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Per. 2

Important Terms Chap. 1-10 E.C. Assignment

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) 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) 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) 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) [Renaissance](https://www.britannica.com/event/Renaissance) political philosopher and statesman, secretary of the Florentine [republic](https://www.britannica.com/topic/republic-government), 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) aristocrats in 1560 against the Catholic [House of Guise](https://www.britannica.com/topic/house-of-Guise).
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
21. Michelangelo Caravaggio (1573-1610)- devoted to picturing sharp contrasts between light and darkness which created dramatic scenes in their painting. Embodied baroque style art.

Chapter 7- Society and Economy under the old regime in the 18th century.

1. Aristocratic resurgence- term applied to the 18th century aristocratic efforts to resist the expanding power of the European monarchies.
2. Old Regime- term applied to the pattern of social, political, and economic relationships and institutions that existed in Europe before the French Rev.
3. Family economy- the basic structure of production and consumption in preindustrial Europe.
4. Ag. Rev.- innovations in farm production that began in the 18th century and led to a scientific and mechanized ag.
5. Enclosures- the consolidation or fencing in of common lands by British landlords to increase production and achieve greater commercial profits. It also involved the reclamation of waste land and the consolidation of strips into block fields.
6. Industrial rev.- mechanization of the European economy that began in Britain in the 2nd half of the 17th century.
7. Consumer rev.- vast increase in both the desire and the possibility of consuming goods and services that began in the early 18th century and created the demand for sustaining the Industrial Rev.
8. Domestic system of textile production- method of producing textiles in which agents furnished raw materials to households whose members spun them into thread and then wove cloth, which the agents the sold as finished products.
9. Spinning Jenny- a machine invented in End. By James Hargreaves around 1765 to mass- produce thread.
10. Water frame- a water-powered device invented by Richard Arkwright to produce a more durable cotton fabric. It led to the shift in the production of cotton textiles from households to factories.
11. Ghettos- separate communities in which Jews were required by law to live.
12. House of lord- upper level Aristocracy
13. House of Commons- lower level Aristocracy
14. Hobereaux- the provincial nobility
15. Corvees- French Labor tax requiring peasants to work on roads, bridges, and canals
16. Vingieme- French tax that resembled an income tax, also known as "the twentieth"
17. Szlachta- thousands of Polish nobles.
18. Banalites- feudal dues that nearly all feudal French peasants were subject to.
19. Seigneur- a noble French landlord. peasants often owed money to these nobles for allowing them to use their fields to grow grain and use their kitchens to make bread.
20. Barshchina- demand for 6 days a week of labor on serfs demanded by landlords.
21. Higglers- local people from both the countryside and the villages that would steal the game and then sell it to intermediaries.
22. Neolocalsim- practice or moving away from home.
23. James Watt(1736-1819)- invented the steam engine in 1769.
24. Steam Engine- allowed industrialization to grow faster. Driven by burning coal.
25. Thomas Newcomen (1663-1729) Invented the 1st practical engine to use steam power.
26. Henry Cort (1740-1800) introduced the melting and stirring of molten ore in 1784 that also allowed the removal of slag which produced purer iron.

