PEOPLE

Plato-Greek philosopher, THE REPUBLIC, a society of philosopher kings, The Academy

Socrates- Greek philosopher, questioning style, arrested and executed for sedition

Alexander the Great- Greek king, from Macedonia, largest empire for Greece

Constantine-splits empire- founder Constantinople, Christian Emperor, strong leader

Justinian-Byzantine Empire (east), Justinians Code

Charlemagne-Franks united to Empire, crowned HRE 800,

Pope Urban II-Pope started Crusades

Gutenberg-invent European printing press, moveable type, Bible

Luther-German monk protest indulgences, 95 Thesis, starts reformation,FAITH ALONE

Calvin-French protestant, predestination,strict

Council of Trent-Catholic Counter reformation to reform bad practices

Machiavelli-Italian political philosopher, THE PRINCE, better mean ruler than nice, ends justify the means

Teresa de Avila-Spanish Carmelite nun, Saint, reforms church for women

Juana Ines de la Cruz-Self taught scholar, Nun in New Spain, pro women’s education

Conquistadors-Spanish soldier/explorer, military, Gold, Glory, God

Louis XIV-France, Sun King, absolute ruler, Versailles, Wars to expand France

Cromwell-Lord Protector of England, Civil War-Puritans/Parliament, Irish genocide, religious strict, beheads King Charles I, BAN Christmas=bad (GRINCH)

DOCUMENTS

Hammurabi’s Code-List of laws Babylonians, posted, eye for eye

The Republic-Plato above

The Iliad/Odyssey-Greek epic poetry taught moral lessons

Law of 12 Tables-Rome first written law, foundations of modern law

Magna Carta-English restricts King’s power

Canterbury Tales-English collection of stories on religious pilgrimage, Chaucer

95 Thesis- Luther above

The Prince-Machiavelli King’s be mean

Treaty of Tordesillas-Pope’s agreement Spain and Portugal to divide the New World (Portugal Brazil)

Edict of Worms-Catholic Church condemns Luther as a heretic

Edict of Nantes-gave Protestants rights, Henry of France

Versailles-castle France, Louis XIV

English Bill of Rights- rights and liberty of Englishmen, limits crown to constitutional monarchy, William & Mary replace James II in GLORIOUS REVOLUTION

WARS/CONFLICTS

Peloponnesian War-Athens (navy)v Sparta (army)

Crusades-series of wars by European Christians to regain the Holy Land

Spanish Armada-Philip of Spain (Cath) 1588 invades England v Elizabeth I (Prot), fails

War of Spanish Succession-Louis XIV wants land in son’s name, fights to gain empire

30 Years War-Protestant rebellion triggers religious wars

English Civil War-Puritans (Cromwell) v Charles I

Glorious Revolution-nonviolent Revolution as William & Mary take thrown of England

CONCEPTS

River Valley’s: WHY?- water for food and drink, crops, travel, irrigation, land

Caste system- social system structured into classes

Polytheism-many gods

Monotheism- 1 god

Theocracy-church and state merged, religion influence on government

Direct Democracy-Athens-citizens vote on everything

Representative Democracy-citizens elect representatives who vote on issues

Absolute Monarchy – king with no limits, Divine Rights

Limited Monarchy-limits on king’s powers by constitution or law

Feudalism-political system based on land and mutual loyalty, middle ages

Manorialism-economic system Middle Ages built around self sufficient land manors

Church supremacy Middle Ages that Pope was above all kings

Disease impact (Black Plague)-die, church power decreases as doubt increases, more jobs for those left, cities grow end to F & M

Humanism-secularism, movement influenced by classics, ends emphasis on religion, rise individualism

Inquisition-Spanish Church torture, etc. of heretics

Mercantalism-economic system with colonies dependent on mother country, grows with exploration in 1500s

Columbian Exchange-plants, animals, goods, people (disease) between New and Old World

Triangle Trade-slave trade, west Africa, Europe, and New World, Middle Passage

Capitalism-economic system based on private business and supply & demand

WHY explore?-gold, glory, god, younger sons, adventure, religion

Northern v. Italy Renaissance-No=more secular (portraits, landscapes, home settings) v. Italy mythology, closer to classics