

KC 1.1: Contextualizing Renaissance and Discovery: The rediscovery of works from ancient Greece and Rome and observation of the natural world changed many Europeans' view of their world.

I. A revival of classical texts lead to new methods of scholarship and new values in both society and religion

A. Italian Renaissance humanists, including Petrarch, promoted a revival in classical literature and created new philosophical approaches to ancient texts. Some Renaissance humanists furthered the values of secularism and individualism.

Italian Renaissance Humanist:

- Petrarch
- Lorenzo Valla
- Marsilio Ficino
- Pico della Mirandola

Individuals promoting secular models for individual and political behavior:

- Niccolo Machiavelli
- Baldassare Castiglione
- Francesco Guicciardini

B. Humanist revival of the Greek and Roman texts, spread by the printing press, challenged the institutional power of universities and the Catholic Church. This shifted education away from a primary focus on theological writings toward classical texts and new methods of scientific theory.

Individuals promoting a revival of Greek and Roman texts:

- Leonardo Bruni
- Leon Battista Alberti
- Niccoló Machiavelli

Painters and architects:

- Michelangelo
- Donatello
- Raphael
- Andres Palladio
- Leon Battista Alberti
- Flippo Brunelleschi

<p>C. Admiration for Greek and Roman political institutions supported a revival of civic humanist culture in the Italian city-states and produced secular models for individual and political behavior.</p>	
<p>II. The invention of printing promoted the dissemination of new ideas</p>	
<p>A. The invention of the printing press in the 1450s aided in the spreading of Renaissance beyond Italy and encouraged the growth of vernacular literature, which would eventually contribute to the development of national cultures.</p>	
<p>B. Protestant reformers used the printing press to disseminate their ideas, which spurred religious reform and helped it to become widely established</p> <p>Reformers using press to disseminate ideas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Martin Luther • Vernacular Bibles 	
<p>III. The visual arts incorporated the new ideas of the Renaissance and were used to promote personal, political, and religious goals.</p>	
<p>A. In the Italian renaissance, rulers and popes concerned with enhancing their prestige commissioned paintings in architectural works based on classical styles, the developing “naturalism” in the artistic world, and often the newly invented technique of geometric perspective.</p> <p>Painters and architects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Michelangelo • Donatello • Raphael • Andres Palladio • Leon Battista Alberti • Flippo Brunelleschi 	
<p>B. The Northern Renaissance retained a more religious focus, which resulted in more human-centered naturalism that considered individuals and everyday life appropriate of artistic representation.</p> <p>Artist who employed naturalism:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pieter Bruegel the Elder • Rembrandt 	

<p>C. Mannerist and Baroque artists employed distortion, drama, and illusion in their work. Monarchies, city-states, and the church commissioned these works as a means of promoting their own stature and power.</p> <p>Mannerist and Baroque artists whose art was used in new public buildings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • El Greco • Artemisia Gentileschi • Gian Bernini • Peter Paul Rubens 	
<p>KC 1.2 — Religious pluralism challenged the concept of a unified Europe.</p>	
<p>I. The Protestant and Catholic reformations fundamentally changed theology, religious institutions, culture, and attitudes toward wealth and prosperity.</p>	
<p>A. Christian humanism, embodied in the writings of Erasmus, employed Renaissance learning in the service of religious reform.</p>	
<p>B. Reformers Martin Luther and John Calvin criticized Catholic abuses and established new interpretations of Christian doctrine and practice. Responses to Luther and Calvin included religious radicals, such as the Anabaptists, and other groups, such as German peasants.</p> <p>New Protestant interpretations of Christian doctrine and practice:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Priesthood of all believers • Primacy of scripture • Predestination • Salvation by faith alone 	
<p>C. Some Protestant groups sanctioned the notion that wealth accumulation was a sign of God’s favor and a reward for hard work.</p> <p>Protestants who viewed wealth as signs of God’s favor:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Calvinists 	