Chapter 8- The Transatlantic Economy, Trade Wars, and Colonial Rebellion

1. Mercantilism- term used to describe close gov. Control of the economy that sought to max. Exports and accumulate as much precious metals as possible to enable the state to defend its economic and political interests.
2. Peninsulares- persons born in Spain who settles in the Spanish colonies.
3. Creoles- Spanish descent born in the Spanish colonies.
4. Intolerable Acts- measures passed by the British Parliament in 1774 to punish the colony of Massachusetts and strengthen Britians authority in the colonies. The laws provoked colonial opposition which led immediately to the American Rev.
5. Commonwealthmen- British political writers whose radical republican ideas influenced the American revolutionaries.
6. Treaty of Utrecht 1713- Ended the War of Spanish Succession in 1713, recognizing France's Philip V as Kind of Spain, but prohibited the unification of the French and Spanish monarchies.
7. Audiencias- judicial councils in Spain.
8. Corregidores- local officials who held judicial and military power
9. Casa de Contratcion (House of Trade)- Spanish Board of Trade operated out of Seville; regularized commerce with New World; supplied colonial provisions
10. Flota- a fleet of commercial vessels that carried goods from Spain to the Americas
11. Seasoning- a process whereby Africans were subjected; in this process they were prepared for the laborious discipline of slavery and made to understand that they were no longer free.
12. Slave Revolt of Domingue- part of the struggle between Spain and England that led to the War of the Austrian Succession. Robert Jenkins, master of the ship Rebecca, had his ear cut off by Spanish coast guards. Jenkins showed his carefully preserved ear in the British Parliament in 1738, and England, already resentful at its exclusion from the Spanish colonial trade, declared war . Pg. 291
13. Diplomatic Revolution of 1756- A major reversal of alliances. Prussia and Great Britain signed a defensive alliance which caused Austria and France to ally despite their past. Russia and Sweden joined the Franco-Austrian Alliance. Pg. 293
14. 7 years war (1756-1763)- (1756- 1763)- worldwide series of conflicts fought from 1756 to 1763 fort the control of Germany and for supremacy in colonial North America and lndia. lt involved most of the major powers of Europe, in particular Prussia, Great Britain, and Hannover on one side and Austria, Saxony, France, Russia, Sweden, and Spain.
15. Treaty of Hubertusburg of 1763- treaty ended the continental conflict with no significant changes in prewar borders.
16. Treaty of Paris of 1763- Ended the 7 years war. France gave Canada and India to Great Britain but kept the West Indies.
17. Triangle Trade- a trade route that exchanged goods between the West Indies, the American colonies, and West Africa
18. Treaty of Aix –la-Chapelle- 1748 treaty, that ended the War of Austrian Succession and gave Prussia Silesia.
19. Stamp act- Passed in 1765, this act put a tax on legal documents and other items such as newspapers in the American colonies.
20. Sugar act- 1764 - British measure to rigorously collect tax on sugar and to prosecute smugglers without juries, all to produce more import revenues.

Chapter 9- Age of Enlightenment: Eighteenth-Century Though

1. Philosophes- the 18th century writers and critics who forged the new attitudes favorable to change. They sought to apply reason and common sense to the institutions and societies of their day. Pg. 315
2. Deism- a belief in a rational God who had created the universe but then allowed it to function without his interference according to the mechanisms of nature and a belief in rewards and punishments after death for human action.
3. Physiocrats- 18th century French thinkers who attacked the mercantilist regulation of the economy, advocated a limited economic role for government, and believed that all economic production depended on sound ag.
4. Laissez-faire- French phrase meaning "allow to do". In economics the doctrine of minimal government interference in the working of the economy.
5. Rococo- an artistic style that embraced lavish, often lighthearted, decoration with an emphasis on pastel colors and the play of light. Pg. 336
6. Neoclassicism- An artistic movement that began in the 1760s and 1790s. This movement was a reaction against the frivolous decorative rococo style that had dominated European art from the 1720s on. Pg. 336
7. Print culture- Enlightenment culture in which books, journals, newspapers, and pamphlets become very important. The volume printed increased as did the number of readers. Pg. 313
8. Voltaire (1694-1778)- "My pen is my weapon". Attacked war and religious persecution. One of the most influential French writers. Urged need to judicial reform in his Treatise on Tolerance. Pg. 316
9. Baruch Spinoza (1632-1677)- lived in Berlin which was the center of the Jewish Enlightenment. Serves as an example for a secularized version of Judaism. Pg. 323
10. Encyclopedia- one of the greatest monuments of the enlightenment and its most monumental undertaking in the realm of print culture. Pg. 324
11. Marquis Cesare Beccaria (1738-1794)- Italian aristocrat and **philosophe** that published *On Crimes and Punishments* in which he applied critical analysis to the problem of making punishments both effective and just. Pg. 325
12. Adam Smith (1723-1790)- Believed economic liberty was the foundation of a natural economic system therefore, urged the mercantile system of England, including the navigation acts governing colonial trade, the bounties the government gave to favored merchants and industries, most tariffs, trading monopolies, and the domestic regulation of labor and manufacture—be abolished. pg. 325
13. Charles Louis de Secondat, baron de Montesquieu (1689-1755)- Saw the need for a reform and wrote the *Spirit of the Laws* (1748) which exhibits the internal tensions of the enlightenment. This work deemed the British constitution as the wisest model for regulating the power of government. Pg. 328
14. Jean Jaques Rousseau (1712-1778)- Easily the most radical of the philosophes, this man frequently clashed with Voltaire. He authored "Discourse on the Moral Effects of the Arts and Sciences," "Discourse on the Origin of Inequality," and "The Social Contract." All of his works were radical and highly critical interpretations of society. Pg. 329
15. Marie Therese Geoffrin (1699- 1777)- This woman ran a salon which was one of the most important gathering spots for Enlightenment writers. She was instrumental in helping the philosophes. Pg. 333
16. Emile 1762- Written by Rousseau. Set forth a radical version of the view that men and women occupy separate spheres. Declared that women should be educated for a position subordinate to men, emphasizing especially women's function in bearing and rearing children. Pg. 334
17. Mary Wollenstonecraft (1759-1797)- A female critic of Rousseau and author of "A Vindication of the Rights of Woman." She criticized Rousseau and others who upheld traditional roles for women. Pg. 336
18. Enlightened absolutism- A form of government predicated reforms in absolutist states. These reformers often agreed with the views of the philosophes. Voltaire was a major advocate of this system. Pg. 341

