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Final- Terms For the Book

Chapter 1- The Late Middle Ages: Social and political Breakdown (1300-1453)

1. English Peasants Revolt 1381- was spearheaded by the English not allowing peasants to leave their masters land.
2. Taille- direct  tax on French peasantry.
3. Jacquerie- Revolt of the French peasant uprising.
4. Vassal- holder of land by feudal tenure on conditions of homage and allegiance.
5. Estates general- medieval French Parliament containing estates:clergy, nobility and commoners.
6. Clergy- body of all people ordained for religious duties.
7. Rota ROMANA- TIGHTENED AND CENTRALIZED CATHOLIC CHURCHES LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.
8. Clericis Lacios- forbidden taxation on the clergy without papal approval.
9. Curis- papal government.
10. Unam Sanctum- "One holy", affirming the authority if the pope as heir of Peter and Vicar of Christ over all human authorities.
11. Lollards- followers of Whycliffe who questioned supremacy privileges of pope and church hierarchy.
12. Hussites- followers of John Huss who questioned Catholic teachings about Eucharist.
13. Donatism- heresy that taught the efficiency of sacraments depended on moral character of clergy who administered them.
14. Great Schism (1378-1417)- appearance of two at times three rival popes between 1398 and 1415.
15. Conciliar theory- argument that Genral councils were superior in authority to th pope and represented whole body of the faithful.
16. Sacrosancta- council of constance in 1414 asserted supremacy and elected new pope after getting rid of the other three.
17. 4 articles of Prague- negotiations presented by Hussites. 1. give laity to the Eucharist with cup as well as bread. 2. free to inerrant preaching. 3. exclusion of clergy holding secular offices and owning property. 4. punishment of clergy who commit mortal sins.
18. Boyars- Russian nobility.
19. Black Death- the bubonic plague that killed millions of Europeans in the fourteenth century.
20. 100 years war- (1337-1453) dispute between France and England over power in France.
21. Treaty of Troyes of 1420- was an agreement that King Henry V of England and his heirs would inherit the French crown upon the death of King Charles VI of France.
22. Council of Basel- (1431-1449)- Council of RCC held in Basel, was concerned with two major problems: the question of papal supremacy and the [Hussite](https://www.britannica.com/topic/Hussite" \t "_blank) heresy. Was in response to the great schism and loss of power.
23. Execrabilis- bull issued by Pope Pius 11 condemning appeals to councils as "erroneous and abominable" and "completely null and void".
24. Golden Horde- Mongol Empire
25. Benefices-  a position or post granted to an ecclesiastic that guarantees a fixed amount of property or income.

Chapter 2- Renaissance and Discovery (1300-1750)

