

Ap euro notes

Science, Astronomy



AP EUROPEAN HISTORY NOTES- Filled with silliness and inside jokes, enjoy at your leisure :) If something is in [] brackets, it is only written in there for our pleasure, ignore it if you are looking for actual information. • 7: The Renaissance and Reformation- 1350-1600 Key:

UMSUniversal o Georgio Vasari- Rinascita= rebirth (like Renaissance) painter/architect Male Suffrage o Individualism: People sought to receive personal credit for achievements, unlike medieval ideal of “ all glory goes to god” Names Ideas o Renaissance: Began in Italian city-states, a cause de invention of the printing press, laid way for Protestant Reformation Events Books/Texts Italy: City states, under HRE (Holy Roman Empire) o For alliances: ? old nobility vs. wealthy merchants FIGHT P-Prussia ?

Popolo: third class, “ the people”, wanted own share of wealth/power R-Russia A-Austria ? Ciompi Revolts: 1378 Florence, Popolo were revolting [eew], brief period of control over government B-Britain ? Milan taken over by signor (which is a tyrant) • Under control of the Condottiero (mercenary) Sforza- Significant because after this, a few wealthy families dominated Venice (e. g. Medici) o Humanism: Francesco Petrarch (Sonnets), came up with term “ Dark Ages”, began to study classical world of rhetoric and literature ?

Cicero: Important Roman, provided account of collapse of Roman Republic [like Edward Gibbon], invented Ciceronian style: Latin style of writing which humanists followed • [Even though they weren't in Rome, Humanists did as the Romans do] ? Despite being accused of following Pagan culture, Petrarch talked a lot about universality Civic Humanists: Politicians/ diplomats, utilized public education for common good Plato: Studying Greek allowed enlightened

people to observe platonic ideals [also, big fat weddings] ? ? • e. g. Platonic view of human potential: observed by Pico della Mirandola, who gave oration on the dignity of man ?

Castiglione: wrote *The Courtier*, about what we would call a “ renaissance man”: knew languages, classical literature, and artsy stuff -12009- Daniel Shafrir, Alexander Pinkus, Elizabeth Pinkus ? Lorenzo Valla wrote about Donation of Constantine: Document where Constantine took control of the Christian empire, said it was a fake because the word fief was not invented yet. • Analyzed The Vulgate Bible, said Jerome mistranslated from Greek! [silly Jerome] ? Leonardo Bruni [like Carla Bruni]- created education for women, though • Left public speech out of curriculum, because “ women had no outlet to use these skills” [oh. Silly women. ? o o Christine de Pisan wrote *The City of Ladies*, countered notion of inferiority, [but this was soon proven false.] Middle Ages: Paintings were fresco [fresca] on plaster, Tempera on wood Renaissance Art ? Chiaroscuro: [Not at all like Mr. Carrasco]: Contrast between light/dark to make 3D images Single-point perspective- everything converges to a point at infinity • More realism than in Dark Ages art ? ? ? ? Filippo Brunelleschi- dome at cathedral of Florence High renaissance- Rome replaces Florence as center of art Religious people in Florence do not like new style, but Popes (Julius II) liked “ to beautify [bootify? their city” Late Renaissance/Mannerism- distorted figures and confusing themes reflected growing crisis in Italy High Renaissance Artists ? ? • • Leonardo da Vinci- Military engineer, architect, sculptor, scientist, inventor, Mona Lisa Raphael- from Urbino, commissioned for Vatican palaces, images of Jesus and Mary, School of Athens shows Plato + Aristotle [kissing?] in single point

perspective Michelangelo- David commissioned by Florence as propaganda work against Milan [maybe it was the genitalia. , Sistine Chapel for Julius II, tomb for Julius II [Splinter- Trainer of the Ninja Turtles] • • o Northern Renaissance ? Questions concerning religion- study early Christian authors - 22009- Daniel Shafrir, Alexander Pinkus, Elizabeth Pinkus ? Erasmus + More-Christian humanists criticized church, horrified that Martin Luther did not find ways to better the Catholic church • Desiderius Erasmus- coined “ Where there is smoke there is a fire” in his book Adages, also wrote Praise of Folly= Satire to criticize church, wanted to reform church instead of abandoning it like [Lex?

No.] Luther Sir Thomas More- Utopia, meaning ‘ nowhere’, executed for not recognizing Henry VIII as head of the church of England ([ut he could have just forgotten his glasses] • ? Art • • • Albrecht Duror- woodcuts in support of Luther’s revolution Chaucer- Canterbury Tales based The Decameron William Shakespeare- [about whom we know nothing] only primary school education, examined human psyche and dramatic intensity in his work, contemporaries= Christopher Marlowe and Ben Jonson, [wooer of beautiful History teachers] Printing Press with movable type- Johannes Gutenberg, 200 bibles, went broke after making his bibles as ornate as handwritten ones, sllllllllly • • • Movable type created rapid spread of information Informed people of religious debates Made churches’ monopoly over bible interpretations VEXING o Protestant Reformation [complex and compelling!] ? Humanism- led individuals to question traditional ideas of salvation [but not salivation] Problems facing El Churcho ? • •

Black Death- “ ferocious outbreak of the black plague”, [not related to black people] Anticlericalism- movement disrespecting clergy arising from poor performance of clergymen during the plague, and in fact, that such a plague could befall so many people Pietism- [DELICIOUS] direct relationship between the individual and god, reducing the need for a hierarchical church Babylonian Captivity and corruption in general within the church Poorly educated lower clergy, often a result of simony- the sale of church office • •

- 32009- Daniel Shafrir, Alexander Pinkus, Elizabeth Pinkus ? John Wycliff- had some no nos: • No no: wealth of church No no: transubstantiation- the belief that bread and wine are Jesus’ body and blood [Wait, did Catholics support heathen cannibalism? What.] No no: indulgences- selling of salvation by the church/no waiting in Purgatory, began during crusades to get knights [but was a popular sin for ages] “ urged his followers (known for unclear reasons as the Lollards) [lololol] to read the bible and to interpret it themselves” Translated bible into English • • • • ?

