

Humanism

Petrarch (1304-1374): 1st figure of the Renaissance

Humanism: an intellectual movement in Renaissance Italy based on the study of the Greek and Roman classics.



Civic Humanism: an intellectual movement of the Italian Renaissance that saw Cicero, who was both an intellectual and a statesman, as the ideal and held that humanists should be involved in government and use their rhetorical training in the service of the state.

Question #4

Where was the center of Renaissance art during the 1400s?

Who paid for the majority of art during the Renaissance during the 1500s?

What are three characteristics of Renaissance art?

Italian Renaissance Art

High Renaissance (1495-1520)

Italy 1400s: Florence was center of art

Italy 1500s: Church (Rome) greatest patron of arts after decline of Florence

Pope Alexander VI (r. 1492-1503)

Commissioned Sistine Chapel, School of Athens, St. Peter's Basilica, Pieta

Pope Julius II (r. 1503-13)

Pope Leo X (r. 1513-1521)

Characteristics:

Interest in classical culture, perspective, proportion, and anatomy

Centered in Rome, Florence, and Venice



School of Athens –
Raphael

Question #5

What is Mannerism? List two characteristics.

Mannerism

Characteristics:

Reaction against Renaissance ideals of balance, symmetry, simplicity, and realistic use of color

Rebellion against “perfection” of High Renaissance

Used unnatural color, shapes irregular

Bridge between High Renaissance & Baroque

El Greco (1541-1614)

Burial of Count Orgaz, 1586-88



Question #6

Define Christian Humanism:

Which Christian humanists laid the egg for Luther to hatch? What was one of his most famous works?

Name one more Christian humanist and a famous work.

The Northern Renaissance, late 15th-early 16th C.

Christian Humanism

Emphasized early Church writings that provided answers on how to improve society & reform Church

Thomas More (1478-1536)

Utopia (1516)

Erasmus (1466-1536)

In Praise of Folly (1509)

“Erasmus laid the egg that Luther hatched”



Hans Holbein, Erasmus in 1523

Question #7

List one difference between the Middle Ages and the Renaissance for the following:

-Politics

-Education

-Literature

Late Middle Ages vs. Renaissance

Late Middle Ages

Religion dominates politics, Church above state, dissenters dealt with harshly

Scholasticism: Thomas Aquinas

Reconciles Christianity with Aristotelian science

Ideal: man is well-versed in one subject: getting to Heaven

Literature:

Based on religion

Written in Latin by hand

Church greatest patron

Little political criticism

Renaissance

State supreme to Church, new monarchs assert power, rise of skepticism, Renaissance popes corrupt

Humanism dominant

Emphasis on secular concerns resulting from rediscovery and study of classical Greco-Roman culture

Ideal: Renaissance man should be well-rounded

Literature:

Secularism; humanism

In the vernacular

Covered wide range topics

Focus on individual

Increased use of printing press, satire

Question #8

List at least three differences between art of the middle ages and art of the Renaissance.

Art

Late Middle Ages

Sculpture:

gothic, detailed

In relief

Painting:

Gothic

Byzantine style, nearly totally religious

Lack of perspective, chiaroscuro, and emotion

Stylized faces

Use of gold to show Heaven

Church patronized

Architecture:

Gothic

Pointed arches, barrel vaults, spires, flying buttresses - elaborate

Renaissance

Sculpture:

Greco-Roman influence

Free-standing

Use of bronze

Painting:

Secular themes

Greco-Roman ideals

Perspective

Chiaroscuro

Oil paints

Bright colors

Emotion

Patrons: merchant princes and

Renaissance popes

Architecture:

Rounded arches, symmetry, balance,

Greco-Roman columns, domes

The Reformation

Question #9

- What was the Luther's *95 Theses* a response to?
- What are four central insights or beliefs of Martin Luther?

The Indulgences Controversy

Johann Tetzel, 1517

“When the coin in the coffer rings, the soul from Purgatory springs!”

Luther’s 95 Theses



Central Insights and beliefs:
Salvation through faith alone
Bible was sole authority
Only sacraments of baptism and communion were valid
Rejected transubstantiation
Priesthood of believers
Criticized indulgences and simony

Question #10

**Who excommunicated Martin Luther via
papal bull?**

**What took place at the Diet of Worms?
What year did it take place?**

Diet of Worms, 1521

- Luther excommunicated by Pope Leo X via papal bull
- HRE Charles V held tribunal and demanded Luther recant his writings; he refused, “Here I stand; I can do no other.”

Edict of Worms, 1521

- Luther outlawed as a heretic

- 1523: translated Bible into the vernacular and influencing development of modern German.



Luther at the Diet of Worms, by Anton von Werner, 1877

Question #11

- Where did the Protestant Reformation spread and why?

The Spread of Protestantism

Germany

Northern German states, for political reasons, turned to Lutheranism

German princes could confiscate Church land and exercise own authority

Denmark & Sweden

Little spread beyond northern Germany and Scandinavia




Question #12

What took place between 1524-25 as a result of Luther's beliefs and other economic factors?

Peasants' War of 1524-25 (German Peasants' Revolt)

- Largest armed rebellion in Europe prior to the French Revolution
- Peasants of southwest Germany, reading Luther's NT rose up against landlords, taxation, and other feudal practices



 *The Spread of Lutheranism from Germany to Scandinavia, Central Europe, and England. Protestant ideas took hold almost exclusively in northern Europe.*

Question #13

- What was the primary result of the Peace of Augsburg? What impact did it have on Calvinists?

Peace of Augsburg, 1555



- Peace of Augsburg, 1555
 - Princes in Germany could choose between Catholicism and Lutheranism in region
 - Calvinism was still not tolerated
 - Catholics or Protestants could move to appropriate state
 - Resulted in permanent religious division of Germany and affirmed independence of Germanic states until 1871

Question #14

- What were the two branches of the Habsburgs following the reign of Charles V?

THE HABSBURGS IN EUROPE AFTER THE PEACE OF AUGSBURG, 1555

Spanish Habsburgs
Austrian Habsburgs
Boundary of the Holy Roman Empire



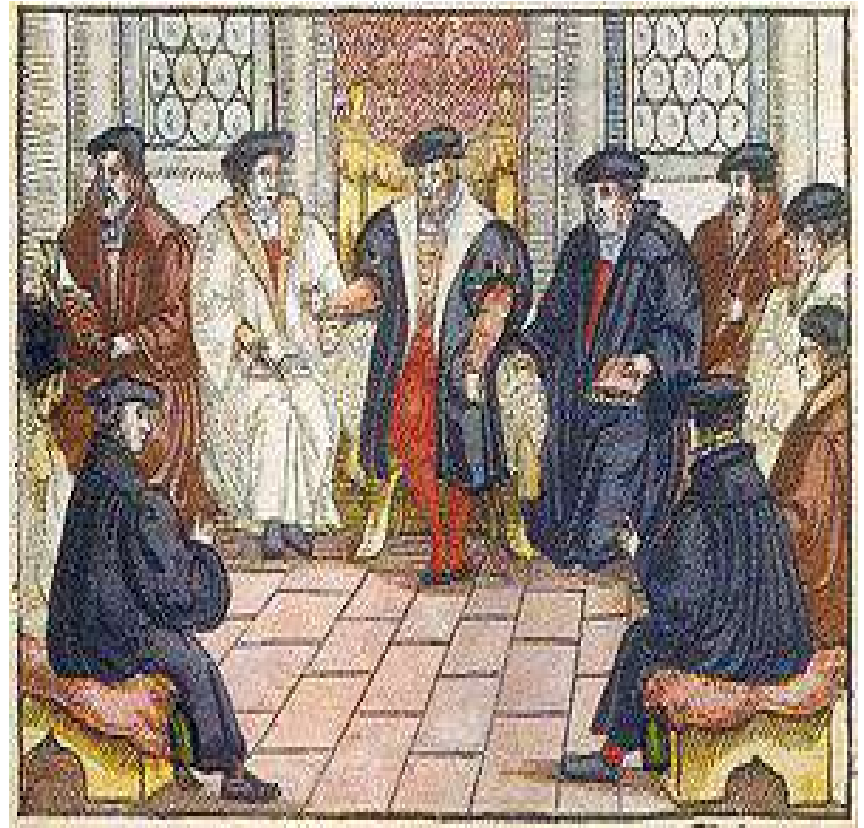
Question #15

- Which Swiss reformer saw the Eucharist as only symbolic and not actually the presence of Christ?

