Renaissance 1300 - 1600

- Petrarch “Father of Humanism” 1327 writes Laura
- Medici’s rule Florence - Patrons
- Printing press invented 1455
- Constantinople conquered by Turks 1453
- Michelangelo Sistine Chapel 1502 - 08
- Machiavelli’s The Prince 1513
- Castiglione’s The Courtier 1527
- 1565 Pieter Bruegel’s The Harvesters
- Mannerist Art 1560s - 1600

- Classicalism
- Humanism
- Secularism (civic humanists)
- Naturalism

Context: Age of Exploration, New Monarchs, Columbian Exchange, Reformation – Religious Wars
Reformation 1517 - 1648

1509 - Erasmus - “Christian Humanism”

1517 - Martin Luther posts 95-Thesis

1527, Northern Renaissance, Scientific Revolution

1536 – Calvinist Geneva

1534 - Henry VIII created Anglican Church of England

1555 – Peace of Augsburg (HRE)

1540 – Jesuits founded

1545 – 1553 Council of Trent

1558 - Peace of Nantes (France)

1562 – 1598 - French Religious Wars

1572 St. Bart’s Day Massacre

1598 – Edict of Nantes (France)

1618 – 1648 – Thirty Year’s War

1648 – Peace of Westphalia

Terms: Reform | Counter-Reformation | Doctrine | Salvation | Indulgences | Morale-police | Vernacular | Pluralism | Simony | Nepotism

Context: Age of Exploration, Peasants Revolt, Sack of Rome
Early Politics: Dynasties to Nation States

1435 – 1550 New Monarchs: Isabel & Ferdinand of Spain, Charles V – Spain & HRE, Henry VIII of England

1494 – 1559 Hapsburg Valois Wars

1516 – 1556 Charles V: Spain / H.R.E.

1540 Power shifts to Atlantic Seaboard

1566 – 1648 Dutch Revolt vs. Spain

1558 – 1603 Elizabeth I of England

1588 Defeat of Spanish Armada

1603 – 1714 Stuart Monarchy in England

1624 – 1642 – French Cardinal Richelieu (Louis XIII) – centralized power over nobility

1642 – 1649 English Civil War

Key Terms: centralization | tax power | control of “the church” | military revolution

Context: Age of Exploration, Peasants Revolt, Sack of Rome 1527, Northern Renaissance, Scientific Revolution
Governments & Politics

1643 – 1715 – Louis XIV “Sun King”
ABSOLUTISM

1650’s – Oliver Cromwell
“protectorate”
England

1688/89 – Glorious Revolution
England
Constitutional Monarchy

1689 – 1725
Peter the Great
reforms Russia

1740 – 48
War of Austrian Succession

1772 – 95
Partitions of Poland

1775 – 83
American Revolution

1789 – 99
-French Rev.

1800 – 15
Napoleonic Era

1815
Congress of Vienna

1848
Revolutions

1848 – 70
Napoleon III

1848 – 70
Partitions of Poland

1853-56
Crimean War

1858 – 71
Italian & German Unifications

1862 – 90
Bismarck Era

1870s – 1914
“Alliances”

Scientific Revolution 1543 – 1700s

1543 Copernicus publishes heliocentric model

1600 – 1630 Sir Francis Bacon - scientific method, empiricism, inductive reasoning

1610 Galileo's *Starry Messenger*

1610

1627 – William Harvey publishes blood circulatory theory

1633 – Descartes’ *Discourse*, deductive method

1633 Galileo - Inquisition

1633

1687 – Isaac Newton's *Principia Mathematica* – laws of motion, universal gravitation

Overturned traditional ideas:
Galen's humoral theory, Ptolemy’s geocentric - alchemy, witchcraft hung on

Context: Age of Exploration, Nation states, Renaissance, Reformation
Age of Enlightenment

1650 Hobbes
*Leviathan* – Social contract - absolutism

1660 – John Locke’s
2nd Treatise of Gov. – social contract, anti-absolutist consent of the governed, protection of natural rights

1748 – Montesquieu’s separation of power (3 branches)

1750 – Voltaire: religious toleration

1762 – Rousseau’s – social contract - “general will,”

1789 U.S. Constitution & Bill of Rights

1789: French Revolution

Skepticism, secularism, deism, republicanism, natural rights

Context: End of Reformation, Scientific & Industrial Revolution, Glorious Revolution, Absolutism vs. Constitutional Monarchy
Economics

