

AP Euro ultimate review packet(1450- Modern Europe)

Period 1: (1450-1648)

I. Medieval Age

1. It was a time period people are fully dedicated to after life and religion
 - Black Plague(1347):
 - Causes: Bubonic plague- fleas on Asian rat that were brought to Europe, overcrowding, poor sanitation in cities, poor hygiene, poor health
 - Results: lose 1/3 population, people blamed Jews, economy decline, Flagellants: Extreme people who punished themselves to gain god's forgiveness
 - Hundred Years' War(1337-1453):
 - Causes: France VS England for control of France. The English crown lay claim to the duchy of Aquitaine in France
 - Joan of Arc: peasant french girl led the army to victory
 - Results: France remove England from France, led to modernization of states, peasant revolt in England b/c high tax during war

(CRISIS IN CATHOLIC CHURCH)

- Great schism (1377-1415): When there are 2 popes, one in Rome and another in France
- The Babylonian Captivity (1309-1377): France and pope struggles led to Pope set up leadership in Avignon (Hurt pope prestige b/c not suppose to be influence by king)
- Conciliar movement: Ended great schism and create council of cardinals

1. Scholasticism: Thomas Aquinas- Combine reason and religion together

II. Renaissance (1450-1600)

1. It was an intellectual and artistic movement, people begins to live for their life, revived greek and Rome literature. Humankind and well-rounded individuals appeared.
 - It only affected upper-class and starts at Italy(rich and urban trade center ruled by wealthy merchant oligarchy)
 - Jacob Buckhardt: First to called renaissance
 - PRINTING PRESS: Gutenberg start print press help spread ideas across Europe
 - Causes: Medieval age's black plague caused people to doubt religion and begins thinking
 - Results:
2. New ideas and believes
 - Humanism: Revival of Greek and Rome literature and begins liberal education in Europe
 - Secularism: people begins to care about current lives not later more secular

- Individualism: People begin to care about recognition, have last name, and want fames
- Civic Humanism: Idea that people need to participate in civic affair and politics
- Virtue: ideal renaissance men
- patron: Medci and church

3. Italian States

- Florence: Medici family , Milan: Sforza family, Rome: papal state, Venice, Napal; 2 kingdom of Siciliy
- conflicts within Italian states among cities led to collapse
- Sack of Rome(1527): Charles V led to the end of Italian Renaissance

4. Italian Humanists

1. Petrarch: Father of humanism, first to recognize medieval age as dark age
2. Castiglione: Wrote “ Courtier” describe ideal men with Virtue and Court lady should learn to read and act with manner
3. Machiavelli: Wrote “ The Prince” describe king should be like fox and lion, aggressive and cunning
4. Mirandola: wrote “ On the oration of dignity of men” he wrote about people are full with potential
5. Lorenzo: “ Elegance of Latin language” he translated Latin
6. Ficino: practice neo-platonism, translated plato work
7. Bruni: “ New Cicero” - People need to participate in civic affairs
8. Dante: wrote Divine Comedy
9. Boccaccio: wrote Decameron

5. Italian Arts Characteristic

- Chiaroscuro: use of light and shade to create depth illusion
- perspective: use 2-d to create effect of 3-d
- sfumato: to soften sharp edges
- balance, symmetry, simple
- free standing nude

6. Florentine Artists:

1. Giotto: first to use chiaroscuro
2. Ghiberti: Gates to paradise
3. Brunelleschi: II Domo
4. Donatello: David
5. Botticelli: Birth of venus
6. Masaccio: expulsion of Eve and Adam

7. Rome High renaissance Artist:

1. Raphael: School of Athen
2. Michelangelo: Pieta and David
3. Da Vinci: Mona Lisa and Last Supper
4. Bramante: “ tempitto”

8. Northern Renaissance

- Compare to Italian Renaissance, Northern was more religious, want to improve Christian writing and improve church

9. Northern Renaissance Humanists:

1. Erasmus “praise of Folly”: criticize church teaching and want to reform it
2. Thomas More: wrote Utopia
3. Shakespeare: English writer
4. Montaigne “essay”
5. Cervantes: “Don Quixote”
6. Ximenes of Spain

10. Northern Renaissance Artist

- better oil paints and more details and emotions

 1. Jan van Eyck: Arnolfini and his wife
 2. Brughel: life of ordinary people
 3. Bosch: surrealism
 4. Durer: woodcut
 5. Holbein the younger: painted Henry VIII

11. Mannerism

- Art use of strong color and unbalance against Renaissance
- El Greco: Spain Mannerism

12. Women during Renaissance

- Christine de Pizan: first feminist “The Book of the City of Ladies”
- Isabella d’Este: ruled Mantua and huge art patron
- art patron and inferior to men
- courtier “court lady” please man