Jan Hus- Bohemia, Rector of University of Prague said bible was > church, called before council in Constance, promised safe passage there, but burnt at the stake [medium-rare] Martin Luther [not to be confused with Martin Postumus] [actually, feel free to confuse him with Martin Posthumus. Next time you see Martin, ask him about sacraments.] - does not like indulgences, 95 Theses @ Wittenberg a response to ? • Albert of Hohenzollern- had to raise ten thousand [which is over 9, 000] ducats, so hired Johann Tetzel to sell indulgences, Tetzel: “ As soon as gold in the basin rings, the soul to heaven rings. o • Pope Leo X: “ Not interested in a squabble between monks”, ignored 95 theses Luther cont’d- Dominicans

wanted to charge Luther with Heresy because of the 95 Theses, Address to the Christian Nobility= secular gov't can reform church, On the Babylonian Captivity of the Church= attacked sacraments, Liberty of a Christian Man= bible is the sole [SOUL HAHAHA] source of faith, a bolt of lightning almost strikes him-> he becomes a monk [what the hell? Pope Leo X- issued a papal bull [Toro!] demanding Luther recant or be burnt, Luther burns bull, excommunicated [by PETA] Frederick, elector of Saxony- German prince, sympathetic to Luther's ideas Diet of Worms [Eww]: Council of German nobility, HRE emperor Charles X asked Luther if he repudiates his books, to which he said he doesn't accept authority of the pope, only God.

Exiled, hidden for a year in Wartburg Castle [filled with toads, very unpleasant] by Frederick of Saxony Luther Cont'd Cont'd: reduced sacraments from 7 to 2, which were baptism and communion, had several children with an ex-nun, familyplaced at center of religious faith. • • • • • - 42009- Daniel Shafrir, Alexander Pinkus, Elizabeth Pinkus ? Why did the Reformation succeed? • German Peasants' Revolt- Result of worsened economic condition, 12 articles interpreting Lutheranism as a message of social egalitarianism, to which

Luther wrote " Against The Robbing and Murderous Hordes of Peasants" Luther was not critical of—even encouraged—princes to confiscate Catholic land Charles V: Couldn't control huge empire w/ Spain, New World, The Netherlands, Southern Italy, The Habsburgs, so he didn't do anything when the Protestants got revolting [it's because they never brushed their teeth], eventually fought protestants in [best word ever, by the way] Schmalkaldic

Wars but was forced to sign Peace of Augsburg, which recognized Lutheranism in territories owned by a Lutheran. • • ? Radical Reformation •

Anabaptists- denied Baptism [go figure] o Believed baptism would only work on adults because they knew what they were doing. Rebaptism became a capital offense in HRE, darn. Anabaptists took over Munster and created an “ Old-Testament-style theocracy”: men allowed to have multiple wives. More normal people [mainstream Christians] then captured it back. o o o • Antitrinitarians- denied Trinity [Really?] o Were hunted down ? Zwingli and Calvin • Zwingli- Denied Sacraments, called last supper “ a memorial of Christ’s death”, did not have actual presence of Christ [wait, explain this.

Was he just like... in the bathroom or something? “ Hey guys, Jesus isn’t coming... Should we start without him? ...Sure! ” Disciples are meanies, QED.] o o Swiss patriot Died leading Zurich’s troops against Swiss Catholics • John Calvin- Wrote Institutes of the Christian Religion: Predestination, No free will, Geneva= New Jerusalem, No taverns, Penalties for having gypsies read your fortune (not joking.) ? [Black or Blonde? English-] The English Reformation - 52009- Daniel Shafrir, Alexander Pinkus, Elizabeth Pinkus • Henry the Eighth, by the Grace of God, King of England and France, Defender of the Faith and Lord of Ireland"- [Epitaph courtesy of Wikipedia when researching earlier. I want such a title.] o Tried to divorce Catherine of Aragon, even though previous pope had given him special dispensation to marry her in the first place. Pope refused, Henry began reformation of parliament. ? Reformation Parliament: • Gave bribes of land from monasteries (because he dissolved them) as a reward for passing certain acts, passed: o o

Act of Supremacy: King of England is supreme head of Church of England
 Henry can marry Anne Boleyn Act of Succession: Children of Anne Boleyn are
 rightful heirs (ouch for Catherine) o o Had been sleeping with Anne Boleyn,
 gotten her pregnant, therefore “ act in restraint of appeals” declaring the
 King decided spiritual cases within the kingdom rather than the pope. Anny
 Boleyn gave birth to Elizabeth Tudor, so he beheaded her. o • • Edward VI-
 Short reign, tried to institute Protestant theology into Church of England.
 Mary Tudor- Also short reign, wife of “ phonetically catholic” Philip of Spain,
 tried to bring back Catholicism. ? Burned several hundred Englishmen at the
 stake [?] The Counterreformation- Also known as the Catholic Reformation •
 Index of prohibited books- Included Erasmus, Galileo [what, physics? Never
 heard of it...] Papal inquisition- Put heretics to death [heretic is a freaking
 awesome word.] Council of Trent- Papacy controlled church council,
 enhanced papal power o Council placed limits on simony, mandated
 education, caused intensely polar interpretations of the world, Baroque art
 andmusiccreated. [If it ain’t Baroque, don’t fix it!] • • •

Ignatius Loyola- founded Jesuits, Religion was a “ spiritual conversation with
 God”, not within Bible but within oneself. Spiritual exercises. -62009- Daniel
 Shafrir, Alexander Pinkus, Elizabeth Pinkus • 8: The Age of Expansion and the
 Rise of Monarchical States o Portuguese & Spanish Empires ? Bartholomew
 Dias: sailed around Cape of Good Hope, southern tip of Africa. [Cape of Hood
 Hope: common typo?] Vasco de Gama: reached coast of India Christopher
 Columbus: Sailed to Canary Islands, from there to Bahamas • Noted in his
 diary that Indians were friendly and gentle, therefore easy to enslave [Not a
 cool guy] ? ? Magellan circumnavigates globe • Cortez- Mexico, in Aztec

Empire o Conquered Tenochtitlan with help of Aztec slaves • • Montezuma- gave gold, in return Spanish seized the capital and took him hostage. [Really, Spain? Really?] Pizarro destroyed Incas in Peru o • o Captured Inca emperor Atahuelpa, ransomed him for gold, ruled through him, then killed him. [Yep, this again.] Spanish created Haciendas, plantations, through encomienda system of forced labor [for some reason, Alex prefers to italicize rather than bold]