- 1415 Prince Henry the Navigator – Portuguese trading
- 1492 – 1555 Spanish & Portugal colonization
- 1550 – 1700 Price Revolution – inflation, monetary policy
- 1600/03: Brit & Dutch East India Co. founded
- 1650 – 1750 Cottage industry / Putting Out System
- 1733 – 1850 – Mills & Textile innovations
- 1555 – 1700s Columbian Exchange / Middle Passage / Triangular Trade
- 1848 – Marx Communist Manifesto
- 1815 - Industrialization
- 1776 – Adam Smith Wealth of Nations
- 1870s to 1914 Imperialism
- 1929 – WWII Great Depression
- 1945 – 1990: Capitalism vs. Communism

Context: Early Colonization, Rise of Nation States, Centralization of Governments, Scientific Revolution
Context: Depends on the time period
20th Century – Politics / Nationalism

- 1870’s Imperialism in Africa & Asia
- 1878 Congress of Berlin: Africa Balkans
- 1870’s - Urban reform
- 1885 Socialist Parties
- 1880s – 1930s Russian industrialization
- 1890 – Bismarck Replaced
- 1890’s Dreyfus Affair - France
- 1905 – Russo - Japan War
- 1905 – Revolution Russia
- 1914 / 18 WWI
- 1917 – Russian Revolution
- 1918 – Treaty of Versailles
- 1919 – 40s – Mandate System
- 1922 – 43 Fascist Italy
- 1936 – 39 Spanish Civil War
- 1939 – 45 WWII
- 1948 – 91 Cold War
- 1948 Israeli Ind.
- 1950 – 80 Welfare State
- 1960s African Ind.
- 1968 – Student Revolts
- 1970s – 80s 2nd Wave Feminism
- 1980s Green Parties
- 1990s
- 2000

Context: German & Italian Unification, Bismarck Era
Cold War

1945 US Drops Atomic Bombs on Japan

1950 – 55 Korean War

60s – Space Race

1955 Marshall & COMECON Recovery Plans

1955 – Warsaw Pact

1962 Cuban Missile Crisis

1968 Prague Spring

1970s Detente

1980 Solidarity in Poland

1928 – 30 Stalin’s 5 Year Plans Collectivization

1949 – Soviets Dev. Nuke

1950s Khrushchev “De-Stalinize”

1949 China Communist

1950s – 55 Korean War

1961 Berlin Wall

1965 – 75 Detente

1975 – 80 Glasnost Perestroika

1980 – 91 Fall of Communism

1985 – 91 Gorbachev Glasnost Perestroika

1989 Berlin Wall Falls

Context: WWII, Russian Revolution
AP European History – Timeline Overview

- **NEW MONARCHS** (Machiavellian) (Eng, France, Spain)
  - Henry VII
  - Louis XI
  - Ferdinand & Isabella expel Jews/Mulsims

- **Prot. Reform.**
  - Martin Luther (95 Theses)
  - John Calvin
  - Anabaptists

- **TUDORS**
  - Act of Supremacy
  - Elizabeth I (Elizabethan Settlement: C + P reconcile)

- **1500**
  - Henry VIII (self = head of new Anglican church)
  - Peace of Augsburg: Princes choose religion (HRE)

- **1534**
  - French civil war: St. Barth. Day Massacre, War of 3 Henri

- **1555**
  - Dutch Revolt: relg AND polit independence

- **1588 – 1598**
  - Edict of Nantes: Stuarts trying to be absolute (power to king or Parli? = Parti Wins)

- **1600 – 1618**
  - Defenestration of Prague

- **1648 – 1688**
  - 30 Years War
  - Religious Wars: polit also influential

- **1700 – 1740**
  - Scientific Revolution
  - Age of Abs. & Const.
  - Brit & Dutch Repub.
  - English Civil War: Stuarts trying to be absolute (power to king or Parli? = Parti Wins)

- **1300**
  - High Renaissance: Michelangelo, Da Vinci, Raphael

- **1450 – 1500**
  - Treaties of Westphalia (Ends wars of religion)

- **1517**
  - Spanish Armada: Eng suppr. Dutch

- **1648**
  - British Commonwealth

- **1688**
  - Glorious Rev: William & Mary

- **1700 – 1740**
  - Brit & Dutch Repub.

- **1450 – 1648**
  - Unit One

- **Cardinal Richelieu**
  - Cardinal Mazarin
  - Louis XIV (Sun King)
  - Louis XV

- **NOTES:**
  - Age of Exploration: Portuguese, Spanish, Dutch, British (Motives)
  - Edict of Nantes
  - 30 Years War: Religious and Political Motives (Traditional vs Modern State)