

Final Exam Study Guide

I. Art

Painters/Sculptors

Raphael-School of Athens

Da Vinci- "Saints are men as well"

Michelangelo-

Donatello- Father of Renaissance Sculpture

Free Standing

Nudity

Durer- Disaster before the second coming of Christ

"Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse"

Brueghel- Common man is important

"Peasants Wedding"

"Hunters in the Snow"

Bosch- Strawberries are a forbidden fruit

"Garden of Earthly Delights"

Fold-out

Van Eyck- Religious Symbolism

Loyalty, Holy Ground, Fertility, Holy Spirit

"Arnolfini and his Bride"

Gentileschi-

Caravaggio-

Fragonard-

Boucher-

Wattue-

Delacroix-

Goya-

Literature

Important Works

Book of the Courtier

Castiglione

How to be a gentleman

In Praise of Folly

Eurasmus

Catalyst of the Protestant Reformation

Questions Corruption of Catholic Church by Satire

The Prince

Machiavelli

Written for the Medici family

Political Science

How to gain and maintain power

Declaration of the Rights of Women

Mary Wollstonecraft

Pioneering feminist work

attack on Rousseau's "Emile"

A Vindication of the Rights of Women

Mary Wollstonecraft

Reflection on politics, as well as women's rights

Bill of Rights

Written by English Parliament to ensure their
supremacy

Made William of Orange, King of England

Ensured human rights

Free elections

Free debate

Trial by Jury

Leviathan

Thomas Hobbes

Encourages Absolutism

Men are carnal, and evil

Dialogue on Two Chief Systems

Galileo

Story-book set up makes it easy for the
common-man to understand

Argued for Helio-centric theory

On the Revolution of Heavenly Spheres

Copernicus

No one reads it because it is mostly math
equations

Encyclopedia

Diderot

17-35 volumes on philosophical information

Sold to Catherine the Great

Renaissance

Dominate City-States

Florence

Medicci Family

Milan

Papal State

Venice

Genoa

Oligarchy Rule

Rule by the Few

Medicci

Popes

Machiavelli to Medici

The Prince

Take control and unify Italy!

Renaissance Humanists view mankind as God's

greatest creation

Italian vs. Northern Renaissance

Northern Renaissance values Christian Humanism

includes christian values, but still rejecting
medieval thought

Machiavelli viewed men as selfish and corrupt
beings in need of a strong central government

Protestant Reformation

Lutherans vs. Catholics

Lutheran- Salvation by faith alone

Catholic- Salvation by faith and good works

Witches

Mostly women

They were created from the curved, and evil rib
from Adam

They were also more impressionable, and thus
more susceptible to the Devil's callings

Catholic Reformation

Council of Trent called to make Catholic reforms

No doctrinal changes

Baroque Art created

Splendiferous

Red and Gold

Bible Scenes

Seminary Training established

Anti-Protestant Propoganda

Schmalkadic War

1st Protestant War

Between Lutherans and Catholics

Peace of Augsburg ends the war

The religion of the German Prince, is declared the religion of his controlled region

Only recognized Lutheran religion

Religious Wars

1/2 of Spain is controlled by Muslims

Good with agriculture

Kicked out by the Reconquista

St. Bartholomew's Massacre

Catherine de Medici, mother of Charles IX (King of France), marries her daughter to the Protestant Henry IV, to seemingly end the Religious Wars.

While the drunken celebrating Protestant line the streets of Paris, the French Catholic army, under Catherine de Medici's orders, kill 10-12,000 Protestants.

Council of Troubles/Blood

Sent to the Netherlands by Phillip II to crush the Protestant Revolt

Age of Exploration

Mercantilism

Age of Discovery

1st Portugal Domination

Silk, Spices, Slaves

Dias- Dumbass

Vasco do Gama- whole “Dog-gone” way to India

Prices 80% down in Portugal

2nd Spanish Domination

Gold, Glory, God

Cortez

Central American Gold

Magellan

Circumnavigates the globe

Pizarro

Macho Pichu

Jesuits

3rd Dutch Domination

Religious Toleration

Brings in Jews and Japanese

Help create banking Systems

Start credit and check writing systems

4th British Domination

Jamestown established in 1607

Domination until 1914

The line of Demarcation divides Brazil into Spanish and Portuguese sections

Absolutism

French acquired territories through Louis XIV's wars

Franche Comte

Alsace

Spanish-Netherlands Territories

Peace of Utrecht

France loses Newfoundland and Nova Scotia

Spain loses Milan, Naples, Sicily, and the Spanish Netherlands. They keep their New World territories

The Elector of Brandenburg (Frederick III) is

pronounced King in/of Prussia

Austria gains the territories lost by Spain

England gains the Slave trade privileges, and Gibraltar

Securing England as a trading power

Phillip V (Bourbon) is crowned King of Spain

The Dutch Golden Age

Domination of the Oceans

Religious Toleration

Jews settle in Dutchland

Japanese allow trade with Dutch because of their toleration

Economically sound

International money standard created

Bank of Amsterdam founded

Stock Exchange created

World Trade leader

France and England are too busy fighting

Europe in 1715

Prussia, Prussia, Prussia

Milan, Sardinia, Sicily, and Southern Italy are controlled by Austria

Spain and France are both Bourbon controlled

The Restoration

English are sick of Cromwell's crap!

