**Midterm Review Sheet**

The following is a list of all possible concepts that are fair game for the midterm. These may appear in IDs, multiple-choice, true/false, or matching questions.

**Finals Schedule**: The cumulative **essay** will be written this **Friday, December 16th** in class (see the end of the study guide for the two possibilities. The **IDs** will be written on **Tuesday, December 20th**. The remainder will be completed during your scheduled finals slot on Wednesday/Thursday (12/21, 12/22).

Note: For the multiple-choice, etc. section, you may bring in a 3x5 notecard filled with handwritten info on ***one*** side. You may either use it on the test, or hand it in at the beginning for extra credit.

**The Late Middle Ages**

Scholasticism

University of Paris

Thomas Aquinas (On Kingship)

Aquinas’ Purpose of Government

The Black Death

Social effects of Black Death

Feudal, Town, and Church Hierarchies

The Hundred Years War

Effects of 100 Yrs. War

The Great Schism

**The Renaissance**

Humanism

Studia Humanitas

Ad fontes

Vergerius’ Education

Pico della Mirandola (view of man)

The Great Chain of Being

Renaissance Worldview, View of Man

Modern Worldview, View of Man

Castiglione’s Gender Roles

Idea of a Courtier

Themes of Renaissance Art

Linear/Geometric Perspective

Grid Paintings

Brunelleschi’s painting of The Florentine Baptistery

God’s Eye Perspective

Fame (Portraiture)

David by Michelangelo

Dante before the City of Florence

Christ Handing the Keys of the Kingdom to St. Peter

Adoration of the Trinity by Durer

15/16th century Spice Trade

Christopher Columbus

Medieval vs. Renaissance Maps

Means and Motives of Exploration

Consequences of Spanish Exploration

Machiavelli (The Prince)

Civic Humanism

The “New Monarchs”

**The 16th Century Reformation and Counter Reformation**

Martin Luther

Indulgences

Christian view of man and his spiritual fate

Catholic Economy of Salvation

Penance

sola scriptura

Lutheran understanding of salvation

Catholic view of spiritual authority

cultural decadence

revolution

abuses of church offices

Ignatius of Loyola

Council of Trent

Index of Prohibited Books

King Henry VIII

Act of Supremacy

16C view of the good citizen/subject

Charles V

The Peace of Augsburg

St. Bartholomew’s Day Massacre

King Henry IV

**Early Modern Society**

3 field crop rotation

Guilds

Early Modern Economy

Price Revolution

Nobles of the Robe

Nobles of the Sword

The Early Modern Village

Early Modern Worldview

Great Chain of Being

Correspondences

4 Humors/Elements/Virtues/Personalities

Astrology/Alchemy

**The Scientific Revolution**

Scientific Revolution

Nicolas Copernicus

Johannes Kepler

Galileo Galilei

Interpretation of Scripture

Science vs. Faith

Sir Isaac Newton (Mathematical Principles)

Rene Descartes

Francis Bacon

Motives for Scientific Revolution

Nature as a Clock

Observation vs. Tradition

Skepticism

**Absolute Monarchy/Political Philosophy in 17th Century**

Sovereignty

Absolute Monarchy

Thomas Hobbes (Leviathan)

John Locke (Second Treatise on Government)

Hobbes and Locke’s belief about man’s nature

The State of Nature

Social Contract

Natural rights

Right of rebellion

The Monarchical Revolution

King vs. Monarch

Rise of the Bourgeoisie

Monarch and Church

Divine Right of Kings

Louis XIII and Cardinal Richelieu

Intendants

Raison d’etat (Reasons of the state) vs. Noble Privileges

The Fronde

Louis XIV

Palace of Versailles

 Court Etiquette (purpose)

Bishop Boussuet (Political Treatise)

Louis XIV’s religious policies

 Revocation of the Edict of Nantes

Mercantilism

Balance of Power

**18th Century Society**

Commercial Revolution

Wealth from Land vs. from Trade

English superiority

Agricultural Revolution

4 field crop rotation

18th century Assumptions (Society, religion, etc.)

18th Century Identity vs. Modern Identity

18C Slave Trade

Triangular Trade

**The Enlightenment**

Philosophes

Enlightenment Assumptions (tenets) about world

Goal of the Enlightenment

Print Culture

The Encyclopedia

Baron de Montesquieu

Separation of Powers

Natural Law (according to Enlightenment)

Jean-Jacques Rousseau

General Will

Deism

Thomas Paine

Baron d’Holbach

Enlightenment belief in Progress

Atheism

Secularization of European thought

Cumulative Essay Questions: You will be given one of the following prompts on your test, **so prepare for both**.

NOTE: You are **allowed and encouraged to prepare and bring outlines** to write the essay on Friday, December 16th.

1. Chart the development of political philosophy from Aquinas to the Baron d’ Montesquieu, explaining the transition from Medieval Aristotelian governments and divinely justified kings to the natural rights theory of the 18th century. Use: Thomas Aquinas, Niccolò Machiavelli, Thomas Hobbes, Bishop Bossuet , John Locke, and Baron d’ Montesquieu. NOTE: To fully answer this question, you’ll need to grapple with each thinker’s understanding of each point: 1) The kind of creature man is; 2) the origin, purpose and powers of government; 3) the ideal political regime.
2. Explain the transition in Western Europe from a unified Catholic culture in the 15th century to a pluralistic (multiple religions) and more secular society in the 18th century. Use: late medieval religion, the Protestant critique of the Catholic Church, the Wars of Religion, the religious policies of absolute monarchs, the *philosophes* criticism of religion, religious toleration, and secular culture/society/commercialism.