<p>D. The Catholic Reformation, exemplified by the Jesuit Order and the Council of Trent, revived the church but cemented the division within Christianity.</p> <p>The Catholic Reformation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • St. Teresa of Avila • Ursulines • Roman Inquisition • Index of Prohibited Books 	
<p>II. Religious reform both increased state control of religious institutions and provided justifications for challenging state authority.</p>	
<p>A. Monarchs and princes, such as the English rulers Henry VIII and Elizabeth I, initiated religious reform from the top down in an effort to exercise greater control over religious life and morality</p> <p>States actions to control religion and morality:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spanish Inquisition • Concordat of Bologna (1516) • Book of Common Prayer • Peace of Augsburg 	
<p>B. Some Protestants, including Calvin and the Anabaptists, refused to recognize the subordination of the church to the secular state.</p>	
<p>C. Religious conflicts became a basis for challenging the monarchs' control of religious institutions.</p> <p>Religious conflicts caused by groups challenging the monarch's control of religious institutions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Huguenots • Puritans • Nobles in Poland 	

III. Conflicts among religious groups overlapped with political and economic competition within and among states.

<p>A. Issues of religious reform exacerbated conflicts between the monarchy and the nobility, as in the French wars of religion.</p>	
<p>B. Habsburg rulers confronted an expanded Ottoman Empire while attempting unsuccessfully to restore Catholic unity across Europe.</p>	
<p>C. States exploited religious conflicts to promote political and economic interests.</p>	
<p>D. A few states, such as France with the Edict of Nantes, allowed religious pluralism in order to maintain domestic peace.</p>	

KC 1.3 — Europeans explored and settled overseas territories, encountering and interacting with indigenous populations.

I. European nations were driven by commercial and religious motives to explore overseas territories and establish colonies.

<p>A. European states sought direct access to gold, spices, and luxury goods as a means to enhance personal wealth and state power. States seeking access to luxury goods:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spanish in New World • Portuguese in Indian Ocean World • Dutch in East Indies/Asia 	
<p>B. The rise of mercantilism gave the state a new role in promoting commercial development and the acquisition of colonies overseas. Mercantilist policies employed by the state:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jean Baptiste Colbert 	

<p>C. Christianity was a stimulus for exploration as governments and religious authorities sought to spread the faith, and for some it served as a justification for the subjugation of indigenous civilizations.</p> <p>Religion and exploration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jesuit activities 	
<p>II. Advances in navigation, cartography, and military technology enabled Europeans to establish overseas colonies and empires.</p>	
<p>A. Advances in navigation, cartography, and military technology enabled Europeans to establish overseas colonies and empires.</p> <p>Navigational technology</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compass • Sternpost rudder • Portolani • Quadrant and astrolabe • Lateen rig <p>Military technology</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Horses • Guns and gunpowder 	
<p>III. Europeans established overseas empires and trade networks through coercion and negotiation.</p>	
<p>A. The Portuguese established a commercial network along the African coast, in South and East Asia, and in South America in the late 15th and throughout the 16th centuries.</p>	
<p>B. The Spanish established colonies across the Americas, the Caribbean, and the Pacific, which made Spain a dominant state in Europe in the 16th century.</p>	
<p>C. The Atlantic nations of France, England, and the Netherlands followed by establishing their own colonies and trading networks to compete with Portuguese and Spanish dominance in the 17th century.</p>	

D. The competition for trade led to conflicts and rivalries among European powers in the 17th and 18th centuries.

Colonial conflicts and rivalries:

- Asiento
- War of the Spanish Succession
- Seven Years' War
- Treaty of Tordesillas

IV. Europe's colonial expansion led to a global exchange of goods, flora, fauna, cultural practices, and diseases, resulting in the destruction of some indigenous civilizations, a shift toward European dominance, and the expansion of the slave trade.

A. The exchange of goods shifted the center of economic power in Europe from the Mediterranean to the Atlantic states and brought the latter into an expanding world economy.

Important Atlantic port cities:

- London
- Bristol
- Amsterdam
- Antwerp

B. The exchange of new plants, animals, and diseases—the Columbian Exchange—created opportunities for Europeans and in some cases facilitated European subjugation and destruction of indigenous peoples, particularly in the Americas.

