

Name:

AP World History

Chapter 23 Study Packet

The Transformation of Europe

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This chapter presents the dramatic transformation of Europe between 1500 and 1800 from a sub-region of Eurasia to a dynamic global powerhouse. Internal changes enabled the nations of western Europe, in particular, to assume preeminence. This transformation occurred simultaneously and on multiple levels. The chapter also considers state-building and social and economic change in Russia under Peter I and Catherine II.

- Religious transformation: The Protestant Reformation, launched by Martin Luther in 1517 in Germany, successfully challenged the monopoly of the Roman Catholic church on western Christendom. The printing press, recently introduced to Europe from China, advanced the ideas and texts of the Reformation throughout Europe.
- Political transformation: Powerful nation-states evolved with the resources and institutions to advance national interests abroad. At the same time, two models for political order emerged, represented by the absolutist monarchies of France and Spain and the constitutional monarchies of England and the Netherlands.
- Economic transformation: The emergence of capitalism is evident in changes to the structures of banking, finance, and manufacturing. Adam Smith advocated a free market economy, with prices and wages determined through competition.
- Intellectual transformation: New technologies and new scientific discoveries of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries fueled debate about the nature of the universe and called into question the authority of the church in such matters. This discussion eventually led to the Enlightenment of the eighteenth century, an intellectual movement that raised important questions about the nature of humanity, religion, and political authority.

In 1517 the Roman Catholic Church came under the first of a number of successful attacks when Martin Luther posted his ninety-five theses (complaints) and began the Reformation. His attack on the corruption of the Church, spread by the newly invented printing press, was met with positive popular reaction among many social classes and by the mid-sixteenth century, half of the German people are Lutheran Christians.

The Reformation soon spread outside Germany into Switzerland and the Low Countries, as well as England, where Henry VIII used the Reformation to separate the English church from Rome. John Calvin established a new community in Switzerland and also sent missionaries to Scotland, France, England, and the Low Countries. The Roman Catholic Church responded to these new religious ideas with the Catholic Reformation, which included the reform of the priests and the establishment of the Jesuits, a significant missionary order.

This split between the Catholic and Protestant Church was far from peaceful. Fear and hysteria led to the witch hunts of the sixteenth century. Hundreds of thousands died in religious wars that occurred between the mid-1500s and 1600s, including the wars of religion in France and the Thirty Years' War.

One of the major movements of the 1550s was the establishment of sovereign states. Charles V, the Holy Roman Emperor, tried to re-establish the Holy Roman Empire, but new states rising in this period prevented it. These states, such as England, France and Spain, were ruled by “new monarchs.” They used tax money to centralize their governments, create standing armies, and stabilize state religion as in the case of the Spanish Inquisition. These states were not all alike. England and the Netherlands had constitutional governments. These governments had limited powers and included individual rights and representative institutions. Both of these countries had a wealthy merchant class and an overseas commercial empire. Spain, Austria, Prussia, and France had absolutist governments with power focused on the monarch and a large standing army to enforce that power. The best example of absolutism was the reign of Louis XIV of France.

This period also saw rapid changes in society and economics. New foods, especially those from the Americas, and increased resistance to disease meant rapid growth of populations and, with that, the growth of cities. There was also the beginning of capitalism and industry. This period also marks the start of joint-stock companies, new banking practices, and stock exchanges. The putting-out system started industrialization, with entrepreneurs bypassing the guild system and involving countryside peasants in the production cycle. These changes brought about changes in living conditions and ethics (profits were not longer considered evil), financial independence, and improved relations within families. At the same time there were intellectual changes. This period marks the start of the Scientific Revolution and the Enlightenment.

Key Concept 4.1. Globalizing Networks of Communication and Exchange

V. The new connections between the Eastern and Western hemispheres resulted in the Columbian Exchange.

VI. The increase in interactions between newly connected hemispheres and intensification of connections within hemispheres expanded the spread and reform of existing religions and created syncretic belief systems and practices.

Key Concept 4.2. New Forms of Social Organization and Modes of Production

II. As new social and political elites changed, they also restructured new ethnic, racial and gender hierarchies.

Key Concept 4.3. State Consolidation and Imperial Expansion

I. Rulers used a variety of methods to legitimize and consolidate their power.

III. Competition over trade routes (*such as Omani-European rivalry in the Indian Ocean or piracy in the Caribbean*), state rivalries (*such as the Thirty Years War or the Ottoman-Safavid conflict*) and local resistance (*such as bread riots*) all provided significant challenges to state consolidation and expansion.

Chapter 23 Study Packet Questions

The Fragmentation of Western Christendom (Read Pages 1-9)

IDENTIFICATION: PEOPLE

What is the contribution of each of the following individuals to world history? Identification should include answers to the questions *who, what, where, when, how, and why is this person important?*

1. Martin Luther

2. John Calvin

3. Ignatius Loyola

4. Henry VIII

IDENTIFICATION: TERMS/ CONCEPTS

State in your own words what each of the following terms means and why it is significant to a study of world history.