Ulrich Zwingli (1484-1531)

Swiss Reformation

Saw the Eucharist as only symbolic,
not actual presence of Christ
(Colloquy of Marburg 1529)



Question #17

What was John Calvin's core belief? What is most famous work?

John Calvin (1509-1564)

Calvinism

Geneva 1540

New center of Reformation

Home for Protestant exiles in
England, Scotland, and France

Most militant

Protestant work ethic

Presbyterians

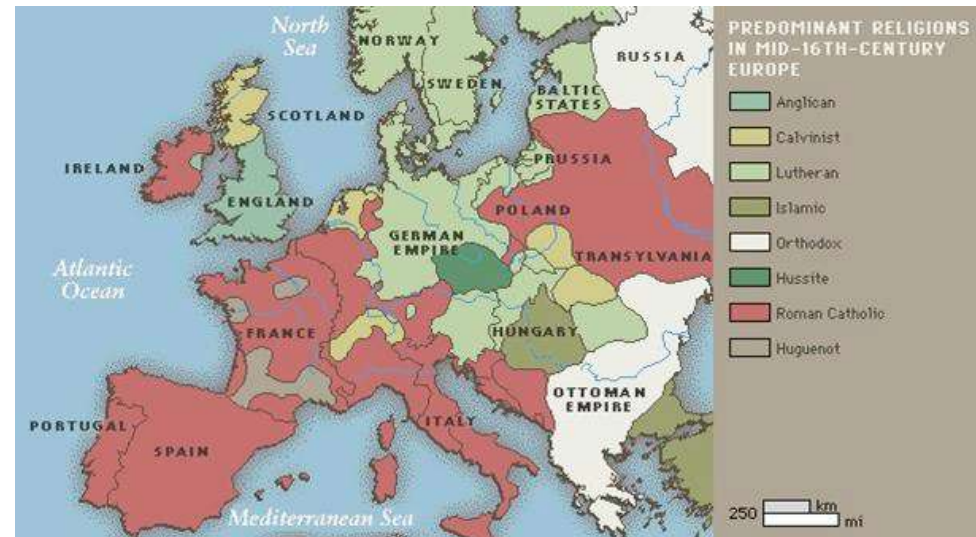
Huguenots

Dutch Reformed Church

Puritans

Institutes of the Christian
Religion (1536)

Predestination: God is all-
knowing and already knows
who will achieve salvation



Question #18

How and why did King Henry VIII split from the Catholic Church?

How did this change effect the economy in England?

English Reformation: Anglican Church, Henry VIII

The Act of Supremacy, 1534

Made King officially head of Church

Catholic lands confiscated (about 25% of all lands)



Act of Succession, 1534

All king's subjects had to take an oath of loyalty to the king as the head of the Anglican Church

1536: Pilgrimage of Grace:

Statute of the Six Articles, 1539

Anglican Church maintained most of the Catholic doctrines (7 sacraments, transubstantiation, celibacy for clergy)

Question #19

Edward VI of England, son of Henry VIII made what religious changes during his reign?

Who followed Edward VI and what religious changes did he or she make to England during their reign?

Tudor Succession

Edward VI (r. 1547-1553)

England adopts Calvinism during his reign

New doctrines:

Salvation by faith

Denial of transubstantiation

2 sacraments: baptism & communion



Mary Tudor (r. 1553-1558)

Tried to impose Catholicism

Rescinded reformation legislation

Marian exiles: Protestants fled

England fearing persecution



Question #19

How did Queen Elizabeth of England contribute to religious tolerance?

Elizabeth I (r. 1558-1603) the “Virgin Queen”

Elizabethan Settlement

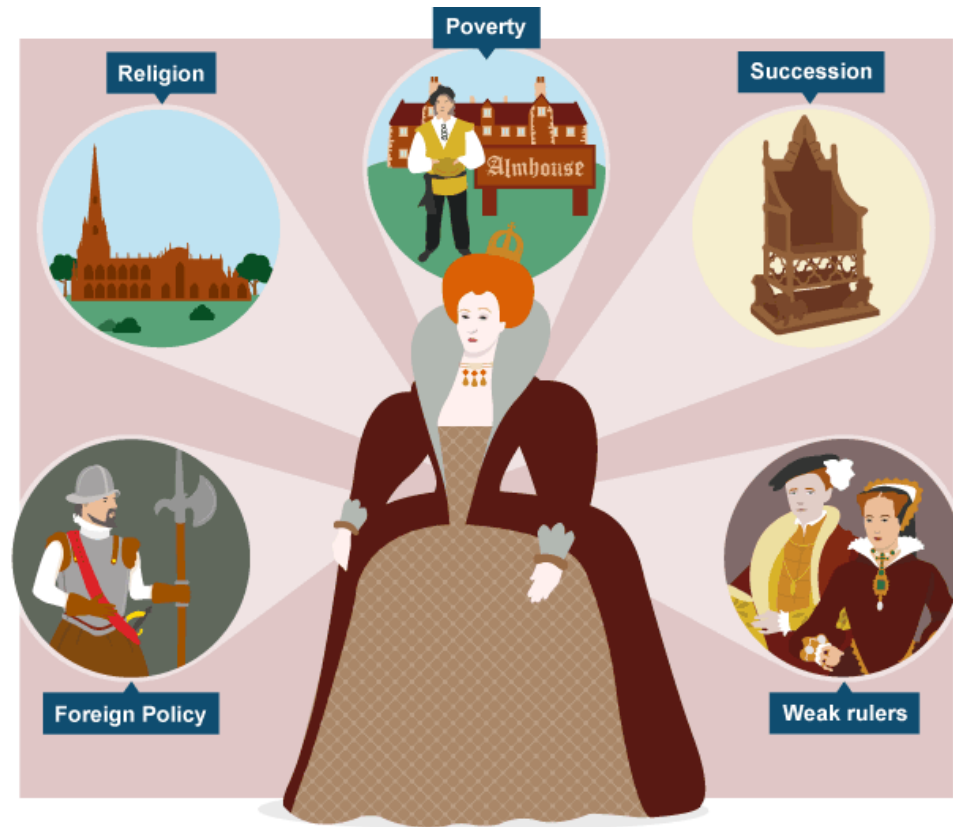
Protestant views

Politique: navigated compromise between Anglican and Protestantism

She and Parliament required conformity to Anglican Church, but people allowed to worship privately

Thirty-Nine Articles, 1563

Defined creed of Anglican Church



Question #20

List the English monarchs from Henry VIII to William of Orange III.

