Midterm Study Sheet (History 436: Gullace)

I. Your Midterm Exam will be 50% objective questions and one essay, also worth 50 points. Be sure that you have reviewed all your lecture notes, discussion readings, and those sections of the textbook that relate to the issues we have covered. Use your text book, internet encyclopedias, discussion readings, and class notes to learn the meaning, significance, and dates of the following:

**Terms:**

Feudalism

Black Death

Peasantry

Knight

Nobility

Gothic Architecture

Illuminated Manuscripts

Machiavelli

*The Prince*

“Machiavellian”

Renaissance Humanism

Michelangelo

Leonardo Da Vinci

Linear Perspective

Florentine Republic

Dowry

Age of Exploration

Ferdinand and Isabella

Christopher Columbus

1492

Ottoman Empire

Fall of Constantinople

Aztec Empire

Bartolome des la Casas

Francisco Pizarro

Hernán Cortés

“New Monarchies”

Military Revolution

Spanish Armada

Philip II of Spain

Elizabeth I of England

Granada

Moors

*Reconquista*

Spanish Inquisition

Protestant Reformation

1517

Martin Luther

Indulgences

*Ninety-five Theses*

“Priesthood of all believers”

Puritans

Johan Tetzel

Holy relics

Counter-Reformation

Papacy

The Vatican

Baroque Art

Council of Trent

St. Ignatius Loyola

Jesuits

Holy Roman Empire

Thirty Years War

Sack of Magdeburg

Peace of Westphalia

Hugo Grotius

Scientific Revolution

Galileo

Copernicus

Heliocentric & geocentric

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Louis IX of France

“Absolutism”

Constitutional Monarchy

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Olaudah Equiano

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Triangular trade

Coffee houses

Dutch Republic

Spice trade

Mme. Pompadour

The Enlightenment

Salon

Jean Jacques Rousseau

Olympe de Gouges

American Revolution

*The Declaration of Independence*

*Philosophes*

Émilie du Châtelet

Sir Isaac Newton

Voltaire

Montesquieu

Aristocracy

Bourgeoisie

French Revolution

1789

Estates Generale

National Assembly

Versailles

Louis XVI of France

Marie Antoinette

Bastille

National Guard

Marquis de Lafayette

Guillotine

Reign of Terror

Manhood suffrage

Republic

Jacobins

Wars of the French Revolution

Napoleon Bonaparte

II. Know the major themes of Machiavelli and other authors we have discussed in lecture. How do these intellectual ideas relate to the material covered in the course? How do they fit in or shape their historical context? Think about when and why they were written and what their influence was.

III. What are some of the characteristics of the Early Modern Period? Why do we call it “modern” at all? Why are the Enlightenment and French Revolution often considered the gateway into the Modern Era? Think about the major themes and events we’ve discussed in class and how they contributed to the making of the modern world.

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**-Feudalism**

Feudalism was a combination of legal and military customs in medieval Europe that flourished between the 9th and 15th centuries.

**-Black Death**

The Black Death, also known as the Great Plague, the Black Plague, or simply the Plague, was one of the most devastating pandemics in human history, resulting in the deaths of an estimated 75 to 200 million people in Eurasia and peaking in Europe from 1347 to 1351.

**-Peasantry**

A peasant is a pre-industrial agricultural laborer or farmer, especially one living in the Middle Ages under feudalism and paying rent, tax, fees, or services to a landlord.

**-Knight**

A knight is a man granted an honorary title of knighthood by a monarch, bishop or other political or religious leader for service to the monarch or a Christian church, especially in a military capacity.

**-Nobility**

Nobility is a social class in aristocracy, normally ranked immediately under royalty, that possesses more acknowledged privileges and higher social status than most other classes in a society and with membership thereof typically being hereditary.

**-Gothic Architecture**

Gothic architecture is a style that flourished in Europe during the High and Late Middle Ages.

**-Illuminated Manuscripts**

An illuminated manuscript is a manuscript in which the text is supplemented with such decoration as initials, borders (marginalia) and miniature illustrations.

**-Machiavelli**

Niccolò di Bernardo dei Machiavelli (, Italian: [nikkoˈlɔ mmakjaˈvɛlli]; 3 May 1469 – 21 June 1527) was an Italian diplomat, politician, historian, philosopher, humanist, writer, playwright and poet of the Renaissance period.

**-The Prince**

The Prince (Italian: Il Principe [il ˈprintʃipe]) is a 16th-century political treatise by the Italian diplomat and political theorist Niccolò Machiavelli.