English Prefer Constitutional Monarchy

Charles II restored to throne

The Glorious Revolution

Puts the House of Orange in charge of England

William of Orange arch enemy of Louis XIV

Bill of Rights is written

James II is overthrown

Cromwell vs. Charles I

Similarities

Both dissolve parliament

No religious toleration

Cromwell ≠ Catholic and Anglican

Charles ≠ Puritans

Raise and create taxes

Suppress revolts

Differences

Charles I

Beheaded by Rump Parliament

Married a Catholic wife

Cromwell

Died a natural death

Eastern Europe

Poland

French King

No standing army

Loose government

Divided up by Russia, Prussia, and Austria

Prussia

Frederick William I

Makes Prussia a militaristic country

1 out of every 25 citizens is enrolled in the military

Hates french stuff

Frederick II

Obtains Silesia in the Silesian wars

Doubles the size of Prussia

Defies the Pragmatic Sanction

Created by Charles VI to secure his daughter as heir to Prussia

Helps divide up Poland

Peter the Great

Quest for a warm water port

Great Northern War against Charles XII of Sweden

Battle of Narva -Fail

Battle of Poltava -Win

Gains a Baltic Sea port

Builds St. Petersburg

Becomes the new capitol

Streltsi Rebellion

Stupid troops think Peter is a threat

Reforms

Develops an army and a navy

Forces people to join the army

Brings in Dutch ship-makers to build his Navy

Fires the Russian Orthodox Patriarch

Makes all Nobles shave, and wear western dress

Bring Russia into the Western way of life

Scientific Revolution

Copernicus

Heliocentric Universe

Galileo

Milky Way

Brahe

Plotted the night sky from Vane Island for 20 years

Kepler

Discovers that planets have elliptical orbits

Francis Bacon

Developed the Inductive method

Rene Descartes

Developed the Deductive method

Developed the (X,Y) coordinate plane

“I think therefore I am”

Enlightenment

Natural Laws

Discovered through examination

Philosophes examined these laws in Salons

Thomas Hobbes

Absolute Monarchy

Government is created through a conditional contract

“Life is nasty, brutish, and short”

Leviathan

Book advocating Hobbes’ beliefs

John Locke

Natural rights to liberty and property

Government is a conditional contract

Tabula-Rosa, man is a blank slate

Voltaire

“Crush the infamous [religion]”

Natural rights: freedom of speech

Montesquieu

Separation of Powers

Legislative

Judicial

Executive

Rousseau

Government is a conditional contract

Democracy

Humans are natural good

Society has created evils in mankind

Enlightened Despots

Frederick the Great

Abolishes torture

Religious toleration

Elementary education for all

Joseph II

Most Enlightened
Religious Toleration
Education for all
Freedom of Speech
Punishment regardless of social class
no torture
Secret Police
Enforced enlightened ideals

Catherine the Great

Starts enlightened, then repeals reforms
Builds hospitals, schools, and welfare projects
Restricted, not abolished, torture
Semi-Religious Tolerated

Mary Wollstonecraft

Early Feminist

Writes “Declaration of the Rights of Women”
Reaction to “Emile” written by Rousseau

