

Name: _____ Date: _____ Class: _____

APWH Notes | Transformation of the West (Pairs with AMSCO 15)

Missed Something: www.myhaikuclass.com/mswardo/apwh

OUTCOMES:

At the conclusion of this section, students will have:

1. traced the political, social, economic, religious, and technological developments of Western Europe in the Early Modern era.
2. analyzed the impact of the Scientific Revolution and Enlightenment on world history.

BIG IDEA:

As the Middle Ages came to a close, the Early Modern Period (1450-1750) offered Western Europeans a multitude of radical changes. Old ideas became new again, as artists and thinkers began to look back at their classical roots. Religious dogma began to be questioned, with the aid of new communication technologies. Political and economic theories were challenged, while the traditional social pyramid – based on a dying feudal system – began to crumble. In all, the Early Modern Period marked a transformative time for most Western Europeans, finally rising up out of the shadow of the old Roman Empire.

NOTES:

1. The European Renaissance



A. What was the Renaissance?

- _____ means 'rebirth' and refers to a revival in art and learning
- _____: 1300-1400
- _____: 1450-1600
- How did the Renaissance connect to ancient Greece and Rome?

B. In what ways did the Renaissance impact Western Europe, in terms of knowledge and thinking?

- Religion declines as a central focus because
 - _____: intellectual movement focused on human potential and achievements
 - _____: society becomes more worldly rather than spiritual, concerned with the here and now

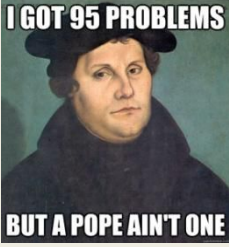

C. What helped motivate Renaissance artists and thinkers?

D. What role did the printing press play at this time?

2. Reformation



A. What was the Reformation? Where/when/why did it start?

	<p>B. Martin Luther is considered to be the father of the Reformation. Why was he upset with the Catholic Church?</p> <p>C. Martin Luther wrote the _____, attacking the church on issues of interpretation and papal authority.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This led to the rise of _____: term used to describe Christians who belong to non-Catholic churches <p>D. What was the Catholic Church's response to the rise of Protestantism?</p>
<p>3. Impact of the Reformation</p> 	<p>A. What was the overall impact of the Reformation on Western Europe?</p>

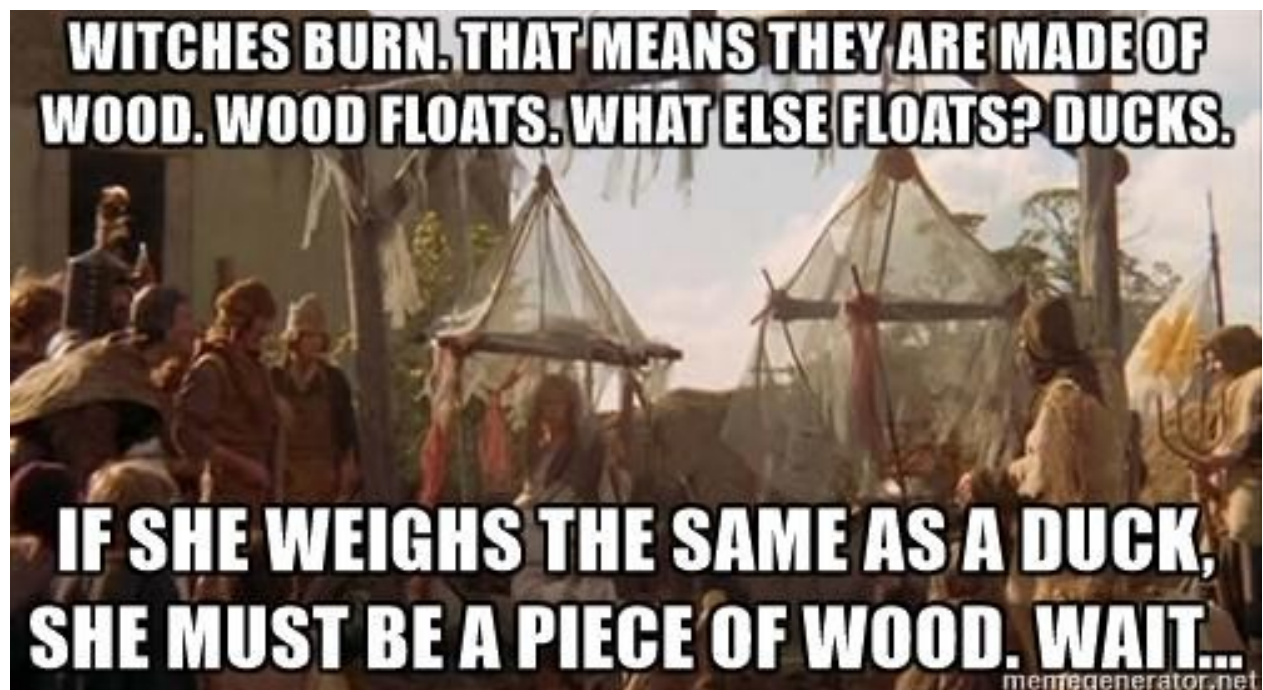
Describe each of the following revolutions (i.e., big changes) and the impact they each had on society.

	DESCRIPTION	IMPACT ON SOCIETY
<p>COMMERCIAL REVOLUTION</p>		
<p>SCIENTIFIC REVOLUTION</p>		

ENLIGHTENMENT		
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What big POLITICAL changes began to occur in the 17th century in Western Europe?

What big ECONOMIC changes began to occur in the 17th century in Western Europe?



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APWH | Transformation of Europe Challenge Questions

When prompted, answer the questions that follow. You may refer back to your notes. Use complete sentences unless otherwise indicated.

1. THINK BACK: Why is the Renaissance considered a revival (what did it end). Which civilization helped make this possible?

2. Give CONTEXT about the Renaissance (discuss the who, what, when, where, and WHY significant).

3. Explain how the Reformation led to the rise of Protestantism. What was the response of the Catholic Church?

4. What conclusions can you make about Europe during the Renaissance/Reformation based on the map?

5. How does the continued Commercial Revolution (and entry into the global economy) impact those in the peasant class?

6. How are humanism and the scientific revolution different? How are they similar?

7. What caused the Enlightenment? What was it?

Continue!

8. Summarize the political changes during the 17th century.

9. Fill out the venn diagram on the next page comparing and contrasting the Renaissance, Reformation, and Scientific Revolution.