1. Signoria- councilars that governed Florence.
2. Podesta- maintain law and order. To prevent social conflict. Hired by dominant classes.
3. Condottieri- military Brokers who furnished mercenary forces to the Italian states during the Renaissance.
4. Studia humantatis- during Ren. Liberal arts program of study that embraced grammar, rhetoric, poetry, history, philosophy, and politics.
5. Virtu- ability to act decisively and heroically for the good of their country.
6. Taille- tax
7. Golden Bull- an agreement in 1356 to establish a 7-member electoral college of German Princes to choose the HR. Emperor.
8. Reichstag- controlling of incessant feuding during the 15th century.
9. Colloquies- Latin dialogues made by Erasmus to teach his students how to speak and live well.
10. Conquistadores- Spanish conquerors of the New World.
11. Hacienda- large landed estate in Spanish America.
12. Peninsulares- persons of Spanish descent born in America.
13. Creole- person of mixed European and black descent.
14. Encomienda- grant by the Spanish crown to a colonist of labor of a specific number of Indians for a set period of time.
15. Repartimiento- passing of encomienda led to new arrangement of labor servitude. Required adults Indians to devote certain number of days of labor annually to Spanish economic enterprises.
16. Debt peonage- requirement forcing Indian laborers to purchase goods from landowner  or mine owner whom they became forever indebted.
17. Grandi- (old-rich) the noblemen and merchants who ruled the city
18. Popolo grosso- (the fat people) people in the late 13th and 14th century who challenged the political power of the grandi
19. Popolo minuto (the little people)- bottom of the society, lower socioeconomic classes.
20. Compi revolt-  (1378), insurrection of the lower classes of [Florence](https://www.britannica.com/place/Florence" \t "_blank) that briefly brought to power one of the most democratic governments in Florentine history.
21. Francesco Petrarch(1304-1374)- Father of humanism. Highly encouraged education.
22. Civic Humanism- the individual is responsible for applying his knowledge for public service
23. Utopia- a book by Sir Thomas More (1516) describing the perfect society on an imaginary island.
24. Christian humanism- a movement that developed in northern Europe during the renaissance combining classical learning with the goal of reforming the catholic church
25. High renaissance- centered in Rome and the Popes provided tremendous patronage to the arts. It featured classical balance, harmony, and restraint
26. Cosimo D' Medici- Italian financier and statesman and friend of the pope he helped get into papal office. Supported Brunneleschi's completion of the Duomo. He also commissioned public art for the city of Florence.
27. Medici Family- Ruled Florence during the Renaissance, became wealthy from banking, spent a lot of money on art, controlled Florence for about 3 centuries.
28. Lorenzo Valla- Italian humanist, philosopher, and literary critic who attacked [medieval](https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/medieval" \t "_blank) traditions and anticipated views of the Protestant reformers.
29. Leonardo da Vinci- one of the best Ren. Painters of all time. Most famous for Mona Lisa.
30. Michelangelo- Was at first a Ren. Painter and later transitioned into the mannerism style.
31. Mannerism- style of art in the mid to late sixteenth century that permitted artists to express their own "manner" of feelings in contrast to the symmetry and simplicity of the art of the High Renaissance.
32. League of Venice- 1495- unites Venice, Milan, the papal States, the HRE, and Spain against France.
33. Niccolo Machiavelli- ( 1469-1527 ), [Italian](https://www.britannica.com/topic/history-of-Italy" \t "_blank) [Renaissance](https://www.britannica.com/event/Renaissance" \t "_blank) political philosopher and statesman, secretary of the Florentine [republic](https://www.britannica.com/topic/republic-government" \t "_blank), whose most famous work, *The Prince* (*Il Principe*), brought him a reputation as an atheist and an immoral cynic. Believed Italian political unity and independence were ends that justified the means.
34. Printing Press- revolutionary invention created by Johann Gutenberg (1468) that helped spread ideas quicker and promote growth in education.
35. Desiderius Erasmus (1466-1536)- Famous Northern humanist that promoted education and was a religious reformer.

Chapter 3- The Age of Reformation

1. Reformation- 16th religious movement that sought to reform the roman catholic church and led to the establishment of Protestantism.
2. Guilds- medieval association of craftsman or merchants often having power. Huge supporters of Protestant Rev.
3. Sola fide- "justification by faith alone"- Martin Luther
4. Indulgence- remission of the temporal penalty of punishment in purgatory that remained after sins had been forgiven.
5. Fugger- Wealthy family of Augsburg.
6. 95 thesis- posted on Castle Church in Wittenberg door Oct. 31, 1517 protested indulgences.
7. Electors- 9 German princes who had right to elect the HR Emperor.
8. Eusurge Domine- pope Leos response to Luther's pamphlets in 1510.
9. Diet of Worms- 1521 imperial council that convened to decide fate of Luther held in Germany presided over Emperor Charles V.
10. German Diet of Speyer (1526) Imperial diet of HRE in 1526 which suspended Edict of Worms and aided in the expansion of Protestantism.
11. Edict of worms- 1521 by Charles V forbidding anyone to receive, defend, sustain, or favor Martin Luther.
12. Peace of Augsburg- 1555- coexistence of Lutheranism and baptism conformed to scripture.
13. Cantons- states in Switzerland
14. Anabaptists- protestants who insisted that only adult baptism conformed to scripture.
15. Schleitherim Confession of 1527- document that distinguished Anabaptists not only by their practice of adult baptism but by their pacifism, refusal to swear oaths, and nonparticipation in offices of secular government.
16. Predestination- doctrine that God had preordained all souls to salvation or damnation.
17. Augsburg Confession- definitive statement of Lutheran belief made in 1530.
18. Diet of Augsburg- Agreement in Germany proposed by Charles V to revert Lutherans to Catholicism to bring religious unity however Luther disagreed.
19. Schmalkaldic League- an alliance created by all Lutherans in 1531 in response to Diet of Augsburg.
20. Peace of Passau 1552- reinstated Protestant leaders and guaranteed Lutherans religious Freedom.
21. Cuius Regio, eius Religio- my realm, my religion
22. Peace of Augsburg- 1555- co existence of Lutheranism and Catholicism in Germany and allowed state princes to choose the religion of their state.
23. Act of succession 1534- subjects were ordered to accept kings marriage to Anne.
24. Act of supremacy- declaration by Parliament in 1534 that Henry V11, not the pope, was head of church of England.
25. Council of Trent- a council (called by Pope Paul III) to reform the church and to secure reconciliation with the Protestants.
26. Martin Luther- a German monk who became one of the most famous critics of the Roman Catholic Chruch. In 1517, he wrote 95 theses, or statements to reform the church and their practices. Moto was Sola Fide(justification by faith alone) Founder of Lutheranism.
27. Lutheranism- first protestant faith created by Martin Luther. Focused on the doctrine of salvation unlike Catholicism.
28. Protestantism- The general name given to any of the Christian denominations that broke from the Catholic Church during the sixteenth-century Reformation and to the splinter churches from these communities; today these include the Lutherans, Anglicans (Episcopalians), Methodists, Presbyterians, Baptists, and many others.
29. Ulrich Zwingli- leader of the Swiss Reformation.
30. Marburg Colloquy- (1529) Landgrave Philip of Hesse hoped to unite Swiss and German Protestants in a mutual defense pact by inviting both Zwingly and Luther to his castle in October. However, it failed and Luther and Zwingli disagreed.
31. John Calvin- Swiss theologian, born in France, whose tenets of predestination and the irresistibility of grace and justification by faith defined Presbyterianism (1509-1564).
32. Calvinism- Protestant religion founded by John Calvin. Believed in predestination the idea that God decided whether or not a person would be saved as soon as they were born, and the individual's responsibility to reorder society according to God's plan.
33. English Reformation- result of the disagreement between Henry VIII and the Pope, created the Church of England or Anglican Church which was separate from the Catholic Church, still left little room for religious freedom.

