

Chapter 23: The Transformation of Europe Reading Questions

Eyewitness – p. 493

1. Martin Luther began attacking the Catholic church over indulgences. What are indulgences?

The Fragmentation of Western Christendom – p. 494

2. List the new religions and their founders (there are three in this section). Note: You may have to look at resources other than your book for the names of the religions.

Catholic Reformation – p. 495

3. Partially in response to the Reformation, the Catholic Church made two major changes. What were they?
4. Briefly describe how each of the two things in the above question changed Catholicism.

Witch-Hunts and Religious Wars – p. 496

5. Where were the witch hunts especially prominent?
6. Why did the witch hunts end?
7. List the areas or nations that had religious wars. (There are three conflicts.)
8. Religious tensions boiled over in what conflict? Why did this conflict start?
9. List the nations that participated in the conflict from the previous question.

The Consolidation of Sovereign States – p. 498

10. Europe took another shot at a major empire, this time led by who?
11. What domestic and foreign problems prevented the man in the previous question from establishing a lasting European empire?

The New Monarchs – p. 500

12. How did Protestant monarchs use religion to increase their power?
13. Catholic monarchs could not do the same. What did Spain in particular do instead to advance its power?

Constitutional States – p. 501

14. What nations adopted constitutional governments?

Absolute Monarchies – p. 503

15. Absolutism was a political theory based on the divine right of kings. Describe the philosophy of absolutism.
16. What ruler was the best example of absolutism?
17. List the other European nations that used Louis XIV as an example of Absolutism. (there are four)
18. Peter I of Russia was an absolutist. How did Peter change military and social life in Russia?

The European States System – p. 506

19. What is the idea of balance of power?

Early Capitalist Society – p. 508

20. Why was there a large amount of population growth (and hence urbanization) in this period?

Early Capitalism & Protoindustrialization – p. 508

21. What is capitalism?
22. What new institutions were created to support early capitalism? (list at least two)
23. How did governments support these early capitalists?
24. What was the “putting-out system?”

Social Change in Early Modern Europe – p. 511

25. How did economic changes alter life for rural Western Europeans?
26. Russia didn't have the putting-out system. What happened there instead?
27. How did capitalism strengthen the nuclear family (if you do not know what a nuclear family is, look it up)?

Science and Enlightenment – p. 512

28. Describe the Ptolemaic Universe.
29. Who first argued that the earth was not the center of the universe?

The Scientific Revolution – p. 514

30. What did Kepler discover?
31. What did Galileo find?
32. Sir Isaac Newton explained most motion in the universe is regulated by what force?

Women & Science – p. 515

33. Give one example of a great scientific woman and briefly explain her contributions.

The Enlightenment – p. 516

34. Enlightenment thinkers sought to discover natural laws that governed human society. What example from science made them think they could do so?
35. For each of the following Enlightenment philosophes, briefly describe what they contributed to Enlightenment thought (this is worth one point per person).
 - John Locke
 - Adam Smith
 - Montesquieu
 - Voltaire
36. What is deism?
37. How did the Enlightenment transform European society?