The French Revolution

Four Governments

Old Regime

Each Estate receives one vote
Peasants pay 60% of income in feudal dues

Absolutism

National Assembly

Limited Monarchy
50% of males can vote

Le Chaplier

Declaration of the rights of man

Civil Constitution of the Clergy

Moderate Bourg. Government

August Decrees

National Convention

All males can vote

Reign of Terror

Notre Dam-> Temple of Reason

Radical Jacobin controlled Government

Sansculottes at there highest power

Directory

Republic

All males vote for electors

Coup D'etat of Brumaire

Causes

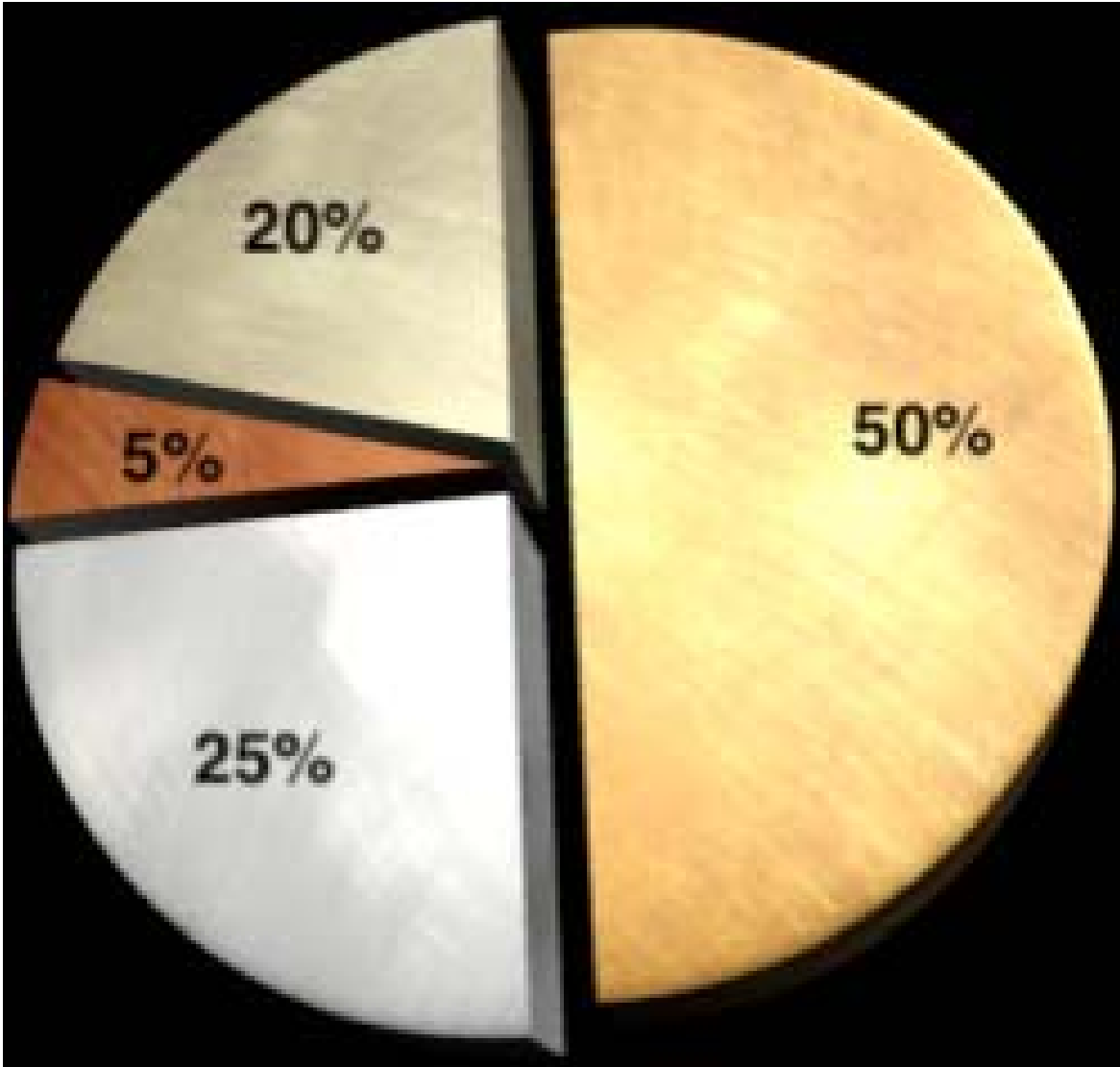
Economic Problems-

50% -Old War Debts

25% -Military Maintenance

20% -The People

5% -Maintenance of Versailles



Social

3 Estates- 3rd Estate pays all the taxes, and are outvoted

Peasants pissed about the high price of bread

Marie Antoinette

Madame Deficit

From the hated Austria

Olympia De Gouge

Napoleon

Neoclassicism

Return to the dignity of the Greeks

Concordat of 1801

The state pays the clergy's salary

Bishops are nominated by the state

No more tithes

Freedom of religion

Continental System

Closes off Europe from British trade

Backfires, when Europe suffers great loss from lack of British goods

Enlightened?

Napoleonic Codes

Yes!

Equal treatment from the law

Serfdom abolished

Religious Toleration

Trial by Jury

Not so much...

Torture permitted

Laws protecting wives, and children abolished

Wives have no property rights

Exiled? Yes... but it took two tries

1st to Elba

Napoleon Escaped, and ruled France for another
100 days

Defeated at Waterloo

By Duke of Wellington

Then exiled to St. Helena

No escape from St. Helena

ISMs

Nationalism

Greece

Revolution to secede from the Ottoman Empire

Win!!!

France

Revolution to take back rights for man

Win!!!

Overthrows Charles X

Louis Philippe is crowned the new king

nicknamed the "Citizen King"

From the House of Orleans

Illustrated in the painting "Liberty Leading her People"

Netherlands

Revolution to separate the Flemish and Dutch
speaking Netherlands

Carbonari

Secret society for a unified Italy

Concert of Europe

Led by Metternich of Austria

Hates Nationalism

Goal is to take Europe back to the old Regime

Congress of Vienna

All controlling Bonapartes are replaced by the country's rightful rulers

The German Confederation is Created

Austria is given most of Northern Europe

Russia receives 3/5 of Finland

England receives Heligoland, and Malta

Do ***not*** punish France