Chapter 4- Age of Religious Wars

1. Presbysters- meaning "elder". People who directed the affairs of early Christian congregations.
2. Counter Ref. -16th century reform movement in RCC in reaction to Protestant Ref.
3. Baroque- style of art marked by heavy and dramatic ornamentation and curved rather than straight and flourished between 1550-1750.
4. Politigues- rulers or people in positions of power who put the success and well-being of their states above all else.
5. Huguenots- French Calvinists
6. Edict of FonataineBleau-Revoked Edict of Nantes, no more religious freedom. Louis XIV's attempt to make France Catholic by destroying Huguenot churches and schools, causing a mass emigration of skilled artisans.
7. Edict of Chateaubriand- Henry II passed this edict to further persecute Protestants
8. Conspiracy of Amboise 1560- abortive plot of young French [Huguenot](https://www.britannica.com/topic/Huguenot" \t "_blank) aristocrats in 1560 against the Catholic [House of Guise](https://www.britannica.com/topic/house-of-Guise" \t "_blank).
9. January Edict of 1562-issued by Catherine de Medicis which granted Protestants freedom to worship publicly outside town.
10. Peace of Saint- German en Laye 1570- ended third war, crown acknowledged the power of the protestant nobility, granted Huguenots religious freedom with in their territories and right to fortify their cities.
11. Saint Bartholomew's Day Massacre- August 24, 1572, 3,000 Huguenots were butchered in Paris led by Catherine d'Medici and Charles X1. The next 3 days, 20,000 Huguenots were killed in France.
12. Thirty-Nine Articles 1563- The official statement of the beliefs of the Church of England. They established a moderate form of Protestantism.
13. Presbyterians- Scottish Calvinists and English Protestants who advocated a national church composed of semiautonomous congregations governed by "presbyteries."
14. Congregationalists- congrenationationalists put a group or assembly above any one individual and prefer an ecclesiastical polity that allows each congregation to be autonomous, or self-governing.
15. Catherine De Medicis- Wife of Henry II. Powerful queen of France who ruthlessly played the Huguenots and Guises against each other to expand influence.
16. John Knox- A Scottish religious reformer and founder of Presbyterianism in Scotland.
17. Peace of Beaulieu-Passed by Henry III. Allowed Huguenots full religious and civil freedoms.
18. Treaty of Vervins- 1598- ended hostilities between France and Spain
19. Edict of Nantes- Allowed Huguenots public worship, right of assembly, admission to public offices and universities, and permission to maintain fortified towns.
20. King Henry of Navarre- Brilliant politique king of France who brought the religious wars to a close. He passed the Edict of Nantes, which helped bring tranquility to the state. He purified the Catholic League by making France a Catholic country that tolerated Huguenots, although he was Protestant.
21. Treaty of Cateau- Cambresis- Ended Habsburg Valois Wars of 1559
22. Vassy in Champagne- 1562- Massacre of Protestant Worshippers by the Duke of Guise (France)
23. Peace of Westphalia 1648- Ended all hostilities within the HRE.
24. Conventicle Act of 1593- gave separatist the option either to conform to the practices of the Church of England or face exile or death.
25. Elizabeth 1 (r. 1558-1603)- helped England recover from the bellicose reign of Mary I, her successor. She firmly established Protestantism, encouraged English enterprise and commerce, and took a strong stand against Spain.
26. Thirty Years War-(1618-1648) Germany's lack of unity, religious division, and Calvinists formulated the thirty years war. Was composed of 4 periods:1. The bohemian Period, 2. Danish Period, 3. Swedish  Period, 4. Swedish-French Period
27. Edict Restitution- Ferdinand of Bohemia ordered the return of all Catholic property seized by Protestants since 1552. Nullified by the Treaty of Westphalia.