Development of Monarchical States ? Reversal of parliaments from Middle Ages to create absolute monarchies • • ? Jean Bodin- Monarchies have to be absolute Louis XIV- France, Stuart Monarchs- England Nation-States • Bureaucratization- established office of intendant, tax collector on behalf of monarch o Need formoneyled to corruption seen in sale of royal office (except in England) • Permanent mercenary army o Swiss phalanx- army of pikemen [not Pokemon] [Pokemon is in the Mac dictionary] who killed horsemen, later had gunpowder. Created a 72009- Daniel Shafrir, Alexander Pinkus, Elizabeth Pinkus need for money in monarchy, need which could only be fed by an absolute monarchy. ? Monarchs need taxes to pay for permanent armies, which were used to suppress peasants angry at taxes— vicious circle ? Italy • • Treaty of Lodi- Balance of power among major Italian city-states, created alliance between enemies Milan and Naples [YOUR NAPLES ARE SHOWING] Ludovico Il Moro- became despot in Milan, fought Naples [which are showing] and invited French to satisfy longstanding claims to Naples [which are showing] Charles VIII immediately did so, when he gets to Florence he meets Savonaroli, a radical Dominican preacher who had just expelled Medicis and established a Puritanical state Recognizes what he had

done, joined an anti-French alliance to expel French and reinstate Medicis
 Medicis burn Savonaroli at the stake (with support of Pope) in revenge. o o •
 Nicola Machiavelli- The Prince [Story about a prince on a white horse, saves a
 princess and then marries her to gain control of her country, institutes harsh
 rule] ? Spain- [Dominion of JULIA LOPEZ] Ferdinand of Aragon marries
 Isabella of Castille o Consolidated peninsula- called Reconquista ? Included
 Religious Uniformity, led to Spanish Inquisition [Nobody expected it] [I'd
 prefer a new edition of the Spanish Inquisition than to ever let a woman in
 my life] Spanish Inquisition: Anti-Jew, Anti-Moor ? o Charles V (Ferdinand
 & Isabella's grandson)- married into becoming HRE, abdicates and gives
 throne to brother Ferdinand (also controls Habsburg lands) ? His son Philip
 receives Spain, southern Italy, The Netherlands, the New World Duke of
 Alba's Council of Troubles: tried to enforce Catholicism for Philip in
 Netherlands, also sent Military hero Don Juan to fight, later sent Spanish
 Armada Results: Council failed, Don Juan failed, Protestant Wind blew
 Armada away [WOOOOOOOSH] • -82009- Daniel Shafir, Alexander Pinkus,
 Elizabeth Pinkus • • o Cervantes- Don Quixote [Donkey Hotay], bemoaned
 lack of chivalry [French for Being a Horse] in Spain El Greco revealed that
 powerful Spain could not maintain European position The Holy Roman
 Empire ? 10th and 11th centuries- most powerful state, grew weaker with
 papal conflict • Despite lack of army, popes supported by German Nobility,
 giving them strong sway over emperor o • • Golden Bull- 7 German princes
 given right to elect emperor Charles V- powerful Habsburg, attempted to
 establish genuine imperial control, used Lutheran reformation as a weapon
 against German princes Peace of Augsburg- Princes given the right to decide

religion of territory aka Ecclesiastical Reservation, Catholicism or Lutheranism o

Problematic for Frederick III of the Palatinate (an elector state) who was a Calvinist ? Thirty Years War- about thirty years long. • • • Began in Bohemia, Ferdinand of Styria is crowned king Protestant angry with his intolerance defenestrate his catholic advisors in Prague [Turkey Baster Turkey Baster la la la la] HRE Emperor Mathias dies, Ferdinand elected emperor o A few hours later, he learns he has been overthrown in Bohemia • • • Frederick, a Calvinist (!) is the new king in Bohemia Ferdinand had no army, so he borrowed the Duke of Bavaria's army [what?

You can do that?] Battle of the White Mountain- Bavarian forces win a major victory, [create cream] Frederick is now sad, called the winter king because he only ruled for winter Private armies want to keep fighting so they can have \$\$\$, so war continues Duke of Bavaria fears Habsburgs-> Ferdinand must find new army • • • • o o Albrecht von Wallenstein- VAST MERC ARMY 125, 000 Major victories in the north for Ferdinand -92009- Daniel Shafrir, Alexander Pinkus, Elizabeth Pinkus • • • •

Edict of Restitution- outlawed Calvinism, required Lutherans to turn over all property seized since 1552 Gustavus Adolphus- King of Sweden, entered war due to Edict, claiming to defend Protestant rights, actually nope, just wanted German territory Cardinal Richelieu- Absolutist, Decided to support Swedish army [financially because he didn't want Habsburgs to be strong Peace of Westphalia- 30 yr war over o o HRE maintains divisions Emperor still leader of Germany Reaffirmed Peace of Augsburg (princes choose religion of territory, Calvinism added as a choice now) o France- [Dominion of Funny

Bear (<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5H59Py7KApU>) and Gerard Gibling] ?

Henry II- dies in a jousting tournament from a lance to the eye, [he should have seen that coming...] -> Francis II is king French Wars of Religion • Began when Duke of Guise saw a group of Huguenots worshiping in a barn, got mad, HAD THEM SLAIN Huguenots- French Calvinists [HUGE KNOTS] Catherine de Medici o o After Henry II dies, Francis II was too young—Catherine was a regent January Edict of 1562- Huguenots [HUGE KNOTS] gain freedom of worship Peace of Saint Germaine-Laye: Protestants can fortify cities (Catherine allied with Catholics, but did not want the protestants to be sad, so this is what they get) • • o • • Guise== catholic, militant [geese] Bourbon—Calvinists [ALEX WHAT UP WITH THE ITALICS] o o Admiral Coligny (Advisor to Charles IV, so Catherine didn't like him) & Prince of Conde—both converted for political opportunities Henry of Navarre (Bourbon prince) marries Charles IX's sister, shifting power to Bourbons—Catherine de Medici doesn't want either to have power, so she convinces Charles IX to do St. Bartholomew's Day Massacre- burning all Huguenots - 10 2009- Daniel Shafrir, Alexander Pinkus, Elizabeth Pinkus ? o Coligny dies, Navarre's life spared—he promised to convert