**-“Machiavellian”**

Machiavellianism is defined as the political theory of Niccolò Machiavelli, especially the view that any means can be used if it is necessary to maintain political power.

**-Renaissance Humanism**

Renaissance humanism is the study of classical antiquity, at first in Italy and then spreading across Western Europe in the 14th, 15th, and 16th centuries.

**-Michelangelo**

Michelangelo di Lodovico Buonarroti Simoni or more commonly known by his first name Michelangelo (; Italian: [mikeˈlandʒelo di lodoˈviːko ˌbwɔnarˈrɔːti siˈmoːni]; 6 March 1475 – 18 February 1564) was an Italian sculptor, painter, architect and poet of the High Renaissance born in the Republic of Florence, who exerted an unparalleled influence on the development of Western art.

**-Leonardo Da Vinci**

Leonardo di ser Piero da Vinci (Italian: [leoˈnardo di ˌsɛr ˈpjɛːro da (v)ˈvintʃi] (listen); 15 April 1452 – 2 May 1519), more commonly Leonardo da Vinci or simply Leonardo, was an Italian polymath of the Renaissance whose areas of interest included invention, drawing, painting, sculpting, architecture, science, music, mathematics, engineering, literature, anatomy, geology, astronomy, botany, writing, history, and cartography.

**-Linear Perspective**

Perspective (from Latin: perspicere "to see through") in the graphic arts is an approximate representation, generally on a flat surface (such as paper), of an image as it is seen by the eye.

**-Florentine Republic**

The Republic of Florence, also known as the Florentine Republic (Italian: Repubblica Fiorentina, pronounced [reˈpubblika fjorenˈtiːna], or Repubblica di Firenze), was a medieval and early modern state that was centered on the Italian city of Florence in Tuscany.

**-Dowry**

A dowry is a transfer of parental property, gifts or money at the marriage of a daughter.

**-Age of Exploration**

The Age of Discovery, or the Age of Exploration (approximately from the beginning of the 15th century until the end of the 18th century), is an informal and loosely defined term for the period in European history in which extensive overseas exploration emerged as a powerful factor in European culture and which was the beginning of globalization.

**-Ferdinand and Isabella**

The Catholic Monarchs is the joint title used in history for Queen Isabella I of Castile and King Ferdinand II of Aragon.

**-Christopher Columbus**

Christopher Columbus (; before 31 October 1451 – 20 May 1506) was an Italian explorer, navigator, and colonist who completed four voyages across the Atlantic Ocean under the auspices of the Catholic Monarchs of Spain.

**-1492**

Year 1492 (MCDXCII) was a leap year starting on Sunday (link will display the full calendar) of the Julian calendar.

**-Ottoman Empire**

The Ottoman Empire (; Ottoman Turkish: دولت عليه عثمانیه‎, Devlet-i ʿAlīye-i ʿOsmānīye, literally "The Exalted Ottoman State"; Modern Turkish: Osmanlı İmparatorluğu or Osmanlı Devleti), also historically known in Western Europe as the Turkish Empire or simply Turkey, was a state that controlled much of Southeast Europe, Western Asia and North Africa between the 14th and early 20th centuries.

**-Fall of Constantinople**

The Fall of Constantinople (Greek: Ἅλωσις τῆς Κωνσταντινουπόλεως, translit.

**-Aztec Empire**

The Aztec Empire, or the Triple Alliance (Classical Nahuatl: Ēxcān Tlahtōlōyān, [ˈjéːʃkaːn̥ t͡ɬaʔtoːˈlóːjaːn̥]), began as an alliance of three Nahua altepetl city-states: Mexico-Tenochtitlan, Texcoco, and Tlacopan.

**-Bartolome des la Casas**

**-Francisco Pizarro**

Francisco Pizarro González (; Spanish: [fɾanˈθisko piˈθaro]; c. 1471 – 26 June 1541) was a Spanish conquistador who led an expedition that conquered the Inca Empire.

**-Hernán Cortés**

Hernán Cortés de Monroy y Pizarro Altamirano, Marquis of the Valley of Oaxaca (; Spanish: [eɾˈnaŋ koɾˈtes ðe monˈroj i piˈθaro]; 1485 – December 2, 1547) was a Spanish Conquistador who led an expedition that caused the fall of the Aztec Empire and brought large portions of what is now mainland Mexico under the rule of the King of Castile in the early 16th century.

**-“New Monarchies”**

**-Military Revolution**

The Military Revolution was a radical change in military strategy and tactics with resulting major changes in government.

