

THE WESTERN HERITAGE

Final Exam Review List – Draft as of 6/8/15

The Middle Ages –

- Feudal Structures
- Little trade and travel
- RC Church dominates many aspects of life

Black Plague

Clergy

Crusades

Excommunication

Feudalism

Gothic Architecture

Infrastructure

Magna Carta

Manorialism

Serf

Vernacular

- *Basics of how Feudalism works*

- *How Feudalism works hand-in- with (self-sufficient) Manorialism*

- *Ways the Church influenced individual's world view*

- *Reason for Black Plague's spread*

The Renaissance and The Reformation –

- Some larger kingdoms emerging (France, England, Spain)
- In some cities, a merchant-middle class growing – more trade
- Humanism is revived – art flourishing especially in Italy and Flanders
- RC Church, already weakened, is challenged by Protestant movements

Counter-Reformation

Ghetto

1517

Humanism

Indulgence

Jesuit

Legitimacy

Machiavellian

Printing Press

Sistine Chapel

Parliament (Legislature)

Puritan

Quixotic

The 95 Theses

Utopia

Calvin, John

Da Vinci

Elizabeth

Guttenberg

Henry VIII (of England)

Luther, Martin

Michelangelo

More, Thomas

- *How the growth of a merchant class led to Renaissance art flourishing*
- *Ways Renaissance art is different from the art before*
- *The impact of the printing press*
- *Why Luther's protest against the power of the RC church succeeded*
- *Other branches of Protestantism*

Scientific Revolution and the Age of Exploration –

- Development of the Scientific Method
- European countries begin exploring by sea, and run across the Americas

“And Yet It Moves”

1492

Columbian Exchange

Heliocentric

Hypothesis

Inflation

Joint Stock Companies (leading to
early form of **Capitalism**)

Mercantilism

Scientific Method

Tariff

Columbus

Copernicus

Galileo

Magellan

Newton

- *In what way was the scientific method “revolutionary”?*
- *Tie exploration to economics – what did European countries expect from contacts with overseas territories?*
- *How did that contact affect people in Europe?*

Age of Absolutism (and early growth of Constitutionalism) –

- Stronger kings, controlling with Absolutism
- English Civil War is a challenge to Absolutism and (along w/Glorious Revolution) confirms Constitutionalism in England

“Power of the Purse”

Absolutism

Constitutionalism

Divine Right

Habeas Corpus

~~Partition of Poland~~

Puritans

Restoration

The ‘Glorious’ Revolution

Charles I (of England)

Cromwell, Oliver

Louis XIV (the Fourteenth)

Versailles

- *Contrast Absolutism with Constitutionalism*

- *A few things about those absolutist rulers (esp. Louis, “the Sun King”)*

- *How clashes between Charles and Parliament over money (and religion) led to a successful Civil War in England; how later Parliament brought back the monarchy but **LIMITED** it.*

The Ideas of the Enlightenment–

- Philosophers apply the Scientific Method to concepts of government

“Nasty, Brutish, and Short”

Natural Rights

Constitutionalism

Executive

Laissez-Faire

Legislature

Secular

Separation of Powers

Social Contract

Philosophe

Locke, John

Hobbes, Thomas

Voltaire

Montesquieu, *Baron de*

Smith, Adam

- *What Hobbes said about why we have government (life without it is...?)*
- *Locke's basic argument about government and natural rights*
- *Montesquieu's view on Separation of Powers*
- *Basic arguments of Smith about what the Free Market will do*

The French Revolution and Napoleonic Wars –

- The French Revolution as the model for what tends to happen in popular revolutions

1789

Bastille

Bourgeoisie

Estates-General (and the three
Estates)

Guerilla War

Guillotine

“Left” and “Right”

Meritocracy

Nationalism

Nepotism

Reign of Terror

Scorched Earth Tactics

Louis XVI

Marie Antoinette

Napoleon

Robespierre, Maximillian

- *Conditions that led to the French Revolution*
- *When a republic doesn't solve the problems quickly, the country moves toward radical (ideological) dictatorship*
- *Napoleon takes over other lands – spreads the concept of Nationalism (oops!) and tries unsuccessfully to take over Russia (oops again!)*

The Industrial Revolution and the 19th Century

- Machine fueled by steam and coal replace hand tools
- New Nation-States (Germany, Italy) come together
- Middle class is growing in cities; in many places, more of the population are gaining political and civil rights

- Tremendous growth in trade, travel, inventions, scientific advance

Capitalism

Comparative Advantage

Haves and Have nots

Imperialism

Luddite

Nation-State

Proletariat

Social Darwinism

Suffrage

Urbanization

Darwin, Charles

Marx, Karl

Smith, Adam

Victoria (of England)

- *Why Britain had an advantage in the early days of the Industrial Revolution*
- *Workers/urban living conditions initially bad, but gradually improving*
- *Some of those new machines*
- *Smith's view on how to run an economy and Marx's view on how to run things*

The 20th Century -

- World War I starts by mistake and demonstrates the horrors of war after industrialization
- Hitler's rise to power reminds us that even a modern industrialized democracy can be taken over by an extremist

1914-1918**1917**

Armistice

Bicameral

Chancellor

Coalition

Collective Security

Inflation

League of Nations

Nazi (National Socialist)

Pandemic

Propaganda

Reparations

Self-Determination

Total War

Trench Warfare

U-Boat

Zimmerman Note

Archduke Ferdinand

Hitler, Adolph

Lenin, Vladimir

Princip, Gavrillo

Versailles Treaty

Wilson, Woodrow

- *How Nationalism, Imperialism, Militarism and the Alliance system set up WWI*
- *The events that sparked the situation into war*
- *Ways World War I was different from previous wars*
- *What the Versailles treaty did, and what it DIDN'T do*
- *How Hitler rose to power in Germany*