Chapter 5- European State Consolidation in the 17th and 18th Centuries

1. Parliamentary monarchy- the form of limited or constitutional monarchy set up in Britain after the glorious Rev. Of 1689 in which the monarch was subject to the law and ruled by the consent of parliament.
2. Political absolutism- A model of political development embodied by France in the 17th century. The French monarchy was able to build a secure financial base that was not deeply dependent on the support of noble estates, diets, or assemblies, and so it achieved absolute rule.
3. Divine right Kings- The theory that monarchs are appointed by and answerable only to God.
4. Puritans- English Protestants who sought to "purify" the Church of England of any vestiges of Catholicism.
5. Glorious Revolution- the largely peaceful replacement of James II by William and Mary as English monarchs in 1688. Marked beginning of constitutional monarchy in Britain.
6. Fronde- Series of rebellions against royal authority in France between 1649-1652).
7. Parliments- French regional courts dominated by hereditary nobility. Most important was the Parliament of Paris, which claimed the right to register royal decrees before they could become law.
8. Jansenism- 17th century movement within the Catholic Church that taught that human beings were so corrupted by original sin that they could do nothing good nor secure their own salvation without divine grace.
9. Sejm- legislative assembly of the polish nobility.
10. Pragmatic Sanction- Legal basis negotiated by the emperor Charles VI for the Habsburg succession through his da1qzughter Maria Theresa (r. 1740-1780)
11. Junkers- the noble landlords of Prussia
12. Table of Ranks- an official hierarchy established by peter the Great in imperial Russia that equated a person's social position and privileges with his rank in the state bureaucracy or army.
13. Stadholder- the chief magistrate of the United Provinces of the Netherlands.
14. Charles I- Succeeded James and continues with distrust of the parliament. Got rid of parliament after signing a Petition of Right and made peace with France and Spain. Leaned towards Religious toleration with the exception of the Presbyterians and Congregationalists.
15. Oliver Cromwell- Led the Parliamentarian victory in the English Civil War and called for the execution of Charles I. As lord protector of England he was the head of the Puritan Republic, although it was really a military dictatorship.
16. Toleration Act of 1689- Permitted worship by all Protestants and outlawed only Roman Catholics and those who denied the Christian doctrine of the Trinity.
17. Act of Settlement 1701-  law by Parliament stating that should William III die heirless, Mary's Protestant sister, Anne, would take the throne, thereby protecting Protestant rule in England.
18. Act of Union 1707- England and Scotland combined in this union.
19. Louis XIV (r1610-1643)-  devoted personal energy to politics= ruled councils that controlled foreign affairs, the army domestic admin, and economic regulations; appointed people from long history of royal families and nobles with weak base in provinces. Built palace of Versailles. Revoked Edict of Nantes.
20. Bishop Jacques- Benigne Bossuet (1627-1704)- Defended "divine right of kings". Insisted only God could judge the pope therefore God could only judge the king.
21. L'etat, c'est moi- I am the state.
22. War of Devolution- claimed his wife Marie Therese should inherit Spanish Netherlands.
23. The secret Treaty of Dover 1670 – England and France became allies against the Dutch.
24. Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle 1668- gave France control of certain towns bordering Spanish Netherlands.
25. Peace of Nijmwegen-(1678) signed by the French, specifically King Louis XIV, and the Dutch. Through this treaty, Louis obtained more land. This treaty is significant because it ended the 6 year long Dutch war, and expanded France.
26. Unigenitus- Bull issued by Pope Clement XI which condemned Jansenist teaching.
27. Revocation of the Edict of Nantes 1685- King Louis XIV revokes the Edict of Nantes to get rid of non Catholics. The new law ordered the destruction of Huguenot churches, closing of schools, the Catholic baptism of Huguenots, and the exile of Huguenot pastors who refused to renounce their faith.
28. Treaty of Rastatt 1714- The Habsburgs received the former Spanish Netherlands and Lombardy in N. Italy after War of Spanish Succession
29. Streltsy- guards of the Moscow garrison
30. Boyars- a member of the old nobility in Russia.
31. Patriarch- bishop head of the church
32. Holy synod- replacement of the patriarch which consisted of the procurator general.
33. Procurator general- leader of holy synod.
34. Peter the Great- Became tsar in 1682. Made Russia a military and naval power using European technology. Defeated the Swedes at Poltava in 1709 and took their Baltic territories. Enforced economic, educational, administrative, military, and social reform. Focused on the westernization of Russian culture.

