**Guiding Questions (good topics for essays):**

1. **The State & the People:** Explain what is meant by the balance of “freedom vs. protection.” When and where did the peak of freedom occur in the first part of European history? What rights did people received and why were they important? How did they affect Europe both then and today? What places were freer and what places were less free? What was the balance of freedom vs. protection in the Middle Ages? What rights did people give up and what protection did they receive in return? How did this migrate through time? What changes were made in the Renaissance and what new freedoms did people begin to have? How did this continue to morph during various schisms and the reforms? How was it affected during Absolutism? What issues within freedom and protection arose when the Enlightenment began? The French Revolution? The Latin American Revolutions? The 19th century? 2. **Government & Politics:** How did the legal systems and representative bodies along with the monarchies of European government form and operate? What were the basis and conditions for the creating and existence of representative government? How did this vary from country to country? How did representation and the people gain and lose rights over time? What were those rights? How did they interact with the local monarch or prince? What were his or her duties? How could those duties and actions be executed? What were the prevalent theories regarding this in Europe, both Machiavellian, Great Chain of Being, Social Contract, etc.? How did they affect the role of the Prince during the Reformation, Age of Absolute Monarchs, and the Enlightenment? How did this change with the French Revolution and 19th century Isms? What say did the people have in this? How did it differ in Latin America? 3. **Religion:** Explain the inner workings of Christianity in Europe over the last 1,300 years. When did it arrive? How did it spread? Who converted quickly? Who took longer? Who were some of the last people to convert? Why did people convert? What were some of the major issues that began arising as the religion strengthened its hold on Europe? What influence did it have in people’s daily lives? What type of bureaucracy was formed? When and how did the church become corrupt? What various schisms occurred within the church? Why did they occur? What were the major problems with the church on the eve of the Reformation? When, how and why did the Reformation start? How and why did it spread? What was its message? What other reformers joined in the fray? Were they successful? Why or why not? What major segments of Christianity became rooted in Europe? Where did they take root? What conflicts did religion cause both during and after the Reformation? 4. **Church & State:** How have the church and state affected European class and government? Who was in charge of each? How did each affect the governments and politics of Europe as a whole and various countries—be specific with regard to England, France, Italy, Spain, Russia, and Germany (Holy Roman Empire/Prussia)? How did they gain or lose power within the political structure? How did power fluctuate between them? How were they intertwined within governments and what effect did they have on politics? What was the relationship between the church and the state through the Reformation, into the Age of Absolute Monarchs and Enlightenment? How did the French Revolution change these ideas? Why did the state eventually win out over the church? How was this different in Latin America? 5. **Class & Society:** How did an original system of hierarchy lead to rigid class structure? How did that class structure effect early European history? What were Europe’s original hierarchical systems? How were they structured? Who were at the top and the bottom? What did these mean for European society? How did they affect it? How did this change through time? What were key events that led to changes in the structure? Did it change to give people at the bottom or top more power? When did these occur? What caused them? What did the European class and social structure look like on the eve of the French Revolution? How was it shattered by the French Revolution? What changes came about with the Age of Napoleon, the Industrial Revolution & nationalism?

6. **Commerce & Trade:** How did trade and commerce begin, grow, expand, and come to have an impact on European culture and politics? What was some of the early economic activity in Europe? How, when, and where did it begin and what caused it to grow? What new institutions were formed as a result of economics during the Late Medieval and Renaissance eras? How did trade, supply, and demand come to affect the politics and populations of Europe? What new advantages were created by increased trade and exploration? Give examples, be specific. How did various religious conflicts come to effect trade and economic expansion? What was the state of the European economic system during and at the end French Revolution? How did this change with the Industrial Revolution and reaction to it? How was this different in Latin America? What were the events that led it in that direction? How did this manifest itself within nationalism & imperialism? 7. **Daily Life:** Explain daily life and changes in it through the 19th century for the average person in both Europe & Latin America. What could people do? What could they not do? What freedoms and civil rights did they have? What did they do in daily life? What did they do for fun? What was life like at the beginning of the Renaissance? How did that change as freedoms increased? How was it affected by the rise of education? The rise of cities? What happened with the coming of the Reformation? With printing? As Europe aged further into both war and absolutism? What about the Scientific Revolution and Enlightenment? What trends occurred in peasant life as the world changed to a more modern feel? What freedoms and rights were gained? How did the Industrial Revolution and rise of consumer culture change this? What about the Isms to come out of the Industrial Revolution?