Henry VIII



Edward VI



Mary I



Elizabeth I



James I



Charles I



Cromwell



Charles II



James II



William III



Question #21

- What took place from 1545-1563 in response to the Reformation?
- Which pope was critical in reforming the Catholic church?

Pope Paul III (1534-1549)

- Most important pope in reforming Church and challenging Protestantism

- **Council of Trent (1545-1563)**

Established Catholic dogma for the next 400 years

- Equal validity of Scripture, Church tradition, and writings of Church fathers.
- Salvation by both good works and faith
- Validation of all 7 sacraments
- Monasticism, celibacy of clergy and purgatory reaffirmed
- Approved the *Index of Forbidden Books*:
- **Reforms:** curtailed sale of indulgences, church offices; bishops more control over clergy, seminaries established



Question #22

- Which group reformed the Catholic church through education and public works?
- What did this group oversee beginning in 1542?

New Religious Orders

Jesuits founded 1540

Ignatius Loyola (1491-1556)

3 goals:

Reform the Church through education

Spread the Gospel to pagans

Fight Protestantism

The Inquisition

Jesuits oversaw both Spanish and Italian Inquisitions beginning in 1542

Persecution of Jews throughout Europe increased



Question #24

What were the four phases of the Thirty Years' War? Briefly describe each phase?

Thirty Years' War (1618-1648)

- Failure of the Peace of Augsburg (1555)

1. Bohemian Phase (1618-1625)

–Defenestration of Prague

2. Danish Phase (1625-1629)

3. Swedish Phase (1629-1635)

4. French Phase (1635-1648)

- Peace of Westphalia, 1648

❖ **France + Sweden** benefit

➤ France: annexes Alsace + Lorraine

➤ Sweden: Territories in Holy Roman Empire

❖ *United Provinces / Swiss Conf.* independent

❖ **Habsburg Spain** isolated

❖ Last war originally fought solely on **religious basis**



MAP 16.3 The Thirty Years' War and the Peace of Westphalia, 1648

Baroque Art, 17th Century

1. Italian Baroque artists embraced a more dynamic and complex aesthetic.
2. *...dramatic theatricality, grandiose scale, and elaborate ornateness...characterized... the art and architecture.*
3. Baroque art production further suggests the role art played in supporting the aims of the [Catholic] Church.



Artemisia Gentileschi, *Judith Slaying Holofernes*, 1614-20, Uffizi, Florence, Italy.



Bernini, *David*, 1623, Galleria Borghese, Rome.

-Gardner's *Art Through the Ages*, 11th Ed.



Bernini, *Trevi Fountain*, 1629-1762, Rome.



Bernini, *baldacchino*, 1623-24, St. Peter's, Vatican City.

Baroque Art and Music

- Began in Catholic Reformation countries to teach in a concrete and emotional way and demonstrate the glory and power of the Catholic Church
- Spread to Protestant countries



Baroque Sculpture and Architecture

Italy:

Gian Lorenzo Bernini (1598-1680)

**A Counter Reformation
Catholic**

Inspired by Caravaggio

Sculptor

**Greatest imprint on city of
Rome than any other artist**

**Piazza Navona: Fountain of the
Four Rivers**



Bernini

Saint Peter's Square



Baldacchino



Bernini

Trevi Fountain



David



Saint Teresa in Ecstasy, 1647-52



Italian Baroque Painting

- 1. Baroque art reaches out to people and provokes action; designed to give spontaneous personal experience.**
- 2. *Baroque paintings are filled with dramatic movement, striking contrasts of light and dark, vivid colors, and earthly realism.***
- 3. Baroque artists depicted the heroic acts of martyrs and saints to inspire the lower classes to accept their own suffering and not lose faith.**

Caravaggio (1571-1610)

First important painter of Baroque period

Highly emotional scenes

Use of tenebrism

Considered a realist in an age of idealists

Criticized for use of ordinary, gritty people as models even for religious paintings

Caravaggio

Bacchus



David with the Head of Goliath



Caravaggio

Basket of Fruit



Crucifixion of Saint Peter



Northern European Baroque Art

Peter Paul Rubens (1577-1640)

northern Europe, the Netherlands was divided into two parts: the Northern Netherlands (present day Netherlands) and Southern Netherlands (present day Belgium and part of France), each usually referred to as Holland (North) and Flanders (South).

Rubens and his workshop dominated the art of Flanders with the creation of dramatic and powerful religious altarpieces and portraits of the ruling families of Italy and France.

Emphasized color and sensuality (nudes as Roman goddesses, nymphs, saints, and angels); melodramatic contrasts; monumental size

Mainly Christian subjects

Rubenshuis, Antwerp



Rubens

The Fall of Man, 1628-29



The Three Graces, 1635



Rembrandt (1606-1669)

Dutch artist during Dutch Golden Age

Painted in Amsterdam – tolerant city, valued personal privacy, thus unknown if he was Catholic or Protestant

Personal tragedies: wife died, 3 of 4 children died, bankrupt

Known for self-portraits (more than 90), very prolific

Narrow color range: browns, reds, beige. Pinpoint style with light to illuminate a point

