

Unit 4-Great Global Convergence
Ch. 17-Transformations in Europe, 1500-1750
Text pp. 448-461, 471-472

Introduction-Read the intro and identify three-four main ideas. Write an analytical thesis (how and why) incorporating the ideas in a well-crafted ARGUMENT.

Main Ideas:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

THESIS:

As you read the chapter define the following-

1. papacy
2. Renaissance
3. indulgence
4. Protestant Reformation
5. Catholic Reformation
6. Scientific Revolution
7. Enlightenment
8. Copernicus
9. bourgeoisie
10. joint-stock exchange
11. gentry

17.1. Culture and Ideas (pp. 449-456)

1. Intro.-Identify THREE changes/transformations that occurred during this time in Europe.

A.

B.

C.

A. Religious Ideas

2. Identify and explain the following **contributing factors** to the Protestant Reformation:

Factor	Explanation and how it contributed to PR
Church wealth and building	
indulgences	
Martin Luther	

3. Explain Martin Luthers' perspective on salvation and the "Romanists."

4. What role did the printing press play in the spread of these ideas?

5. Who was John Calvin and what were his beliefs? How did they differ from Luthers' beliefs?

6. What role did politics play in the **spread, successes, and /or failures** of the reform movement?

7. Describe the Catholic Reformation. (who, when, where, why, how, and SO WHAT?)

8. What were the impacts/effects of these reformations of Europe?

B. Traditional Thinking and Witch-Hunts

9. Explain the WITCH-HUNTS that occurred during this period in Europe's history. Address the following-the natural world, and supernatural events, fear, trial records, role of women and widows)

10. How are these witch-hunts a “dramatic illustration of common beliefs and cultural heritage” between the Protestants and Catholics?

C. The Scientific Revolution

11. Identify and explain how the Scientific Revolution challenged previously held ideas and assertions?

12. Complete the following table addressing SR thinkers.

Thinker	Explanation and significance
Copernicus	
Galileo	
Brahe	
Kepler	
Newton	

13. How did these ideas challenge traditional ideas of the authority of the church? Be specific.

D. The Early Enlightenment

14. How did the Scientific Revolution connect to the Enlightenment?

15. How did the Reformation influence the Enlightenment?

16. How was the Enlightenment more of frame of mind than a movement?

17.2 Social and Economic Life (pp. 456-462)

For the following items, identify and explain the major characteristics, significance, and changes that occurred.

The Bourgeoisie	Peasants and Laborers	Women and Family