Henry III (Not Navarre) wanted to defeat powerful Catholic League [Geese], made Navarre his heir, Huguenots then helped him attack them Peace of Beaulieu- complete religious freedom for Protestants. [THIS IS NEW. NO REALLY.] Henry of Navarre becomes Henry IV of France when Henry III assassinated o o ? ? ? Everyone supports him because of common enemy of Spain Until revolution, all French kings are from Bourbon dynasty Converts to

Catholicism to be of the majority group, but so Huguenots would not get mad he created: Edict of Nantes- Huguenots can worship and assemble, and maintain fortified cities NAVARRRRRRR ? Politique- the idea of putting the interest of the state before religious unity- Henry III and Henry IV was one of these Royal Absolutism- ? • Henry IV tries to revitalize kingdom torn apart by war o o Duke of Sully + HIV [Henry the fourth, silly]- established government monopolies over things people like, such as salt Limited nobility in parliament Assassinated, 9 year old son Louis XIII takes throne, but like most nine year olds, is a relatively weak King. o • Louis XIII o

Needed strong minister... Bonjour, Cardinal Richelieu! ? Richelieu beats up Huguenots [HUGE KNOTS] and takes away Edict of Nantes [that was fast.] Brings France into thirty years war -> increased gov't power Dies, replaced by Mazarin ? ? • Louis XIV o Five years old. Anne Of Austria, his mother, selects Cardinal Mazarin to be regent - 11 2009- Daniel Shafrir, Alexander Pinkus, Elizabeth Pinkus ? o Less sure political hand than Richelieu. This led to a lot of rebellions called the Fronde.

Mazarin dies, Louis decides because of the Fronde to rule without an advisor [he is a teenager and believes the world revolves around him] Louis told people that the monarch had the “ divine rights,” backed it up by the Old Testament. o ? Bishop Bossuet said that the king was chosen by god (only god could judge the behavior of the king) [Louis was probably sitting in a corner, going, “ don't judge me! ”] o o May or may not have said “ l'etat c'est moi,” (I am the state) Builds Versailles to demonstrate his power, wanted to safely ignore the people 12 miles away from Paris ? While it cost a huge amount of money to maintain Versailles, Louis thought it was worth it.

Instead of plotting against the king, the aristocrats were involved with court intrigue and gossip and with ceremonial issues such as who got to hold the king's sleeve as he dressed" [Best review book ever?] o Jean-Baptiste Colbert= minister, instituted mercantilism? building up gold by exporting goods, an economy based on exports. Organized factories and abolished tariffs. ?

Five Great Farms- large regions where one does not have to go through customs French East India Company, west coast of Africa, posts in India, much of the Caribbean, Quebec, = French international mercantilist empire of supreme power. ? o For real this time. Revokes the Edicts of Nantes, demolishes Huguenot churches, takes away Huguenot's civil rights. They ran away to England and the Netherlands, and since France was at war with England and the Netherlands, they fought against France. [Stupid, stupid Louis] ? o England Treaty of Utrecht- Bourbons lead Spain ?

War of the Roses- Series of civil wars to determine whether York or Lancaster would rule England. • • Result: Lancaster (Henry VII, a Tudor) will be king. After Henry VII dies, Henry VIII becomes king [surprise surprise] - 12 2009- Daniel Shafrir, Alexander Pinkus, Elizabeth Pinkus ? Henry VIII believed his sovereignty would be ineffective if England was under religious jurisdiction of Rome-> created Church of England TUDOR: Queen Elizabeth—Henry's daughter with Anne Boleyn ? • Called The Virgin Queen- used marriage as a diplomatic tool, used rulers made them think she would marry them ? owerful alliances [writing that in italics makes it look like the name of a boat] • Mary Stuart of Scotland- her legal heir, also Catholic o Kept her under house arrest, she was afraid Mary was plotting against her Treaty of Burwick-

Let it be known that James (Mary's son) will be king of England instead (he was Protestant), in your face Mary Queen of Scots ? Knock knock • Who's there o Mary Queen of Scots o Bye bye, your head! o • Elizabeth beat Spanish Armada? England remains Protestant and free of foreign dominance ?

STUART: James VI- Absolutist, didn't call parliament for awhile, eventually he called it because he needed money • Puritans- thought monarch shouldn't be head of church o So James persecuted the Puritans ? STUART: Charles I • Lent support to Armenians (sect of Anglican church, believed in predestination), named William Laud the Archbishop of Canterbury [unrelated to the eggs] [wait, those are Cadbury Eggs. Never mind] Requested a forced loan from nobles, they didn't want to pay so he threw them in jail • o They put forward Petition of Rights, forced him to sign: ? ? ?

No forced taxation without Parliament No free man could be imprisoned without due cause No quartering of troops in private homes - 13 2009- Daniel Shafrir, Alexander Pinkus, Elizabeth Pinkus ? Nonmartial law against civilians • John Eliot- Three Resolutions [this formatting is intense] o o o Anyone suspected of practicing Catholicism is a " capital enemy of the state" Any of King's advisors who recommend he raise funds outside of Parliament are also " capital enemies of the state" Anyone who paid tonnage and poundage (duties the king imposed without parliament) was betraying the liberties of England Response: King dissolved parliament • Personal Rule of Charles: Charles governing England sans Parliament o To get money: collected ship money: used to be where coastal towns paid extra tax to pay for shipbuilding, but now errybody in the club getting taxed. Insisted that

Calvinist Scotland adopt Church of England and prayer book The Book Of Common Prayer 1640: Charles called parliament because he thought they would give him money to put down Scottish rebellion- " Short Parliament" Dissolved it because they refused to give him funds before addressing their own needs. Formed an army because he was still angry at Scots [then he banned kilts] ?