New plants, animals, and diseases (from Europe to the Americas):

- Wheat
- Cattle
- Horses
- Pigs
- Sheep
- Smallpox
- Measles

<p>New plants, animals, and diseases (from the Americas to Europe):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tomatoes • Potatoes • Squash • Corn • Tobacco • Turkeys 	
<p>C. Europeans expanded the African slave trade in response to the establishment of a plantation economy in the Americas and demographic catastrophes among indigenous peoples.</p> <p>Slave trade developments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Middle Passage • Planter Society 	
<p>KC 1.4 — European society and the experiences of everyday life were increasingly shaped by commercial and agricultural capitalism, notwithstanding the continued existence of medieval social and economic structures.</p>	
<p>I. Economic change produced new social patterns, while traditions of hierarchy and status continued.</p>	
<p>A. Innovations in banking and finance promoted the growth of urban financial centers and a money economy.</p> <p>Innovations in banking and finance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Double-entry bookkeeping • Bank of Amsterdam • The Dutch East India Company • The British East India Company 	
<p>B. The growth of commerce produced a new economic elite, which related to traditional land-holding elites in different ways in Europe’s various geographic regions.</p> <p>New economic elites:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gentry in England • Nobles of the robe in France • Town elites (bankers and merchants) 	

<p>C. Established hierarchies of class, religion, and gender continued to define social status and perceptions in both rural and urban settings.</p> <p>Continued prestige of land ownership</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aristocratic privileges regarding taxes, fees for services, and legal protections • Continued political exclusion of women 	
<p>II. Most Europeans derived their livelihood from agriculture and oriented their lives around the seasons, the village, or the manor, although economic changes began to alter rural production and power.</p>	
<p>A. Subsistence agriculture was the rule in most areas, with three-crop field rotation in the north and two-crop rotation in the Mediterranean; in many cases, farmers paid rent and labor services for their lands.</p>	
<p>B. The price revolution contributed to the accumulation of capital and the expansion of the market economy through the commercialization of agriculture, which benefited large landowners in western Europe.</p> <p>The commercialization of agriculture:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enclosure movement • Restricted use of the village common • Freehold tenure 	
<p>C. As western Europe moved toward a free peasantry and commercial agriculture, serfdom was codified in the east, where nobles continued to dominate economic life on large estates.</p>	
<p>D. The attempts of landlords to increase their revenues by restricting or abolishing the traditional rights of peasants led to revolt.</p>	

<p>III. Population shifts and growing commerce caused the expansion of cities, which often placed stress on their traditional political and social structures.</p>	
<p>A. Population recovered to its pre–Great Plague level in the 16th century, and continuing population pressures contributed to uneven price increases; agricultural commodities increased more sharply than wages, reducing living standards for some.</p>	
<p>B. Migrants to the cities challenged the ability of merchant elites and craft guilds to govern, and strained resources.</p> <p>The new migrants challenged urban elites:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sanitation problems caused by overpopulation • Employment • Poverty • Crime 	
<p>C. Social dislocation, coupled with the shifting authority of religious institutions during the Reformation, left city governments with the task of regulating public morals.</p> <p>Debates about female roles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New secular laws regulating private life • Stricter codes on prostitution and begging • Abolishing or restricting Carnival • Calvin’s Geneva 	
<p>IV. The family remained the primary social and economic institution of early modern Europe and took several forms, including the nuclear family.</p>	
<p>A. Rural and urban households worked as units, with men and women engaged in separate but complementary tasks.</p>	
<p>B. The Renaissance and Reformation raised debates about female education and women’s roles in the family, church, and society.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women’s intellect and education • Women as preachers • La Querelle des Femmes 	

<p>C. From the late 16th century forward, Europeans responded to economic and environmental challenges, such as the Little Ice Age, by delaying marriage and childbearing. This European marriage pattern restrained population growth and ultimately improved the economic condition of families.</p>	
<p>V. Popular culture, leisure activities, and rituals reflecting the continued popularity of folk ideas reinforced and sometimes challenged communal ties and norms.</p>	
<p>A. Leisure activities continued to be organized according to the religious calendar and the agricultural cycle and remained communal in nature.</p> <p>Communal leisure activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Saint’s day festivities • Carnival • Blood sports 	
<p>B. Local and church authorities continued to enforce communal norms through rituals of public humiliation.</p> <p>Rituals of public humiliation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Charivari • Stocks • Public whipping and branding 	
<p>C. Reflecting folk ideas and social and economic upheaval, accusations of witchcraft peaked between 1580 and 1650.</p> <p>Factors in witchcraft accusations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prominence of women • Regional variation • Social upheaval 	
<p>KC 1.5 — The struggle for sovereignty within and among states resulted in varying degrees of political centralization.</p>	
<p>I. The new concept of the sovereign state and secular systems of law played a central role in the creation of new political institutions.</p>	
<p>A. New monarchies laid the foundation for the centralized modern state by establishing monopolies on tax collection, military force, and the dispensing of justice and gaining the right to determine the religion of their subjects.</p>	

