APEH Study Guide First Semester

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Unit I-The Late Middle Ages

 **The Black Death**

 In 1348 spread throughout Europe killing about 2/3 of the people. This led to less presents to work the land. They were taxed more and paid more due to the high demand. The French presents that rebelled were called Jacquerie. Whole villages died and the nobles land lost value. People who survived went into skilled crafts making.

 **The Hundred Year’s War**

 The war was between England and France. In 1337 there was a dispute between who would have the French throne. By marriage and blood England could take the throne but the new king would be only 15 years old. France had more people but often the lost battles. The war was fought on French soil while the French were still trying to modernize their state. England had already done so England was very strong. The Treaty of Troyes in 1420 led England to have the French throne. Joan of Arc was a French girl who led France to victory at Orleans and England got a small piece of land in the end (1453). French nationalism grew.

 **Papal Church**

 The Plentitude of Power was created by Pope Innoccent III. The Church was powerful and led in Rome. Around 1300 England and France started to challenge the church. Pope Boniface gave his papal bull “Listen my son” that gave him power over the state. He then gave his Unam Sanctum this put the king under the guidance of the power of the church.

 **Avignon Papacy**

 In 1309-1377 the church started giving indulgences, and the current pope wanted to restore the power to the most powerful Avignon pope and return to Italy. The Church also needed funds. France did not like this but England did.

 **John Wycliffe and John Huss**

 These English men were the base for religions movements and leaders for the Lollards (written demands) and Hussites (religious movement).

 **The Great Schism and the Conciliar Movement**

 During 1378-1417 the Great Schism split the church and weakened the church. This was one of the effects of the growing power of the monarchs. In the Conciliar theory the people wanted councils that were part of the church, so the church was a body of the people. There were also three men wanting to be the pope. Also, there were the Council of Pisa and the Council of Basel. The Council of Basel exercised high power and ended the Hussite wars. The pope then reunited the Catholic Church with the Eastern Church. The consequences were the greater religious responsibility, the need for the church to regulate religious events, rise of secular power, rise of the monarchy, and the papacy become Italian.

Unit II-The Renaissance

 **The Renaissance in Italy**

 From 1375-1512 the prototype for the modern world began (medieval times to modern), it was also known as the Rebirth. City states developed, scholars created new ideas, and art/commerce thrived. The printing press was created by Gutenburg which allowed many people to see new ideas and countries became more literate. Because Italy has a lot of coast, there was much trade throughout Italy. The city-states were also allowed to expand as needed. Social classes were created. Florence was the center of commerce because of the wealth of the Medici Family. Another effect fo the Renaissance was slavery flourishing.

 **Neoplatonism**

The teaching of Plato was put together to combine Humanism and Christianity.

 **Humanism**

 Humanism was the scholarly study of the Latin and Greek classics. This was based on becoming a better man for himself. Arts, music, philosophy, and education thrived. Petatch was known as the “father of humanism” as he left his profession for poetry. Dante wrote *Divine Comedy* Boccaccio wrote the Decameron and made the first encyclopedia. The “Academy” was created to send young thinkers to learn. Plato and Aristotle had a large influence on this creation. Civic humanism was the education for the public good. Writings were also writing in the vernacular (not Latin). Thomas More was a northern humanist, who wrote “Utopia” which describes a perfect world where there was civil humanism and religious ideals.

 **Art (learn some names of painters for FRQ questions)**

 Renaissance Art had a new view. Pieces were less religious and focused on emotions. Works were rational, proportional, included the natural world. The perfect man was also created. Leonardo da Vinci painted the Mona Lisa, Rapheal painted The School of Athens, and Michelangelo sculpted the Statue of David. See page 294 for more works. The works were funded by noble. Mannerism was a new type of art. The paintings were more lavish.

 **Medici Family**

Cosimo de Medici was the first to start the reign of the Medici Family that would last until the end on the Renaissance. He was a banker in Florence with a lot of money. Lorenzo de Medici was the grandson and the lower class enjoyed the comfort he gave them.

 **Emperor Charles V of the Holy Roman Empire**

In 1527 he ended the Italian Renaissance and called Martin Luther to the Diet of Worms and directed the Peace of Augsburg. He tried to stop the Reformation but then made peace with the Lutherans.