**-Spanish Armada**

The Spanish Armada (Spanish: Grande y Felicísima Armada, lit.

**-Philip II of Spain**

Philip II (Spanish: Felipe II; 21 May 1527 – 13 September 1598) was King of Spain (1556–98), King of Portugal (1581–98, as Philip I, Filipe I), King of Naples and Sicily (both from 1554), and jure uxoris King of England and Ireland (during his marriage to Queen Mary I from 1554–58).

**-Elizabeth I of England**

Elizabeth I (7 September 1533 – 24 March 1603) was Queen of England and Ireland from 17 November 1558 until her death on 24 March 1603.

**-Granada**

Granada (, Spanish: [ɡɾaˈnaða]) is the capital city of the province of Granada, in the autonomous community of Andalusia, Spain.

**-Moors**

The term "Moors" refers primarily to the Muslim inhabitants of the Maghreb, the Iberian Peninsula, Sicily, and Malta during the Middle Ages.

**-Reconquista**

The Reconquista (Spanish and Portuguese for "reconquest") is a name used in English to describe the period in the history of the Iberian Peninsula of about 780 years between the Umayyad conquest of Hispania in 711 and the fall of the Nasrid kingdom of Granada to the expanding Christian kingdoms in 1491.

**-Spanish Inquisition**

The Tribunal of the Holy Office of the Inquisition (Spanish: Tribunal del Santo Oficio de la Inquisición), commonly known as the Spanish Inquisition (Inquisición española), was established in 1478 by Catholic Monarchs Ferdinand II of Aragon and Isabella I of Castile.

**-Protestant Reformation**

The Reformation (more fully the Protestant Reformation, or the European Reformation) was a movement in Western Christianity in 16th-century Europe.

**-1517**

Year 1517 (MDXVII) was a common year starting on Thursday (link will display the full calendar) of the Julian calendar.

**-Martin Luther**

Martin Luther, (; German: [ˈmaɐ̯tiːn ˈlʊtɐ]; 10 November 1483 – 18 February 1546) was a German professor of theology, composer, priest, monk, and a seminal figure in the Protestant Reformation.

**-Indulgences**

In the teaching of the Roman Catholic Church, an indulgence (Latin: indulgentia, from \*dulgeō, "persist") is "a way to reduce the amount of punishment one has to undergo for sins".

**-Ninety-five Theses**

The Ninety-five Theses or Disputation on the Power of Indulgences is a list of propositions for an academic disputation written in 1517 by Martin Luther, professor of moral theology at the University of Wittenberg, Germany.

**-“Priesthood of all believers”**

The universal priesthood or the priesthood of all believers is a concept in some branches of Christianity which denies the Roman Catholic and Eastern Orthodox doctrine of the sacrament of Holy Orders.

**-Puritans**

The Puritans were English Protestants in the 16th and 17th centuries who sought to purify the Church of England of Roman Catholic practices, maintaining that the Church of England had not been fully reformed and needed to become more Protestant.

**-Johan Tetzel**

Johann Tetzel (1465 – 11 August 1519) was a German Dominican friar and preacher.

**-Holy relics**

In religion, a relic usually consists of the physical remains of a saint or the personal effects of the saint or venerated person preserved for purposes of veneration as a tangible memorial.

**-Counter-Reformation**

The Counter-Reformation (Latin: Contrareformatio), also called the Catholic Reformation (Latin: Reformatio Catholica) or the Catholic Revival, was the period of Catholic resurgence that was initiated in response to the Protestant Reformation.

**-Papacy**

A palace is a grand residence, especially a royal residence, or the home of a head of state or some other high-ranking dignitary, such as a bishop or archbishop.The word is derived from the Latin name Palātium, for Palatine Hill in Rome which housed the Imperial residences.

**-The Vatican**

Vatican City ( (listen)), officially Vatican City State (Italian: Stato della Città del Vaticano; Latin: Status Civitatis Vaticanae), is an independent city-state enclaved within Rome, Italy.

**-Baroque Art**

The Baroque (UK: , US: ) is a highly ornate and often extravagant style of architecture, music, painting, sculpture and other arts that flourished in Europe from the early 17th until the mid-18th century.

**-Council of Trent**

The Council of Trent (Latin: Concilium Tridentinum), held between 1545 and 1563 in Trent (or Trento, in northern Italy), was the 19th ecumenical council of the Catholic Church.

