Modern European History

2014 Midterm Exam

Study Guide

***Suggestions for studying for your Midterm exam:***

1. Find a quiet place without distractions for you to study.

2. Assemble the homework, handouts, and notes you completed during the first semester.

3. Go through the list of information below and identify the items you know and the items you don’t know.

 > Check off the items you know in the list – you don’t need to study them again!

 > Highlight the items in the list you DON’T know – these are the ones you need to look up!

4. Write out identifications for the items you don’t know. Use flashcards, write them out, type them, use an online study aide like “Quizlet” – whatever works best for you!

5. Quiz yourself or have someone else quiz you on the items you didn’t initially know at least once the night before the exam.

6. ***PLEASE TAKE NOTE:*** If you write out identifications from your study guide that you don’t know you will most likely earn a higher score on your exam!

7. Your Midterm Exam date:

 **Black 3-4 Class: Tuesday, January 21st 9:50-11:20**

 **Orange 3-4 Class: Wednesday, January 22nd 9:50-11:20**

You should know the locations on the following maps:

Byzantine Empire Map

Medieval Europe Map

Renaissance Map

Reformation Map

You should be able to identify/describe/explain the following:

***Unit 1 - Post-Roman Empire Europe Through The Medieval Era***

Constantine

clergy

Christos

New Testament

procurator

Zealots

persecution of Christians

Edict of Milan

Pontius Pilate

Marcus Aurelius

tetrarchy

Diocletian’s financial policy

Constantinople

Visigoths

Vandals

Ostrogoths

prefectures

“New Rome”

Pope Benedict

Peter (the apostle)

priest

parish

bishop

bishopric

monk

monastery

missionary

abbott/abbess

Clovis

Kingdom of the Franks

wergild

ordeal

Carolingian Empire

Charlemagne

Byzantine Empire – Greek

silk

Hippodrome

idols/idoltry

Belisarius

The Body of Civil Law

Eastern Roman Empire – Latin

scriptorium

laity

missi dominici

patriarch

Justinian

Justinian Code

Gregory (the Great)

reasons for the decline/fall of the Roman Empire

fief

knight

chivalry

feudalism

Vikings

serf

vassal

peasant

lord

patrician

carruca

manor

bourgeoisie

Hanseatic League

growth of cities

guilds

Magna Carta

common law

estate

the Three Estates

Otto I

Parliament

Domesday Book

Battle of Hastings/Norman Conquest

Thomas Becket

tournament

joust

William of Normandy

Normandy

bedouins

caliph

Hegira (or Hijrah)

monotheism

polytheism

Quran/Koran/Q’ran

Sunni

Shiite/Shia

Muhammad

Muslim

Islam

mosque

Five Pillars of Islam

bazaar/souk

Allah

Mecca

Medina

Kaaba

***Unit 2 - Crusades and Culture in the Middle Ages***

the map locations

secular clergy

parish priest

sacraments

Eucharist

communion

baptism

penance

matrimony

anointing of the sick

bishop

diocese

veneration of saints

St. Nicholas

Virgin Mary

relics

St. Catherine

AD 1059 Papal Bull

excommunication

interdict

lay investiture

simony

heresy

Henry IV

Pope Gregory VII

1122 Concordat of Worms

Cistercians

Franciscans

Dominicans

Innocent III

Inquisition

Avignon Papacy

Council of Constance

The Crusades: why, who

crusade

Church of the Holy Sepulcher

Council of Clermont

Pope Urban II

Crusades 1-4: causes, importance, results

St. Bernard of Clairvaux

Saladin

Richard I of England

The Kings’ Crusade

Venice-Zara

Black Death

Bubonic Plague

Septicemic Plague

Pneumonic Plague

1315-17 crop failures

buboes

causes of the plague (real and myth)

DIC: disseminated intravascular coagulation

rats/fleas/Yersinia pestis

attempts to stop the plague

Flagellanti

Hundred Year’s War: causes, effects

Edward III v. Philip VI of France (1337)

