

1. <b>Absolutism</b>	A form of government in which the ruler is an absolute dictator	23. <b>Divine Rights of Kings</b>	A theory that assumed that God appointed all monarchs to rule on his behalf. Therefore, any policy, decree, plan, or approach adopted by royalty could not be questioned or disobeyed.
2. <b>Anne Boleyn</b>	Henry VIII's second wife	24. <b>Edict of worms</b>	order issued by the Holy Roman Empire condemning Martin Luther and declaring him an outlaw
3. <b>Annul</b>	declare invalid	25. <b>Federal System</b>	A government that divides the powers of government between the national government and state or provincial governments
4. <b>Anti-Semitism</b>	Hatred of Jews	26. <b>Feudalism</b>	A political system in which nobles are granted the use of lands that legally belong to their king, in exchange for their loyalty, military service, and protection of the people who live on the land.
5. <b>Armada</b>	A fleet of warships	27. <b>Fief</b>	Land granted by a lord to a vassal in exchange for loyalty and service
6. <b>Bill of rights</b>	first 10 Amendments	28. <b>Francis Bacon</b>	Scientific Method
7. <b>Black Death</b>	A deadly plague that swept through Europe	29. <b>Frederick The Great (aka: Fred II)</b>	Prussian King who won the battle of Leuthen and Rossbach during the Seven years wars
8. <b>Bourgeoisie</b>	French middle class	30. <b>Fresco</b>	a durable method of painting on a wall by using watercolors on wet plaster
9. <b>Carolingian Empire</b>	Charlemagne's empire; covered much of western and central Europe; largest empire until Napoleon in 19th century	31. <b>Geoffrey Chaucer</b>	wrote "The Canterbury Tales"
10. <b>Catherine the Great</b>	(1762-1796) An "enlightened despot" of Russia whose policies of reform were aborted under pressure of rebellion by serfs	32. <b>Guilds</b>	Association of merchants or artisans who cooperated to protect their economic interests
11. <b>Catholic Reformation</b>	A 16th century movement in which the Roman Catholic Church sought to make changes in response to the Protestant Reformation	33. <b>Henry IV</b>	Holy Roman Emperor, opposed the pope on the issue of lay investiture, he is excommunicated and ends up begging the pope for forgiveness
12. <b>Cavaliers</b>	In the English Civil War (1642-1647), these were the troops loyal to Charles II. Their opponents were the Roundheads, loyal to Parliament and Oliver Cromwell.	34. <b>Henry V</b>	King of England from 1509 to 1547; his desire to divorce led to a conflict with the pope, England's break with the Catholic Church, and its embrace of Protestantism.
13. <b>Charles I</b>	King of England, Scotland, and Ireland. His power struggles with Parliament resulted in the English Civil War in which Charles was defeated. He was tried for treason and beheaded	35. <b>heresy</b>	Any belief that is strongly opposed to established beliefs of the church
14. <b>Chivalry</b>	Code of conduct for knight and nobles	36. <b>Hundred Years War</b>	Series of campaigns over control of the throne of France, involving English and French royal families and French noble families.
15. <b>Christian Humanist</b>	-people who took humanism and applied it to catholic religion; opposite of Atheist Humanist	37. <b>Indulgence</b>	A purchased pardon from the Church for your sins
16. <b>Christopher Columbus</b>	Italian navigator who "discovered" the New World	38. <b>Infidels</b>	"Unbelievers" - referring to the Muslims (during Crusades)
17. <b>Civil Code</b>	Napoleonic Codes which preserved ideals of the French Revolution	39. <b>Inquisition</b>	A Roman Catholic tribunal for investigating and prosecuting charges of heresy - a severe interrogation
18. <b>Commercial Capitalism</b>	economic system in which people invest in trade or goods to make profits	40. <b>Italian Renaissance</b>	A period of artistic and intellectual activity, "rebirth"
19. <b>Common Law</b>	Law Common to a whole kingdom		
20. <b>Conquistador</b>	A Spanish conqueror		
21. <b>Consistory</b>	a special body for enforcing moral discipline		
22. <b>Crusades</b>	A series of holy wars from fought by European Christians to free the Holy Land from Muslim rule.		

