You should be able to find the answers to all these questions in the lecture slides and your notes; if you are confused about anything – google it!

1. You must know **All** the images from Dr. Minwala’s slides – title, artist, date, place, and relevance to his lectures on “The History of Modernity.”

2. Synchronic & Diachronic:
   - What is the difference between synchronic and diachronic perspectives on culture?
   - How is each useful in its own way?

3. Westphalia
   - What is the importance of the Treaty of Westphalia for “Modernity”?
   - What is the relevance of the Peace of Westphalia to the modern nation-state?

4. Trivium & Quadrivium:
   - What is the significance of the Trivium and Quadrivium to the changing curricula of European universities in the 13th and 14th centuries?
   - What is difference between oral and print cultures of early modern Europe?

5. Reformation & Counter-Reformation:
   - What was “The Reformation”?
   - What was Martin Luther’s role in the weakening of church authority?
   - What were the historical events that laid the foundation for the Reformation?
   - How did the Roman Catholic Church respond to the Reformation?
   - What is the significance of the Council of Trent (1545–63)?
   - What was the impact of the religious wars that engulfed Europe in the 16th and 17th centuries?

6. Enlightenment:
   - Why is the period between the Reformation and the Industrial Revolution called the “Enlightenment”?
   - What is the role of Johaness Gutenburg in the Enlightenment?

7. Humanism
• What is “Humanism”?
• What is its context?
• Why and how was “Humanism” the central theme of the Renaissance?

8. Modernity:
• What is modernity?
• What are its origins?
• What are its characteristics?
• What are its values?
• What is the modern world and how did it reach this state?

9. Vernacular:
• What are Vernacular languages?
• How and why did the growth of vernacular languages and literatures influence politics in Early Modern Europe?

10. “Hundred Years War” & “Thirty Years War”
• What was the “100 Years War”? When was it? Why is it historically significant?
• What was the “Thirty Years War”? When was it? Why is it historically significant?
• How and when did Spain, France and England became dominant powers in Europe?

11. “Public Sphere”
• What is meant by the term “Public Sphere”?
• How did this develop in early modern Europe?

12. Café Culture
• What was Café Culture?
• What does “Bourgeois” mean?
• How and why did the development of a “bourgeois public sphere” promote Enlightenment ideas?

13. Raymond Williams
• How does Raymond Williams see culture, and values?
• Can you apply Raymond Williams’ concepts of culture and values to any contexts discussed in class or elsewhere?
14. Francis Bacon & Descartes:
   - Why is Francis Bacon considered a key Enlightenment thinker?
   - Why is Rene Descartes considered a key Enlightenment thinker?
   - What is “Empiricism”? What is “Rationalism”?
   - How were empiricism and rationalism relevant to Enlightenment thought?

15. Encyclopedia & Codification of Knowledge
   - What is an “Encyclopedia”?
   - What do you know about the development of the Encyclopedia and its role in the history of modernity?

16. Technological Inventions
   - Why do so many historians regard the magnetic compass, gunpowder, and the printing press as the most important inventions in the context of modernity?
   - What did the magnetic compass make possible?
   - What did gunpowder make possible?
   - How did the printing press change social, cultural and political life in Europe?

17. Age of Exploration/Imperialism
   - When was the age of Exploration/Imperialism?
   - What characterized this phase of European History?
   - How did the demographic shifts from rural to urban locations influence this?