Chapter 10- The French Revolution

1. Third estate- the branch of the French estates General representing all of the kingdom outside the nobility and the clergy.
2. Emigres- French aristocrats who fled France during the Rev.
3. Jacobins- radical republican party during the French Rev. That displaced the Girondins.
4. September Massacres- executions or murders pf about 1200 people who were in the Paris city jails by the Parisian mob in the first week of September 1792 during the French Rev. Pg. 374
5. Convention- French Radical legislative body from 1792-1794.
6. Sans-culottes- meaning "without kneebreeches." The lower-middle classes and artisans of Paris during the French Rev,. Pg. 374
7. Reign of Terror- period between the summer of 1793 and the end of July 1794 when the French rev. State used extensive executions and violence to defend the Revolution and suppress its alleged internal enemies.
8. Levee en masse- the French revolutionary conscription of all males into the army and the harnessing of the economy for was production.
9. Thermidorian Reaction- the reaction against the radicalism of the French Rev. That began in July 1794. Associated with the end of terror and establishment of the Directory.
10. Bourgeosie- The comfortable members of the third estate, or upper middle class.
11. Cahiers de doleances- lists of grievances registered by the local electors to be presented to the king.
12. The tennis court oath- On June 20, 1788 the delegates of the third estate, excluded from their hall because of "repairs," moved to a a large tennis court were they swore this famous deceleration. Pg. 359
13. Chateaux- the destruction of legal records, and documents, and the refusal to pay feudal dues.
14. The Great Fear- August 4, 1789- a period of panic and riot by peasants and others amid rumors of an “aristocratic conspiracy” by the king and the privileged to overthrow the [Third Estate](https://www.britannica.com/topic/Third-Estate). Pg. 361
15. Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen August 1789- French declaration the proclaimed all men were "born and remain free and equal in right." Natural rights proclaimed "liberty, property, security, and resistance to oppression". Pg. 362
16. Olympe de Gouges 1793- composed of the declaration of the rights of women which mostly reprinted the declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen adding the word woman to the original clauses. This demanded that women be citizens and nothing else.
17. Assignats- government bonds.
18. Declaration of Pillnitz 1791- A statement agreed upon by Leopold II and Fredrick William II to intervene if Louis XVI was threatened by revolution.