41. <b>James II</b>	This was the Catholic king of England after Charles II that granted everyone religious freedom and appointed Catholics to positions in the army and government
42. <b>Johannes Gutenberg</b>	he invented a printing press
43. <b>John Locke</b>	Blank Slate Theory
44. <b>Laissez-Faire</b>	Idea that government should play as small a role as possible in economic affairs.
45. <b>Laws of planetary Motion</b>	Johannes Kepler
46. <b>Lay Investiture</b>	A ceremony in which kings and nobles appointed church officials
47. <b>Louis XIV and Marie Antoinette</b>	Absolute monarchs of France who were beheaded during the French Revolution. Their spending and poor leadership lead to the French Revolution.
48. <b>Lutheranism</b>	the first Protestant religion, based on Martin Luther's basic ideas about a Bible-based religion and justification by faith
49. <b>Machiavelli</b>	wrote "The Prince", and called for Italian unification
50. <b>Manor</b>	A large estate, often including farms and a village, ruled by a lord.
51. <b>Maria Winkleman</b>	Discovered The Moon
52. <b>Mercenaries</b>	hired soldiers
53. <b>Middle Passage</b>	A voyage that brought enslaved Africans across the Atlantic Ocean to North America and the West Indies.
54. <b>Missionaries</b>	A person sent on a religious mission. Mostly Christian missionaries sent to countries where the U.S. was trying to achieve influence
55. <b>Monks</b>	A man who separates himself from ordinary society to dedicate himself to God.
56. <b>Montesquieu</b>	3 branches of government, checks and balances
57. <b>Nicholas copernicus</b>	Heliocentric; Sun-centered solar system
58. <b>Oliver Cromwell</b>	English general who led the parliamentary army in the English Civil War (1599-1658)
59. <b>Parliament</b>	Britain's chief representative lawmaking body
60. <b>Patriarch</b>	Head of the Eastern Orthodox Church
61. <b>Patricians</b>	Members of the wealthiest and most powerful families.
62. <b>Peter The great</b>	czar of Russia who Westernized Russia

63. <b>Petrarch</b>	"Father of Humanism"
64. <b>Pope Innocent III</b>	A Pope who claimed papal supremacy over all rulers; launched a crusade.
65. <b>Popes</b>	Title given to the heads of the Roman Catholic Church
66. <b>Puritans</b>	A religious group who wanted to PURIFY the Church of England.
67. <b>Queen Elizabeth I</b>	daughter of Henry VIII and Anne Boleyn
68. <b>Reign of terror</b>	period during the French Revolution when thousands were executed
69. <b>Relics</b>	Bones or other objects connected with saint; considered worthy of worship by the faithful.
70. <b>Rene Descartes</b>	Father of modern rationalism
71. <b>Richard The Lion Hearted</b>	King of England, fought in the 3rd Crusade, signed a truce with Saladin.
72. <b>Robespierre</b>	leading member of the Committee of Public Safety became the tyrant of the French Revolution
73. <b>Roundheads</b>	In the English Civil War (1642-1647), these were the troops loyal to Parliament and Oliver Cromwell. Their opponents were the cavaliers, loyal to Charles II
74. <b>Saladin</b>	(1137-1193) Powerful Muslim ruler during Third Crusade, defeated Christians at Hattin took Jerusalem
75. <b>Schism</b>	Division; Separation
76. <b>Scholasticism</b>	A philosophical and theological system, associated with Thomas Aquinas, devised to reconcile philosophy and theology
77. <b>Scientific method</b>	A series of steps followed to solve problems including collecting data, formulating a hypothesis, testing the hypothesis, and stating conclusions. Based on Ideals of Bacon
78. <b>Secular</b>	Worldly
79. <b>Serfs</b>	Peasant Legally Bound To Land
80. <b>Shakespeare</b>	A popular English playwright and poet in the 16th century.
81. <b>St Helena</b>	Where Napoleon was last exiled and died
82. <b>St. Thomas Aquinas</b>	Patron St of learning, attempted to combine science and theology
83. <b>Taille</b>	A direct tax from which French nobles were exempt
84. <b>Theology</b>	Study of religion and religious ideas

85.	<b>Universal law of gravitation</b>	$F = Gm_1m_2/r^2$ ;The gravitational force between objects depends on their masses and decreases rapidly as the distance between the objects increase.
86.	<b>Vasco de Gama</b>	A Portugese sailor who was the first European to sail around southern Africa to the Indian Ocean.
87.	<b>Vassal</b>	A knight who promised to support a lord in exchange for land
88.	<b>Vernacular literature</b>	Writing in the language of a particular country or region.
89.	<b>Waterloo in Belgium</b>	Where the Duke of Wellington defeated Napoleon