JK, Scots win • • Scots refuse to leave after invading England Made Charles pay a lot of money to them o o o o • Charles has to call Long Parliament to pay for it o o o o Size matters Met for 20 years Impeached Charles' ministers Abolished prerogative courts (king's courts) such as Star Chamber • Grand Remonstrance- A lot (240) of things that Parliament are moaning and whining about o Says Parliament has to approve minister - 14 2009- Daniel Shafrir, Alexander Pinkus, Elizabeth Pinkus o o o Church of England reformed by committee No ship money ***Parliament called once every 3 years*** • In response: CHARLES INVADES PARLIAMENT o • House of Commons passes Militia Ordinance (very quickly because there were Soldiers at their doors) Gave Parliament control of the army [Charles I fled to England, just in case] o [jk] ? Civil War Happened • Major issues: o Whether England was going to have an absolute monarch or parliamentary monarch Anglican or Presbyterian [See Lizzy Pelletier] Cavaliers vs Roundheads o o ? ? ? Cavaliers== King Charles, Nobility, Anglicans Roundheads== parliament, Scots, townspeople, puritans Parliament won because of alliance with Scots Gen Cromwell (Lord Protector) created " New Model" army Parliament tries Charles for treason, executes ? ? Commonwealth • • Abolished monarchy + house of lords No more Anglican church, now puritan republic o Puritan Rules

of Behavior: simple clothes, no entertainment, no alcohol, no dancing, [no fun.] Independents wanted state church and religious freedom Presbyterians wanted state church and NO DISSENTERS o o • Parliament: No mo army o Cromwell says nope - 15 2009- Daniel Shafrir, Alexander Pinkus, Elizabeth Pinkus ? Wants to conquer Ireland and Scotland [didn't these guys just help you? Not cool. Parliament gives no money to Army • Cromwell disbands Parliament o This is a new thing. We have never seen this before. Really. The only important thing he does is separate England into military districts ? o ? Cromwell dies, monarchy back • STUART: CHARLES II o Treaty of Dover [come on Dover. Move your bloomin' arse!]- Charles would convert to Catholicism when conditions permit, made between Charles and French Louis XIV ? Charles gets a lot of money from Louis. This was good for him because he was getting a lot less English money to support his lavish lifestyle • STUART: James II o repeals Test Act (didn't allow Catholics to be officials/military, swear oaths for transubstantiation), [also, AP Test Act] Declaration of Indulgence ? ? No more religious tests for office holders Allowed freedom of worship Parliament Reaction: Not worried because they thought the throne would go to James' daughter: Mary the protestant • Sneaky James marries, makes a bebbby, New James the Catholic o Parliament responds by inviting Mary the protestant and her new husband, William of Orange to invade England, no opposition ? • ORANGES: William and Mary o Bill of Rights of 1689 ?

Limits power of monarchy: monarch is subject to law, must be protestant, include parliament in lawmaking [monarch butterflies still free to do as they please] - 16 2009- Daniel Shafrir, Alexander Pinkus, Elizabeth

Pinkus ? ? ? ? ? ? ? Elections to parliament free of royal interference No church courts Parliament consent for taxes required You can petition the king Parliament consent required for army People can have guns “ Freedom of Debate” in parliament [because until now, they coincidentally agreed on everything] King can't just take people's stuff without having a trial.

Then he can. Excessive bail, nono. Parliament has to be held frequently. ? ? ?
 o Act Of Toleration- a compromise bill ? Non-conformists (protestants who were not in the church of England) given right of public worship, Unitarians or Catholics were illegal. Test Act remained ?
 o The Mutiny Act [mutated knee act] ? Authorized martial law to govern the army. Had to be re-passed every year (parliament had to be summoned yearly for this) • Queen is now STUART: Anne. Nothing changes.
 o Act of Settlement- preventing catholic Stuarts from getting on the throne ?

Basically, this said that if Queen Anne dies without an heir, the throne goes to the Protestants in Hanover. Specifically, George the first.
 o Act Of Union- formed Great Britain out of England and Scotland. Only done so that Scotland would not go to war with England allied with France. ? Scotland gives up their parliament, allowed to maintain a Presbyterian church.
 o The Netherlands- a center of commerce and trade. ? Dutch War Of Independence - 17 2009- Daniel Shafrir, Alexander Pinkus, Elizabeth Pinkus • • • ? City of Antwerp was sacked.

They closed the Scheldt river as part of the peace of Westphalia. Lead to the center of trade being changed to Amsterdam. The Golden Age • • • • • Bank of Amsterdam Dutch east India company Higher standard of living Religious tolerance “ The Dutch proved to be nimble businessmen” In the Spanish

inquisition, Jews fled to Netherlands [one could say they were orange Jews]
 Franz Hals- great portrait painter from Haarlem (yes, it's spelled like that.)
 Jan Vermeer- painted scenes of everyday Dutch life Rembrandt Van Rijn-
 painted The Night Watch- baroque art period • • • ? Political decentralization
 • • • o House of Orange- noble house who got power from revolting against
 Spain. Stadholder= male head of the family William of Nassau (he's William
 of Orange, guys) = stadholder of the family Orange beats up France. He also
 became the king of England. Life in Modern Europe ? ? Growth and
 population- Population doubled in France between 1450-1550 Price
 revolution- population growth put pressure on basic commodities. Prices had
 to increase like 500% because supply was less than demand.

Rural life • Gentry are people from towns and cities. o These guys begin to
 enclose their lands aka. Fence off land that used to be open. ? • English Poor
 Law-The state provides for the poor - 18 2009- Daniel Shafrir, Alexander
 Pinkus, Elizabeth Pinkus • • ? 3-field system- the rotation of crops in
 agriculture? 1/3 lay fallow (they didn't use it), 1/3 crops, 1/3 animals [baa
 baa moooo] Primogeniture- the oldest male child gets all the jaunt. City life •
 Guilds continue to play a role in production of commodities. Cloth production
 done on a large scale.

Capitalist entrepreneur would provide funds and organization of every stage
 of production. This made specialized guild-members sad. • ? Family life • •
 No more than 3 or 4 children (usually) Marriages were arranged by parents,
 or formally improved, because they involved a transfer of property o o
 Married couples are full-fledged members of society “ Single adults were
 looked on as potential thieves or trouble-makers if they were male, and as

prostitutes if they were female. " There was a dowry o • Tasks divided by gender & age, child labor was normal.

Men do work, women cook, clean and make bebbies. For Protestants, the house became central rather than the church. o Paternalism increased because father is now the only person between the family and god • • 9: The Scientific Revolution and Enlightenment o Before the scientific revolution ? The view of scholasticism-combination of Christianity and ancient authors, such as Thomas Aquinas and Aristotle. • Four Elements: earth, air, fire, water o Earth is the heaviest element and the earth is the center of the universe • • o

Alchemy could define chemistry of the time Didn't care about astronomy, believed in the works of Ptolemy (the heavens move around the earth) The Copernican revolution - 19 2009- Daniel Shafrir, Alexander Pinkus, Elizabeth Pinkus ? Nicolas Copernicus wrote Concerning The Revolutions Of Celestial Spheres. A heliocentric universe, where the planets move about the sun. The orbits were circular. Tycho Brahe- the movement of the sun revolved around the earth but the other planets revolved around the sun. he taught Kepler. [fun facts about Brahe, courtesy of Mr.