1. Indulgences

2. 95 Theses

3. Protestant Reformation

4. Catholic Reformation

5. Jesuits

6. Thirty Years' War

STUDY QUESTIONS

1. What theological concerns prompted Martin Luther's challenge of the authority of the Catholic Church? What specific reforms did he advocate?
2. What were the circumstances of the English Reformation?
3. By the end of the sixteenth century, which European countries had become Protestant and which had remained Catholic?
4. What are some the reasons suggested for the widespread persecution of suspected witches in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries?

Chapter 23 Study Packet Questions

The Consolidation of Sovereign States (Read Pages 10-20)

IDENTIFICATION: PEOPLE

1. Charles V

2. Charles I

3. James II

4. Philip II

5. Richelieu

6. Louis XIV

7. Peter I (the Great)

8. Catherine II (the Great)

9. Yemelian Pugachev

IDENTIFICATION: TERMS/ CONCEPTS

1. Spanish Inquisition

2. Glorious Revolution

3. Absolutism

4. Divine Right of Kings

5. Versailles

STUDY QUESTIONS

1. Why was Charles V, despite such vast holdings, unable to establish a durable empire? What forces worked against such an empire in the sixteenth century?

2. How did European monarchs increase their power in the early modern era? What are some of the common characteristics of the new monarchs?
3. What is the fundamental difference between absolute monarchy and a constitutional government?
4. What factors encouraged the evolution of a constitutional government in England and the Netherlands?
5. How did Louis XIV maintain control over the nobles of France? What were some of the structures of absolutism during his reign?
6. What aspects of European culture did Peter I seek to graft onto Russian society? What aspects did he reject?

IDENTIFICATION: TERMS/ CONCEPTS

1. Capitalism

2. Putting-out system

STUDY QUESTIONS

1. What factors led to the dramatic population growth of Europe between 1500 and 1700?

2. What are the characteristics of capitalism in the early modern age? What financial innovations supported the growth of capitalism in Europe?

3. What are some of the social changes that resulted from the growth of capitalism? What groups would have been most threatened by or resistant to these changes?

Chapter 23 Study Packet Questions
Science and Enlightenment (Read Pages 26-34)

IDENTIFICATION: PEOPLE

1. Nicolaus Copernicus

2. Galileo Galilei

3. Isaac Newton

4. John Locke

5. Adam Smith

6. Voltaire

IDENTIFICATION: TERMS/ CONCEPTS

1. Enlightenment*

2. Philosophes

3. Deism*

STUDY QUESTIONS

1. Three great minds collaborated to shatter the ancient Ptolemaic view of the universe. Note the contributions of Copernicus, Kepler, and Galileo. Who do you think made the most significant contribution? Who took the greatest risk?
2. In what ways can it be said that "Isaac Newton symbolized the scientific revolution"? What was his role in the Enlightenment?
3. What were the principle concerns of the philosophes of the Enlightenment? What solution did they propose?

Chapter 23 Study Packet Questions

Review

MATCHING

Match these figures or groups with the statements that follow.

A. Martin Luther
B. John Calvin
C. Catherine II
D. Henry VIII
E. Charles V
F. Louis XIV

G. Nicolaus Copernicus
H. Galileo Galilei
I. Isaac Newton
J. Adam Smith
K. Peter I
L. Voltaire

1. In order to divorce his queen, he severed ties between England and the Catholic Church
2. This Sun King of France was the model of an absolute monarch.
3. With a telescope, he demonstrated that the moon and the planets were made of matter and confirmed that the planets revolved around the sun.
4. This Polish mathematician theorized that, if the sun were placed at the center of the heavens, the orbits of the earth and the planets appeared more orderly.
5. Ruler of a vast and scattered continental kingdom, he was never able to unify his holdings into a single kingdom.
6. Ruler noted for his forceful efforts to modernize Russia.
7. This Scottish economist argued that self-interested capitalism was ultimately the best for society as a whole.
8. An English mathematician, his laws concerning gravitation and universal motion provided the rational explanation for the solar system.
9. This Protestant leader, with his strict doctrines of reformed Christianity, strongly influenced the Reformation in Switzerland, France, the Netherlands, and Scotland.
10. French satirist and social critic, his attacks on the state and the Catholic church typified the spirit of the Enlightenment.
11. Russian ruler who flirted with progressive reforms but grew increasingly repressive
12. This German monk attacked the Catholic sale of indulgences and launched the Reformation.

SEQUENCING

Place the following clusters of events in chronological order. Consider carefully how one event leads to another, and try to determine the internal logic of each sequence.

Sequence 1	Sequence 2
<ul style="list-style-type: none">— Brought before the emperor, Luther refuses to recant, saying, "Here I stand. I can do no other."— The Catholic Church expands the sale of indulgences in order to finance a massive renovation of St Peter's basilica in Rome.— The German states are divided: roughly half remain loyal to the Catholic Church, the rest become Lutheran.— In his 95 <i>Theses</i>, Martin Luther raises a challenge to the Church leadership, questioning the authority of the pope to issue indulgences	<ul style="list-style-type: none">— Kepler demonstrates the elliptical orbits of the planets— Copernicus postulates that the sun might actually be at the center of the universe, a theory that explains apparent inconsistencies in the planetary orbits— The Ptolemaic view of the universe holds that the earth is at the center of creation and the heavens revolve around it in crystal spheres— Newton explains how the system works with his law of universal gravitation