**-St. Ignatius Loyola**

Saint Ignatius of Loyola (Basque: Ignazio Loiolakoa; Spanish: Ignacio de Loyola; Latin: Ignatius de Loyola; c.  23 October 1491 – 31 July 1556) was a Spanish Basque Catholic priest and theologian, who founded the religious order called the Society of Jesus (Jesuits) and became its first Superior General at Paris in 1541.

**-Jesuits**

The Society of Jesus (SJ; Latin: Societas Iesu) is a scholarly religious congregation of the Catholic Church which originated in sixteenth-century Spain.

**-Holy Roman Empire**

The Holy Roman Empire (Latin: Sacrum Romanum Imperium; German: Heiliges Römisches Reich) was a multi-ethnic complex of territories in Western and Central Europe that developed during the Early Middle Ages and continued until its dissolution in 1806 during the Napoleonic Wars.

**-Thirty Years War**

The Thirty Years' War was a war fought primarily in Central Europe between 1618 and 1648.

**-Sack of Magdeburg**

The Sack of Magdeburg, also called Magdeburg Wedding (German: Magdeburger Hochzeit) or Magdeburg's Sacrifice (German: Magdeburgs Opfergang), was the destruction of the Protestant city of Magdeburg on 20 May 1631 by the Imperial Army and the forces of the Catholic League.

**-Peace of Westphalia**

The Peace of Westphalia (German: Westfälischer Friede) was a series of peace treaties signed between May and October 1648 in the Westphalian cities of Osnabrück and Münster, largely ending the European wars of religion, including the Thirty Years' War.

**-Hugo Grotius**

Hugo Grotius (; 10 April 1583 – 28 August 1645), also known as Huig de Groot (Dutch: [ˈɦœyɣ də ɣroːt]) or Hugo de Groot (Dutch: [ˈɦyɣoː də ɣroːt]), was a Dutch jurist.

**-Scientific Revolution**

The Scientific Revolution was a series of events that marked the emergence of modern science during the early modern period, when developments in mathematics, physics, astronomy, biology (including human anatomy) and chemistry transformed the views of society about nature.

**-Galileo**

Galileo Galilei (Italian: [ɡaliˈlɛːo ɡaliˈlɛi]; 15 February 1564 – 8 January 1642) was an Italian astronomer, physicist and engineer, sometimes described as a polymath.

**-Copernicus**

Nicolaus Copernicus (; Polish: Mikołaj Kopernik; German: Nikolaus Kopernikus; Niklas Koppernigk; 19 February 1473 – 24 May 1543) was a Renaissance-era mathematician and astronomer who formulated a model of the universe that placed the Sun rather than the Earth at the center of the universe, in all likelihood independently of Aristarchus of Samos, who had formulated such a model some eighteen centuries earlier.The publication of Copernicus' model in his book De revolutionibus orbium coelestium (On the Revolutions of the Celestial Spheres), just before his death in 1543, was a major event in the history of science, triggering the Copernican Revolution and making a pioneering contribution to the Scientific Revolution.Copernicus was born and died in Royal Prussia, a region that had been part of the Kingdom of Poland since 1466.

**-Heliocentric & geocentric**

Heliocentrism is the astronomical model in which the Earth and planets revolve around the Sun at the center of the Solar System.

**-Fall of Constantinople**

The Fall of Constantinople (Greek: Ἅλωσις τῆς Κωνσταντινουπόλεως, translit.

**-Ottoman Empire**

The Ottoman Empire (; Ottoman Turkish: دولت عليه عثمانیه‎, Devlet-i ʿAlīye-i ʿOsmānīye, literally "The Exalted Ottoman State"; Modern Turkish: Osmanlı İmparatorluğu or Osmanlı Devleti), also historically known in Western Europe as the Turkish Empire or simply Turkey, was a state that controlled much of Southeast Europe, Western Asia and North Africa between the 14th and early 20th centuries.

**-Divine Right Monarchy**

The divine right of kings, divine right, or God's mandate is a political and religious doctrine of royal and political legitimacy.

**-Louis IX of France**

Louis IX (25 April 1214 – 25 August 1270), commonly known as Saint Louis, was King of France, the ninth from the House of Capet, and is a canonized Catholic and Anglican saint.

**-“Absolutism”**

**-Constitutional Monarchy**

A constitutional monarchy is a form of monarchy in which the sovereign exercises authority in accordance with a written or unwritten constitution.

**-Mercantilism**

Mercantilism is a national economic policy that is designed to maximize the exports of a nation.