Unit III-Europe Expands and Divides

 **Italy’s Political Decline**

 During 1494-1527 the French King Louis XI wanted to keep French power in Italy alive. The next king of France, Charles VIII quickly made his move on Italy. Conflicts were then created between France and Spain which would last until 1559. France returned to Italy with the help of the pope Alexander VI, (corrupt). In the end France and the pope had power while Italy crumbled.

 **Niccolo Machiavelli**

 As foreign invasions destroyed Italy he supported political unity and independence. He wrote *The Prince* to show how rulers really acted (because there were bad). This would unite France and drive out foreign threat. He wished to have the Medici family rule (Florence) and he was for a republic. He also wanted the king to put fear into his subjects. “It is better to be feared than loved”

 **Exploration to the new world**

 Portugal and Spain were the first to set sail to the new world (the Americas and Africa/India). Ships were sent out to find gold, spices, and slave while religion was also being spread. The first person sent to America was Prince Henry the Navigator. In South America the natives though Francisco Pizarro was a god and gave him everything he wanted including gold. Everything was then brought back to Europe.

 **France**

 The monarchy gains power after Charles VII drives the English out of France. Under Louis XI the kingdom grew twice in size after a treaty with the Habsburg emperor, Maximilian I. France then gained power with an efficient government until a series of losing battles in 1490-1550s.

 **Spain** ☺

In 1496 Spain was no longer divided after the marriage of Ferdinand and Isabella. Portugal and France protested against the marriage in fear of Spain becoming too powerful. Together they made Spain indestructible by controlling the state, securing the borders, Christianizing Spain, and sailing to new places. Spain’s religious tolerant country changed dramatically changed and became the prime executer of state controlled religion.

Unit IV-Reformation and Religious Wars

 **Reformation**

The response to the divided religious groups (Catholics and Protestants).

 **Martin Luther and Erasmus**

 He believed in salvation by faith alone and wanted to stop the selling of indulgences. He posted his 95 Theses on the church door which was then spread because of the printing press. He believed in baby baptism and no transubstantion and started his own church. He preached for justification by faith alone and the Bible was the only sources for truth. He then hid in Germany under the protections of German Princes (Lutheranism was a success in Germany). He was summoned to the Council of Worms. The church and the state would be separate and women had no rights. Erasmus was a northern Renaissance humanist. He criticized the corruption of the church and translated the New Testament. He also inspired Martin Luther.

 **Peace of Augsburg**

In 1555 this granted that the ruler of kingdom determines the religion. This was granted for Lutherans but not Calvinist until the 30 years war ended.

 **King Henry VIII**

He had many wives and had to create his own church (the Church of England and the Anglican Church). The pope did not like him and he passed the Act for submission of the Clergy meaning they had to submit authority to the king.

 **John Calvin**

He was born in France but moved to Switzerland to practice his religion freely. His church was in Geneva (Genevan Reformation) and believed in predestination. He thought that the church should dominate over the state. He wanted to purify the Church of England and his people were called Puritans. He did not like John Tetzel because he sold indulgences.

 **Anabaptists**

They were a radical protestant group that believed in adult baptism only. The HRE did not like them.

 **The Council of Trent**

This took place in three sessions over 18 years and saved the Catholic Church. Everything was resolved by saying that everything would stay the same; however. Less indulgence would be sold, the clergy went to school, scandals in the church ended, and people were more devoted.

 **Baroque Art**

 This new type of art was lavish. It was used to describe how churches looked (think St. Peter’s Basilica). Protestants thought this would take away from God during mass while Catholics liked it. This movement came after mannerism as a response the Counter Reformation.

 **English and Spanish nobility**

 Queen Bloody Mary was highly disliked because she killed many Protestants at the stake and married Philip of Spain (boo!). She ruled during 1553 for 5 years. The sister came next, Queen Elizabeth (1558-1603). She built a kingdom and allowed religious freedom. The church became known as the Anglican Church. She was known as a politique. A politque was a rule with political unity and religious freedom who was liked by their people. In Spain, the mighty Spanish Armada (which was defeated by Queen Elizabeth) was powerful along with the military. The wealth from the new world was good but there were few jobs and less food. There was a social gap because of the new wealth. This was Spain’s Golden Age up until the defeat of the armada. They also had territory in Netherlands.