Willard: Brahe lost his nose in a bar fight over a math question, and fixed it with many metal noses that he would replace from day to day. Also, he had a pet dwarf who he would bring out at parties. The dwarf would go under the table and " do things with his hands"] Johannes Kepler- planets go in ellipses. Galileo Galilei- invented the telescope. The moon has mountains, and it's made of the same material as earth. Jupiter has moons, and stars are far

away. He also stated that the acceleration of gravity was constant for all masses.

Giordano Bruno argued that there were many worlds in the universe, the papal inquisition executed him. Isaac Newton wrote Principia, examined the relations of different forces, invented differential calculus, and discovered that white light was a mixture of different lights. ? ? ? ? ? o The impact of scientific revolution on philosophy? Francis Bacon [a delicious man] argued to examine evidence from nature when making thesis. Rene Descartes- " I think therefore I am," wrote Discourse on Method, challenged major classical beliefs.

He invented logical proofs (if P then Q), he tried to make logic and philosophy be done with math because it was incorruptible [see: Robespierre in relation to math] Blaise Pascal [the fireman] Pascal's wager= it is better to bet that god exists than to bet that he does not, since if he does you will go to heaven, and if he doesn't then you don't lose anything. Thomas Hobbes believed that life was nasty, brutish and short. Wanted absolutism (man formed states with a sovereign that has complete power, the subjects would never rebel) because man naturally wanted to destroy each other.

John Locke- social contract between the people and the state, where the people have certain inalienable rights [no ET allowed]: of life, liberty, and property. If a government infringes on these rights, man has the right [nay, theresponsibility] to rebel. Another idea was Tabula Rasa- there is no predestination or original sin; people were born with a clean slate. ? ? ? ? o The eighteenth-century Enlightenment ? Immanuel Kant- idea that

individuals should not believe an idea simply because authority says it, people should use reasoning to solve problems.

Philosophers are thinkers and would often speak at salons. ? - 20 2009- Daniel Shafrir, Alexander Pinkus, Elizabeth Pinkus ? Republic of Letters was an international community of philosophers who communicated en francais [M. Giblin]. Voltaire was a philosophe. And a deist- believed that god created the universe and the laws of science, those laws are still being followed. ? • • Ecrasez l'infame (crush the horrible thing) was anti-religion He wrote Candide- humans cannot expect to find happiness by associating with specific philosophical systems. People should try to find a private comfort. ?

Baron de Montesquieu wrote The Spirit of the Laws, wrote about separation of powers and checks and balances. Also said that slavery was unnatural and bad. Diderot wrote Encyclopedia, a collaboration of all the knowledge and information that was prominent at the time Rousseau was the most radical philosophe, antagonized Voltaire; believed in direct democracy vs. the other philosophes who believed in a constitutional monarchy. Ideas became prominent after his death, especially in the French Revolution. ? ? • o Social Contract- Everyone has a duty to their country, a perfect society would be controlled by the “ general will” of its populace

The Spread of Enlightenment Thought ? Cesare Baccaria- Crimes and Punishment, about changing jurisprudence, the theory and philosophy of law. He believed everyone should have basic rights. David Hume- Atheism, doubt on religion. Questioned assumptions around cause and effect. EDWARD GIBBON- Wrote Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, [which was mean], criticized Christianity, saying it “ weakened the vibrancy of the empire and
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contributed to its downfall” Adam Smith- Wealth of Nations: Free market, laissez-faire, invisible hand ? ? o Women and the Enlightenment ? Organized salons, where philosophes hung out Marquise de Pompadour- Louis the XV’s mistress, helped Diderot avoid censorship Mary Wollstonecraft- Women should vote, and hold public office. ? ? o European powers! In the age of enlightenment! ? Enlightened Absolutists- Catherine the Great of Russia, Joseph II of Austria, Frederick II of Prussia Prussia and Austria ? - 21 2009- Daniel Shafrir, Alexander Pinkus, Elizabeth Pinkus •

Frederick William (The Great Elector) worked out agreement with the Junkers (Prussian nobility)—they could have serfs, and would pay him money for the privilege Son Frederick III became Frederick I of Prussia (because Prussia became a Kingdom?) Also was Frederick the Great, an enlightened absolutist o Freed serfs on Royal estates, but not the Junkers’ serfs, because he liked the Junkers. Abolished capital punishment, decreased amount of corporal punishment on serfs • o • Austrian Empress Maria Theresa begat Joseph II, who was a fan of religious toleration o •

Issued Edicts of Toleration, granting Jews, Lutherans, Calvinists freedom of worship Wars of Austrian Succession o o HREmperor Charles VI has no male heir, issues Pragmatic Sanctionsays there can be a female heir Therefore, Maria Theresa is crowned, but France and Prussia begin to seize land (violating the sanction) Frederick I takes advantage of this and seizes Silesia, the richest part of Austria Treaty of Aix-La-Chapelle- Austrian throne will go to Habsburgs— ended the war Result of the War: Prussia gains power Diplomatic Revolution: alliance between Austrians and French, meant to weaken Prussians ?

Great Britain allies with Prussia Leads directly into Seven Years War •
 Ultimately won by Prussians and British because Russian Czar Peter III didn't
 want to have so much conflict so he protected the Prussians British allies
 defeat the French in the French and Indian War in America o o o o ? • ?
 Russia—[The Fatherland] • Ivan the Terrible expanded territory under the
 control of Muscovy [what the hell?], Russia entered into a period of time
 known as THE TIME OF TROUBLES 22 2009- Daniel Shafrir, Alexander Pinkus,
 Elizabeth Pinkus [When I find myself in times of trouble, FATHER STALIN
 comes to me], ended with the selection of a czar from the Romanov family. •
 This was Peter the Great! o o o o Forced nobles to shave their beards (as was
 the style in the west) Taxed nobility by the number of serfs they had
 Established monopolies on commodities like salt (See HIV) Table of Ranks—
 each government position had a graduated ranking, social mobility
 Established St.