**Terms/Events/People to know:**

**Unit 1**

Edict of Milan

Fall of Rome

Rise of Christianity

Rollo the walker

Normandy

Fief

Vassal

Lord

Hierarchy

Manor

Commercial Revolution

Guilds

Petrine Supremacy

Lay Investiture

Church vs. State

Boniface VIII

Henry IV

Pope Gregory I & VII

Black Plague

Hundred Years’ War

Great Chain of Being

Florence & Venice

Humanism

Cosimo Medici

Lorenzo Medici

Pope Leo X

Machiavelli

*The Prince*

Brunelleschi’s Duomo

Patron

Humanism

Secularism

Individualism

Botticelli

Raphael

Leonardo

Michelangelo

Renaissance art – know the

Art name & artist

Northern Renaissance

Johannes Gutenberg

Printing press

Erasmus

Thomas More

Christian Humanism

Hanseatic League

Jan Hus

John Wycliffe

Indulgences

Martin Luther

October 31, 1517

Frederick the Wise

Diet of Worms

Augsburg Confession

*Cuius Regio Eius Religio*

St. Bart’s Day Massacre

Henry of Navarre

Edict of Nantes

Huguenot

Predestination

Transubstantiation

Intermediary

Ulrich Zwingli

John Calvin

Calvinism

Council of Trent

Militant Catholicism

Phillip II of Spain

Dutch Wars

Absolutism

Divine Right

Thirty Years’ War

2nd Defenestration of Prague

House of Hapsburg

Peace of Westphalia

Balance of power in Europe

Peter the Great of Russia

Catherine the Great of Russia

Boyar

Grand Embassy of Europe

Westernization

Battles of Narva and Poltava

William of Orange

Cardinal Richelieu

Louis XIV of France

Versailles

Frederick the Great of Prussia

Enlightened Despot

Maria Theresa of Austria

Seven Year’s War

Gustavus Adolphus

Machiavelli’s *The Prince*

**Unit 2**

Edward the Confessor  
Harold Godwinson  
Tostig Godwinson  
William the Conqueror  
Norman Conquest  
October 14, 1066  
Battle of Stamford Bridge  
Battle of Hastings  
Petrine Supremacy  
Magna Carta  
Common Law  
Henry II of England  
Edward I of England  
Henry V of England  
Parliament  
Church vs. State  
1215  
Great Chain of Being  
Thomas More  
Presbyterianism  
John Knox  
War of the Roses  
Henry VIII  
Catherine of Aragon  
Thomas Cromwell  
Thomas Cranmer  
Oath of Supremacy  
Dissolution of Monasteries  
Reformation Parliament  
Anne Boleyn  
Mary I  
Act of Uniformity  
Book of Common Prayer  
Elizabeth I  
Divine Right  
James I of England  
Charles I of England  
Thomas Wentworth  
John Pym  
Oliver Cromwell  
Puritan  
Taxation rights of   
 Parliament  
Cavaliers & Roundheads  
English Civil War  
Interregnum  
Restoration  
Charles II of England  
James II of England  
William III & Mary II of   
 England  
Glorious Revolution  
English & U.S. Bill of   
 Rights  
1689

**Unit 3**

Philosophes

Deism

Characteristics of Enl.’ment

Social Contract

Important Philosophers: Hobbes, Locke, Rousseau, Voltaire, Montesquieu, Montaigne, Paine, Wollstonecraft, Hume, Beccaria, Kant, Jefferson

Galileo

“What is Scientific Authority?”

3 Estates & Ancient Regime

Estates-General

bourgeoisie

Louis XVI

Marie Antoinette

Jacques Necker

Long/short term causes of FR

Tennis Court Oath

Storming of the Bastille

July 14, 1789

Maximilien Robespierre

Jean-Paul Marat

*L’ami du peuple*

Georges Danton

*sans-culotte*

September Massacre

Abbe Sieyes

*Dec. of the Rights of Man*

Jacobin/Girodins

Reign of Terror/The Great Terror

Committee of Public Safety (COPS)

Festival of Supreme Being

Thermidorian Reaction

White Terror

Directory

Napoleon Bonaparte

Brumaire Coup

Code Napoleon

Concordant

plebiscite

Battle of Trafalgar

Admiral Horatio Nelson

Continental System

Peninsular War

Invasion of Russia

Scorched earth policy

Elba

100 Days

Battle of Waterloo

Duke of Wellington

nationalism

St. Helena

Colonization of Latin America

Age of Exploration

de las Casas

Peninsular vs. Creole

Mestizo

Absolutism in Brazil

Absolutism in New Spain

Economics in the Americas

Colonial government, society & culture

Bonapartism in Latin America

Haitian Revolution

Toussaint L’oveture

Tupac Amaru

**Unit 4**

Industrialism

Why Britain?

Three Industrial Revolutions

Improvements in farming

New inventions and inventors

Large farms=more food=more people

Working in the mines

Urbanization

Child labor

Problems of the lower classes

Disease/sanitation issues

Slums (in Britain, mainly)

Reform laws

Labor unions

19th century daily life (for all classes)

Textiles industry

Factories

New transportation methods

Second Industrial Revolution

1848 Revolutions

Liberalism

Conservatism

Congress of Vienna/Concert of Europe

Prince Klemens Von Metternich

Principle of Intervention

Balance of Power

Free trade

*Wealth of Nations*

Capitalism

Feminism

Utilitarianism

Socialism

Communism

Proletariat/bourgeoisie

Post-Colonial Blues

Liberalism in Latin America

Conservativism in Latin America

*Caudillo*

Triple Alliance War

Great Export Boom

Pedro II

Brazil in the 19th century

Progress

European influence in Latin America

American influence & intervention in

Latin America

Neocolonialism

Nationalism

Nation-state

Unification, Separation, State-building

Giuseppe Garibaldi

Unification of Italy

Mazzini *On Nationality*

Otto Von Bismarck

Unification of Germany

German racial nationalism