 **France**

Huguenots were French Protestants and the followed Calvin’s Geniva . Catherine de Medici took over France and she was Catholic but allows Huguenots to worship freely. She gave the Peace of Saint-Germain-en-Laye but then led the Saint Bartholomew’s Day Massacre. 20,000 Huguenots were killed the Catholics are she told them (the Catholics) the Huguenots were going to kill them. The date was August 24, 1672. Henry of Navarre then came into power and issued the Edict of Nantes. This allowed religious freedom. He was a politque who said “Paris is worth and mass”.

 **Netherlands**

 ☺ They had William of Orange (William the Silent) who over threw Spanish rule in the Netherlands. He was exiled to Germany but was still had much influence.

 **The Thirty Years War**

 In 1618 the war began in Bohemia as a result of religious division, Emperor Ferdinand (Spain!) ruling in the Holy Roman Empire (people did not like that), and a fragmented Germany. The four periods were the, Bohemian, Danish, Swedish, and Swedish/ French. It was then ended by the Treaty of Westphalia. The treaty (1648) was the first general peace in Europe and was written in French not Latin (because it was the vernacular!). His realm his religion was put into effect (the Treaty of Augsburg). Calvinism was now an acceptable religion and France dominated as a European super power. France and Spain still fought outside of the empire. Switzerland and the Netherlands now were independent.

Unit V-The Economy and Society of Early Modern Europe

 **England**

After the destruction and build up from Bloody Mary and Queen Elizabeth; James I, Charles I, Oliver Cromwell, Charles II, James II, William and Mary controlled Europe. By the end of all these kings and queens Europe finally decided that they want a parliamentary monarchy which means they want a king with limited power. George I was king when this was settled. Under Charles I there was a civil war in England along with long parliament. Cromwell was a Puritan dictator who believed in no fun. Charles II restored the monarchy and under James II was the glorious revolution. William and Mary are forced to sign the English Bill of Rights.

 **Old Regime**

 Everything in France before the French Revolution was known as the Old Regime. This is when Nobility was powerful and peasants were drowning in taxes. Taxes were put on everything including salt. There were privileges to all the rich and the peasants made of 97 percent of the population. There was no “individual right” for the people.

 **Family life in Northwestern Europe**

Households were smaller with usually 5 or 6 people. Childern left when they were in their early teens to work as servants for 8 to ten years. They married older.

 **Family life in Eastern Europe**

Couples married young and the wife was sometimes older than the husbands. They lived on the land of a lord and had to marry within the lord property to ensure that the land will always be cultivated. Households were larger with up to 20 members or 4 generations. Household grew so that there would always people to work the land.

 **Family Economy**

The entire family worked to buy food. Some would fish, harvest, or go to the army to earn money. The father would sometimes become a skilled worker and train his children to continue the business and the wife would run the shop. Women worked inside the house starting at the age of 7 up until she got married. Some children were unwanted because of the high death rate and the cost of feeding a child.

Unit VI-The Age of Absolutism

 **King Louis XIV aka the Sun King**

He ruled from1643 to 1715.As one of the most powerful leader he led a wise a stable rule. He distrusted the nobility because was what he witnessed was a child. The Fronde was rebellions of the French nobility and towns’ people. This led him to become an absolute king. He believed in divine right “I am the state” He built Versailles and led France into a financial crisis. He watched over the nobility from his palace and had a strong army. With his army he went to was with Spain for land. There were no system of check and balances. He also revoked the Edict of Nantes which took away religious freedom from the Huguenots. Cardinal Richelieu and Cardinal Mazarin set the ground work for absolutism and were the chief ministers for the sun king. Jean Baptist Colbert was his finance minister who changed the economy and established mercantilism.

 **Russia**

The Romanov dynasty was the beginning of Russia transforming to a new westernized country. Ivan the Terrible was the last leader of the dark ages. Peter the Great then took over. He was an absolutist leader who resembles King Louis of France. Feudalism ended and St. Petersburg was founded (like Versailles) A navy was formed along with the Table of Ranks. Catherine the Great was an enlightened absolutist who took over next. This dynasty would last until 1971.