**-Olaudah Equiano**

Olaudah Equiano (c.

**-Abolitionism**

Abolitionism (or the abolitionist movement) was the movement to end slavery.

**-Triangular trade**

Triangular trade or triangle trade is a historical term indicating trade among three ports or regions.

**-Coffee houses**

A coffeehouse, coffee shop, or café is an establishment that primarily serves coffee, related coffee drinks (latte, cappuccino, espresso), and – depending on country – other drinks including alcoholic.

**-Dutch Republic**

The Dutch Republic, or the United Provinces, was a confederal republic that existed from the formal creation of a confederacy in 1581 by several Dutch provinces—seceded from Spanish rule—until the Batavian Revolution in 1795.

**-Spice trade**

The spice trade  
refers to the trade between historical civilizations in Asia, Northeast Africa and Europe.

**-Mme. Pompadour**

Jeanne Antoinette Poisson, Marquise de Pompadour (French: [pɔ̃.pa.duːʁ]; 29 December 1721 – 15 April 1764), commonly known as Madame de Pompadour, was a member of the French court and was the official chief mistress of Louis XV from 1745 to 1751, and remained influential as court favourite until her death.Pompadour took charge of the king’s schedule and was a valued aide and advisor, despite her frail health and many political enemies.

**-The Enlightenment**

The Enlightenment (also known as the Age of Enlightenment or the Age of Reason) was an intellectual and philosophical movement that dominated the world of ideas in Europe during the 18th century, the "Century of Philosophy".French historians traditionally place the Enlightenment between 1740 and 1770" International historians begin the period in the 1620s, with the start of the scientific revolution.

**-Salon**

**-Jean Jacques Rousseau**

Jean-Jacques Rousseau (UK: , US: ; French: [ʒɑ̃ʒak ʁuso]; 28 June 1712 – 2 July 1778) was a Genevan philosopher, writer and composer.

**-Olympe de Gouges**

Olympe de Gouges (French: [olɛ̃p də ɡuʒ] (listen); 7 May 1748 – 3 November 1793), born Marie Gouze, was a French playwright and political activist whose writings on Women's rights and abolitionism reached a large audience.

**-American Revolution**

The American Revolution was a colonial revolt that took place between 1765 and 1783.

**-The Declaration of Independence**

The United States Declaration of Independence is the statement adopted by the Second Continental Congress meeting at the Pennsylvania State House (now known as Independence Hall) in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on July 4, 1776.

**-Philosophes**

The philosophes (French for "philosophers") were the intellectuals of the 18th-century Enlightenment.

**-Émilie du Châtelet**

Gabrielle Émilie Le Tonnelier de Breteuil, Marquise du Châtelet (French pronunciation: [emili dy ʃɑtlɛ] (listen); 17 December 1706 – 10 September 1749) was a French natural philosopher, mathematician, physicist, and author during the early 1730s until her untimely death due to childbirth in 1749.

**-Sir Isaac Newton**

Sir Isaac Newton (25 December 1642 – 20 March 1726/27) was an English mathematician, physicist, astronomer, theologian, and author (described in his own day as a "natural philosopher") who is widely recognised as one of the most influential scientists of all time, and a key figure in the scientific revolution.

**-Voltaire**

François-Marie Arouet (French: [fʁɑ̃swa maʁi aʁwɛ]; 21 November 1694 – 30 May 1778), known by his nom de plume Voltaire (; French: [vɔltɛːʁ]), was a French Enlightenment writer, historian and philosopher famous for his wit, his criticism of Christianity, especially the Roman Catholic Church, and his advocacy of freedom of religion, freedom of speech, and separation of church and state.

**-Montesquieu**

Charles-Louis de Secondat, Baron de La Brède et de Montesquieu (; French: [mɔ̃tɛskjø]; 18 January 1689 – 10 February 1755), generally referred to as simply Montesquieu, was a French judge, man of letters, and political philosopher.

**-Aristocracy**

Aristocracy (Greek ἀριστοκρατία aristokratía, from ἄριστος aristos "excellent", and κράτος, kratos 'rule') is a form of government that places strength in the hands of a small, privileged ruling class.

**-Bourgeoisie**

The bourgeoisie (; French: [buʁʒwazi]) is a polysemous French term that can mean:  
  
a sociologically defined class, especially in contemporary times, referring to people with a certain cultural and financial capital belonging to the middle or upper middle class: the upper (haute), middle (moyenne), and petty (petite) bourgeoisie (which are collectively designated "the bourgeoisie"); an affluent and often opulent stratum of the middle class who stand opposite the proletariat class.

