**Chapter 23: The Transformation of Europe**

1. **The fragmentation of western Christendom**
   1. The Protestant Reformation
      1. Martin Luther (1483-1546) attacks \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ church practices, 1517
         1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: preferential pardons for charitable donors
      2. Writes *Ninety-Five Theses*, rapidly reproduced with new \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
      3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by Pope Leo X in 1520
      4. 1520s-1530s dissent spread throughout \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and Switzerland
      5. Church’s political involvement, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ foster greed and corruption
      6. Church faces criticism
         1. Demand for more \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ involvement with the divine
         2. Translations of Bible into \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         3. End of priestly authority, especially the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
            1. Return to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for authority
         4. Support for reform spreads throughout \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
      7. Reform spread outside Germany
         1. England: King Henry VIII (r. 1509-1547) has conflict with pope over requested \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
            1. England forms its own church by 1560
         2. France: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (1509-1564) codifies Protestant teachings while in exile in Geneva
   2. The Catholic Reformation
      1. Roman Catholic church reacts
         1. Refining doctrine, missionary activities to Protestants, attempt to renew \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
      2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (1545-1563), periodic meetings to discuss reform
         1. Only get rid of indulgences; keep all other aspects of Catholicism
      3. Society of Jesus (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_) founded by St. Ignatius Loyola (1491-1556)
         1. Rigorous religious and secular education
         2. Became effective advisors and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ worldwide
   3. Witch-hunts and religious wars
      1. Witch-hunts
         1. Theories and fears of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ intensified in the sixteenth century
            1. Vast majority \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, usually single, widowed
            2. Held accountable for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, miscarriages, etc.
         2. New England: 234 witches tried, 36 hanged
      2. Religious wars between Protestants and Catholics throughout the sixteenth century
         1. 1588 Philip II of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ attacks \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to force return to Catholicism
            1. English destroy Spanish ships by sending \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ships into the fleet
      3. The Thirty Years' War (1618-1648), the most destructive European war up to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         1. Devastated the Holy Roman Empire (German states): lost \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ population
2. **The consolidation of sovereign states**
   1. The attempted revival of empire
      1. Charles V (reigned 1519-1556), attempts to revive Holy Roman Empire as strong center of Europe
         1. Pressures from France and Ottomans halted expansion of the empire
   2. The new monarchs of Europe
      1. Enhanced state treasuries by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         1. Italy well-developed as economic power through \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         2. Standing armies in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         3. Reformation increased royal power and gave access to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the Church
      2. The Spanish Inquisition, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ court of inquiry
         1. Intended to discover secret \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         2. Used by Spanish monarchy to detect Protestant \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and political dissidents
         3. Imprisonment, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
   3. Constitutional states and absolute monarchies
      1. Constitutional state of England
         1. English civil war, 1642-1649
            1. Begins with opposition to royal \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
            2. King Charles I and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ armies clash
            3. King loses, is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in 1649
         2. Glorious Revolution
            1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ restored in 1660, fighting resumes
            2. Resolution with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ coup called Glorious Revolution
            3. King James II \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, daughter Mary and husband William of Orange take throne

Shared governance between \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Creates \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

* + 1. Absolute Monarchies
       1. Based on the theory of the divine right of kings
       2. The Sun King of France, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (reigned 1643-1715)
          1. Model of royal \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: the court at Versailles
          2. Large standing army kept order
          3. Power \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in court, important nobles pressured to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
    2. Peter I (“the Great,” r. 1682-1725)
       1. Worked to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on western European model
       2. Developed modern Russian \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, reformed Russian government \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, demanded changes in fashion: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ forbidden
       3. Built new capital at \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
    3. Catherine II (“the Great,” r. 1762-1796)
  1. The European states system
     1. The Peace of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (1648) ended the Thirty Years' War
        1. European states to be recognized as sovereign and equal
        2. Warfare continues: opposition to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ expansion, Seven Years’ War (1756-1763)
        3. Innovations in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ technology proceed rapidly
           1. New armaments (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_) and new military tactics
           2. Other empires--\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and the Islamic states--did not keep apace

1. **Early capitalist society**
   1. Population growth and urbanization
      1. Rapidly growing population due to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ replaces \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as staple of diet
         2. Better nutrition reduces susceptibility to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         3. Epidemic disease becomes insignificant for overall population decline by mid-seventeenth century
   2. Early capitalism and proto-industrialization
      1. The nature of capitalism
         1. Private parties sought to take advantage of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         2. Economic decisions by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, not by governments or nobility
         3. Forces of supply and demand determined price
      2. Supply and demand
         1. Merchants built \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         2. New institutions and services: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
      3. Capitalism and Morality
         1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (1723-1790) argued that capitalism would ultimately improve society as a whole
         2. But major social change increases \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in some sectors and see a rise in crime
2. **Science and enlightenment**
   1. The reconception of the universe
      1. Reliance on second-century \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ scholar Claudius Ptolemy of Alexandria
      2. Motionless earth inside nine concentric spheres
      3. Difficulty reconciling model with observed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ movement
   2. 1543, Nicolaus Copernicus breaks theory
      1. Nicolaus Copernicus suggested that the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the universe, 1543
      2. Implied that the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was just another planet
   3. The Scientific Revolution
      1. Galileo Galilei (1564-1642)
         1. With a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, Galileo saw sunspots, moons of Jupiter, mountains of the moon
         2. Galileo's theory of velocity of falling bodies anticipated the modern law of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
      2. Isaac Newton (1642-1727)
         1. Offered mathematical explanations of laws that govern \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         2. Newton's work symbolized the scientific revolution--\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
      3. Rigorous challenge to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
   4. The Enlightenment
      1. Science and society
         1. Enlightenment thinkers sought \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that governed human society in the same way that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ governed the universe
         2. John Locke (England, 1632-1704), Baron de Montesquieu (France, 1689-1755) attempt to discover \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
            1. governments were created to protect the people emphasizing the importance of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         3. Voltaire (1694-1778), caustic attacks on Roman Catholic church: *écrasez l’infame*, “crush the damned thing”
      2. Impact of Enlightenment
         1. Weakened the influence of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         2. Encouraged secular values based on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         3. Subjected society to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_