ANCIENTS

• Rivers such as the Nile and Euphrates provided fertile soil that allowed humans to develop agriculture which promoted the development of early civilizations.

• The Ancient Indian Social Structure is referred to as the Caste System and is a social hierarchy based on Hinduism.

• Ancient Athens contributions to later cultures include columns, the Olympics, and democratic government.

• A theocracy is a system of government in which priests or church leaders rule in the name of God or a god.

• Laws from the Twelve Tables of Ancient Rome include laws dealing with debt, rights of fathers over the family, legal guardianship, innocent until proven guilty, and land rights.

• Contributions from Ancient Rome include The Twelve Tables, arches, aqueducts for transporting water, and an extensive road system which allowed Romans to move troops.

• How did Rome fall and the Effects

• The three main ideas of Hammurabi’s code were: 1. Eye for an eye 2. It clarified the role of government 3. It had a division of classes where it protected the social hierarchy

RELIGION: monotheism beliefs: Judaism, Christianity, Islam 5 Pillars

MIDDLE AGES

• Knowledge became easier to spread when the Chinese invented the system of making paper which helped fuel the Renaissance in Europe.

• During the Middle Ages, Europeans acquired silk, spices, and coffee through merchants from the Islamic world. The Silk Road also spread IDEAs and DISEASES. The BLACK PLAGUE will decimate the European population allowing surviving peasants to demand higher wages. Religion begins to be questioned.

• The Magna Carta limited royal power by stating that the king may not imprison any free person except by trial by jury and may not levy taxes without consent of the Great Council (nobility and higher clergy). These laws applied to the ruler as well as the people. This created a limited monarchy.

• Farmers living on Manors used a technique called crop rotation where they would plant different crops on the same soil with each new season.

• The Feudal System was a rigid class structure where Kings would grant land to Nobles who would grant land to Knights who would grant protection to Peasants. The economic system was called manorialism.

• The Byzantine Empire continued the legacy of Rome. Christianity would split into 2 branches: Orthodox and Roman Catholicism (The Great Schism) The Emperor would appoint the Patriarch. The Avignon Papacy was a period of multiple Popes with conflicting claims

• The Crusades pitted Christians against Muslims over trade routes, more that religion. Opened routes and created a demand for luxury goods.

RENAISSANCE

• Authors in various different countries affected the direction of literature: Shakespeare in England, Machiavelli (*The Prince*—it is better to be feared than loved), Erasmus HUMANISM. Printing press allows for greater access and literacy

• Art allowed for greater perspective, return to Greco Roman styles, geometric methods, new artistic methods. Artists signed work. Architecture in France. Ninja turtles! Nudes return, lots of symbolism.

• Art in the North used oils and woodcuts, portraiture of ordinary people, domestic interiors, landscapes. Middle class represented

REFORMATION and COUNTER REFORMATION

• Corruption in the Catholic Church such as the selling of indulgences caused Europeans to begin questioning the Pope’s authority.

• Martin Luther’s 95 Theses and other Protestant Reformation campaigns challenged the power of the pope and helped lead to the rise of nation-states. Luther did not believe that Christians had to be saved through the Church and did not think that people should be forced to obey the pope.

• The invention of the printing press by Johann Gutenberg allowed books to be translated into many languages which helped spread new ideas.

• Calvinists believed in predestination and a work ethic

• Henry VIII started the Anglican Church as a means to reduce the Pope’s power so that he might obtain a divorce. The Act of Supremacy allowed Henry to take all the Church lands

EXPLORATION and EXPANSION: COMMERCIAL REVOLUTION

• The Columbian Exchange allowed cultural diffusion between Europe and the Americas. Food, animals, and diseases were exchanged between Europe and the Americas. Both hemispheres were introduced to new foods and animals that changed entire societies allowing populations to increase greatly. The diseases the Europeans brought with them killed up to 90% of Native Americans in the New World and weakened the ability of native people to resist European conquest. Another result of the Columbian Exchange was an increase in European wealth due to the discovery of precious metals in the Americas.

• The Atlantic Slave Trade was a triangle trade system where Europeans traveled south to Africa to capture or trade for slaves. Europeans then transported captured Africans across the Atlantic Ocean to the Americas and brought sugar, coffee, and tobacco back to Europe to sell. The route between Africa and the Americas was called the Middle Passage and supplied slaves as labor for sugar plantations in Caribbean territories.

• Mercantilism is an economic policy that states that a nation’s power depends upon its wealth. Wealth was measure by how much gold and silver a nation possessed. Mercantilists believed there were two way to build wealth: (1) extract gold and silver from colonies or at home and (2) export more goods than you import…improve your balance of trade

• Joint-stock companies allowed investors to buy stock in a company and share the profits and risks of the venture and were created due to the need for capital.

ABSOLUTISM

• Absolutism is a system in which the ruler, usually a monarch (king or queen), holds absolute power over the government and the lives of the people.

• A decrease in the power of feudal lords, a decline in church authority, and religious wars were factors that led to an absolute monarchy.

• Phillip II was an absolute monarch who reigned over Spain. He claimed that he ruled by Divine Right, the belief that authority to rule came directly from God. He increased the Spanish influence and made Spain the foremost power in Europe by expanding to the Americas to discover sources of precious metals. This Spanish colonization heavily influenced the language and religion of Central and South America.

• England remained a limited monarchy, the English Civil War resulted in the death of the King, the rise of Oliver Cromwell and Parliament. The Restoration brought back Charles II, but his brother James II was replaced by his daughter Mary and her husband William of Orange. This is the Glorious Revolution and no blood was shed. English Bill of Rights.

SCIENTIFIC REVOLUTION

• The heliocentric theory states that the sun is at the center of our solar system and the planets revolve around it. Nicolaus Copernicus proposed this theory in 1543.

• Francis Bacon believed that the way to gain knowledge was through observation and experimentation and as a result established the Scientific Method.

ENLIGHTENMENT

• The Enlightenment was a period during the 1600s and 1700s in which educated Europeans changed their outlook on life by seeing reason as the key to human progress.

• The belief in the divine right of kings, where authority came directly from God, was challenged by Enlightenment philosophers and influenced revolutions in France and in the United States.

• Thomas Hobbs believed Governments were created to protect people from their own selfishness.

• John Locke believed the true basis of government was a social contract between people and their government. If the government didn’t respect people’s rights, it could be overthrown.

• Montesquieu believed in the separation of powers: By dividing different powers among more than one branch of government, no one group in the government could grow too powerful.