This review is intended to remind you of the most critical issues, people, places, events, and other key terms in the history of Europe from the Renaissance through the Industrial Revolution. It should NOT be taken to suggest that each of these items will specifically be on the semester exam. Rather, consider this as a general review, understanding that there are significant details surrounding each of these items.

**Part A—Chronology.** Place the following events at the appropriate point on the timeline below:
Council of Trent, Revolutions everywhere, Peter the Great in power, Reconquista of Spain completed, Glorious Revolution, Reform Act, Edict of Nantes, Magellan circumnavigated the world, Congress of Vienna, Treaty of Westphalia, French Revolution, the defeat of the Spanish Armada, start of English Civil War, Seven Years’ War.

1453 1492 1521 1545 1588 1598 1642 1648 1688 1700 1756 1789 1815 1830 1832 1848

**Part B—Places in History.** Briefly explain the importance of each of the following places in the period from the Renaissance to the Industrial Revolution.
1. Constantinople
2. Worms
3. Versailles
4. Florence
5. Amsterdam
6. Silesia
7. Lepanto
8. Utrecht
9. Aix-la-Chapelle
10. Manchester
11. Quebec
12. Austerlitz
13. Vienna
14. Paris

**Part C—Individuals in History.** Identify each of these individuals and explain their importance in history.
1. Gustavus Adolphus
2. Leonardo da Vinci
3. Magellan
4. Martin Luther
5. Cardinal Richelieu
6. James I
7. Rousseau
8. Copernicus
9. Frederick II (the Great)
10. Robespierre
11. Robert Owen
12. Klemens von Metternich
13. Simón Bolívar

**Part D--Terms.** Explain briefly the meaning of the following terms. Identify an appropriate time frame for each.
1. mercantilism
2. heliocentric theory
3. secularism
4. laissez faire
5. *politique*
6. divine right
7. mercantilism
8. social contract
9. natural law
10. justification by faith
11. chartism
12. liberalism
13. socialism

**Part E--Relationships.** Place each of the following groups in the correct chronological order.
1. absolute monarchy, national monarchy, constitutional monarchy
2. guilds, laissez faire, mercantilism
3. Copernicus, Galileo, Newton
4. Universal Church, religious toleration, established churches
5. Rousseau, Locke, Montesquieu
6. Magellan, Columbus, Drake
7. Portuguese, English, and Dutch commercial empires
8. Baroque, Renaissance, and Neo-Classic

10. Tennis Court Oath, storming of Bastille, Thermidorean Reaction

11. Great Exhibition, enclosure movement, first factory acts

12. Congress of Vienna, Concert of Europe, Napoleon’s invasion of Russia

13. French Revolution, French Revolution, French Revolution (distinguish the three revolutions in France in the late 18th century and the first half of the 19th century)

Part F--Works. Match the authors in column B with their works in Column A. Be prepared to summarize the main points of each work.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A</th>
<th>Column B</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. The Courtier</td>
<td>a. Erasmus</td>
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<td>3. The Prince</td>
<td>c. Edmund Burke</td>
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<tr>
<td>5. Against the Murderous and Thieving Peasants</td>
<td>e. Machiavelli</td>
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<tr>
<td>7. In Praise of Folly</td>
<td>g. Martin Luther</td>
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<tr>
<td>8. Don Quixote</td>
<td>h. Castiglione</td>
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<tr>
<td>9. Two Treatises on Civil Government</td>
<td>i. Adam Smith</td>
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<tr>
<td>10. Leviathan</td>
<td>j. John Locke</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. On Liberty</td>
<td>m. Miguel de Cervantes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Part G--Quotes. Identify the author of each of these quotes and explain what the quote signifies within the context of the times in which it was spoken.

1. “Here I stand.”
2. “L’etat c’est moi.”
3. “But it does move.”
4. “God’s might and Mohammed’s miracles are my companions.”
5. “The Holy Roman Empire is neither holy, nor Roman, nor an empire.”
6. “A prince needs only to conquer to maintain his position. The means he has used...will be praised by everybody.”
7. “…the state of nature had a law of nature to govern it, which obliges everyone, and reason, which is that law...not to harm another in life, liberty, and property.”
8. “…to increase its wealth, a nation must increase its productivity.”
9. “…trade causes perpetual conflict, both in war and in peace, among the nations of Europe, as to who should carry off the greatest part.”
10. “…he, the said Charles Stuart, as a tyrant, traitor, murderer, and the public enemy to the good people of this nation, shall be put to death by the severing of his head from his body.”
11. “In promoting [the progress of the human race], we are accomplishing the will of the great and blessed God.”
12. “Unwholesome occupations, severe labor and exposure to the seasons, extreme poverty, bad nursing of children, great towns, excesses of all kinds, the whole train of common disease, and epidemics, wars, plagues and famine…” serve to check severe overpopulation.
13. “O my Brother! Love your country. Our country is our home.”
Part H--Relationships (continued). Circle the name of the person or event that is NOT contemporary with the other two.

1. Charles V, Luther, Richelieu
2. Rousseau, Voltaire, Locke
3. Frederick the Great, Peter the Great, Catherine the Great
4. Newton, James II, Henry IV
5. Thirty Years' War, Council of Trent, Gustavus Adolphus
6. Henry the Navigator, Balboa, Cortez
7. Gustavus Adolphus, Suleiman the Magnificent, Charles V
8. Newton, Louis XIV, Copernicus
9. Erasmus, Mazarin, Machiavelli
10. Thomas More, Cromwell, Hobbes
11. Samuel Slater, James Watt, Robert Walpole
12. Adam Smith, Louis Blanc, Robert Owen
13. Giuseppe Mazzini, Charles Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, Napoleon Bonaparte

Part I--Identification. Identify and explain the significance of each of the following.

1. English Bill of Rights
2. 95 Theses
3. Edict of Nantes
4. Long Parliament
5. Fronde
6. Diplomatic Revolution
7. Peace of Augsburg
8. Index of Forbidden Books
9. Republic of Virtue
10. Partition of Poland
11. Factory Act of 1833
12. kleindeutsch
13. risorgimento

Part J--Cause/Effect. Circle the term in each group that is the cause of the other.

1. Reformation, 95 Theses
2. Habsburg power, Thirty Years’ War
3. Louis XIV, revocation of Edict of Nantes
4. Glorious Revolution, James II
5. Copernicus, Ptolemaic system
6. The Prince, Italian disunity
7. Scientific Revolution, Enlightenment
8. War of the Spanish Succession, Charles II (Spain)
9. Restoration, English Civil War
10. Declaration of Pillnitz, Reign of Terror
11. the factory system, Ten Hours Act
12. the French Revolution (1789), Concert of Europe
13. the Second Republic, Revolution of 1848
Part K—More Identification. Identify and explain the significance of each of the following.
1. humanism
2. Act of Supremacy
3. Society of Jesus
4. encomienda
5. westernization
6. “price revolution”
7. Whigs and Tories
8. domestic system
9. enlightened despotism
10. empiricism
11. Old Regime
12. Concert of Europe
13. nationalism