<p>Monarchical control:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain consolidating control of the military • Star Chamber • Concordat of Bologna (1516) • Peace of Augsburg (1555) • Edict of Nantes (1598) 	
<p>B. The Peace of Westphalia (1648), which marked the effective end of the medieval ideal of universal Christendom, accelerated the decline of the Holy Roman Empire by granting princes, bishops, and other local leaders control over religion.</p>	
<p>C. Across Europe, commercial and professional groups gained in power and played a greater role in political affairs.</p> <p>Commercial and professional groups that gained in power:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Merchants and financiers in Renaissance Italy and northern Europe • Nobles of the robe in France • Gentry in England 	
<p>D. Continued political fragmentation in Renaissance Italy provided a background for the development of new concepts of the secular state.</p> <p>Secular political theorists:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jean Bodin • Hugo Grotius • Machiavelli 	
<p>II. The competitive state system led to new patterns of diplomacy and new forms of warfare.</p>	
<p>A. Following the Peace of Westphalia, religion declined in importance as a cause for warfare among European states; the concept of the balance of power played an important role in structuring diplomatic and military objectives.</p>	

AP EUROPEAN HISTORY STUDY GUIDE 1450-1648

Directions: Label the map of Europe below with how it looked in 1450. Include Rome, London, Berlin, Moscow, Paris. Label all the Italian City-states.



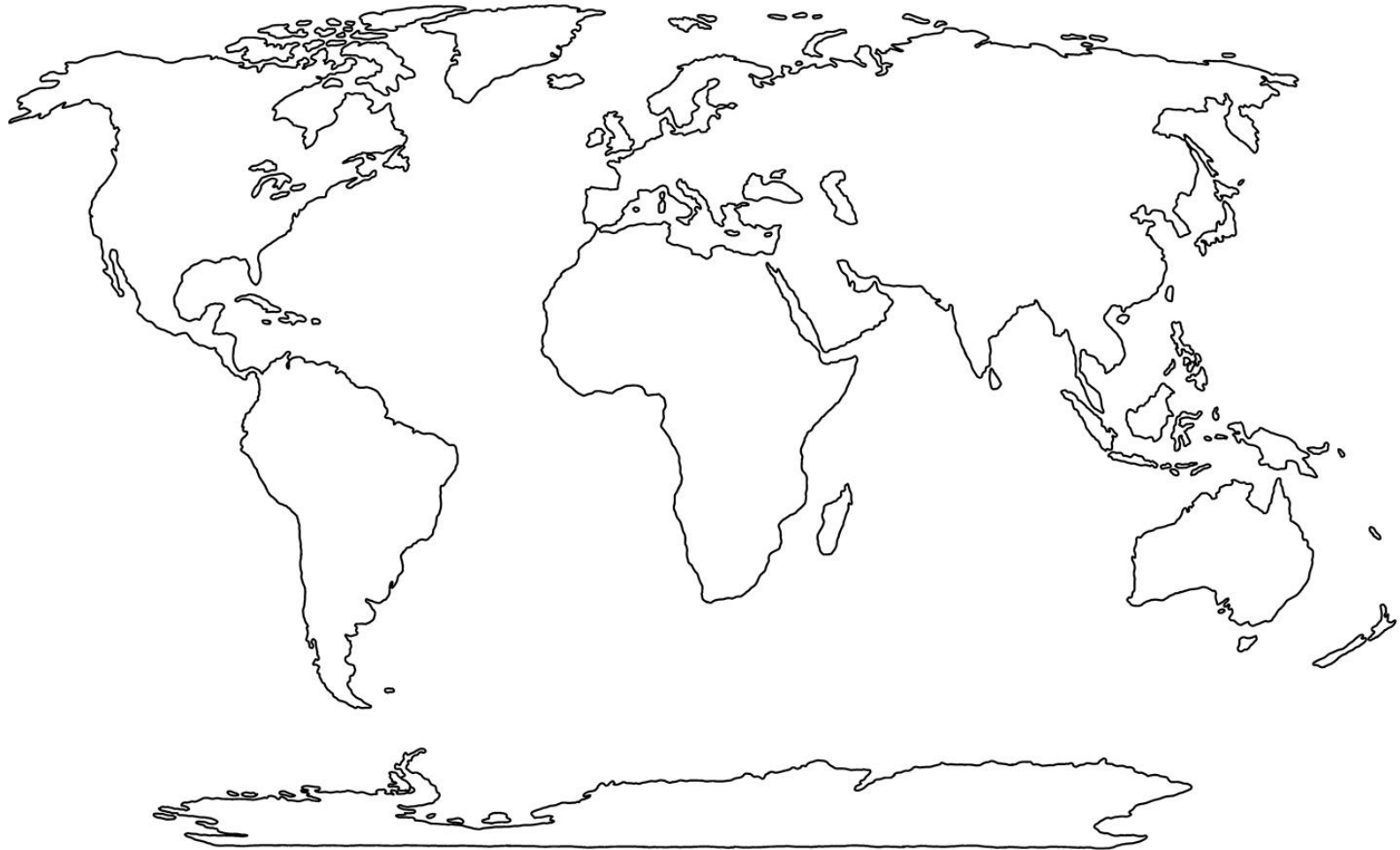
Directions: Label the map of Europe below with how it looked in 1648



