

CORE 1220: SHAPING OF THE MODERN WORLD
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REVIEW SHEET FOR QUIZ ON CHAPTERS 22 & 23

Chapter 22 Study Questions

- In Wolfgang Schivelbusch's "Spices, or the Dawn of the Modern Age," what is the author's argument as to why Europeans started to venture out into the world's oceans around 1500?
- What specific motives prompted European overseas voyages (aside from what Schivelbusch emphasizes?)
- Why was Portugal an early leader in overseas exploration and trade?
- What new knowledge and technology enabled mariners of the 1400s and 1500s to make long voyages?
- Who were the **Guanche** and why were they important in the history of European exploration and colonization?
- What was Columbus's goal in setting forth across the Atlantic? Did he achieve it?
- How did Dutch and English overseas exploration and trade differ from that of the Spanish and Portuguese?
- What was the significance of the **Manila galleons**?
- What was the significance of the **Seven Years' War** in the 1700s?
- What were some positive aspects of the **Columbian Exchange**? What were some destructive aspects?
- What was the overall demographic impact of European contact with the New World?

Chapter 22 Key Names & Terms

- Prince Henry of Portugal (1394-1460)
- Bartolomeu Dias (c. 1450-1500)
- Vasco da Gama (c. 1469-1524)
- Christopher Columbus (1451-1506)
- Ferdinand Magellan (1480-1521)
- James Cooke (1728-1779)
- Afonso d'Albuquerque (1453-1515)
- *Reconquista* (completed 1492)
- *volta do mar*
- Batavia (founded 1619)
- López de Legazpi (1502-1572)
- Seven Years' War (1756-1763)
- Columbian Exchange
- Joint-Stock companies: English East India Company (founded 1600) & VOC (founded 1602)
- Smallpox
- American crops: maize, beans, potatoes, tomatoes, cacao, beans, peanuts, manioc, papayas, avocados, pineapple, and also tobacco

Chapter 23 Study Questions

- What theological concerns prompted Martin Luther's challenge to the authority of the Catholic Church?
- What were the circumstances of the English Reformation?

- What are some possible reasons for the widespread persecution of suspected witches in the 1500s and 1600s?
- How did European monarchs increase their power in the early modern era? What were some of the common characteristics of the new style of monarchs?
- What were some factors leading to the development of **constitutional states** in England and the Netherlands?
- How did Louis XIV maintain control over the nobles during his reign? Why were some of the absolutist features of his reign?
- What were some characteristics of capitalism in the early modern age? What financial innovations supported the growth of capitalism in Europe?
- What were some of the social changes wrought by capitalism in early modern Europe?
- What were the contributions of Copernicus, Kepler, and Galileo?
- How did Isaac Newton influence Enlightenment thinkers?
- What were the principle concerns of the philosophers during the Enlightenment?

Chapter 23 Key Names & Terms

- Martin Luther (1483-1546)
- John Calvin (1509-1564)
- Charles V (reigned 1519-1556)
- Holy Roman Empire
- Henry VIII (reigned 1509-1547)
- Philip II of Spain (reigned 1556-1598)
- Spanish Armada (1588)
- Ignatius Loyola (1491-1556)
- Council of Trent (1543-1563)
- Cardinal Richelieu (chief minister to Louis XIII from 1624-1642)
- Louis XIV (reigned 1643-1715)
- Nicholas Copernicus (1473-1543)
- Johannes Kepler (1571-1630)
- Galileo Galilei (1564-1642)
- Émilie du Châtelet (1706-1749)
- Isaac Newton (1642-1727)
- John Locke (1632-1704)
- Adam Smith (1723-1790)
- Voltaire (1694-1778)
- Indulgences
- Thirty Years' War (1618-1648)
- Peace of Westphalia (1648)
- "European State System"
- Spanish Inquisition (founded 1478)
- English Civil War (1642-1649)
- Oliver Cromwell (1599-1658)
- James II of England (reigned 1685-1688)
- Glorious Revolution (1688-1689)
- Absolutism
- Peter the Great (reigned 1682-1725)
- Divine right of kings
- Versailles (construction begins 1670s)
- Capitalism
- *philosophes*
- Deism