Petersburg, a “ window on the West”, built in the newest styles from France
 [if you haven't gotten the hint, Peter was a big fan of the West] Conscripted
 serfs into the army, built the first Russian navy, defeated the Swedes in the
 great Northern war Catherine the Great codified Russian law and had an
 affair with Stanislaw Augustus Poniatowski, he “ somehow became” the King
 of Poland shortly afterwards. o o o ? Poland • Lithuanian grand-duke Jagiello
 married Polish queen Jadwiga? PolishLithuanian Commonwealth o Defeated
 the Teutonic Knights at Battle of Grunwald • •

When Poniatowski becomes King, he “ displayed an independent streak that
 Catherine the Great did not expect from her former Lover” Prussia, Russia,
 Austria forced Poland to accept a partition o Poland loses 30% of its territory

- Poland had Europe's first written constitution
- o o Reduces the power of nobles who appealed to Russians for assistance
- Russia and Prussia partitioned again, which removed the constitution and removed a lot of land ?
- Tadeusz Kosciuszko leads a Polish revolt forcing Poniatowski to abdicate
- Third and final partition wiping Poland off the map.
- Great Britain
- Tories - 23 2009- Daniel Shafrir, Alexander Pinkus, Elizabeth Pinkus
- o • Whigs
- o o Wanted prerogative rights of the monarch
- More enlightened, liked religious tolerance
- Had a certain leader ? Do you remember his name?
- It is Edmund Burke!
- o Argued that parties were essential to parliamentary government and political stability.
- • You should have learned all of the American Revolution stuff in APUSH
- American Revolution spurred a movement of parliamentary reform in Great Britain

John Wilkes, member of the House of Commons and part time pornographer*, arrested for publishing a satirical attack on King George III ?

*Perfect example of social mobility.

o ? France

- Wanted greater freedom of press and UMS
- Jansenists- Catholic sect which believes in predestination
- o Parlements== Provincial law courts made up of nobles, block Louis XV from supporting a papal decree banning Jansenists ?
- Louis XV abolishes parlements
- Louis XVI brings them back
- 10- The French Revolution, Napoleon, the European Reaction
- o Background [Wallpaper?] of the revolution ?

Major problem facing ' 80s France [' fro's?] was financial—they were kinda bankrupt, Budget:

- • 50% Paying debts and interest
- 25% military
- o • Funding American revolution, skirmishes with British
- 6% Royal Life [whig powdering?] [intentional misspelling. They powdered Edmund Burke] [he

was a whig leader] - 24 2009- Daniel Shafrir, Alexander Pinkus, Elizabeth Pinkus • ? 19% infrastructure [not that much. Sad peasant.] Estates General

- First Estate- Church and Clergy o Wealthy churchies, but there were also poor churches who felt aligned for the third estate Tithe- church tax o •

Second Estate- Nobles and Aristocracy o o Only 3% of population Feudal privileges: Controlled mills and winemaking, would often charge their own fees for use of the mills effectively making it difficult for peasants to use their grain • Third Estate- Peasants and Bourgeoisie (the educated upper middle class, lawyers and doctors and thinkers) o Abbe Sieyes- Qu'est-ce que le troisieme etat? , " What is the third estate? Everything. What has it been in the political order up till the present? Nothing. What does it ask? To become something. " Were always overruled in EG because 1/3, when gov't needed money they always raised taxes • ? ? [Fourth Estate- Batman] [He was Robin the Pierre] Role of Enlightenment? INSPIRATION. Causes • • Failed harvests in 1789 makes poor people poor Louis fires MinisterFinanceNecker who wanted to subsidize grain and tax nobles, Peasants sad ? Louis called Assembly of Notables (leading aristocrats and churches), asked if they wanted to pay a land tax [they obviously said yes.], instead suggested that they would have a greater share in governing [ok, sure guys], called for an Estates General o Calling of the Estates General ? ? [Hey, Estates General! Everybody complains that the third estate gets a third of the vote, so the King does nothing - 25 2009- Daniel Shafrir, Alexander Pinkus, Elizabeth Pinkus ? Erryone wanted change, but nobody knew how they wanted it, resulting in thousands of Cahiers de doleances (lists of grievances) • Examples of what they wanted: equal tax system and regular meetings of

the EG, limiting the size of sheep herds ? o King kept everybody waiting
Tennis Court Oath ? The third estate was locked out of the meeting, so they
went to a tennis court (handball) [whatever... it was a court].

They resolved keep convening until there was a new constitution Declaration
of the Rights of Man- Lafayette influenced this, King did not sign: guaranteed
Liberty, Fraternity, and Equality (later the French Motto) ? o • Leaders
[THUNDER]STORMING OF THE BASTILLE AND THE GREAT FEAR National
Assembly, Legislative Assembly, National Convention, The Directory Enrage
J. Herbert Jacobins Robespierre, St. Just Couthon, " republic of pure virtue"
idealism, vague Cordeliers J. P. Marat, G. J. Danton, C. Desmoulins Republic.
One house, broader suffrage but not for women Girondists Jaques Brissot,
M&Mme Roland, Condorcet, A.

Sieyes Keep king as a figurehead, prime minister or president. Parliamentary
system. Weak executive, strong legislative. Limited suffrage. Reform
gradually, use laws. Upper bourgeoisie Feuillants Lafayette, Mirabeau
Royalists Count Of Artios Agenda Anarchy Constitutional monarchy
Absolutism Means To End Supporters Violence is nice. Abolish all, kill, then
peace. Radical intellectuals, radical sansculottes Violence may be necessary
(guillotine) Leaders? bourgeoisie, intellectuals. Followers? sansculottes Rapid
reform, system of laws, wider suffrage Leaders? ourgeoisie, intellectuals.
Followers ? sans-culottes Very slow and careful gradualllllllllllly change,
natural laws. Some (newer) nobles, some clergy Violence may be necessary
to get back lost power Upper-class (old wealth) nobles, upper clergy - 26
2009- Daniel Shafrir, Alexander Pinkus, Elizabeth Pinkus o ? Bastille- prison, a
symbol of royal despotism, held dissenters. Peasants went and took the

gunpowder. When they killed the governor (of the bastille), they put his head on a pike. This was the beginning of VIOLENCE! [bang bang! Louis was really scared. He recognized the Commune of Paris (a new government of the city of Paris). New national guard, under the command of Lafayette (a hero of the American Revolutionary War) The great [grape] fear: violence between the peasants and the nobles. Some aristocrats began to renounce their feudal rights Poissonards: Women from the fish market (poisson means fish), had knives for gutting, they could gut people like a fish [like Katie Evans]. It was raining, guards of the palace saw them and decided to invite them in and give them food.