What are some significant changes from the 1450 map to the 1648 map? What were some of the leading causes of these changes? _____

AP EUROPEAN HISTORY STUDY GUIDE 1450-1648

Label the Spanish, Portuguese, British, and Dutch Empires up to 1700.



AP EUROPEAN HISTORY STUDY GUIDE 1450-1648

Fill in the time-line below with 20 specific dates of events from 1450-1648. Include all dates on the Must Know Dates list:

1450

1550

1650



Which event had the largest impact on European history and why? _____

Evaluate the extent to which the new ideas of the Renaissance changed European politics and society

Topic Sentence: _____

Evidence to support: List 6 _____

Analysis of one of the evidence: _____

Context for one of the evidence: _____

Topic Sentence: _____

Evidence to support: List 6 _____

Analysis of one of the evidence: _____

Context for one of the evidence: _____

Topic Sentence: _____

Evidence to support: List 6 _____

Analysis of one of the evidence: _____

Context for one of the evidence: _____

Thesis Statement: _____

Evaluate the similarities and differences between the actions of nation-states and/or rulers to resolve the conflicts between Protestants and Catholics during the 16th and 17th centuries.

Topic Sentence: _____

Evidence to support: List 6 _____

Analysis of one of the evidence: _____

Context for one of the evidence: _____

Topic Sentence: _____

Evidence to support: List 6 _____

Analysis of one of the evidence: _____

Context for one of the evidence: _____

Topic Sentence: _____

Evidence to support: List 6 _____

Analysis of one of the evidence: _____

Context for one of the evidence: _____

Thesis Statement: _____

Evaluate the development of the political concept of “new monarchs”

Topic Sentence: _____

Evidence to support: List 6 _____

Analysis of one of the evidence: _____

Context for one of the evidence: _____

Topic Sentence: _____

Evidence to support: List 6 _____

Analysis of one of the evidence: _____

Context for one of the evidence: _____

Topic Sentence: _____

Evidence to support: List 6 _____

Analysis of one of the evidence: _____

Context for one of the evidence: _____

Thesis Statement: _____

Evaluate the similarities and differences between the Northern and Italian Renaissance.

Topic Sentence: _____

Evidence to support: List 6 _____

Analysis of one of the evidence: _____

Context for one of the evidence: _____

Topic Sentence: _____

Evidence to support: List 6 _____

Analysis of one of the evidence: _____

Context for one of the evidence: _____

Topic Sentence: _____

Evidence to support: List 6 _____

Analysis of one of the evidence: _____

Context for one of the evidence: _____

Thesis Statement: _____