 **Ottoman Empire**

This very large and stable empire was divided into sub division which allowed for Sultans (think Aladdin) to rule their community, millets. There was religious freedom in these millets. As they tried to grow and grow they become too large to control.

Unit VII-The Scientific Revolution and Enlightenment

 **Copernicus and Newton**

They had the ideas of planetary movement, gravity, and math. The church hated them because their principals were not centered as a perfect world (God created a perfect world). For example, the Earth was not the center of the universe but instead the sun. Egocentrism and heliocentric were theories. And it was decided that nature was rational. Newton’s great work was called Principia Mathematica. Newton thought that science must be secular and did not follow religion. Learning was more consistent because of math. “What do I know” – Rene Descartes

 **Rousseau & Locke vs. Hobbes**

Rousseau wrote the Social Contract and believed the people were born a blank slate. “All men are born free but every where he is in chains” He and Locke though that the government should be there to help the people. Locke wrote the “Tabula Rasa” which was his theory that the mind at birth is blank and a person’s mind is influenced by education and the environment. (Thomas) Hobbes wrote the Leviathan and thought everyone was born evil. He believed that everyone needed to be control by an absolute leader. All 3 of their teachings had an effect on the French Revolution.

 **Philosophes**

 They favored change, championed reform, and advocated toleration. They included Voltaire, Montesquieu, Diderot, Rousseau, and Kant. They believed in the almightiness of the human mind and went against old traditions. They wanted everything from rational knowledge (page 511).

 **Saloons**

The richer women would gather in their homes to discuss everything from art, music, and politics. This led to the greater knowledge for women which would later led to rights for women.

 **Extra Information**

People did not know that children were not capable of knowledge when young; they thought they were “little adults”. The Scientific Revolution was supported by kings and queens who gave money to the scientists to do all of their experiments. Artisans also had a big role in sculpting and building things. Witches were often older women and were accused, put in trial, and then hanged dead.

Unit VII- The French Revolution and the Napoleonic Era

 **Pre-Revolution & Financial Crisis**

Largely in debt from Versailles and war France was very poor because of the 7 years war. Peasants had no money and there was a famine. Bankers stopped giving money to the government King Louis XV was not an absolutist and changed how the Sun King ruled. The French people saw how the Americans rebelled against England and were starting to get ideas. King Louis XV restored privileges. People wanted civil equality and popular sovereignty. Liberty, equality, and fraternity. The essential cause to the FR was the collision between a powerful rising bourgeoisie (middle class) and an entrenched aristocracy defending is (restored) privileges.

 **National Assembly & Estates General**

 The Estates General was representative institution of France that had not met for over 175 years and was the only ones who could get parliament to pass new laws. The Estate General was made up of the 3 social classes, the king and his family, the nobility and clergy, and everyone else. They gathered together to discuss the issue of France’s state; however, the 3rd estate was locked out. They then made the Tennis court Oath, wrote their new constitution (1789), and called themselves the National Assembly. Then they stormed the Bastille for weapons. They also issued the Civil Constitution of the Clergy which established a national church system in France and turned many French Catholics against the revolutionaries.

 **Revolution, Great Fear, and Reign of Terror (1793)**

\*note: the reign of terror and the great fear were different things, Robespierre led the Reign of Terror and King Louis XVI led the Great fear, and after Robespierre was executed it was the Thermidorian reaction (1794) and the Directory.

 King Louis XVI was in power and married Marie Antoinette. People hated them and women march to the palace to demand for bread. She said “let them eat cake” The king and queen were then taken back to Paris where they tried to escape France. They were found in the farm lands. The peasants though that all their land would be taken away. Peasants then tool out all their anger on the nobility burring towns and killing cattle. This was called the Great Fear. Many people were being killed from the guillotine (in total 100 k died during the revolution. The events included declaring was on Austria, March of the Fishwives, the king being kidnapped and executed, September massacre, France winning against Prussia in the Battle of Valmy. Austria and Prussia invading France, Robespierre taking charge, a new calendar being made, Levee en Masse (the total war policy of the Reign of Terror which said the all French citizens are required t contribute to the war effort). The Consulate ended the French revolution.

 **Sans-Cullotes**

Meaning without breaches these were the peasants who hated the nobility and became revolutionaries.

