

AP European History Review  
Late Medieval Era to Romantic Era (14<sup>th</sup> – 18<sup>th</sup> century)

**Chapter 11: Late Medieval Era**

Black Death:

English Peasants' Revolt of 1381:

Scholasticism:

Feudalism:

Hundred Years' War:

Edward III of England:

Henry V of England:

Battle of Agincourt:

Joan of Arc:

Estates-General:

*Unam Sanctam*:

Avignon Papacy:

Great Schism:

Conciliar Movement:

William of Occam:

Vernacular literature:

Gothic architecture:

What was the Medieval Worldview?

**Chapter 12: Renaissance**

Italian city-states:

Balance of power diplomacy:

Machiavelli:

Civic Humanism:

Liberal Studies:

Individualism:

Secularism:

Renaissance painting:

Renaissance sculpture and architecture:

New Monarchies of Spain, France, and England:

John Wyclif:

Renaissance Popes:

How can the Renaissance be described as the beginning of “modern thought”?

Compare and contrast the Northern Renaissance with the Italian Renaissance.

### **Chapter 13: Reformation and Religious Warfare**

Christian Humanism:

Erasmus:

Thomas More:

Martin Luther:

John Calvin:

Theocracy:

John Knox:

Indulgences:

Zwingli:

Charles V of Holy Roman Empire:

Peace of Augsburg (1555):

Henry VIII of England:

Society of Jesus:

Council of Trent:

Counter-Reformation:

Huguenots:

St. Bartholomew's Day Massacre:

*Politiques*:

Edict of Nantes:

Henry IV of France:

Elizabeth I of England:

Puritans:

Philip II of Spain:

Spanish Armada:

What was the influence of the religious wars on European history?

Compare and contrast Luther and Calvin from theological and political perspectives:

### **Chapter 14: European Exploration**

Motivations for exploration:

Spanish Empire:

Columbian Exchange:

Mercantilism:

Price Revolution:

Joint-stock company:

### **Chapter 15: Constitutionalism and Absolutism**

Thirty Years' War:

Treaty of Westphalia (1648):

Constitutionalism:

Absolutism:

English Bill of Rights:

Divine Right of Kings:

James I:

Charles I:

English Civil War:

Oliver Cromwell:

Puritanism:

Restoration:

Charles II:

James II:

Glorious Revolution:

Thomas Hobbes:

John Locke:

Louis XIII:

Louis XIV:

Versailles:

Jansenism:

Habsburgs:

Hohenzollerns:

Romanovs:

Mannerist painting:

Baroque painting:

Compare and contrast the political developments within England and France.

What impact did Louis XIV and absolutism have on European history?

## **Chapter 16: Scientific Revolution**

Aristotelian-Ptolemaic cosmology:

Geocentric worldview:

Heliocentric worldview:

Copernicus:

Galileo:

Newton:

Margaret Cavendish:

Francis Bacon:

Rene Descartes:

Rationalism:

Scientific Method:

Francis Bacon:

Empiricism:

Tabula rasa:

Royal Society of London:

Benedict Spinoza:

Blaise Pascal:

What was the impact of the Scientific Revolution on European history?

## **Chapter 17: The Enlightenment**

*Philosophe:*

Deism:

Skepticism:

*Laissez-faire:*

Physiocrat:

Adam Smith:

Thomas Malthus:

Mechanical worldview:

*Encyclopedia:*

Voltaire:

Salons:

Montesquieu:

Rousseau:

Kant:

Cosmopolitanism:

Wollstonecraft:

Rococo painting:

Neoclassical painting:

What the impact of the Enlightenment on European history?

## **Chapter 18: Politics and Society of 18<sup>th</sup> Century**

Enlightened absolutism:

Frederick the Great:

Joseph II:

Catherine the Great:

Partition of Poland:

War of Austrian Succession:

Seven Years' War:

Treaty of Paris (1763):

Louis XV:

Louis XVI:

Marie Antoinette:

Agricultural Revolution:

Enclosure Movement:

Richard Arkwright:

James Watt:

Cottage Industry:

## **Chapter 19: French Revolution**

American Revolution:

Treaty of Paris (1783):

*Ancien Regime:*

Three Estates:

National Assembly:

Storming of the Bastille:

*Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen:*

Women's Bread March:

Jacobins:

Robespierre:

Committee of Public Safety:

De-Christianization:

Reign of Terror:

Thermidorian Reaction:

Directory:

Napoleon Bonaparte:

Continental System:

Napoleonic Code:

Summarize the achievements of the French Revolution during the 1790s.

Summarize the effects of the rule of Napoleon both domestically and internationally.

## **Chapter 20: Industrial Revolution**

Industrialization of Great Britain:

James Watt:

Industrial factory:

Industrial labor:

Urbanization:

Trade Unionism:

Luddites:

Chartist Movement:

## **Chapter 21: Conservatism and Romanticism**

Congress of Vienna:

Principle of legitimacy:

Quadruple Alliance:

Metternich:

Edmund Burke:

Conservatism:

Romanticism:

*Sturm und Drang* Movement:

British Romantic poets:

Methodism:

Herder:

Hegel:

Pantheism:

Romantic painting:

How was the Romantic Movement both a rejection of the Enlightenment and a continuation of the Enlightenment?