Chapter 6- New Directions in thought and culture in the 16th and 17th Centuries

1. Scientific revolution- the sweeping change in the scientific view of the universe that occurred in the 16th and 17th centuries. The new scientific method of their construction became the standard for assessing the validity of knowledge in the West.
2. Ptolemaic systems- pre-copernican explanation of the universe, with the earth at the center of the universe, originated in the ancient world.
3. Empiricism- use of experiment and observation derived from sensory evidence to construct scientific theory or philosophy of knowledge.
4. Enlightenment- the 18th century movements led by the philosophes that held that change and reform were both desirable through the application of reason and science.
5. Baroque- style of art marked by heavy and dramatic ornamentation and curved rather than straight lines that flourished between 1550 and 1750. It was especially associated with the Catholic Counter- Ref.
6. Nicolaus Copernicus- A Polish astronomer who proved that the Ptolemaic system was inaccurate. He proposed the heliocentric model of the solar system.
7. Geocentricism- The model of the universe where everything revolves around the earth. Supported by the Church.
8. Heliocentric- having or representing the sun as the center, as in the accepted astronomical model of the solar system.
9. Johannes Kepler- (1571-1630) proved motion of the planets and those that orbit were elliptical, not circular.
10. Tycho Brahe- (1546-1601)- Compromise with ideas of Copernicus and Ptolemy. Observations aided Kepler.
11. Galileo Galilei- (1564-1642)- Italian scientist who built the first telescope and proved that planets and moons move. Disapproved of Copernicus' model.
12. Issac Newton- (1642-1727)- was an Englishman who established a basis for physics. Was influenced by Galileo's mathematical bias. Wrote "Principia", a book which established the law of universal gravitation and banished Ptolemy's laws and universe for good. He argued for a universe governed by natural laws.
13. Mechanism- The idea to express the world in mechanical metaphors. Ignores idea of a "divine presence". Command of nature would create a better human. Strengthened Monarchs.
14. Francis Bacon- (1561-1626)- Father of empiricism. Argued that new knowledge should be pursued through experimental research, emphasized practical, useful knowledge. Rejected medieval and Aristotelian thought, believed scholastic thinkers paid too much attention to tradition and to knowledge of the ancients. Believed knowledge of nature should be used to improve the human condition.
15. Rene Descartes- (1596-1650)- developed a scientific method that relied more on deduction, which is the reasoning from general principles to arrive at specific tasks. Rejected scholastic philosophy and instead advocates thought founded on a mathematical method.
16. Thomas Hobbes- (1588-1679)- Most original political philosopher 17th century. Portrayed humans and society in a thoroughly materialistic and mechanical way. People inclined to "perpetual and restless" desire for power. Believed absolute authority might be lodges in either a monarch or a legislative body, but once that person or body had been granted authority, there existed no argument for appeal.
17. John Locke (1632-1704)- most influential philosophical and political thinker of the 17th century. Writings were major criticism of absolutism and provided a foundation for later liberal political philosophy in bother Europe and America. Portrayed natural human state was one of perfect freedom and equality in which everyone enjoyed the natural rights of life, liberty, and property.
18. Margaret CAbendish composed *Description of a New World, Called the Blazing World* (1666) introduced women to new science.
19. Letter to the Grand Duchesss Christina 1615- Written by Galileo whom published his own views about how scripture should be interpreted to accommodate the new science.
20. Blaise Pascal- (1623-1662)- French Mathematician and physical scientist how rendered his wealth to pursue an austere, self-disciplined life, made one of the most influential efforts to reconcile faith and the new science. Anted to balance the dogmatic thinking of Jesuits with those who were complete religious skeptics (a.k.a. rejected the ideas of both super religious people and totally not religious people, so he tried to find a middle ground between the two). Allied himself with the Jansenists

Michelangelo Caravaggio (1573-1610)- devoted to picturing sharp contrasts between light and darkness which created dramatic scenes in their painting. Embodied