They found the King and Queen COWERING IN FEAR, Marquis de Lafayette made them compromise (they wanted to kill Marie Antoinette), instead they just had the royal family move to the Tuileries, a lesser palace in Paris. TURNING POINT: The center of the revolution was in Paris, Nat'l Assembly moved to Paris as well. June 1791-King and Queen try to escape ? ? ? ? ? • Dressed like bourgeoisie: went in a carriage, headed towards the Austrian Netherlands (Varenne) to meet up with the emigres (nobles who had fled during the Great Fear) • Count of Artois (Louis XVI's brother) had led the emigres.

Were found out by a drunk guy, brought back to Paris and put under Palace Arrest • Declaration of Pillnitz • Issued by Leopold of Austria Said they would stifle France, but only if all of Europe came with them • Olympe de Gouge- Wrote The Rights of Women, argued women should have property, education, and the right to divorce. Civil Constitution of the Church- King is forced to pass this: Church is a department of the state, bishops are elected,

clergy has state-funded salaries and all have to swear an oath of loyalty. • Considered by many historians (and Mrs. Lansell) to be the biggest mistake of the revolution.

Created a split in religion when Pope Pius VI denounced the Civil Constitution. • - 27 2009- Daniel Shafrir, Alexander Pinkus, Elizabeth Pinkus
 o o • Refractory Clergy- more devout Catholics, included King and many peasants. Being part of this gave one a reason to be anti-revolution. Constitutional Clergy- strong revolutionaries—there was no strong reason to be part of this. Assignats- Government bonds backed by repossessed Church lands—each bill was redeemable for church land, eventually became the currency of the Republic. • The National Assembly • • • King has suspensive veto- can delay voting on legislation for 4 years.

Also control army and foreign policy. Passive Citizens- Men who do not pay taxes. Active Citizens- Men who pay taxes. o Electors- active citizens with high property requirements. • • France was divided into 83 Departments (instead of the provinces) Paris Commune- Municipality of Paris, controlled by the people. Essentially idealistic communism (even though Marx hadn't come up with it yet?) o • • Controlled by Enrages Jews and Protestants have full political rights No slavery o • • Toussaint L 'Ouverture- Enraged at the continuation of slavery in the colonies, led a slave rebellion in Hipiola (now Haiti)

Brunswick Manifesto- Issued by Duke of Brunswick of Prussia— threatened to destroy Paris if the King or his family were harmed. Sans Culottes o Stormed the Tuileries and killed 600 Swiss mercenary guards, because they were bored and had nothing better to do. September Massacres- [Raped, killed,
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pillaged, and burned] o • Lafayette is somehow No Longer the Commander: he flees and captured by Austrians and put in Jail until Napoleon comes and Frees Him. Paris Commune forces the National Assembly to create a new Legislative Body using UMS: this was called the National Convention • o European Reactions to the French Revolution 28 2009- Daniel Shafrir, Alexander Pinkus, Elizabeth Pinkus ? William Pitt the Younger [dumbest name ever], British PM, hoped that the war would finally end the rivalry between the two nations. EDMUND BURKE- Wrote Reflections on the French Revolution, opposed the French Revolution, predicting it would become more violent [Well done, Edmund Buuuurke!] ? o THE REIGN OF TERR[i]ER [Puppies?](Actually TerrOr) ? Montagniards- Radical Jacobins- named because they chose to sit above all the others in the National Convention The Plain- Girondists, moderates. Believed in Laissez-Faire, supported a strong legislative government.

Committee of Public Safety- Comprised of Danton, Carnot, and Maximilien Robespierre [who is incorruptible, right?] Vendee- Area of France which uprose because the Revolutionary Tribunal (specifically Carnot, head of the military) created a Levee en Masse, or mandatory draft on every male 16-25. This angered the peasants because it took away their strong men right before the harvest. Law of Maxim- Froze wages and prices. Price controls benefited the Sans-Culottes. Law of Suspects- Empowers the Revolutionary Tribunal (Committee of Public Safety) to arrest anyone suspicious or suspected. • Banned women from politics Censored the press ? ? ? ? ? Jean-Paul Marat- Journalist, published names of dissenters, stabbed by Charlotte Corday • The day after he died was Bastille Day, so he was considered the

martyr of the revolution and statues were made in his honor. Jacobins used his death as justification of the terror • ? Jacobins tried to create a Republic of Virtue, where they removed all traces of the old regime. • • Created a new calendar Removed all traces of religious symbols Created the Cult of the Supreme Being- a religion celebrating virtue, Roman influence.

Worship every 10 days (weeks were 10 days long in the revolutionary calendar) o • Supreme Being was pretty much Robespierre. • Guillotined political enemies, circa 20, 000 people. - 29 2009- Daniel Shafrir, Alexander Pinkus, Elizabeth Pinkus o Many were Girondists. ? Desmoulins (a Cordelier) wrote for a newspaper, in which he called for the end of the terror and therefore was arrested by Robespierre • • • Danton supported his theory (was also a Cordelier) and was arrested too No Cordeliers are left, so only the Jacobins are in power.

Robespierre's popularity wanes o Robespierre says he has a list of all the traitors in the National Assembly and that he will read it the next day Overnight they decide he is a traitor ? He is arrested • He tried to shoot himself and fails o They execute him o ? Thermidorean Reaction- People get mad, 100 leading Jacobins are guillotined • The White Terror- Any association with Jacobins or Robespierre would get you guillotined. o o The Directory Napoleon was arrested, but he managed not to get guillotined. ?

The Council of Ancients- People aged 40+: They voted on legislation which the Council of 500 created. They had 3 year terms. The Council of 500- General assembly: had to be aged 30+. 2/3 of them had to have been in the National Convention. • Royalists were upset because they had left the National Convention earlier. Tough luck, guys! 2/3 law reaction: Royalists are

protesting over the 2/3 law, peasants are generally angry over bad harvests and such so royalists let them fight too. ? • o NAPOLEON BONAPARTE