

Chapter 14--Discovery and Crisis in the 16th and 17th Centuries

Key Terms

An Age of Discovery and Expansion

Marco Polo

Cartography

Astrolabe

Henry the Navigator

Bartholomeu Dias

Vasco da Gama

Christopher Columbus

John Cabot

Pedro Cabral

Amerigo Vespucci

Ferdinand Magellan

Circumnavigate

Treaty of Tordesillas

Hernan Cortes

Quetzalcoatl

Francisco Pizarro

Encomienda

Las Casas

New Spain

Politics and the Wars of Religion in the 16th Century

French Wars of Religion

Catherine de Medici

Huguenots

Politiques

St. Bartholomew's Day Massacre

War of the Three Henries

Edict of Nantes

Philip II

Netherlands

William the Silent

Duke of Alva

Elizabeth I

Mary Queen of Scots

Armada

Economic and Social Crises

Joint Stock Trading Company

Dividends

House of Fugger

Commercial Revolution

Capitalism

17th Century Crises: War and Rebellions

Thirty Years War

Defenestration of Prague

Peace of Westphalia

The Witchcraft Craze

Malleus Maleficarum

Culture in a Turbulent World

Mannerism

El Greco

Baroque

Artemisia Gentileschi

Montaigne

Shakespeare

Cervantes

Chapter 15—Response to Crisis: State Building and the Search for Order in the 17th Century

Key Terms

The Theory of Absolutism

Absolute monarchy/absolutism

Divine right of kings

Jacques Bossuet

Absolutism in Western Europe

Cardinal Richelieu

Louis XIII

Intendants

Louis XIV

Regency

Cardinal Mazarin

Fronde

Versailles

Colbert

Mercantilism

Court etiquette

Standing army

Conscription

Triple Alliance

War of the League of Augsburg

War of the Spanish Succession

Peace of Utrecht

Absolutism in Central, Eastern, and Northern Europe

Brandenburg-Prussia

Hohenzollern

Junkers

House of Habsburg

Ivan the Terrible

Tsar

Boyars

Romanov dynasty

Peter the Great

Charles XII (Sweden)

Sulieman The Magnificent

Janissaries

Limited Monarchy and Republics

"Golden Age" of the Dutch Republic

Amsterdam

Stuarts

James I

Puritans

Charles I

Ship Money

Short Parliament

Long Parliament

John Pym

Oliver Cromwell

Commonwealth

Levellers

Diggers

Charles II

Restoration

James II

Glorious Revolution

William and Mary

English Bill of Rights

Thomas Hobbes

John Locke

Inalienable natural rights

Economic Trends: Mercantilism and European Colonies in the 17th Century

Mercantilism

Bullion

Balance of trade

The World of 17th Century Culture

French Classicism

Dutch Realism

Rembrandt van Rijn

French Neoclassicism

Racine

Moliere

Free Response Questions

1. Evaluate the impact of the Columbian Exchange on both the 'Old' and 'New' Worlds.
2. Discuss the relationship between politics and religion by examining the wars of religion. Choose TWO specific examples from the following:
 - Dutch Revolt
 - French Wars of Religion
 - English Civil War
 - Thirty Years' War
3. Analyze at least two factors that account for the rise and two factors that explain the decline of witchcraft persecution and trials in Europe during the period from 1580 to 1750.
4. Compare and contrast the theory of absolutism and constitutionalism with reference to the evolution of government in England and France.
5. Give a full definition of mercantilism, and demonstrate using the Dutch example how, in practice, it worked.
6. Explain how advance in learning and technology influenced 15th and 16th century European exploration and trade.