13. The poor

- nuclear family and high infanticide
- young marriage

III. Reformation (1500- 1648)

1. Protestant Reformation (HRE)

- Causes: Corruption within church
 - Simony: SALE church offices
 - Nepotism: gave position to relatives
 - Absenteeism: absent for office
 - pluralism: occupy more than one offices
 - sale indulgence: to reduce time in purgatory
- church lose prestige during Medieval age, Northern Renaissance influence,
- Many Critics

- Erasmus, John Wycliffe and Huss both want personal relationship with god

2. Events during protestant reformation

- 1. Tezel sale indulgences to raise money for st peter basilica by pope leo x
- 2. Martin Luther put his 95 Thesis (95 church corruptions) on wittenberg church door
- 3. Luther established his faith and ideas
 - sola Scripture: bible is the sole authority
 - sola faith: salvation by faith alone
 - priesthood of all believer
 - only 2 Sacrement: Baptism and communion
 - no monastery and no celibacy
- 4. Luther excommunicated by pope leo x
- 5. Diet of worm: Charles V asked Luther to recant but he refused so “ Edict of worm” Luther become heretic in HRE

3. Germany or HRE

- Prince supports Luther b/c they hate pope’s authority and want to confiscate church land
- German peasant revolt: Peasant revolt b/c of high taxes, seldom, tithe and inspired by Martin Luther
- Luther asked Prince to crush the revolt because he disagree with peasant and want prince support
- Charles V: WANT CATHOLIC UNITY but he was busy with Hapsburg and Valois war
- Schmalkaldic League: Prince form league against Charles v
- Peace of Augsburg (1555): Gave recognition to Lutheranism and allow each prince to choose religion (who's religion there religion) by Charles V

4. Spread of Protestant reformation

1. Anabaptist: left wing religious radical
 - only adult baptism, no obligation to state
 - tragedy of Muntzer killed many
 - create Quaker and Mennoites
2. Zwingli in Sweden
 - Marburg Colloquy: Disagreement between Luther and Zwingli on Eucharist, Zwingli thinks is symbolic and Luther is transubstantion
3. Calvinism
 - Predestination: god choose “ elect” to send to heaven, one must work hard and no drinking or dancing.
 - theocracy in Geneva: Huegenot in France, Puritan in England, Presbyterian in scotland

5. English Reformation

1. Henry VIII- “ faith defender” very catholic
 - However, his wife catherine of Aragon can’t give birth to a son
 - Henry VIII demanded annulment but pope clemson rejected
 - Later, Thomas crammer archbishop of canterbury allowed annulment
 - Act of supremacy: Henry VIII become head of church of England

- Act of succession: pope have to swear oath
- He closed monasteries and confiscate land to give them to nobles
- he kept all 6 Sacrements except pope as head
- pilgrimage of grace: people against Henry viii
- 2. Edward vi: protestant England
- 3. Bloody Mary: ruled like catholic, killed those who opposed catholic
- 4. Elizabeth I: politique, create religion in between protestant and catholic
- 39 Article: Form the basis summary of belief in church of england combine both protestant and catholic- close monasteries and cant practice openly
- Books of common prayer: mix both protestant and catholic
- killed bloody Mary

6. Catholic Reformation

1. Council of Trent: Reform by pope paul iii, define dogma and end corruption
2. Jesuit: Loyola Ignatious: established “ spiritual existence”, strict school for jesuit and strong disciple , use education to reform, and send missionary,
3. index of forbidden book: list of books that contain information gains catholic religion(science and protestant book)

7. Baroque Art

1. overwhelm emotion, show power of church and monarch - used by church to create piety during reform
2. Berni: “ The ecstasy of st.teresa”

8. Results

1. Religious unity shatter
2. RCC- stop corruption
3. led to religious war

IV. Religious War

1. Hapsburg vs Valois war
 - France and HRE, prevent HRE from controlling Germany and help spread of Lutheranism(Last dynasty war)
- (4 minor religious war)
1. Spanish Inquisition: under Ferindand and Isabelle, Spain exile Moors and jews
2. Dutch Revolt: Under Philip II, he try to impose catholicism in Dutch and then William of oranges led 17 provinces into revolt (7 north- Netherland and 10 south -Spanish Netherland). Elizabeth send troops to help Dutch
- Spain vs England: Philip ii send Armada vs Elizabeth I Britain naval under sir drake, establish England naval power
3. France civil war : Valois vs Guise vs Boubourn
 - St. Bartholomew Day: Marriage between Valois and henry bourbon, then guise and Valois began killing bourbon (organized by Catherine Medcie a politique)