

# Zusammenfassung Geschichte

Epocheneinteilung, Colonialism and Martin Luther (Reformation)

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# 1 Epocheneinteilung

Von	Bis	Merkmal
4 Mio v. Chr.		Lucy
10.000 v. Chr.		Neolitische Revolution
3.000 v. Chr.		Hochkulturen (Ägypter, Azteken, Sumera usw.)
2.000 v. Chr.	300 n. Chr.	Griechische Kulturen
800 v. Chr.	400 n. Chr.	Römer
400 n. Chr.		Völklerwanderung
800 n. Chr.		Frankenreich
800 n. Chr.	1500 n. Chr.	Mittelalter
1500 n. Chr.	1900 n. Chr.	Neuzeit
1900 n. Chr.	jetzt	Zeitgeschichte

## 2 Colonialism

We talk about the Colonial Period and the Early America.

### Introduction

- Most settlers were English
  - Others: Netherlands, Sweden, Germany France and so on
- Came over because:
  - war
  - political oppression
  - religious problems
  - legal stuff

Some people were servants and wanted freedom. Black Africans were sold as slaves.

**Population** grew vast. (250,000 to 2.5 million in about 100 years)

### Colonies

The settlements were locally spread.

#### Atlantic coast

- first settlements
- around rivers

#### Northeast

- found
  - hills with trees
  - soil with stones
- caused by melting glaciers
- economy based on
  - wood products
  - fishing
  - shipbuilding
  - trade

#### Middle Colonies

- industry
- agriculture
- big amount of nationalities

#### Southern Colonies

- fertile soil
- agricultural
  - farmers and landowners
  - slaves (African)

## Relations

between Native Americans (Indians) were an mix between

- cooperation and
- conflict

In some areas there was trade between those two groups but mostly the Indians were forced to move and where defeated in battles.

## Political system

Firstly: Private Groups

In time all developed a system of governments (based on British legal and traditions)

Between 1688 and 1689 there was a political tumult in Britain which caused limits on the monarchy and led to more freedoms for all the people.

American colonies benefited – local parliaments developed (power expanded by time)

At first self-government

Later independence

## 3 Early America

### Basic Information

There was an **ice age** (35,000) long time ago which covered the land with ice (nearly no water). An **land bridge** connected Asia and North America. By 12,000 years ago there were people living throughout the **Western Hemisphere**.

- First Americans crossed the land bridge
  - stayed in what now is Alaska
- Moved south (U.S.)
  - Settled along Pacific Ocean
    - Northwest
  - Mountains, deserts
    - Southwest
  - Mississippi
    - Middle West

Early groups were known as **Hohokam, Adenans, Hopewellians** and **Anasazi**.

- Built villages
- grew crops
- closely tied to the land (also spiritual beliefs)
- clan oriented and communal
- primarily oral
  - some writing has developed (hieroglyphics)
- trade

The **first permanent European settlement** was the Castillo de San Marcos (Spanish).

Early groups disappeared over time and were replaced by other groups of Native Americans (Hopi and Zuni).

## Europeans in North America

People were from the north of Europe. **Erik the Red** founded a settlement – his son **Leif** explored the northeast coast of Canada.

500 years before      Europeans reached North America  
100 years after      permanent settlement

Others like British, Dutch, French and Spanish came later and called it **New World**.

### Christopher Columbus

- most famous explorer
- trips financed by Queen Isabella of Spain
- never saw the mainland of the U.S.
  - Islands in the Caribbean Sea

### John Cabot

- five years later
- England
- quickly forgotten
- basis for British claims in North America

**1500s** age of Spanish exploration

### Juan Ponce de León

- landed in Florida
- continued to the Mississippi

### Francisco Vázquez

- Mexico
- up to the Grand Canyon and Great Plains

Spanish people were pushing up from the south  
Northern people came down slowly

America was named after **Amerigo Vespucci**.

The first **permanent** European settlement was established by the Spanish (St. Augustine/Florida). Has not affected the formation of the new nation.

## 4 Martin Luther and the Reformation

### Basics

Tetzel and his assistant sold Indulgences in Wittenberg. This made Luther very angry and therefore he sat down and wrote down 95 arguments why the pope should sell indulgences.

He nailed those to the church of Wittenberg in October 1517. Later on the list was called the **Ninety Five Theses**.

Originally his idea was not to attack the pope. However his ideas were supported by loads of people which has encouraged him to attack other Catholic principles.

- Praying to saints
- Going on pilgrimages
- Fasting
- Giving money to charity to get forgiveness for sins
- Statues in churches

Luther always said that you need nobody but yourself to be a good christian and pray/speak to god.

In Luther's time this was called heresy (Ketzeri) and many people have been executed for this.

### Support

The printing press helped Luther to spread his ideas. Many people who heard about his ideas agreed with him.

Luther said that

- people should not pay taxes to rome
- priest should know the latin language
- foreigners where bishops – did not care about people
- politic influence

The **Duke of Saxony** was an powerful supporter of Luther. The duke arranged a meeting with somebody of the pope. Luther argued with Cardinal Cajetan – resulted in Luther growing even more apart of the cath. church.

**“The authority of the Bible is greater than that of the Pope”**

- Martin Luther, June 1519

### Politics in Germany

Germany was a collection of small independent countries. On man, the HRE (Holy Roman Emperor) had the loyalty of this countries.

This man was selected by a group of **Princes, Kings** and **Arhbishops**.

### What has happened?

- Maximilian I died
- No follow up
- Pope wanted Francis I
  - Charles I of Span became HRE
- Pope could attack Luther
- To much time had passed by
  - Support for Luther increased

**German princes** supported Luther because they did not want to pay taxes to the church anymore. They saw . Luther wanted to make the German church independent of Rome.

Luther was excommunicated. He burned the so called "**Papal Bull**" in public. Luther became a **national hero**.

### Diet of Worms (1521)

- New HRE
  - Charles – good Catholic
- Decided to stop Luther
- called meeting (diet) at worms
- promised Luther that he'll be safe if he would appear
- At the diet
  - HRE insisted that the Pope had the authority
  - Pope interprets the bible – not anyone else
  - Luther refused

Point of the diet was to prove the authority of the Pope. **Edict of Worms**. Charles V said that anybody can kill Luther or bring him to the HRE.

### Result

- Luther was not safe anymore
- On his way back he was taken by the **Duke of Saxony**
  - Could life in his castle safe
  - Wartburg
    - Translated the New Testament into German
    - anybody could read the bible

## 4.1 Counter Reformation

As Martin Luther has started a revolution against the Catholic church the Pope had to change something too. Instead of changing their point of view they decided to forbid certain books. This was some sort of **index**.

## **Index Librorum Prohibiorum**

- list of forbidden books
- published by Pope Paul IV 1559
- says that anybody caught with an forbidden book would be enforced by the **Inquisition**
- censorship on writing
- work against **heresy**
- no book should be published without the permission of the Holy Office
- destroy already published books

Final form in 1564 (not that important)

In 1571 Pope **Pius V** established a special **department**. They should update and revise the Index.

## **Index Expurgatorius**

Is an index that lists books that can be read as long as **certain text passages** were removed.

This could be seen as an respond to both Luther's and Calvin's ideas.

### **Inquisition:**

The Inquisition was an (feared) organization in the catholic world. It consisted of Six Inquisitor-Generals and existed in Spain and Italy.

Anybody who had been called to the Inquisition was guilty until proven not to be.

As there were only less protestants in Spain and Italy it didn't affected the heresy a lot.

The spanish inquisition was sent to the Netherlands and the New World.