Painterly style: layers of paint

Self Portrait, 1658



Rembrandt: The Night Watch 1642



Rembrandt

Anatomy Lesson of Dr. Tulp 1632



Return of the Prodigal Son, 1669



Baroque Art: Spain

Diego Velasquez, 1599-1660

Court painter for King Philip IV

Favorite

Moved into palace

Spanish Golden Age

Important portrait artist

Loose brush technique

Las Meninas, 1656

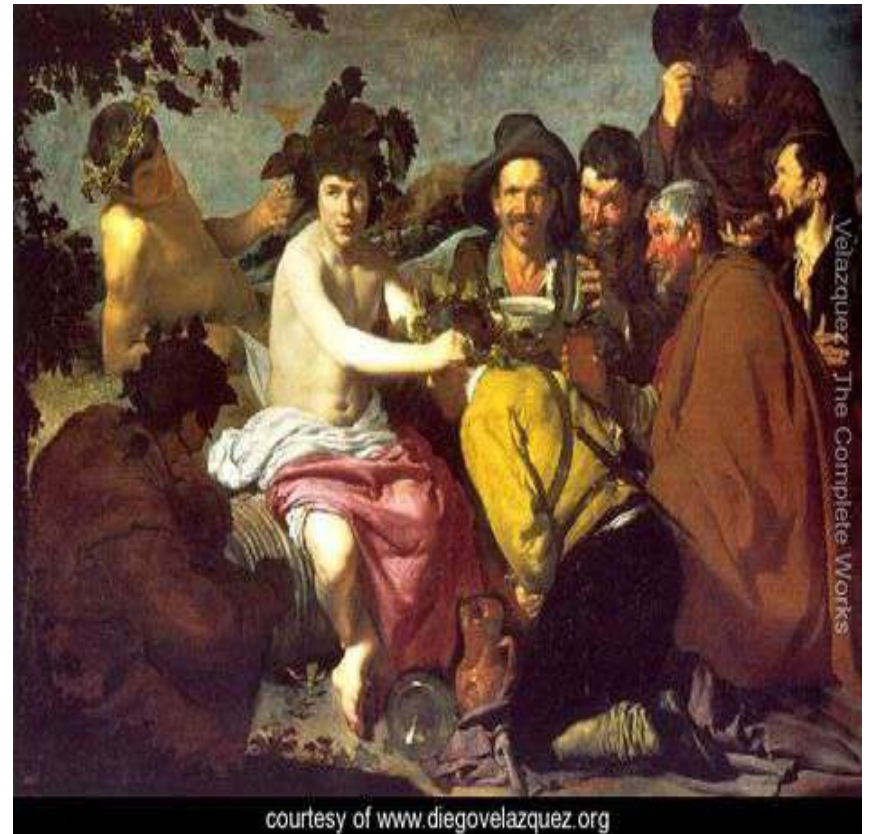


Velasquez

Philip IV 1632



Los Borrachos 1628

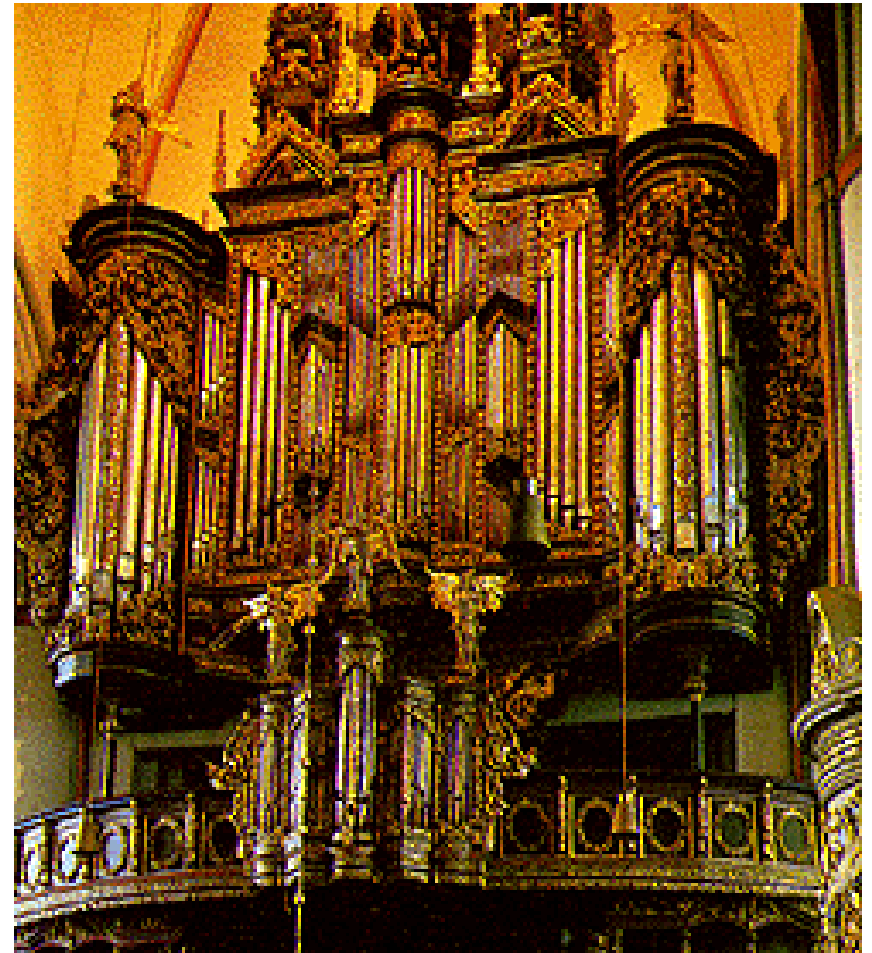


Baroque Music (ca. 1600-1750)

- Highly complex, polyphonic musical texture
 - Rich, expressive
- Use of Church organ, harpsichord
- Improvisation

Composers:

- Bach (1685-1750)
- Handel (1685-1759)
- Vivaldi (1678-1741)



Results of the Reformation

- Unity of Western Christianity shattered
 - Northern Europe Protestant: most of Germany, Austria and the Netherlands, Scandinavia, Britain, and much of France
- Religious enthusiasm rekindled
- Church abuses remedied: simony, pluralism, immoral and uneducated clergy removed
- Led to rise of religious wars in Europe over the next century

The Wars of Religion 1559-1648

1559-1648

Issues:

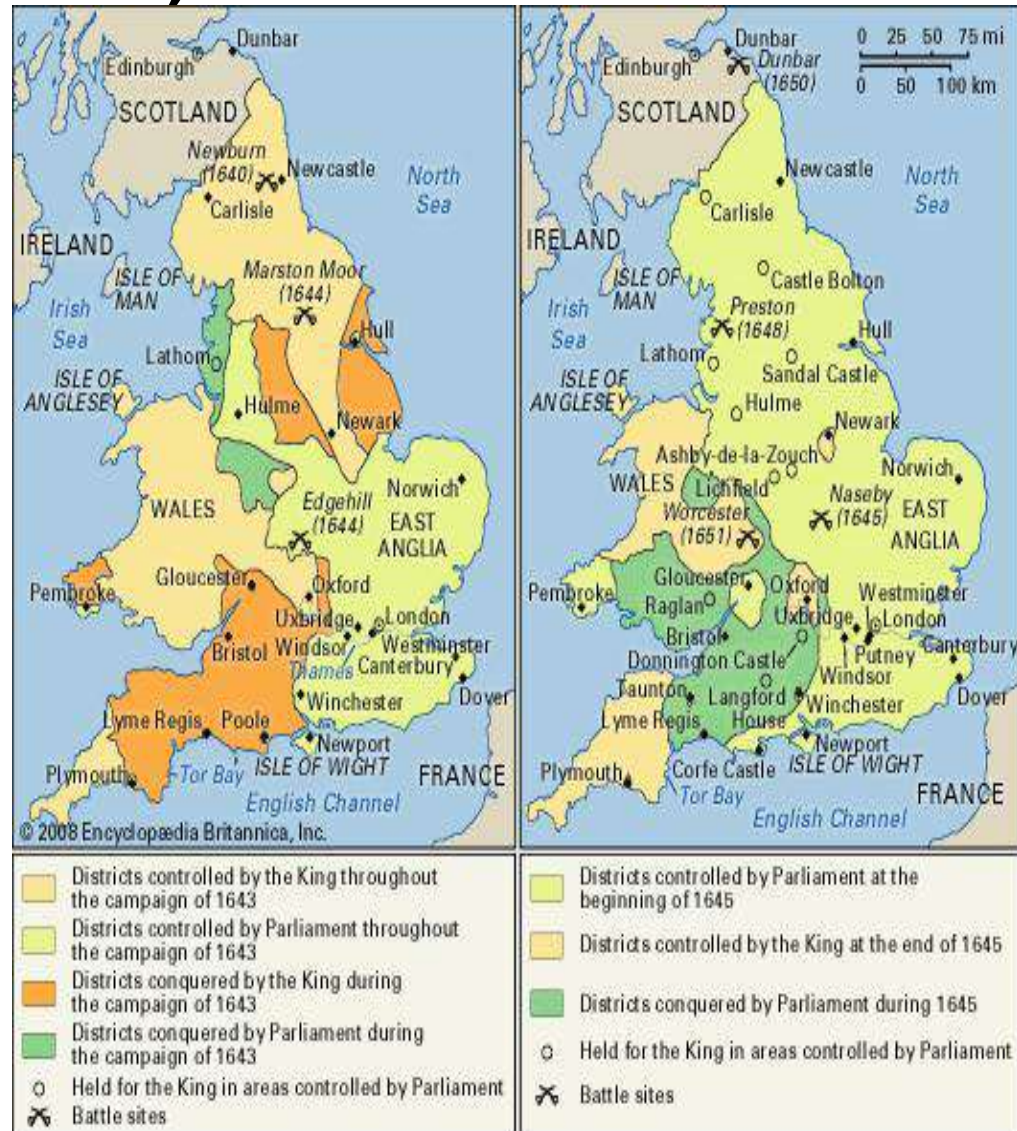
- Spain seeking to crush Protestantism in western Europe and Islam in Mediterranean
- French Catholics trying to stop Huguenots
- HRE trying to re-impose Catholicism in Germany
- Calvinist Netherlands trying to break away from Spain
- England: Civil War between Puritans and Anglicans
- Spain under Phillip II (1556-1598) “Golden Age”
- Battle of Lepanto, 1571
 - Considered the turning point in preserving “Christian” Europe from Turkish advance
- The Dutch Revolt: Spain vs. Netherlands
 - William of Orange (1533-1584) led 17 provinces against the Spanish Inquisition
 - Formation of the Dutch Republic in 1581
- Spain vs. England: Defeat of the Spanish Armada, 1588

