

CHAPTER 18 - THE TRANSFORMATION OF EUROPE, 1500-1750

KEY TERMS:

Papacy	indulgence	Protestant Reformation
Catholic Reformation	Holy Roman Empire	Habsburg
absolutism	constitutionalism	balance of power
bourgeoisie	joint-stock company	stock exchange
Little Ice Age	deforestation	witch-hunt
Scientific Revolution		Enlightenment

REVIEW QUESTIONS:

1. Was Tsar Peter right in thinking that military, economic, and political changes were moving Western Europe ahead of other parts of the world?
2. What were the immediate and long-term consequences of those changes and others in European religious and scientific ideas?
3. How was the cultural history of early modern Europe determined by the interplay of traditional beliefs and revolutionary ideas?
4. How did the many conflicts and rapid changes of this period affect ordinary men and women in Europe?
5. What factors contributed to the wealth of some Europeans and the great poverty of others in this period?
6. How was the history of early modern European states determined by differing policies in the areas of religion, foreign relations, and economics?
7. In what different ways did climate change and environmental degradation affect European societies during the period 1500-1750?
8. What were the long-term political effects of the Protestant Reformation?
9. What role did governments play in the development of the Western European economy?
10. In what ways did the Scientific Revolution and the Enlightenment challenge the intellectual and political status quo in early modern Europe?
11. Compare and contrast royal absolutism and constitutionalism. Could elements of both appear in the same government? Were they sequential systems?
12. What was the political and social significance of the Renaissance, Reformation, and Scientific Revolution in Western Europe? What did these events have in common?
13. Describe the characteristics and structure and policies of the absolute monarchy of Louis XIV.
14. How did a series of Kings in central Europe spread absolute monarchy in the late 17th to 18th century?
15. How did absolute monarchs in France and Prussia use their military?
16. How did Britain and the Netherlands differ from absolute monarchy in 17th and 18th century?
17. Describe the changes in family structure in 15th century. (European-style family)
18. Why did Martin Luther gain wide support? Why did ordinary people shift their allegiance to Luther?
19. Why did Henry VIII establish the Anglican Church?
20. Explain the causes and results of English Civil War.
21. What are some ways in which religious issues dominated early European politics for almost a century?
22. How did religious change affect the family and women?
23. Describe the growth of literacy and its impact.
24. Describe the witchcraft persecutions and explain their significance.

"Big Picture" → when we have gained a bigger picture

1. How was the western view of science both similar to and different from other societies and civilizations?