**-French Revolution**

The French Revolution (French: Révolution française [ʁevɔlysjɔ̃ fʁɑ̃sɛːz]) was a period of far-reaching social and political upheaval in France and its colonies beginning in 1789.

**-1789**

1789 (MDCCLXXXIX)  
was a common year starting on Thursday of the Gregorian calendar and a common year starting on Monday of the Julian calendar, the 1789th year of the Common Era (CE) and Anno Domini (AD) designations, the 789th year of the 2nd millennium, the 89th year of the 18th century, and the 10th and last year of the 1780s decade.

**-Estates Generale**

**-National Assembly**

In politics, a National Assembly is either a unicameral legislature, the lower house of a bicameral legislature, or both houses of a bicameral legislature together.

**-Versailles**

The Palace of Versailles (French: Château de Versailles; English: vair-SY, vur-; French: [vɛʁsaj]) was the principal royal residence of France from 1682, under Louis XIV, until the start of the French Revolution in 1789, under Louis XVI. It is located in the department of Yvelines, in the region of Île-de-France, about 20 kilometres (12 miles) southwest of the centre of Paris.The palace is now a Monument historique and UNESCO World Heritage site, notable especially for the ceremonial Hall of Mirrors, the jewel-like Royal Opera, and the royal apartments; for the more intimate royal residences, the Grand Trianon and Petit Trianon located within the park; the small rustic Hameau (Hamlet) created for Marie Antoinette; and the vast Gardens of Versailles with fountains, canals, and geometric flower beds and groves, laid out by André le Nôtre.

**-Louis XVI of France**

Louis XVI (French pronunciation: ​[lwi sɛːz]; 23 August 1754 – 21 January 1793), born Louis-Auguste, was the last King of France before the fall of the monarchy during the French Revolution.

**-Marie Antoinette**

Marie Antoinette (; French: [maʁi ɑ̃twanɛt]; born Maria Antonia Josepha Johanna; 2 November 1755 – 16 October 1793) was the last Queen of France before the French Revolution.

**-Bastille**

The Bastille (; French pronunciation: [bastij]) was a fortress in Paris, known formally as the Bastille Saint-Antoine.

**-National Guard**

National Guard is the name used by a wide variety of current and historical uniformed organizations in different countries.

**-Marquis de Lafayette**

Marie-Joseph Paul Yves Roch Gilbert du Motier, Marquis de Lafayette (French: [maʁki də la fajɛt]; 6 September 1757 – 20 May 1834), known in the United States simply as Lafayette, was a French aristocrat and military officer who fought in the American Revolutionary War, commanding American troops in several battles, including the Siege of Yorktown.

**-Guillotine**

A guillotine (; French: [ɡijɔtin]) is an apparatus designed for efficiently carrying out executions by beheading.

**-Reign of Terror**

The Reign of Terror, or The Terror (French: la Terreur), is the label given by most historians to a period during the French Revolution after the First French Republic was established.

**-Manhood suffrage**

Universal manhood suffrage is a form of voting rights in which all adult males within a political system are allowed to vote, regardless of income, property, religion, race, or any other qualification.

**-Republic**

A republic (Latin: res publica) is a form of government in which the country is considered a “public matter”, not the private concern or property of the rulers.

**-Jacobins**

The Society of the Friends of the Constitution (French: Société des amis de la Constitution), after 1792 renamed Society of the Jacobins, Friends of Freedom and Equality (Société des Jacobins, amis de la liberté et de l'égalité), commonly known as the Jacobin Club (Club des Jacobins) or simply the Jacobins (; French: [ʒakɔbɛ̃]), became the most influential political club during the French Revolution of 1789 and following.

**-Wars of the French Revolution**

The French Revolutionary Wars were a series of sweeping military conflicts lasting from 1792 until 1802 and resulting from the French Revolution.

**-Napoleon Bonaparte**

Napoléon Bonaparte (, French: [napɔleɔ̃ bɔnɑpaʁt]; Italian: Napoleone Buonaparte; 15 August 1769 – 5 May 1821) was a French statesman and military leader who rose to prominence during the French Revolution and led several successful campaigns during the French Revolutionary Wars.

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**-III. What are some of the characteristics of the Early Modern Period? Why do we call it “modern” at all? Why are the Enlightenment and French Revolution often considered the gateway into the Modern Era? Think about the major themes and events we’ve discussed in class and how they contributed to the making of the modern world.**

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