

Period 1 (1450-1648)

Renaissance (Italian and Northern)

Humanism and ideas of the individual

Civic Humanism

Christian Humanism (Erasmus)

Secularism (Machiavelli)

Classicism

Printing Press

Exploration

Motives for Exploration

The Columbian Exchange

Effects of New World Order (economic, political, cultural)

New Monarchies and Centralized Modern State

Reformation

Protestant Reformation

Martin Luther

John Calvin

Anabaptists

Catholic/Counter Reformation (Jesuit Order, Council of Trent)

Henry VIII

Elizabeth I

Wars of Religion (France)

Religious Pluralism

Edict of Nantes

Peace of Augsburg

Peace of Westphalia

Life in Early Modern Society (1500-1700s)

Agricultural Changes (crop rotation, price revolution, and commercialization)

Growth of cities/towns

Migration to Cities

Crime and Punishment

Government Regulation of Morals

Family Life and Children

Education

Growth of Middle Class

Leisure activities

Witchcraft

Period 2 (1648-1815)

Absolute Monarchs vs. Constitutional Monarchy

West

France

Louis XIV

Jean-Baptiste Colbert

England

English Civil War

Glorious Revolution

East

Russia

Peter the Great

Catherine the Great

Prussia

Austria

Scientific Revolution

New Ideas and Methods of Astronomy (Copernicus, Galileo, Newton)

Anatomical and Medical Discoveries (William Harvey)

Inductive and Deductive Reasoning (Bacon, Descartes)

Observation

Enlightenment

Locke

Hobbes

Rousseau

Montesquieu

Voltaire

Diderot

Positivism

Effects/application on society

18th c. society

Family life (privacy, consumer goods, leisure)

Mercantilism

Adam Smith

Agricultural Revolution

Putting out system and cottage industry

French Revolution

Causes (short and long term)

Phases

Louis XVI

Robespierre

Reign of Terror

Effects (SPRITE, colonies)

Napoleon Bonaparte

Reforms and policies

Defeat

Maps and Chart Analysis

Trends and Characters of Art Movements/Periods

Effects of advances in military/technology

***Review Themes and Historical Thinking Skills