French Wars of Religion (at least 9 from 1562-1598)

- After the death of Henry II (1559) a power struggle between three noble families for throne: Valois, Bourbon, and Guise
- St. Bartholomew's Day Massacre, 1572
- War of the Three Henry's
 - Henry of Navarre converted to Catholicism "*Paris vaut bien une messe*" and becomes Henry IV
- Henry IV (Henry of Navarre) r. 1589-1610
 - Edict of Nantes, 1589: Established freedom of religion
- France under regency:
 - Cardinal Richelieu,
 - Cardinal Mazarin, Louis XIV, the Fronde Revolts

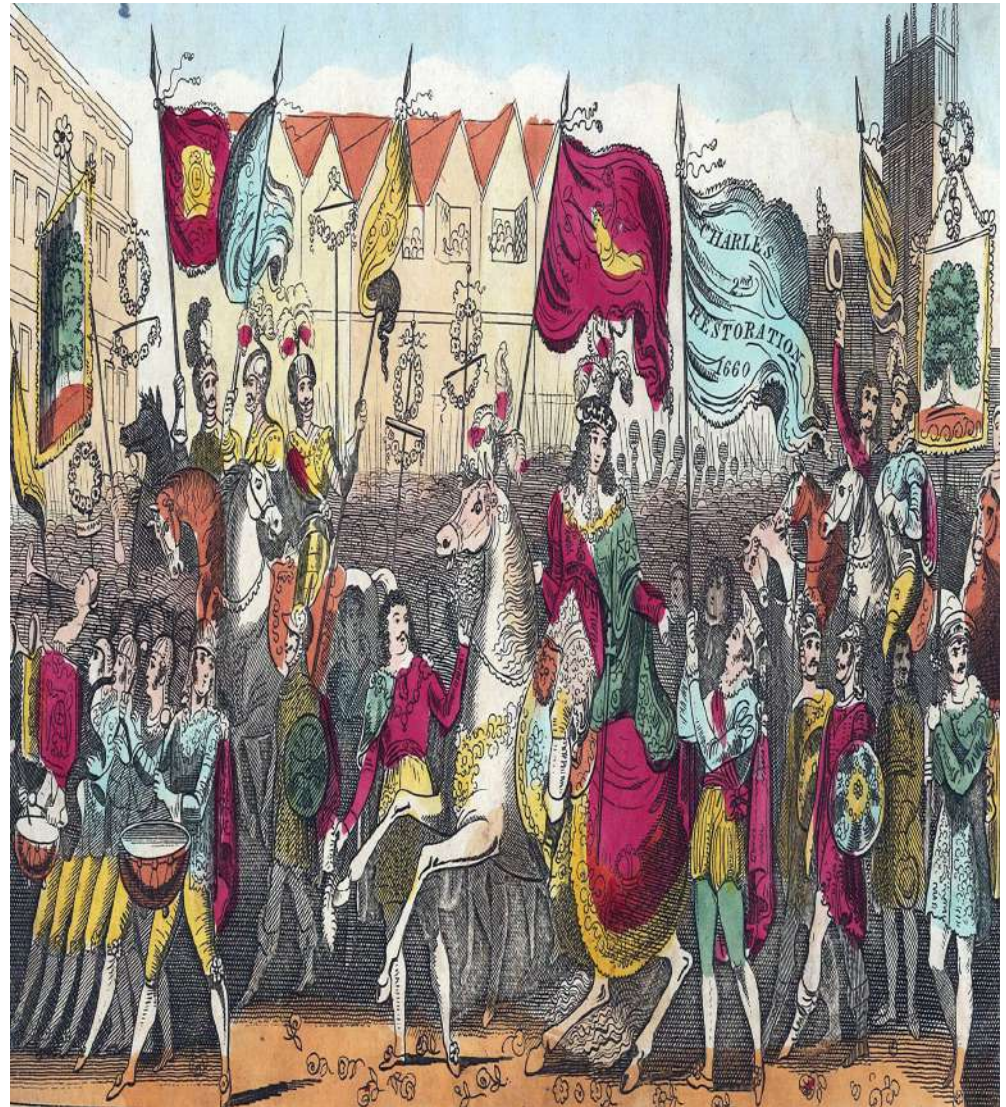
English Civil War, 1642-1649

- James I (r. 1603-1625)
 - Catholic, divine right
- Charles I (r. 1625-1649)
- Cavaliers v. Roundheads
 - Oliver Cromwell
 - The Interregnum (1649-1660)
- The Restoration, 1660-1685
 - Charles II (1660-1685)
- James II (1685-1688)



The Glorious Revolution, 1689

- William and Mary
- English Bill of Rights



The Age of Exploration – 16th Century

Age of Exploration

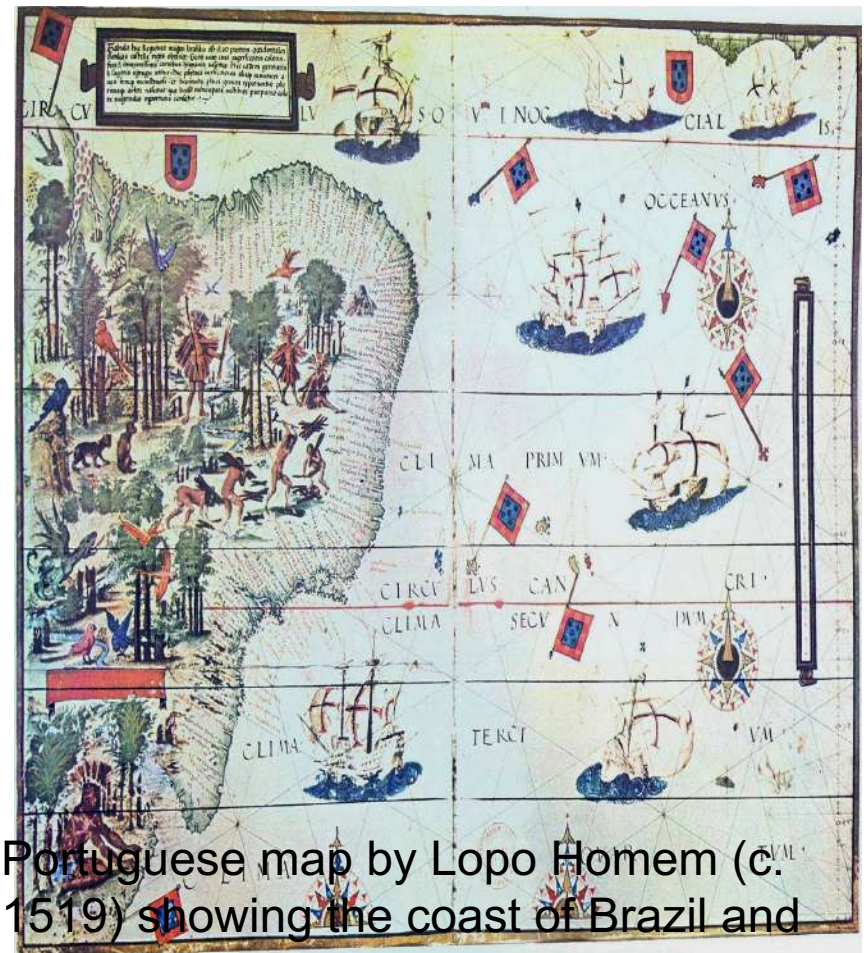
- The fall of Greek Constantinople to the Ottoman Turks in 1453 permanently and profoundly changed international affairs
- Wealthy Europeans demanded luxury goods from Asia: spices, opiates, and silks
- Getting the goods past the Turks cost more money, raising the price of commodities dramatically