Salic law

longbow

crossbow

The Battle of Crécy

The Battle of Poitiers

Battle of Agincourt

Joan of Arc

Battle of Orléans

House of York

House of Lancaster

Edward IV

Queen Margaret of Anjou

King of England, Henry VI

Henry Tudor

Battle of Bosworth Field

King Richard III

***Unit 3 – Renaissance***

Renaissance Europe map locations

Renaissance Art (from quiz study list)

why the Renaissance began in Italy

“merchant princes”

patrician and burgher

Baldassare Castiglione, The Book of the Courtier

philanthropy

patriarchal families/dowry

Florence, Italy

florin

guilds

Palazzo Vecchio

Cosimo de Medici

Giovanni de Medici

Lorenzo the Magnificent ‘Il Magnifico’

Catherine de Medici

Girolamo Savonarola

Niccolò Machiavelli, The Prince

Nicholas V

St. Peter’s Basilica

Julius II, “Warrior Pope”

Sistine Chapel

Leo X

Clement VII

Alexander VI

The lives of women during the Renaissance

secular humanism

hieratic scale

Petrarch, Sonnets to Laura

realism

expression

perspective

classicism

individualism

chiaroscuro and sfumato

Emperor Maximilian I

Christian humanism

Desiderius Erasmus, The Praise of Folly

Thomas More, Utopia

Christine de Pizan, The Book of The City of Ladies

William Shakespeare

block printing and movable type

1440: Johann Gutenberg/printing press

effects of the printing press

legacy of the Renaissance

Italian v. Northern Renaissance(s)

characteristics of Northern Renaissance Art

***Unit 4- Reformation and Exploration***

Reformation map

causes of the Reformation

Babylonian Captivity, 14th century

Great Schism: 1377-1417

Conciliar Movement

simony, nepotism

pluralism, absenteeism

indulgences

clerical ignorance

John Wyclif

Lollards

Peasant’s Revolt of 1381

Jan Hus

Lorenzo Valla

Donation of Constantine

Erasmus: In Praise of Folly

Martin Luther

John Tetzel

95 Theses

Wittenberg church

transubstantiation

consubstantiation

Diet and Edict of Worms

Peasant’s Revolt of 1524

Twelve Articles

Augsburg Confession (1530)

League of Schmalkalden

Peace of Augsburg (1555)

Anabaptists

Zurich, Switzerland

John of Leyden

polygamy

Tragedy at Münster

Ulrich Zwingli

Colloquy of Marburg

Calvinism

John Calvin

Institutes of the Christian Religion

predestination

elect and visible saints

Christian behavior

the Consistory

presbyters

Protestant Work Ethic

Presbyterianism

William Tyndale

Henry Tudor/Henry VII

Henry VIII

Defense of Seven Sacraments

“Defender of the Faith”

Catherine of Aragon

Mary Tudor

“Bloody Mary”

annulment v. divorce

Anne Boleyn

Elizabeth

the Church of England

Anglican Church

Cardinal Wolsey

Act of Supremacy

Act of Succession

Thomas More

Jane Seymour

Edward VI

Counter/Catholic Reformation

Pope Paul III

Council of Trent

the Index of Forbidden Books

Jesuits (Society of Jesus)

Ignatious Loyala

Spiritual Exercises

Ursuline nuns

results of the Reformation

***Ch 14 IDs***

The Price Revolution

Huguenots

Duke of Guise

Henry of Navarre

Catherine de Medici

Saint Bartholomew's Day Massacre (August 24, 1572)

Henry IV (r. 1589-1610)

1598: the Edict of Nantes

Philip II (r. 1556-1598)

The Council of Blood (reign of terror)

the Spanish Armada (1618-1648)

"Good Queen Bess"

The Thirty Years' War (1618-1648)

Gustavus Adolphus (1594-1632)

The Peace of Westphalia (1648)

The decline of Spain

Catalunya revolt (1640)

Cardinal Richelieu (1585-1642)

the "intendants"

The Fronde (1648-1653)

Louis XIV

Anne of Austria

Cardinal Mazarin

The English Civil War

James I (r. 1603-1625)

Puritans

Charles I (r. 1625-1649)

William Laud

the Petition of Right

Cavaliers, Roundheads, and Independents

Oliver Cromwell (1599-1658)

The Rump Parliament

The Commonwealth (Republic)

The Protectorate

Charles II (r. 1660-1685)

Witchcraft accusations

Pope Innocent VIII

Thomas Hobbes (1588-1679)

Leviathan (1651)

Miguel de Cervantes (1547-1616)

Don Quixote

Christopher Marlowe (1564-1593)

William Shakespeare (1564-1616)

John Milton (1608-1674)

Paradise Lost