

## **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?

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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 16<sup>th</sup> 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 16<sup>th</sup> 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:**