The Atlantic Five

- Portugal
- Spain
- England
- France
- The Netherlands

Portugal

- Motives: economic + religious
- Prince Henry the Navigator (1394-1460)
- Bartholomew Diaz (1450-1500)
- Vasco de Gama (1469-1525)
- Amerigo Vespucci (1454-1512)
- BRAZIL
 - 17th century: African slaves imported for coffee, cotton, and SUGAR production
 - Significant racial mixing

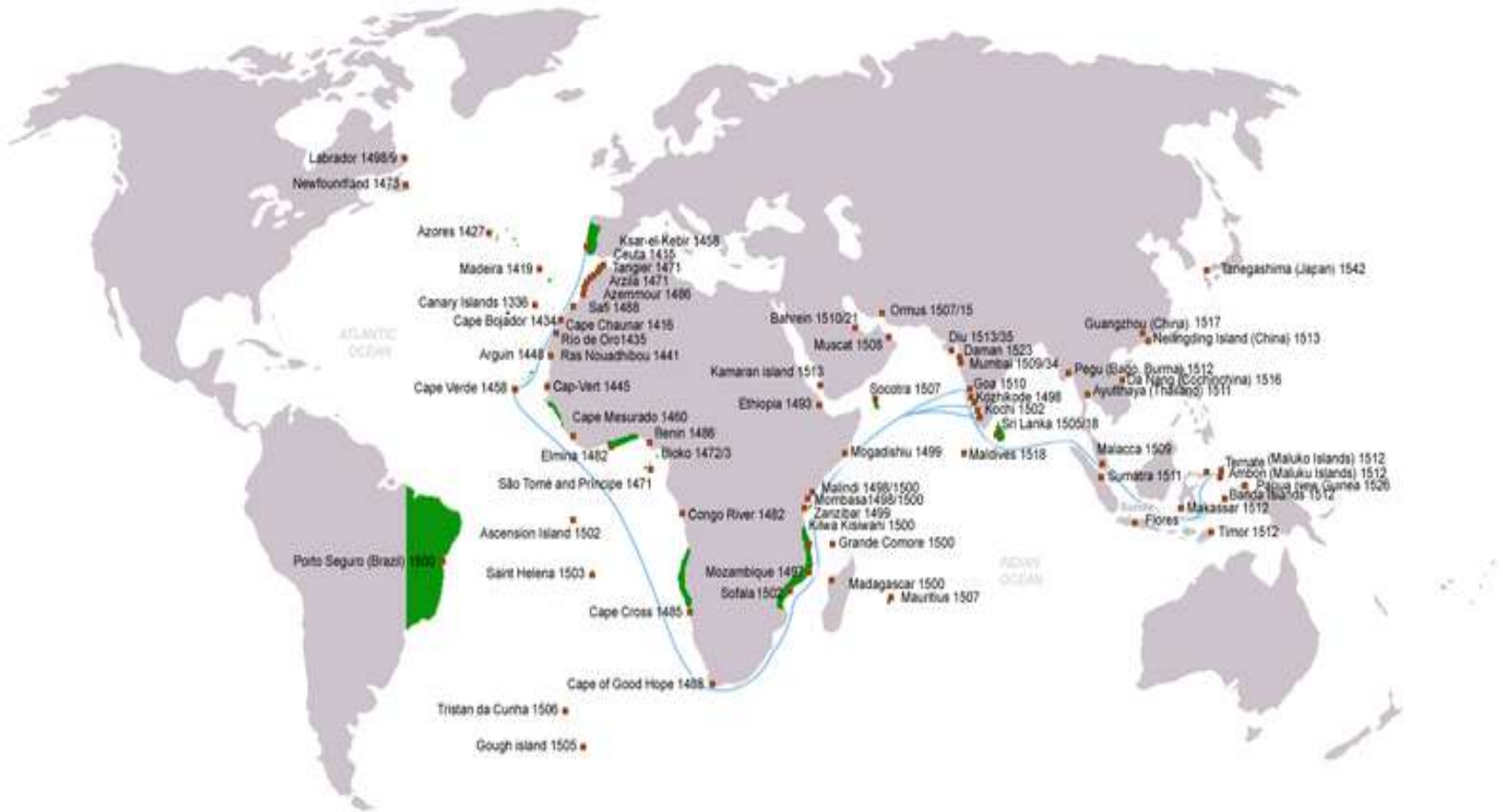


Portuguese map by Lopo Homem (c. 1519) showing the coast of Brazil and natives extracting brazilwood, as well as Portuguese ships.

