

Midterm Review

SHAPING OF THE MODERN WORLD
CORE 2.2 WILSON FALL 2009

DESCRIPTION OF THE EXAM

The exam will consist of different kinds of questions:

- ▶ IDENTIFICATIONS — for a given term, provide both (a) a definition and (b) a sentence on why it's important
- ▶ MULTIPLE CHOICE
- ▶ ESSAY — make an argument on a major topic using evidence from the readings and class discussions.

APPROACH TO PREPARING

- ▶ Make a list of the five or six most important milestone events the West has experienced between 1500 and the point we've reached in class.
 - CAUSES — Make sure you can identify the most important factors that helped cause these events — including long-term factors ("the environment") and short-term factors ("the spark")
 - LEGACIES — Make sure you can identify the legacies of the milestone event. How did it change the culture, society, etc.? What impact did it have on future milestones and events?
- ▶ For each of the questions below, see whether you have a strong idea how to answer it, an okay idea how to answer, or a weak sense of how to answer it. Review from the books and notes at least the "weak" ones.
- ▶ Take note of the terms and review ones you're unfamiliar with.
- ▶ Look through the primary sources you've read and be prepared to discuss the meaning of at least one of them.

CHAPTER 13

- ▶ What was Christian humanism, and how did it pave the way for the Protestant Reformation
- ▶ What were Luther's concerns with Catholicism?
- ▶ What role did politics play in establishing Lutheranism?
- ▶ How were Calvin's ideas different from Luther's?
- ▶ How did the English Reformation differ from the Reformation in other countries?
- ▶ What were the key elements of the "counter-Reformation" or Catholic Reformation?
- ▶ How did the Reformation religious debate become decades of bloody war across Europe?
- ▶ TERMS: salvation by faith, Anabaptist, predestination, Council of Trent, Huguenots, Spanish Armada

CHAPTER 14

- ▶ What factors drove Europe into the "age of discovery"?
- ▶ Why did Portugal and Spain lead the way? How did their results differ?
- ▶ Who were the "winners" and "losers" in the Atlantic System slave trade?
- ▶ Why was the small Dutch Republic so successful in the first wave of overseas imperialism?
- ▶ What factors made Europeans successful in Indonesia and Malaysia but not at first in Vietnam, China or Japan?
- ▶ What role did religion play in the age of discovery?
- ▶ What factors helped a few Conquistadors conquer the great meso-American civilizations?
- ▶ TERMS: mercantilism, Vasco da Gama, Treaty of Tordesillas, British East India Company, Columbian Exchange

CHAPTER 15

- ▶ What were the results of the Thirty Years' War in terms of religion and dominance of Europe?
- ▶ What does the witchcraft craze say about society and the place of women in the 1600s?
- ▶ What is absolutism? How is this developed in France? What do absolutist monarchs do to consolidate power?
- ▶ What were the causes of the English Civil War? What role did religious divide play (Puritans, Anglicans, and Catholics)?
- ▶ What led to the elimination of monarchy, its restoration, and then the revolt against the restoration? Under what circumstances did William and Mary come to power?
- ▶ TERMS: constitutional monarchy, absolutism, divine right of kings, Oliver Cromwell, Restoration

CHAPTER 16

- ▶ What were the roots of the Scientific Revolution? What explains its emergence in the 1500s?
- ▶ How did medieval science differ from the science developed in the 1600s?
- ▶ What was the ancient conception of the universe? Why did Copernicus and Galileo find it unsatisfactory?
- ▶ What is meant by Newton's "world machine"? How does this alter humanity's attitude toward God and himself?
- ▶ What is rationalism and how was it a fundamental change from past ways of thinking?
- ▶ How does the Scientific Revolution affect the role of women among the elite?
- ▶ TERMS: geocentric universe, heliocentric universe, Kepler, Inquisition, gravitation, "I think therefore I am", scientific method

CHAPTER 17

- ▶ What factors led to the Enlightenment? What major prior events help make it possible?
- ▶ What are the main ideas of Enlightenment thinkers? Be specific about the contributions of Voltaire, Montesquieu, Diderot, etc.
- ▶ Why is John Locke a key Enlightenment figure?
- ▶ How do Locke's ideas relate to Thomas Hobbes's?
- ▶ Why is the scientist Isaac Newton important to the development of the Enlightenment?
- ▶ What are the main ideas of Adam Smith?
- ▶ What were the main ideas of Rousseau? How were they different from other Enlightenment thinkers?
- ▶ What is the significance of Immanuel Kant's dictum sapere aude! ("Dare to know!")
- ▶ TERMS: tabula rasa, laissez-faire, salon, coffeehouse, deism

CHAPTER 18

- ▶ Is there any validity to the idea of "enlightened despotism," based on the actions of eighteenth-century rulers who profess to act for reform?
- ▶ How does absolutism develop similarly in the great monarchies of Europe in the 1700s?
- ▶ How does the change in dynasty in Great Britain affect the relationship between king and Parliament?
- ▶ What was the significance of the War of Austrian Succession?
- ▶ What were the effects of the Seven Years' War on France? Great Britain? Austria? Prussia?
- ▶ What social changes are taking place in 18th century Europe? How is society reordering itself? What factors are helping to cause this?
- ▶ TERMS: Hanoverians, William Pitt the Elder, serfs, Silesia, banknotes

CHAPTER 19

- ▶ What impact does the American Revolution have on Europe? In what two ways does it help bring about the French Rev.?
- ▶ What are the causes of the French Revolution? Is one especially important in your opinion?
- ▶ Why does Louis XVI call the Estates-General? Why is this a dangerous move for him?
- ▶ Why do both the king and the National Assembly agree to war with Austria?
- ▶ Why does the French Revolution become more radical? What are the results of this radicalism?
- ▶ Why does the French Republic degenerate into a Reign of Terror?
- ▶ How is Napoleon the "son" of the French Revolution? How does he carry its ideas forward? In what way does he undo what the Revolution had accomplished?
- ▶ What military tactics and innovations help Napoleon become the conqueror of Europe?
- ▶ TERMS: Bastille, natural rights, First Estate, Second Estate, Third Estate, Jacobins, sans-coulottes, Committee of Public Safety, Robespierre, republic of virtue, Thermidorean Reaction, battle of Trafalgar, battle of Waterloo

CHAPTER 20

- ▶ What is the "industrial revolution"?
- ▶ Why does it begin in Great Britain?
- ▶ What is its impact on class? On cities?
- ▶ How does the factory system develop?
- ▶ What are the key innovations in transportation?
- ▶ What factors help the Industrial Revolution evolve from the first phase (textile in Britain) to the second phase (heavy industry spreading onto the Continent and America)? How is the need for coal, iron and steel for railroads involved?
- ▶ What changes in terms of the benefits of one's labor between the old economy and the industrial economy?
- ▶ In what way is the "working class" the product of the Industrial Revolution?
- ▶ What is the role of government in fostering the Industrial Revolution? How does this affect the workers and the attempts to form trade unions?
- ▶ TERMS: steam engine, interchangeable parts, bourgeois, proletariat, child labor, Luddites