 **Committee of Public Safety**

Led by Maximilien Robespierre, Danton, and Marat, they did nothing to make less people die. However, the abolished Christianity and set price controls on food. They created a new calendar with 10 days so there would be no Sunday. They grew in importance for the people (sans-culottes and all those subdivisions) during the Reign of Terror. They also had all the rights for France’s wars and economic problems.

 **Robespierre**

During the FR this man took charge and was the leader of the committee of public safety, created his own church.

 **Declaration of Man and Citizen**

This was issued by the National Assembly in August 26, 1789. This allowed for sovereignty to all French people and took ideas from the Enlightenment thinkers. Now men had equal rights. Olympe de Gouge was a feminist who wanted to give women right and published the “Declaration of Rights of Women”.

 **Napoleon Bonaparte**

Napoleon was put to be a leader to have some stability after the Revolution but he soon became very powerful (this was not planned the FR started because people did not want a dictator). Basically, he went to war with all of Europe except for Great Britain and won all of them taking over everyone. He become king and put the church under the state (he took the crown out of the pope’s hand and put it on his head). Although his empire only lasted 10 years (strongest until Hitler) he created the Continental system (to conquer Britain) and Napoleonic code (equality) and ended European trade with GB. His invasion with Russia worked well until the all died in the snow, but the point was to gain more power. At once he had 100,000 troops ready for battle. The first time he was exiled to Elba but was there only for a short amount of time, 100 days. He then escaped, came back and was ready for war (Vive l’ Empereur!). He was defeated in the Battle of Waterloo in Belgium when the troops of Germany and GB shot them down and his allies turned against him. He was the exiled (again) to some far way island in the Atlantic.

 **Battles of Napoleon (1804-1814)**

 Peace of Amiens- truce between France and England; showed power of Napoleon

 Battle of Trafalgor- on the Spanish coast this battle showed the naval power of France

 Battle of Austerlitz- greatest victory; fought against Austria and Russia; king of countries

 Treaty of Pressburg- Austria lost land and influence on the Holy Roman Empire

 Treaty of Tilsit- signed for French control over Europe w/o Russia trying to take land

 Milan Decree- Enforced the Continental system; FR ships captured boats going to Britain

 **Congress of Vienna, Quadruple Alliance, & Holy Alliance**

This assembly gathered to restore Europe to its ways before Napoleon. France lost its new territory and got its old boundaries back and old monarchies were reinstated. The countries that gathered were Russia, Prussia, Austria, Britain, and France. Countries were compensated, power was balanced, and the rightfully king was put on thrones. Russia gained parts of Poland Austria was given land that it had lost, and the 300 Germanic confederate states were reduced to about 30.

 **Romanticism**

Romantic Art was based more on imagination and emotion and often opposed Neoclassicism. It came from the blending of the Enlightenment values and the French revolution war’s aftermath. Jacques-Louis David painted the Coronation of Napoleon and the Tennis Court Oath. Rousseau gave the idea that children are not mentally developed mentally like an adult and should be able to grow like a flower. He distinguished the difference in his novel *Emile*. Immanuel Kant wrote two philosophical works *The Critique of Pure Reason* and *The Critique of Practical Reason.* Romantic Literature was excessively emotionally and related back to the Renaissance.

List of People in APEH

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| --- | --- | --- |
| Louis XIV | Jean Baptist Colbert | Oliver Cromwell |
| Henry VIII | Voltaire | Nicolaus Copernicus |
| Issac Newton | William Shakespeare | Leonardo Da Vinci |
| Christopher Columbus | Niccolo Machiavelli | Thomas Hobbes |
| John Locke | Charles V | Zwingli |
| Philip the Fair | Jews | Flagellants |
| Edward III | Joan of Arc | Urban VI |
| John Wyclif | Lollards | Dante |
| Humanists | Rafael | Michelangelo |
| Castiglione | Gutenberg | Thomas More |
| Erasmus | Charles VII of France | Isabella and Ferdinand |
| Martin Luther | John Calvin | Burkhardt |
| Cosimo de Medici | Machiavelli | Petrarch |
| Pope Leo X | Anabaptist | Conrad Grebel |
| Ignatius of Loyola | Catherine de Medicis | Huguenots |
| Henry of Navarre | William of Orange  | Elizabeth I of England |
| Mary I of England | King James | Charles I of England |
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