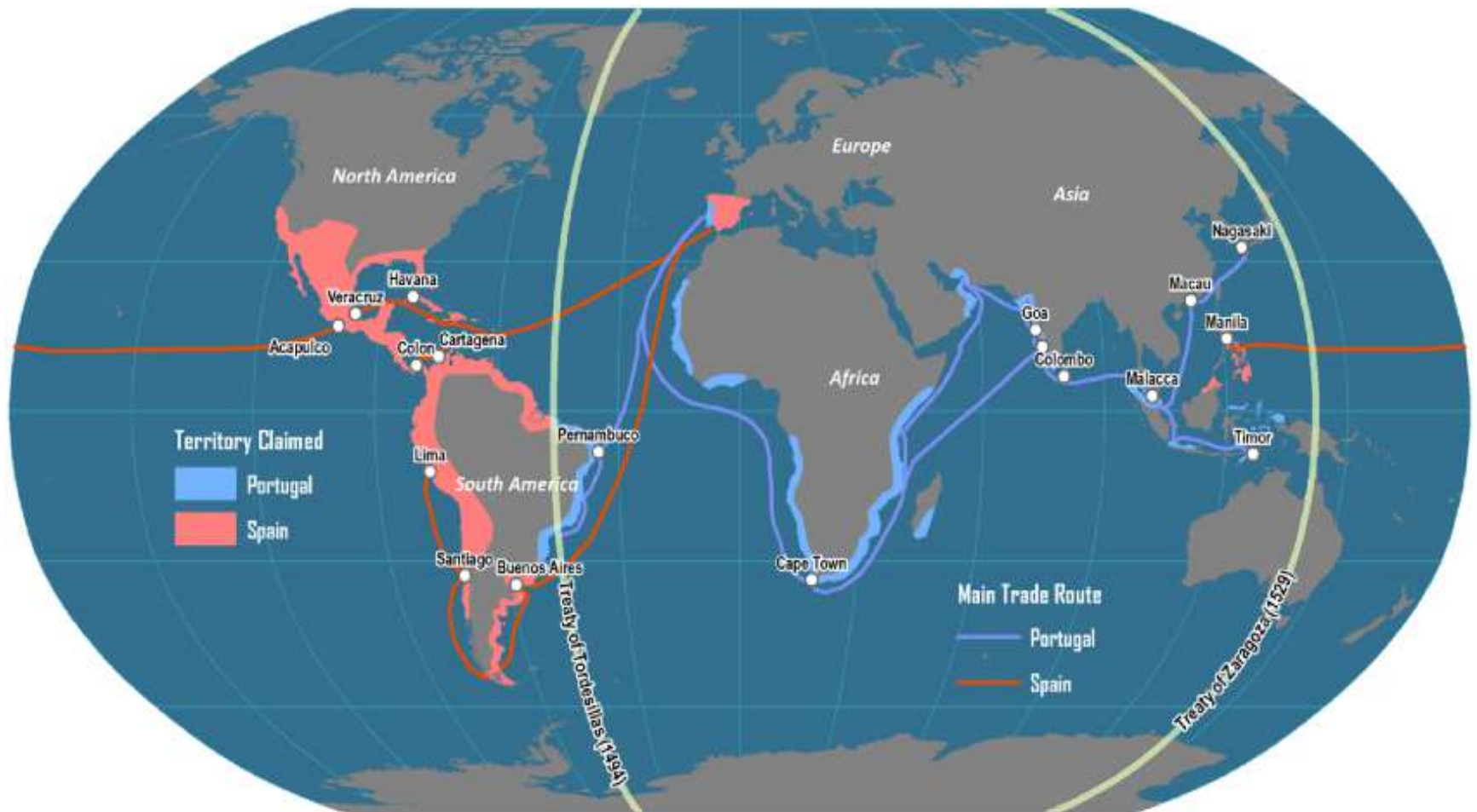
Technology

- Cartography
- Astronomy
- Instruments:
 - Magnetic compass
 - Geometric quadrant
 - Mariner's astrolabe
 - Cross staff
- Ships:
 - Caravels (Portugal)
 - Lateen sail and rope riggings
 - Axial rudder
 - Gunpowder and cannons

Portuguese discoveries and explorations: first arrival places and dates; main Portuguese spice trade routes in the Indian Ocean (blue); territories claimed during King John III rule (c. 1536) (green)



Treaty of Tordesillas, 1494



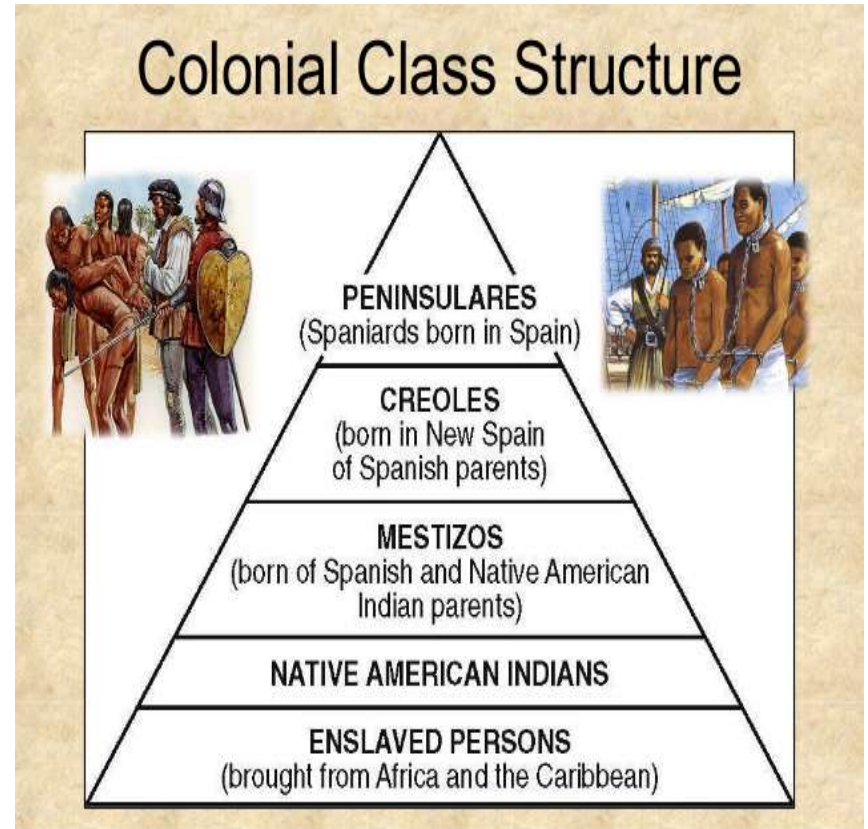
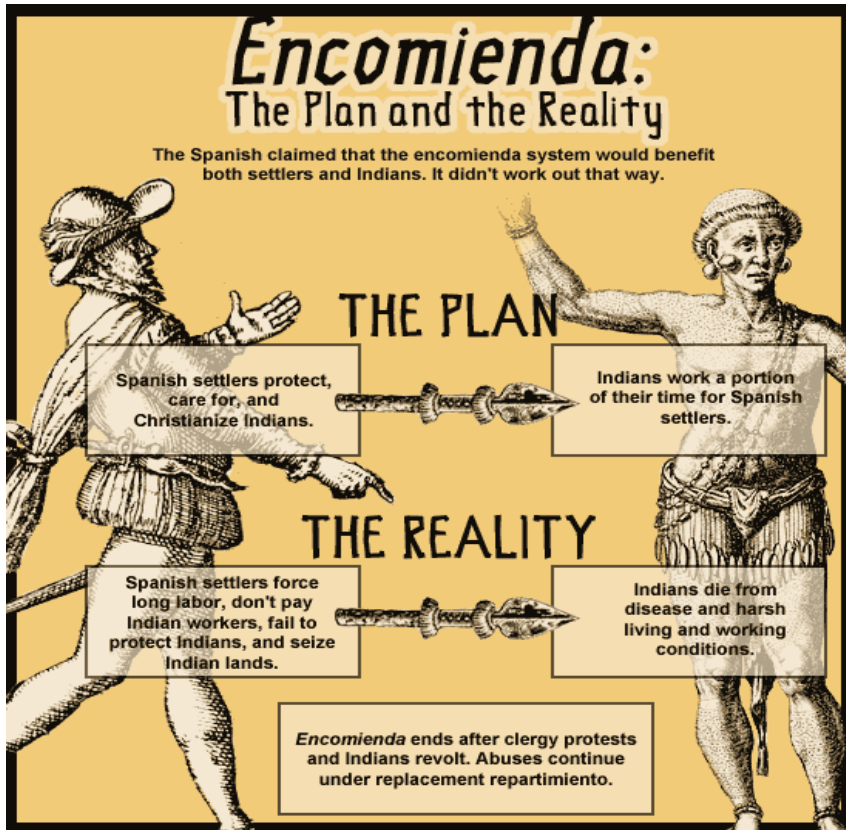
Christopher Columbus

