Chapter 1 review questions (can be answered in point form)

1. Complete Chapter 1 questions. (can be done in point form)
2. Name the factors that contributed to the changes that were occurring in Europe during this time period. For each factor explain how those changes affected Europe and the reasons they led to revolution. (Why were they angry? Who were they angry against? What changes were going on that made them want more than they had?) Make sure you use specific examples to prove your points. (ie. Talk about specific events, people, etc.)
3. Name the impacts that science and technological change had on society during that time. Give reasons for why these changes had these impacts. Make sure you use specific examples to prove your points. (ie. Talk about specific events, people, etc.)
4. Explain how the role of religion changed during this time period. Also explain why it changed. (What powers did they have? How did they change? Why did they change?) Make sure you use specific examples to prove your points. (ie. Talk about specific events, people, etc.)
5. Explain how the role of the monarchy (kings) changed during this time period? Also explain why it changed. (What powers did they have? How did they change? Why did they change?) Make sure you use specific examples to prove your points. (ie. Talk about specific events, people, etc.)
6. What was colonialism? What was happening in Europe at this time that led to its beginning? (think specifically of improvements in navigation and transportation) Explain how this led to the development of the middle class. Make sure you use specific examples to prove your points. (ie. Talk about specific events, people, etc.)
7. Explain who/what each of the following terms/events/people were and why they were important- Revolution, Indulgences, Renaissance, Middle Ages, Reformation, Protestants, Monarchy, Martin Luther, Divine right of kings, Agricultural revolution, Humanism, Domino effect, Printing press, Copernicus, Galileo, Isaac Newton, Francis Bacon

**Test review for Chapter 1-Key concepts to know**

**What was life like in Europe during the Middle ages?**

Feudalism- serfs, tenant farmers, nobles, king

Everyone is Roman Catholic

Church has supreme power over actions of kings- they had to listen or lose power

Kings power limited by church-they weren’t happy about this

Church is corrupt- selling indulgences, taxing people to get rich, only church can read bible

**What changes were going on in Europe after the middle ages?**

Feudal system is changing- development of middle class due to growth of trade and increase in colonialism

-colonialism leads to more trade and the demand for luxury products (silk/satin/spices/sugar/tea etc.)

-those that went to sea to bring these back to Europe were getting rich- new businesses started to form

-with the power of the church weakened kings started to rely more on themselves to gain money - paid for armies themselves instead of relying on nobles- meant nobles no longer had power over the king- broke down the feudal system-with nobles no longer able to provide for their tenants many had to go to towns and work

Church’s power is challenged

- people rebel against corruption- Martin luther -95 theses- want reform in the church and to limit powers

- new religions develop- protestant reformation – no longer is everyone Roman Catholic

-Martin Luther prints bible in German- brings ability to read and interpret bible to common people- leads to different interpretations of what god wants-creates both religious and political differences between countries

-kings start challenging the church to gain more power- upset with church for limiting their power and wealth

Kings take advantage of church’s loss of power- try to take it for themselves-also start to abuse it

-create new religions- move away from catholic religion and obedience to the pope

-Create divine right of kings- said their power to rule came directly from god and couldn’t be challenged

-start taxing people for services to get more money for themselves and their luxury lifestyles

People were becoming aware of individual rights and freedoms

- they were angry at the abuses of the church and king’s power-demanded changes - willing to fight for them

-demanded to be treated fairly, to be able to live a decent life, and to have a say in what was going on

Industrial revolution

-new scientific discoveries and innovations were causing people to think in a new way

-less dependence on the church caused people to question its teachings and look for the meaning of things on their own rather than from religion- looked to science instead

-agricultural advances freed people from spending all their time on survival- created leisure time-gave people time to think and create- led to unprecedented inventions and changes to everyday life and society

Developing sense of humanism

People started caring more about everyday life and things-renewed interest in theatre and arts

People/Events/definitions/concepts you should know- Who/What was it and why was it important?

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| RevolutionIndulgencesRenaissanceMiddle AgesReformationProtestantsMonarchy | Martin LutherDivine right of kingsColonialismAgricultural revolutionHumanismDomino effect | Scientific discoveries at this time (impact of printing press)CopernicusGalileoIsaac NewtonFrancis BaconMore Trade (b/c of improvements in navigation and transportation) |