

Exam # Review Topics

The Renaissance

I. Causes of the Renaissance

- a) Plague, Great Schism, Babylonian Captivity, Urbanization, Italian wealth, city-state competition**

II. Humanism and Leading Humanists

- a) Celebration of the individual, Greek and Roman texts, secular spirit**
- b) Petrarch, Pico, Machiavelli,**

III. Renaissance Art

- a) Techniques/characteristics, key artists (Michelangelo, Raphael, Da Vinci etc.)**

IV. Renaissance Places and Ideas

- a) Florence and the Medici, banking,**

V. The Northern Renaissance

- a) Causes, Key figures (Erasmus, T. More), Northern Ren. Artists**

VI. The Printing Press

The Reformation

I. Root Causes

- a) Northern Ren., printing, previous reform efforts (Hus, Wyclif)**

II. Luther and Lutheranism

- a) Events (95 Theses, Worms, Augsburg Confession, Peasant Uprising)**
- b) Main Ideas (Faith and faith alone, bible = #1, priesthood of all believers)**
- c) The Augsburg Peace of 1555**

III. John Calvin and Calvinism

- a) His move to Geneva and creation of a theocracy**
- b) Key Ideas (the “elect” and predestination, limits on “ungodly” activity)**
- c) Spread to France and the Huguenots, Spread to Scotland (John Knox)**

IV. Henry VIII and Anglicanism

- a) Causes, The Act of Supremacy in 1534, and impact on the Catholic church**
- b) Mary Tudor and Elizabeth I, the back and forth nature of the Ref in England**
- c) The “Elizabethan Settlement”**

V. Other Movements (Zwingli, Anabaptists)

The Catholic Response

I. The Council of Trent

- a) Challenges, accomplishments
- b) Reforming church abuses, reaffirming the doctrine of the Church
- c) The Pope still #1
- d) Use of the Inquisition

II. The Jesuits

- a) Catholic education, missionary work in Europe and globally
- b) They were the vanguard of the Counter-reformation in the HRE and the Netherlands

III. Baroque Art (Not on this exam)

- a) Catholic Church and other Catholic leaders used new art and architectural forms to glorify the church (or themselves) to show the power and prestige of the religion (themselves)

Wars of Religion

I. Wars of Religion in France

- a) **The Concordat of Bologna (1516) gave French kings power to appoint bishops in France (the Galician Church)**
- b) **Causes of the conflict, Catholics vs. Huguenots; Calvinism appeals to well-to-do French**
- c) **St. Bart's Massacre (1572), War of 3 Henrys, Edict of Nantes (1598)**
- d) **Henry IV**

II. The 30 Years War

- a) **Causes (short term, long term) and the Defenestration of Prague**
- b) **The 4 Phases of the War (Bohemian, Danish, Swedish, French)**
- c) **Main figures: Adolphus, Wallenstein, Richelieu, the Emperor**
- d) **Impact on the HRE and Europe**
- e) **Outcome: The Peace of Westphalia (1648)**

SAMPLE MULTIPLE CHOICE Exam #1 Practice

From the AP Course Guide Sample Exam for Fall 2017

The Stimulus – *all questions begin with a passage, picture etc. that then serves as a stimulus for the next few questions*

Questions 1–4 refer to the passage below.

“Assume, O men of the German lands, that ancient spirit of yours with which you so often confounded and terrified the Romans and turn your eyes to the frontiers of Germany; collect her torn and broken territories. Let us be ashamed, ashamed I say, to have placed upon our nation the yoke of slavery. . . . O free and powerful people, O noble and valiant race. . . . To such an extent are we corrupted by Italian sensuality and by fierce cruelty in extracting filthy profit that it would have been far more holy and reverent for us to practice that rude and rustic life of old, living within the bounds of self-control, than to have imported the paraphernalia of sensuality and greed which are never sated, and to have adopted foreign customs.”

--Conrad Celtis, oration delivered at the University of Ingolstadt, 1492

QUESTION 1:

1. The passage above most clearly shows the influence of which of the following trends in fifteenth-century Europe?
 - (A) The development of natural philosophy based on inductive and deductive reasoning
 - (B) The revival of classical learning and the development of Northern humanism
 - (C) The continued reliance on traditional supernatural explanations of the world
 - (D) The development of Baroque dramatic forms to enhance the stature of elites

Question 2:

2. Celtis' discussion of Italian influence in the German lands is most similar to which of the following?
- (A) Machiavelli's criticism of Italian political systems in *The Prince*
 - (B) Galileo's science-based inquiries that threatened the authority of Catholic world views
 - (C) Erasmus' arguments in favor of religious toleration and criticizing traditional superstitions
 - (D) Martin Luther's criticisms of the Catholic Church in his *Ninety-five Theses*

Question 3:

3. The political condition of Germany described in the passage did not change until

(A) 1789

(B) 1815

(C) 1871

(D) 1945

Question 4:

4. Which of the following groups in the nineteenth century would most likely have agreed with the sentiments in the passage?
- (A) Industrial capitalists
 - (B) Radical anarchists
 - (C) Romantic nationalists
 - (D) Utopian socialists