- Proposed a trade route to Asia by going west thus bypassing Turks
- Ferdinand and Isabella financed expedition along with Genoese merchants

Bartholomew de las Casas (1474-1566)

A Brief Account of the Destruction of the Indies (1542)

Criticized treatment of Amerindians



The Columbian Exchange

NORTH AMERICA

EUROPE

AFRICA

AMERICAS TO EUROPE, AFRICA, AND ASIA

EUROPE, AFRICA, AND ASIA TO AMERICAS



- Peanuts
- Potatoes
- Tomatoes
- Corn

Turkeys

- Pumpkins
- Squash

- Pineapples
- Cacao

Beans

Vanilla

Tobacco

Citrus Fruits

Grapes

Bananas

Sugar Cane

Honeybees

Sweet Potatoes

Peppers



Livestock

- Cattle
- Sheep
- Pigs
- Horses



Disease

- Smallpox
- Influenza
- Typhus
- Measles
- Malaria
- Diphtheria
- Whooping Cough

Onions

Olives

Turnips

Coffee Beans

Peaches, Pears

England: late to exploration

John Cabot (1425-1500)

Jamestown 1607

Far more English came to NW comparatively

France

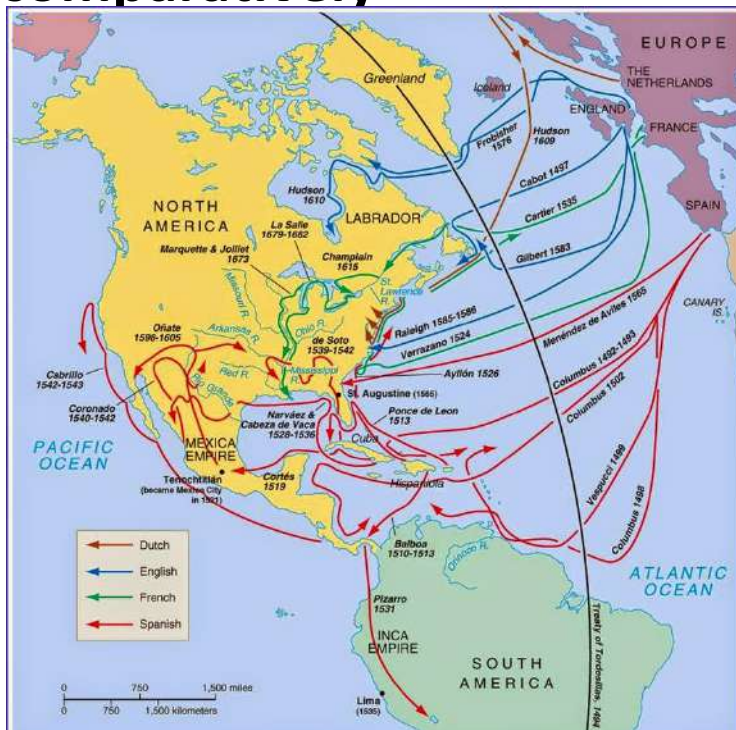
Jacques Cartier (1491-1557)

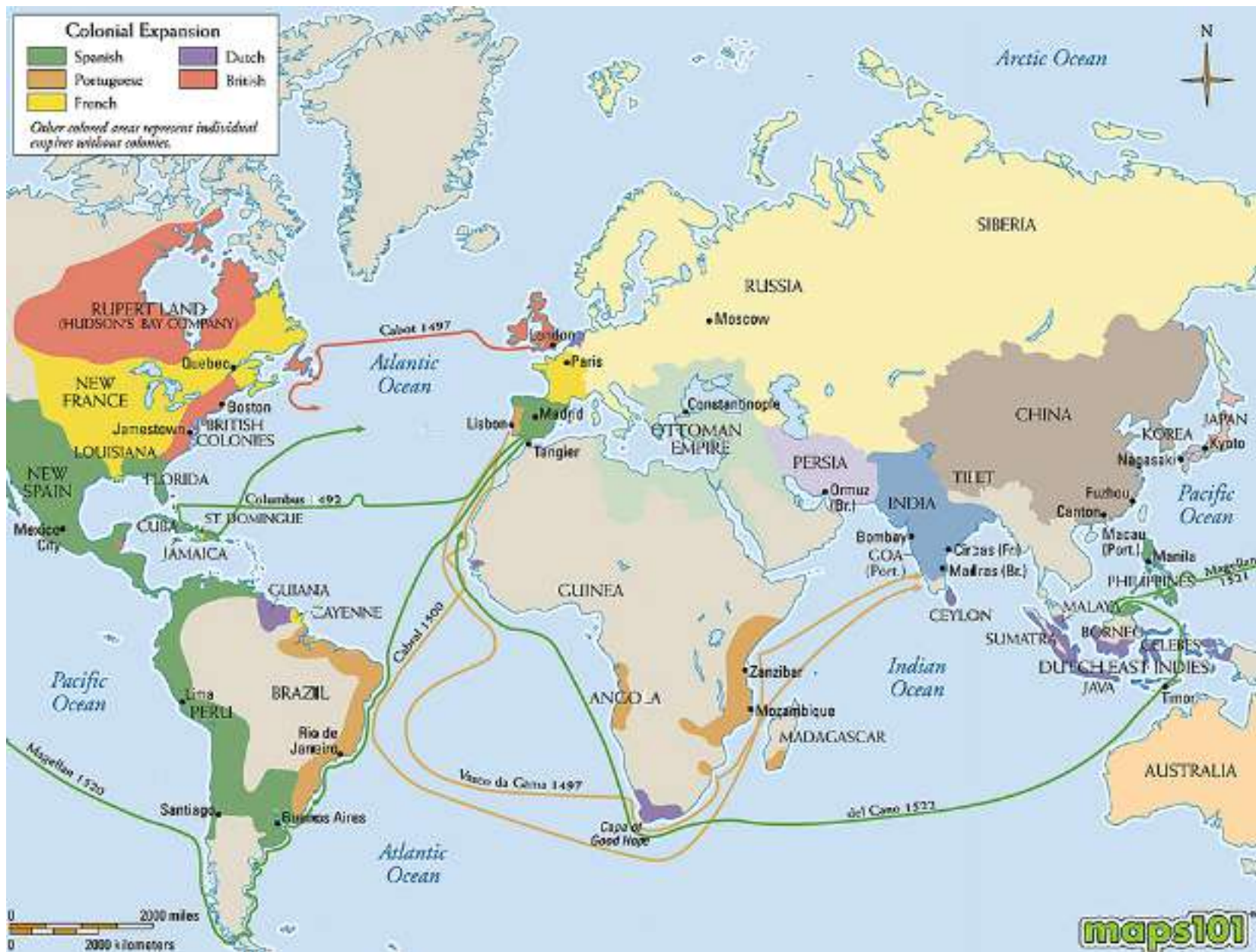
Quebec 1608

Dutch Republic (Netherlands)

Dutch E. India Co. founded 1602

Expelled Portuguese from Ceylon and Indonesia (Spice Islands)





“New” Monarchs: c. 1460-1550

- Consolidated power and created the foundation for Europe’s first modern nation-states in FRANCE, ENGLAND, and SPAIN
 - Reduction of nobles’ power through taxation, confiscation of lands, and use of mercenary armies or standing armies
 - Reduction of political power of clergy
 - Created more efficient bureaucracies
 - Increased public debt by taking out loans from merchant-bankers