

THE WESTERN HERITAGE

Final Exam Review List – REVISED

Bold items are really central to understand; we will be doing extra review on underlined items

THE MIDDLE AGES

- Feudal Structures
- Little trade and travel
- **Roman Catholic Church very powerful and affects many aspects of life**

Black Plague

Clergy

Crusades

Excommunication

Feudalism

Infrastructure

Magna Carta

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**

1517

Humanism

Indulgence

Legitimacy

Machiavellian

Printing Press

Sistine Chapel

Parliament (**Legislature**)

Puritan

Reformation

Renaissance

The 95 Theses

Utopia

Calvin, John

Luther, Martin

Da Vinci

Machiavelli

Elizabeth

Michelangelo

Gutenberg

Henry VIII (of England)

- *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*

SCIENTIFIC REVOLUTION AND THE AGE OF EXPLORATION

- Development of the Scientific Method
- European countries begin exploring by sea, and run across the Americas
- Columbian Exchange
- This all leads to major **shift in how people view their place in the world**

"And Yet It Moves"

Inflation

1492

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

Columbian Exchange

Scientific Method

Heliocentric

Hypothesis

Columbus

Magellan

Copernicus

Newton

Galileo

- *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

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

Executive

Legislature

Secular

Separation of Powers

Social Contract

Philosophe

Locke, John

Hobbes, Thomas

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 (As in "the storming of the Bastille")

Estates-General (and the three Estates)

Guerilla War

Louis XVI

Marie Antoinette

Guillotine

"Left" and "Right"

Nationalism

Nepotism

Reign of Terror

Scorched Earth Tactics

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

CapitalismComparative AdvantageHaves and Have nots**Imperialism**LudditeDarwin, Charles

Marx, Karl

Nation-StateSocial Darwinism**Socialism**

Suffrage

Urbanization

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**ArmisticeBicameral

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*