

## Princeton Questions for Unit IV 1450 - 1750

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1. What three ways did changes in Europe affect life?
2. What three areas of competition existed between European nations?
3. What 6 ways was life dominated in the late Middle Ages?
4. What were three results of the Crusades?
5. What two civs had preserved Greek and Roman writings?
6. As Europe changed what 4 new perspectives emerged?
7. How did the focus of thinking change during the Renaissance?

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8. What is Humanism?
9. How did Humanism affect power?
10. Where was the renaissance the strongest?
11. What cities in the Italian Peninsula became powerful?
12. What family grew strong in Florence?
13. How did paintings change in the Renaissance?
14. What is linear perspective?
15. To what use did the Church use artists?
16. What city in northern Europe was a hub of the Renaissance?
17. What artists could be found there?
18. What was the focus of most paintings?
19. The biggest contributor to the Renaissance was in what area?

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20. C/C Medieval art and Renaissance art.
21. Who invented the printing press?
22. What is vernacular?
23. Who was Machiavelli, what did he write, when, and what was the main idea?
24. How did books change the middle class?
25. What areas are known as the Low Countries?
26. Who was Erasmus, what did he write, and what was the main idea?
27. Who was Sir Thomas More, what did he write, and what was the main idea?
28. The works of Shakespeare illustrated what?
29. At this time the door to heaven went through what?
30. What were indulgences and why did the Church adopt their use?
31. Why were nobles getting peeved at the Church?
32. What did Martin Luther do in 1517?
33. What was Luther so ticked off about?

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34. Luther believed that services should be done in what?
35. What was Luther's view of salvation?
36. How did his view of salvation impact the Church?
37. Who was the pope during this time?
38. What did the Church do to Luther?
39. Followers of Luther were called what?
40. What ideas did John Calvin preach?
41. Who were the Elect?
42. What city was the hub of Calvinism?
43. What reformer was found in Scotland?

44. Why did Henry the VIII split from the Church?
45. What is the other name of the Church of England?
46. Why were Luther's attacks so significant for the Church?
47. What was the Catholic Counter Reformation?
48. What three areas did the Church reform?
49. Who founded the Jesuits?
50. What were the beliefs and practices of the Jesuits?
51. What was the significance of the Council of Trent?

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52. What areas of Europe were heavily Catholic?
53. What areas were mainly Lutheran?
54. What areas were Calvinist?
55. What area was Anglican?
56. Prior to the Renaissance most people believed what?
57. What is the significance of Copernicus?
58. What was the significance of Galileo?
59. What Roman scientist had promoted the geocentric view of the earth?
60. What happened to Galileo?
61. What happened to his book?
62. Prior to the Renaissance what was the most accepted means of reasoning?
63. How did that change in the Renaissance?

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64. What did each of the following do? Brahe; Bacon; Kepler; Newton
65. What is a deist?
66. What was the focus of the Enlightenment?
67. What were the major ideas of the following? --Montesquieu; Voltaire; Rousseau; Beccaria; Hume; Smith; Kant; Wollstonecraft

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68. In what four ways did monarchs gain power?
69. What was divine right?
70. What differences existed between the Mandate of Heaven and Divine Right?
71. What was the basic idea of the Social Contract?
72. What view of mankind did each of the following have & what was their thoughts on power? Hobbes, Locke, Rousseau
73. Voltaire called for what?
74. Montesquieu argued for what?
75. According to the Enlightened thinkers govts should do what?
76. What were the ideals of Enlightened Monarchs?
77. What were the characteristics of the Neoclassical Period of art?

p. 238-39

78. Who led the way in global maritime exploration?
79. What did Dias do? De Gama?
80. What was the Treaty of Tordesillas?

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81. What five inventions facilitated exploration & HOW?

p. 242-43

82. Who defeated the Aztecs?

83. What weapon did the Spanish unknowingly have?

84. Who defeated the Incas?

85. How was the taking of the Americas different from other empire building?

86. Explain the Spanish hierarchical system—who was where & describe each.

87. Who were the viceroys?

88. What was the encomienda system?

89. What was the solution to harsh treatment of the natives?

p. 244-45

90. What was the Middle Passage?

91. What demographic shifts took place during this time?

92. What was the Columbian Exchange?

93. Provide examples of what was exchanged and from where.

94. What were two key products of the Columbian Exchange?

95. What effect did the sugar plantations have?

96. How did the Church change in regards to trade?

97. What were joint stock companies?

98. What was mercantilism?

p. 246-56

99. Where did the Portuguese establish themselves?

100. What role did the Dutch take?

101. Wars in Europe were in what three categories?

102. Read through each of the sections on various European countries. In a minimum of 200 words each explain the controversies that the countries went through and the results. (**Spain; England; France; HRE; Russia**)

103. What differences existed in forced labor systems? (p. 255)

p. 256- 57

104. Who founded the Ottoman Empire?

105. Who were the Janissaries?

106. What is the significance of Selim I?

107. When was Suleiman ruler?

108. Explain the successes and failures of expansion under Suleiman?

109. When the Ottoman Empire end?

110. Who were the chief rivals of the Ottomans?

111. Where were they located and what form of Islam did they practice?

112. Who was Babur and why is he significant?

113. Why was the Mughal Empire significant?

114. Why is Akbar so significant and what did he do?

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115. What did Shah Jahan do?

116. What did Aurangzeb do?

117. What impact did the arrival of the Europeans have on India?

118. What led to the rise of strong centralized African kingdoms?

119. What were the characteristics of Songhai?

120. What were the characteristics of the Kongo?

121. What were the characteristics of Angola (Ndongo)?

122. What years did the Ming ruler China?

123. What three "things" did the Ming do?

124. Who was Zheng He?

125. What changes did the Ming make in their currency?

126. How did those changes impact Japan and the Americas?

p. 260-61

127. What happened in 1644?

128. How long did the Qing or Manchus rule China?

129. How did the Manchu attempt to remain separate?

130. What % of the population were the Manchu?

131. How did the exam system change during the Manchu?

132. What is your favorite color?

133. What areas did Kangxi and Qianlong expand into?

134. What actions did the Qing take against Europeans when threatened?

135. What items were traded to/from China?

136. Who started to trade with Japan in 1542?

137. What impact did Christianity have on Japan early on?

138. Who founded the Tokugawa Shogunate?

139. What changes did the Tokugawa bring?

140. Where the Tokugawa have its capital?

141. What impact did the 1635 National Seclusion policy have?

142. Describe the flourishing of Japanese culture under the Tokugawa.

p. 262- 265

143. Explain in detail the changes and impacts in technology.

144. Explain in detail the changes for women in this period.

145. What was one of the central themes of this time period & what did it mean for world history?

146. What about non European cultures?

147. How did the global economy change?

**Last Question!!!!**

**Summarize this unit in a min of 800 words. This question is worth 5 million pts)**