

Period One AP European History – 1450-1648 Key Terms

Key Concept 5.1 - European Intellectuals Shift from Ecclesiastical to inquiry of natural world

Renaissance
Humanists
Classical texts
Secularism
Individualism

Italian Renaissance Humanists

Petrarch
Lorenzo Valla
Marsilio Ficino
Pico della Mirandola
Leonardo Bruni
Leon Battista Alberti
Niccolo Machiavelli
Jean Bodin
Baldassare Castiglione
Francesco Guicciardini

Printing Press

Painters and Architects

Michelangelo
Donatello
Raphael
Andrea Palladio
Filipo Brunnelleschi

Artists who employed Naturalism

Naturalism
Raphael
Leonardo da Vinci
Jan Van Eyck
Pieter Bruegel the Elder
Rembrandt
Mannerism
Baroque
El Greco
Gian Bernini
Peter Paul Rubens

New Ideas in Science and Mathematics

Alchemy
Astrology
Copernicus
Johannes Kepler
Gerolamo Cardano
Galileo

Newton
William Harvey
Paracelsus

Andreas Vesalius
Francis Bacon
Rene Descartes

Key Concept 1.2 – Political Sovereignty

Sovereign state
Secular Systems of law

Examples of Monarchical control

Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain
Star Chamber
Concordat of Bologna (1516)
Peace of Augsburg (1555)
Edict of Nantes (1598)

Peace of Westphalia (1648)

Secular Political Theorists

Machiavelli
Jean Bodin
Hugo Grotius

Balance of Power

Powerful Monarchies/Families

Spanish Habsburgs
Gustavus Adolphus
Tudors
Stuarts
Bourbons
Guise
Valois
Henry VII (Note his role in the Protestant Reformation as well)
Elizabeth I (also note her role in Protestantism in England)
English Civil War
James I
Charles I
Oliver Cromwell

Competition between Monarchs and Nobles

Louis XIII and Cardinal Richelieu (identify each and their role)
The Fronde in France
The Catalan Revolts in Spain

Key Concept 1.3 Religious Pluralism is Challenged

Protestant Reformation
Catholic Reformation

Christian Humanism

Sir Thomas More

Erasmus

Juan Luis Vives

Martin Luther

John Calvin

Anabaptists

Catholic Abuses According to Reformers

Indulgences

Nepotism

Simony

Pluralism

Absenteeism

Council of Trent

Jesuit Order of Society of Jesus

St. Teresa of Avila

Ursulines

Roman Inquisition

Index of Prohibited Books

Spanish Inquisition

Concordat of Bologna (1516)

Book of Common Prayer

Peace of Augsburg

Huguenots

Puritans

French Wars of Religion

Catherine de' Medici

St. Bartholomew's Day Massacre

War of the Three

Henry IV

Habsburg rulers' role in Religion

Ferdinand and Isabella

Spanish Inquisition

Charles IV

Philip II

Philip III

Philip IV

State Exploitation of Religious Conflicts (explain these examples)

Catholic Spain and Protestant England

France, Sweden and Denmark in the Thirty Years' War

Religious Pluralism

Two States that allowed religious pluralism were : Poland and the Netherlands

Key Concept 1.4 European Exploration and Encounters with Indigenous People

1. What were the motives for exploration?

A.

B.

C.

2. What was the navigational technology that made exploration possible:

- a.
- b.
- c.
- d.
- e.

3. Name two important examples of military technology that gave the Europeans an advantage

- a.
- b.

4. Europeans established overseas empires and trade networks through _____ and _____.

5. Name the five European nations that led the way in exploration and trade:

- a.
- b.
- c.
- d.
- e.

6. Define the **Columbian Exchange**:

7. Where did this exchange shift the center of economic power in Europe from _____? And to?

8. Name five things (plants, animals or diseases) that the **Europeans brought to** the Americas:

- a.
- b.
- c.
- d.
- e.

9. Name five things that were brought **FROM the Americas** TO Europe:

- a.
- b.
- c.
- d.
- e.

10. Why did the Europeans expand slave trade?

Key Concept 1.5 European Societies and Everyday Life

Answer the following questions by reading under the Key Concept 1.5

1. What caused a significant rise in the cost of goods and services by the 16th Century?
2. What was this known as? _____
3. The new pattern of economic enterprise and investment that arose from these changes would come to be known as _____.
4. Family based banking houses were supplanted by broadly integrated capital markets in _____. Then _____, and later _____.
5. What stimulated the creation of joint stock companies and what was their purpose?
6. As population rose in the 16th century, what happened to the price of grain? _____ diets?
7. All but the wealthy were vulnerable to _____ and even they were not immune to _____.
8. How were society and the economy different in Eastern Europe from Western Europe?
9. What happened to poor people during this time period?
10. What did the Reformation and Counter (Catholic) Reformation stimulate?
11. What remained the dominant unit of production?
12. How was marriage impacted by the economy?
13. How was the traditional pattern of marriage different in Renaissance Italy?
14. Economic change produced new _____, while _____ persisted.
15. Name four examples of **innovation in banking and finance**.
 - a.
 - b.
 - c.
 - d.
16. Name four examples of the new economic elites that developed due to the growth of commerce:
 - a.
 - b.
 - c.
 - d.

17. Most Europeans continued to derive their livelihood from _____ and orient their lives around the _____.

18. Define **subsistence agriculture**:

19. Define **three-crop field rotation**:

20. What benefited the large landowners in Western Europe at this time?

21. Name three examples of the commercialization of agriculture:

- a.
- b.
- c.

22. Define **Enclosure Movement**:

23. Western Europe moved toward a free _____ and _____ while Eastern Europe codified _____ and continued _____.

24. What led to peasant revolts?

25. What caused the expansion of cities?

26. What impact did population shifts have on the cities?

27. Name several examples of attempts **to regulate public morals**:

- a.
- b.
- c.
- d.

28. What raised debates about female roles in the family, society, and the church?

Define **La Querelle des Femmes**

29. Define **Little Ice Age**:

30. What were some examples of **communal leisure activities**?

31. What were some examples of **rituals of public humiliation**?

Define Charivari: