

1. History- recorded and written
2. Past and Oral History- not recorded passed down by words
3. Geologists-study the natural forms of Earth and helped bring element of science into study of past
4. Charles Lyell- popularized stratigraphy- study of layers of Earth and how old it is
5. Relative Dating- the deeper the item the older it must be- superposition
6. Anthropology- the study of man past and present
7. Cultural Anthropology- studies culture that exists today
8. Archaeology- studies what people left behind
9. Physical Anthropology- studies the biological remains of humans to understand man
10. Artifacts- man made items that have been left behind eg. pottery, clothing, etc.
11. Technology- anything made by man to accomplish a task (all technologies are artifacts)
12. Primary Sources- originally written at time of event eg. journals, diaries, etc.
13. Secondary Sources- written after the event occurred eg. textbook, encyclopedia, etc.
14. Problems with Sources- bias, falsehood, distortion, political agenda, etc.
15. Culture- shared socially, learned knowledge, and patterns of behavior
16. Cultural Diffusion- spread culture out and combine many cultures through trade, war, intermarriage, and migration
17. Geography- 1)the world as it appears drawn on paper 2)study of interaction between humans and environment
18. Location- the coordinates of an area based on pinpoints using longitude and latitude
19. Place- description of area based on physical features and human characteristics (relative position)
20. Region- larger more general areas based on shared physical features and culture
21. Human Environment Interaction- the impact humans have on environment-visaversa
22. Movement- people, animals, goods, and ideas from one geographic area to another
23. Physical Maps- mountains elevation etc.
24. Political Maps- boundaries of state, country, continent
25. Descriptive/ Illustrative Maps- population, precipitation, minerals
26. Historical Maps- old kingdoms, empires, ancient countries
27. Theory of Geographic Determinism- geography of area shapes development of area
28. Domestication- control and take from wild and bring to your home
29. Paleolithic Age- nomadic people lived in bands- small groups; leadership based on skill or need (egalitarian); shelters temporary; technology bone wood-jagged edges
30. Neolithic Age- settle in river valleys; sedentary; storage facilities built with surplus; specialization in jobs occurs; technology with more smooth edges
31. Egypt is a civilization because has 8 criteria of civilization: 1)organized government- pharaohs ruled with help of viziers; divided into Nomes along Nile River 2)writing- Hieroglyphics- Ancient Egyptian writing using pictures Demotic- simple form of Hieroglyphics (Rosetta Stone- contained Hieroglyphics, Demotic and Greek to decipher the languages) 3)complex religion- polytheistic (many gods) pharaohs divine ; mummify corpses to preserve for afterlife 4)social classes- pharaoh, priest, noble, merchant, peasant 5)job specialization- merchants, priests, artisans, farmers 6)arts and architecture- pyramids, sphinx 7)public works- irrigation canals and ditches to make life easier 8)cities- Giza, Memphis, Thebes

32. Egypt's Geography- isolated no worry of invasion; unique culture based around Nile where it overflows and gives fertile soil; desert to west Mediterranean Sea to north Red Sea to east highlands to south; Religion- respect and fear pharaoh as god because he said he controls flow of Nile; Astronomy- depending on sun and season affects flow of Nile; Math and Geometry- good at math
33. Menes/Narmer- Period of Nation Building- conquers Egypt and established 1st dynasty of Old Kingdom-pharaohs very strong build pyramids, early irrigation canals Middle Kingdom- Period of Transition- weaker pharaohs; invasion of Hyksos; burrow culture New Kingdom- Period of Expansion- Queen Hetshepsut and King Ramses(makes first treaty with Hittites) expand Egypt and conquer more territories; Age of Empire; Ahton gets rid of other gods and believes in only Akhenaton and Book of the Dead
34. Nation-State- a modern-day country with self governing defined by one central power; share common culture

1. Empire- area made of various cultural groups ruled by one central power
2. Mesopotamia- Tigrus and Euphrates spread out 2 different cultures overflow unpredictable; flat land vulnerable to invasion fight over resources; mountains to east dessert to west and south; trade very important; pray for rain and develop religious beliefs; base calender on moon
3. City-state- basic political unit in Mesopotamia city with characteristics of country: 1)has a king 2)has a wall 3)has an army
4. Code of Law- collection of Babylonian laws made by Hammurabi put on 3 stalae in marketplace to show people all laws in public
5. Equality within classes and Justice is valued by Hammurabi has Civil and Criminal laws but not Religious laws
6. Darius- controlled Persia; son of Cyrus; used satraps-governors and spies to watch over; created uniform code of law; had royal court moved around to show not one part of empire is more important than another; expanded construction of roads and connected parts of empire; uniform weights measures and use of coins
7. Darius allowed different religions of others Zoroastrianism-flourished during his reign Ahura Mazda(good) and Ahriman (bad)
8. Summerians- build ziggurats(like pyramids shows Independant Determinism); used cuneiform- wrote on it; The Epic of Gilgamesh; they were conquered by Sargon the king of the Akhaddians
9. Babylonian Empire(1st)- Hammurabi's code of law; strong army, irrigation improved
10. The Hittites- understand iron working (weapons) reshapes history more advanced
11. The Assyrians- warriors; accountable for destruction of Kingdom of Israel; build large city, Nineveh and King Assurbanipal builds one of world's largest libraries
12. Babylonian Empire(2nd)- King Nebuchadnezzar destroyed 1st temple and exiled Kingdom of Judea; rebuild Babylon and construct hanging gardens
13. Persians- Darius; universal weight, measures, coins roadways
14. The Phoenicians- known as "corners of civilization"; develop Phoenician alphabet based on consonants(sounds); excellent sailors and create colonies- more spread out find extremely rare purple dye from snail; famous city, Byblos
15. Indus, Ganges, Brahmaputra- 3 rivers of India 1st region
16. Deccan Plateau- 2nd region
17. Ghats- 3rd region
18. Himalayas and Hindu Kush- 2 mountain ranges
19. Khyber and Bolan Pass- 2 breaks in mountain ranges
20. Monsoons- seasonal winds brings hot air in cold weather and cold air in hot weather  
pros: 1)provide rain for crops 2)cool and hot wind cons:1)severe storms 2)if come too early or late can really be bad (drought or famine could occur bc unpredictable)
21. Indus Valley Civilization- Harappa and Majeno- Darro disappearing
22. Aryons move SE through Khyber Pass and conquer north of India
23. Caste System- rigid social classes found in India that define role play of people in society and is inflexible(can't change your rank in society)
24. Brahmins- priests Kshatriyahs- warriors Kisyas-farmers, merchants Sudras- servants Untouchables- given poor and undesirable jobs
25. Caste system meant to prevent rebellion so tell people each person is important and has a purpose and role in survival of civilization; each person given hope, word of god

26. Brahman- spiritual power that rests in all things
27. Atman- one's essential self like his soul
28. Mokshah- ultimate goal in life to reunite with Brahman
29. Reincarnation- cycle of rebirth through which Brahman is found
30. Karma- actions people take in their life that impact their next life
31. Dharma- moral and religious obligations people have
32. Ahisma- idea of non-violence
33. Jainism- Hinduism where they try to observe Ahisma as best as possible
34. Vedas- religious beliefs and stories during conquest of India
35. Sanskrit- language
36. Mahabharata and Ramayana- 2 epic poems

1. Guatama- warrior becomes Buddha because of his epiphany when he sees everyone doesn't live as luxurious as he does (poor, dead, sick)
2. Four Noble Truths-a)all life is suffering b)the cause of suffering is desire for more power ad money c)the cure for suffering is to overcome desire d) overcome desire by following the 8 Fold Path
3. The Eight Fold Path-right views,aspirations,speech,conduct,livelihood,effort,mindfulness,contemplation
4. Nirvana- Buddhist ultimate goal in life Mokshah- Hinduist ultimate goal in life
5. Asoka- king of India accepted Buddhism and sent missionaries to spread philosophy
6. Theravada- harsh interpretation Mahayana- bow to Buddha statue don't give up so much
7. Huang He(Yellow) Yangze- the civilization develops around these 2 rivers
8. Shang Dynasty- Mliddle Kingdom think they're the greatest, Enthocentric
9. Zhou Dynasty- Mandate of Heaven-Divine Right-The Dynastic Cycle- overthrow because will of gods
10. Feudalism-control sociey through labor in return for protection king lord,vassals peasants-social classes  
Warring States- bring back order during time of Chaos
11. Confusianism- lead by example people are naturally good don't do to others what you don't want done to you Filial Piety- 5 basic relationships 1)father to son 2)brother to brother 3)ruler to subject 4)husband to wife 5)friend to friend
12. Daoism- founded by Laozi find harmony with nature rejects conflict govern the people the least
13. Legalism- founded by Hanfeizi men are evil, greedy and that could be overcome by strong rulers
14. Qin Dynasty-used Legalism led by Shi Huangdi( "The First Emperor") built The Great Wall of China to show unity loyalty and order with gathering of necessary resources when he died so did his empire
15. Han Dynasty- used Confucianism led by Liu Bang(Gao Zu)- abolished harsh Qin laws Wudi- one of greatest Chinese emperors allowed Golden Age and started Civil Service- tested knowledge for jobs
16. Monarchy-one ruler;king Divine Right Oligarchy-small group rule-rich people,warriors,priests  
Direct/True Democracy-laws made by citizens Indirect Democracy/Republic-citizes elect people to make laws
17. Greek geography- mountainous full of hills peninsula lack of resources lead to trade and war
18. Archon Solon's Reforms- Athens Republic outlawed slavery granted citizenship for more stability
19. Tyrant- conquers by force Archon- given absolute power to maintain order and enforce laws
20. Spartan Society-Oligarchy invaded by Dorians and enslaved natives to Helots- stronger ones killed because were a threat to rebel; military society trained people at young ages; Assembly- made decisions and 5 Ephors run day to day operations
21. Athens and Sparta both were city states and had the same religion and language Athens was a Republic they valued "beauty" and "freedom" Sparta was an oligarchy valued war,military training, discipline, and obedience
22. Persian War-Darius conquers Iona and sends emissaries(messengers) to demand they send tribute to Persia Athens chase out messengers starting the war they convince Sparta and other city-states that Persia is a threat and they should join the war
23. Marathon- Athens outnumbered able to force Persia back because Pheidippides runs 26.2 miles with the news allowing time to build a fleet after Darius dies his son Xerxes takes over
24. Themistocales- leader of Athens who builds fleet Leonidas-leader of Sparta at the time
25. Battle of Thermopylae- Spartan troops able to deny Persians so pass this mountain pass  
Battle of Salamis- final battle of war Results of War-unity,pride,glory,strength,empire,jealousy,hated
26. Delian League-Athens treaty with other city-states;building of an empire;Golden Age=Age of Pericles-glory economically society increases and improves
27. Peloponnesian League-Sparta creates league because think Athens is conspiring to take total control of all of Greece jealous and angry with Athens
28. Peloponnesian War-Sparta joins with Persia to fight against Athens for revenge Athens overpowered and outnumbered; all 3 drained of resources and men; Athens Golden Age and dominance is over other city states want to take control of Greece leaving Greece to be vulnerable to being conquered
29. "Cradle of Western Civilization"- modern and more advanced in technology
30. Greek Architecture-perfect and symmetrical (Parthenon on Acropolis) want beauty and perfection
31. Greek Sculpture-perfect symmetrical Realism-capture image as it would look in real life(facial features)
32. Greek Medicine- Hippocrates "Father of Medicine" Hippocratic Oath-role doctor plays to help patient
33. Greek Entertainment- 1)Tragedies-Tragic Hero has a quality who has a flaw that leads to his downfall(Hubris=extreme arrogance) 2)Comedies-funny plays that had a critical message 3)Rhetoric-art of speaking not only as a way to communicate but also a way of art

34. History Recorded: Herodotus-wrote history of Persian Wars Thucydides-wrote history of Peloponnesian Wars; both historians used various sources
35. Socrates-lived during Peloponnesian wars disliked Sophists-yes men kiss up for power; asked questions and used logic to understand the world around him he forced people to defend their beliefs and positions; he was accused of "corrupting the youth and atheism"; put on trial and decided to stick up for beliefs killed by Hemlock-poison; Socratic Oath-question to see if there's logic and truth
36. Plato-Socrates's student wrote down teachings in The Republic "The Apology"; believed in reason, democracy could lead to mob rule, and that society divided to 3 classes:workers,warriors,philosophers
37. Aristotle-Plato's student believed democracy leads to mob rule, best kind of government is led by a single virtuous leader who leads by example,power an importance of education; opened school called Lyceum taught students science,math,logic,ethics,and other disciplines
38. Alexander the Great-takes over for his father Philip of Macedon after he dies; tries to continue his father's dream to conquer Greek city-states; he was educated by Aristotle, he was military brilliant
39. Hellenism- mix of many cultures of Alexander the Great's empire Cultural Diffusion- Greek culture spreads throughout Asia, Africa, Europe and lives on for many years
40. Invasion on Persia-Alexander tried to conquer Egypt Mesopotamia, Hindu Kush, and Northern India but his soldiers got tired of nonstop fighting and demanded to return home
41. Hellenic Philosophy1)Cynics-disliked society,social classes,government,idea of marriage,private property  
2)Skeptics-questioned the ability to know anything didn't know truth to prove argument  
3)Epicureans-life is crazy and unknowable, enjoy life to fullest through money,why waste time  
4)Stoics-life is crazy and unknowable, accept fate with certainty not fear, no hatred,anger,control
42. Death of Alexander the Great leads to the fight over power between Ptolemy and Seleucus

1. Rome geography- similar to Greece peninsula mountainous
2. Etruscans- used to own Greece
3. Senate- made of 300 members make laws
4. Patricians- landowners elect Senate
5. Consuls- 2 consuls enforce laws 1 year term can't be reelected to avoid monarchy
6. Dictator- elected during war for 6 month period than stepped down
7. Plebeians- peasants angry over lack of power and poor treatment
8. Forum- marketplace where 12 tablets with laws of Republic on it set up
9. Tribunes- power to veto unlawful laws of Senate
10. Reasons to own close islands: 1)no unfriendly foreign invasion 2)control Mediterranean
11. Punic Wars- Rome and Carthage want to control Mediterranean 1st war-Rome forces Carthage to hand over 3 islands (Sicily, Corcisa, Sardina) 2nd war- Hannibal decides to take revenge and Carthage enters through Spain crosses Pyrenees Mountain Range and attacks Rome from north but they're defeated and forced to give up holdings in Med Sea(excluding North Africa) 3rd war- Rome fully conquers Carthage and destroy threat by pouring salt over ruins and sell survivors to slavery
12. Results of Of Punic Wars- 1)build huge Latifundia- huge estates 2)gap between rich and poor grows 3)unemployment leads to rebellion
13. The Gracchus Brothers- Tiberius and Gaius elected Tribunes and try to help plebeians but killed in riot orchestrated by Senate but these riots lead to civil war
14. Julius Caesar- becomes consul goes to Gaul, France to fight conquers France, parts of Germany, Britain and when he's ordered to disband army conquers Rome and declares himself "Dictator for Life" and "First Citizen"- doesn't declare himself king and keeps Senate to show and pretend there's still a Republic not Monarchy
15. Ides of March- March 15, 44 day Caesar killed by Senate
16. Solar Calender- 365 days adopted by Caesar and adds 2 months to make 12
17. Octavion- Caesar's nephew and heir teams up with Marc Antony-Caesar's head general to track down and kill Caesar's assassins for justice
18. Octavion vs. Marc Antony and Cleopatra- after they kill Caesar's assassins they fight against each other for who gets power Marc Antony killed and Cleopatra suicide
19. Octavion Rises- declares himself "Dictator for Life" and "First Citizen" changes his name to Augustus- "awesome one" in Latin
20. Pax Romana- Roman Peace Augustus power with army and brought stability to Rome; capture more territories; roads paved and grant citizenship; more unity, trade, better army, grants respect, give respect;
21. If a country is a conquered they have to:1)follow laws and give tribute 2)bow and show respect to Roman gods
22. Jews excluded in having to follow Rome bc sided with Augustus vs. Marc Antony
23. Judean Revolt- time of greatness and peace fro Rome bc 1)no civil wars 2)small city rebelled but rest of empire stable 3)Augustus dies but Rome stable and survives
24. "Bread and Circuses"- entertainment to try to distract people and maintain stable
25. Diocletian- splits empire to East and West and called "Restorer of Rome" each side take care of own problems allowing Rome to survive longer
26. Mercenaries- defend and fight against Barbarians
27. Attila the Hun- Huns group of nomads skilled fighters ;launch full skill invasion on Europe Attila known as Scourge of G-d

28. Germanic leader- Hords overthrew Rome in west "Fall of Rome"
29. Bar Kochba- rebellion led to attempt to efface- wipe off Israel off the map; Israel changed to Palestine
30. The Pharises- believe in Oral Law
31. The Sadducees- believed in exact and literal meaning of Torah
32. The Zealots- believed Jews were national identity not only religion
33. The Essenes- believed path to G-d found in purity and abstention from pleasures and desires
34. Hellenized Jews- accepted other religions rejected own religion accepted Hellenism
35. Gospels- 4 texts written by Apostles- students wrote Jesus teachings
36. Jesus' message- afterlife and earn paradise; live by avoiding violence and desires; didn't claim he was G-d but son of G-d; no taxes; respect authority of Roman governors and Jewish underlings
37. Roman Prosecutor- Pontius Pilate orders crucifixion
38. Barabbas- released and beats Jesus and hands over to be crucified Romans aren't blamed Jews are bc Rome is an empire and too strong so would retaliate
39. Paul- Hellenized Jew active in persecution of Christians but converted gathered leaders of church and decide 1)no kashrut 2)no circumcision "sign of covenant" 3)preach Gentiles- nations of 3 fundamental changes
40. Christianity doesn't spread bc: 1)at the time Pax Romana occurring so no violence and no need for new start and new religion 2)not accepted by Romans bc they believe kings are G-d 3)Christianity does spread bc when people flee they spread it 4)rich don't convert bc not affected prosper in this life don't need afterlife
41. Constantine- takes throne but doesn't force people to convert bc they'd overthrow
42. Edict of Milan- religious toleration and people could own land
43. Council of Nicae- basic beliefs of Christianity and develop Trinity- son of G-d is also G-d (Jesus)
44. Byzantium- present day Istanbul, Turkey built by Constantine renamed Constantinople
45. Constantine on death bed converts bc wants afterlife "best of both worlds"
46. Charlemagne- grandson of Charles Martel- Frankish king led victory over Muslims at Battle of Tours after Dark Ages- horrible times
47. Pope Leo III- Charlemagne called over to stop rebellion of nobles in Italy and when he helps King Leo III he's crowned "emperor" on December 25, 800 by pouring oil on him (Divine Right)
48. Charlemagne reunited Europe and spreads Christianity; gives nobles land to rule in return for loyalty and military help
49. Missi Domini- royal officials spied and checked on issues that impact empire
50. Aachen- school built in palace here to revive learning
51. Louis the Pius- son of Charlemagne takes over after his father's death
52. Treaty of Verdun- split power between Louis and Pius's 3 sons
53. Holy Roman Empire- territories including Germany, Austria, Hungary prosper as a result of the treaty

1. Hierarchy- levels of importance
2. Pope- bishop and top of hierarchy
3. Cardinals- elected from bishops
4. Bishops- Head of Diocese- geographic territory not political power but religious
5. Priests/Pastors- leader of congregation
6. Monks/Nuns-monasteries
7. Simon- one of Jesus's students changed name to Peter on the rock they'll build a church and that time he was claimed 1st pope; all popes believed to be descendants of Peter; pope can't quit or be relieved bc has in him
8. King-maker- pope not only had religious power but also political in Rise of Christendom
9. European Feudalism different from Chinese Feudalism because:
  - 1)excommunication-isolation for wrong doing used as a threat to give Church power
  - 2)vassals- owes obligation or duty to lord fealty-promise of loyalty from vassal to lord
  - 3)chivalry-code of conduct by which a knight must live his life
  - 4)subinfeudation- upper lords distribute land to lower lords in return for loyalty, help
  - 5)manor- large estates controlled by lord
  - 6)fief- land given by highest lord, king, to other lords
  - 7)serfs- peasants work land; bound to land for life and can't leave without permission
  - 8)two-field system- dividing land into 2 parts half the field unplanted half planted
  - 9)grazing and gleaning- 2 of peasants rights grazing- take animals into fields and eat what hasn't been picked during harvest time gleaning-people enter field and take what hasn't been picked during harvest time weren't allowed to build fences bc would block off land and can't plow during collection
  - 10)self-sufficient- goal of manors to supply itself with its needs
10. Byzantium- built by Constantine in 324 renamed Constantinople on Straits of Bosphorus where Black Sea and Mediterranean Sea meet
11. Eastern Rome more prosperous than west bc of Silk Roads- connected Rome to China and helped trade routes expand bc 3 continents met here
12. Justinian and Theodora- ruled Eastern empire; built church Hagia Sophia or Holy Wisdom from finest materials; he codified Roman Law into Corpus Juris Civilis- Body of Civil Law also known as Justinian Code - contained laws passed by Senate, Roman Assemblies, Emperors, and Court Decisions; he was an autocrat- one person with absolute power not dictator bc gave power up after 6 months; preserved law and survived bc of Justinian; kept Greek Teachings alive; Cyrillic(Russian) Alphabet develops when Cyril- Eastern Orthodox missionary comes to Russia
13. most of Arab world under Muslim control held off in Constantinople
14. Great Schism- leaders of east and west excommunicated
15. Eastern Orthodox- develops a different type of Christianity
16. The Crusades- religious wars between Catholic and Eastern Orthodox and civil war makes vulnerable
17. Ottoman Turks- Muslim group conquers Constantinople and renames Istanbul

1. Archipelago- group of islands
2. Pros to Japan's geography- 1.fishing 2.protection 3.isolation 4.natural harbors(NAVY, docks)
3. Cons to Japan's geography- 1.mountainous 2.lack of fertile land 3.population too big for land 4.lack of natural resources 5.heavy reliance on rain 6.Ring of Fire- volcanoes and earthquakes
4. Shinto- religion that begins bc heavy reliance on rain; worship nature; "way of gods"
5. Selectively borrow- some culture and ideas are accepted and the rest are rejected
6. Homogeneous- a stable civilization genetically, culturally, and biologically
7. Uji- clans and family units that took control over areas of land
8. Yamato- a clan that took control of Honshu- main island of Japan (1st&last dynasty)
9. Kami- set of gods and goddesses for each clan
10. Japanese writing- pictographic; Kana- syllables and sounds added to it
11. Korean Bridge- links Japan to rest of East Asia
12. Bureaucracy-split power into branches with distribution of power not only to king
13. Heian Period- time where Japan adapts and borrows ideas and info; time of growth
14. Pillow Book and Tale of Genji- books by women (significant bc women had rights)
15. Japanese feudalism levels- Emperor-Shogun-Daimyo-Samurai-Peasant
16. Shogun- military commander appointed to restore order;distributes land to a Daimyo- lord gives land to Samurai-lesser lord who protects Peasants-work land
17. Bushido- code of law Samurai must follow
18. Harakiri-Seppuko- dishonoring of Samurai for breaking Bushido so commits suicide
19. Tokugawa Ieyasu- shogun that attempted to centralize control of Japan
20. Tokugawa Period- period of growth peace and prosperity like a Golden Age
21. Edo- present day Tokyo; capital where daimyo must remain full time order by shogun
22. Kabuki Theater- based on Noh; plays with no scenery,elegant masks&costumes
23. Haiku- poem consisting of 17 syllables in 3 lines represented "work picture"
24. Zen Buddhism- meditation and devotion to nature; Tea Ceremony
25. Li Shimin-son of Li Yuan; changed name to Tang Taizong; began Tang Dynasty
26. Tributary states- not colonies just give tribute for protection; not fully conquered
27. Grand Canal- links north part of China to south and Huang He to Yangtze
28. Gunpowder, mechanical clock, and block printing- stamping begin during Tang
29. Zhao Kuangyin- established Song Dynasty; started rice growing, began building of Pagoda- mix building between China and India; made porcelain- pottery and ceramic and develop moveable type- tiles in frames like a printing press that's reusable
30. steppes- grassland good for pasture but not for farming
31. Khan- head of Mongol clans like the emperor
32. Genghiz Khan- invaded and conquered China;Temujin- real name; able to unite all clans and received name, "ruler of the world"
33. Kublei Khan- began Yuan Dynasty; Genghiz's grandson; welcomed foreigners including Marco Polo; publicized China to world and brought prosperity to China
34. Mongol Collapse-1.size too hard to maintain order 2.corrupt government 3.failed conquests of Japan due to storms (Kamakaze- divine winds) 4.in 1368 Chinese push Mongols back north and back into Mongolia
35. Zhu Yuanzhang- began Ming Dynasty; restore Chinese culture and improved many Chinese ideas and beliefs; popular for porcelain
36. Zheng He- admiral in Ming exploration; sailed vast parts of Asia and even Africa; brought back animals and spices, when he died large exploration ships banned

1. Islam-Name of religion like Judaism
2. Muslim-person who follows religion like a Jew
3. Islamic-things related to culture like Jewish or Judaic
4. Arab-Muslim people like Israeli
5. Arabic-language spoken like Hebrew
6. Qu'ran(Koran)-book of teachings like the Torah
7. Shariah-Islamic law from Koran like Talmud
8. Sunna-customs adopted over time like minhag
9. Hadith-stories passed from generation to generation like midrash
10. Sura-chapter in the Koran like parasha Ayya-group of verses like perek
11. Bedouins-nomadic Arabs who compete for limited resources(water) in the desert
12. Mohammed-born an orphan; lives with uncle and marries Kadidia-widow of rich merchant who inherited wealth and gives to Mohammed; Mohammed involved in trade with 2 major cities Mecca and Medina
13. Pagen-an idol worshipper
14. Gabriel-angel to wake up Mohammed in a cave and told him to spread word of G-d
15. Islamic beliefs-1)nature of one G-d 2)3 holy sites:Mecca, Medina, Jerusalem  
3)5 pillars of Islam 4)role of women 5)"People of the Book"-role of Jews&Christians
16. 5 Pillars of Islam-1)Shahadah-profession of faith,G-d one and Mohammed messenger 2)Salat-daily prayer 5 times a day 3)Zakat-charity to poor  
4)Zawm-fast in the month, Ramadan 5)Hajj-pilgrimage to Mecca in life
17. Role of Women-support men;some equally in past but today treated differently bc they're supported by men so must obey and dress modestly
18. "People of the Book"-al Katab-view on Abraham not Jew or Christian but a Muslim didn't show faith or belief showed doings and actions
19. The Ka'aba-part of Hajj very important and holy bc believed to be the spot where Abraham did akeda to Yishmael
20. Dome of Rock(Golden Masque)-where Mohammed taken to heaven in Jerusalem
21. Hijra-Muslim calender began in 622 when Mohammed forced to flee from Mecca to Yathrib-Medina after conspired to be killed; important bc turning point if didn't flee would've died; he built up troops and conquered Mecca&converted people to Islam
22. Shiah-led by Ali, Mohammed's son-in-law 4th Caliph assassinated by angry mob; believed only descendant of Mohammed can be a leader
23. Sunni-led by Abu Bakr, Mohammed's father-in-law; 1st Caliph-leader of Islamic nation famous for publication of Koran in how it appears today; believed anyone can be a leader not necessarily from Mohammed
24. Umayyad-1st dynasty to rule Muslims; capital in Damascus, Syria; large conquests led to major economic problems including tensions btwn rich,poor,&Arabs,non-Arabs
25. Abassid-created by Abu al Abbas; Caliph al Mansur moved capital to Baghdad, Iraq for trade central and good farm land; use prime minister, royal court, and monarchy
26. Umma-a nation and race accepted and considered to be Muslims
27. Dhimmi-safely protected non-Muslims including Jews&Christians believe one G-d but were restrictions and prohibitions; not known as Umma bc not truly Muslim
28. Jizya-tax on Dhimmi in order to live in country
29. Jihad-"Holy War" martyr yourself to die for G-d and in return G-d will repay you
30. Dark Ages-bad times for many Europeans but Golden Age for Chinese and Muslim

31. Muslim Trade flourished bc it was a link btwn 3 major continents, Europe, Asia, and Africa so given name "carriers of knowledge" transport ideas btwn continents
32. They revolutionized math by adding Cardinal numbers-1,2,3 etc. and not Roman numerals-IVX etc. and created algebra and zero
33. They revolutionized record keeping borrowed paper from China and sent to Europe
34. Islamic Art-1)symmetry and mosaic patterns 2)no shapes or forms to avoid worship 3)calligraphy-take letters and passages from Koran and create art 4)tiles and blocks used to create a bigger picture 5)use art to spread word of G-d
35. Islamic Architecture-buildings and masques also use mosaics and elaborate patterns have archways, domes, and tall spire towers called Minarets used for praying
36. Islamic Learning-1)Ibn Sina aka Avicena wrote the Canon of Medicine, an encyclopedia of medical terms to help diagnose and treat diseases  
2)Ibn Rushd aka Averoes used to reason to question knowledge, worked on math  
3)Astrolabe-navigation used by studying astronomy and measured distance from stars to the horizon; used lunar calendar
37. Gupta-last Indian empire before Islamic conquests
38. Muslims conquer only north river valleys not other regions bc hard to maintain order and rest of land not fertile most of resources are by the rivers
39. Look harshly on Hindus bc:1) they question if they pray to brahmin or to the idols 2)are they pagens or dhimmis?? 3)caste system rejected bc don't accept converts and harsh on merchants but Islam accepts converts and respect merchants bc Mohammed was a merchant
40. Delhi Sultanate-Islamic kingdom that changed outlook on Hindus; reduced harsh laws to avoid rebellion and discontent, they were outnumbered so didn't want a war but Hindus were still mad that they were taxed in their own land so rebelled
41. Mughal Dynasty-another Muslim group from Turkey(might be descendants of Mongols and Genghiz Khan); founded by Babur but famous by Akbar the Great bc he:1)got rid of Jizya tax 2)ban Hindus from gvnmt jobs and gave more to Dhimmi 3)married a Hindu woman to create long term peace between the two
42. The impact of Islam on India that still remains today is the Taj Mahal-looks like a mosque but it's really a burial place and mausoleum built by Akbar the Great's grandson Shah-Jahan for his wife; it's an architectural diffusion btwn Islam&Hindu
43. Sikh-religion that developed in India, a mix btwn Islam and Hindu that accepts Koran, Mohammed, basic Hindu beliefs, Brahmin, Reincarnation, and caste
44. Urdu-language that developed from Arabic, Persian, and Hindi
45. Muslin-cotton woven cloth that was increasingly exported after the Islam invasion

1. Crusade-dictionary definition is a mission to accomplish one's task historical definition is a holy war between Catholic Europe and the Muslims
2. Pope Leo IV-told people to go fight till death, defend their brothers, and represent G-d so the Muslims should leave the holy sites and in return they'll go to heaven
3. Pope Urban II-after Great Schism(excommunication of popes) he said to help their brothers in Eastern Empire of Europe(Byzantium) bc the Muslims are preventing worshipping at holy sites and interfering with religion; he also said Muslims are pagans and if they slay them, they'll be rewarded with a forgiving of sins and bypass the purgatory-place where sins are cleared
4. Raymond of Agiles called the Crusades a "successful failure" because 1)many Jews were massacred by drunk peasants who thought they were Muslims 2)Jerusalem full of blood of the Jews that were killed bc they didn't accept Jesus
5. Motivations for the Crusades:1)Religious-free holy land and other Christian sites 2)Political-increase pope's military power, heal Great Schism btwn East and West empires, end feuding btwn lower lords, and expand territory and influence on world 3)Personal and Economic-pride, glory, honor, free debt, sins forgiven, guaranteed safety and protection from gvnmt, bring back fortune and wealth and get more land
6. Results of the Crusades-1)military victory in 1st crusade, but lost the rest of them 2)increase trade within Europe and throughout world 3)bring back knowledge from the Muslims that was originally from Alexander the Great that was lost bc thought it was pagan 3)improve transportation and road system 4)cultural diffusion
7. 3rd Crusade known for 2 leaders who fought against each other Saladin for the Muslims and King Richard the Lion Hearted for England
8. Agricultural Revolution during Middle Ages not considered a Golden Age because the Crusades were still going on and a Golden Age requires prosperity&peace
9. Iron plows-had new harnesses to aerate the soil using horses not oxen bc faster
10. Windmills-used to grind wheat/grain mechanically not manually to free up people to do other jobs in other areas of work
11. 3 field system-gave land rest so wouldn't use up all the nutrients at once;more efficient than 2 field system bc it used 66% of land not 50% so more grown in year
12. legumes-nitrogen plants that restored nutrients to soil and made crops healthier
13. These agricultural advancements led to 1)surplus crops 2)longer lifespan and birth rates up due to healthier crops 3)more jobs occupied in dif areas bc windmills
14. Commercial Revolution-people need capital-start up money and investments to begin business but can't pay all money by themselves bc not enough money
15. Partnerships-develop among merchants who pool money together and agree to be accountable for their share of the business
16. insurance-developed to help protect the shipments of goods so don't get lost
17. Bill of Exchange-used to protect merchants from getting their merchandise stolen so instead of carrying gold around they carried around checks that were much smaller
18. Feudalism and serfdom weakened bc they used to work land for food ad shelter but now they want to work for money
19. tenant farmer and day laborers become very popular bc now they'd work for money and they'd work daily but the landowner wouldn't provide food and shelter
20. trade fairs-merchants and customers gathered to negotiate and trade and many towns developed near these fairs bc many trade routes there and many merchants

21. wares-goods made by hand that were very attracting to customers
22. charters-given to merchant who dvlpd a town by king to give the city laws&rights
23. year and day clause-granted freedom to any serf who lived in a new town for 366 days; serfs able to prove they lived fro required amount of days bc church showed records of tithes-tax to church, that the serf payed
24. guild-like a modern day union built to help merchants 1)competition 2)control prices 3)to determine how taxes were collected
25. master-journeyman-apprentice process-system to limit members of guild where peasants would give their child to a master and they'd be trained as an apprentice in a specific area of work and when the apprentice graduates or is promotes he becomes a journeyman; for him to be promoted he must make a masterpiece
26. vernacular-everyday language of the commoners where stories and poems were written in; the high language was used by the church and noblemen
27. The Story of Roland-praised knight who died fighting in Spain
28. Dante wrote Divine Comedy where he described heaven,hell, and purgatory
29. Geoffrey Chaucer wrote Canterbury Tales where it describes the journey of Christian pilgrims to England in medieval Europe
30. Gothic-new style of architecture with high arches and ceilings, pointed rooftops and steeples, stain glass windows and strong pillars
31. Scholasticism-new field of study where used logic, reason, and faith
32. Thomas Aquinas- wrote Summa Theologica used logic and reason in Christianity proved G-d ruled over the universe and studied nature of G-d
33. 100 Years War-from 1337-1453; reasons for war 1)in 1066 William of Normandy got permission from pope to invade England so they could return it to the Roman church, but he declared himself king of England 2)in 1137 the king of France died and there was controversy to who should be king descendants of William or relatives in France 3)Edward III declared himself king of France led to civil wars for loyalty; England won early battles bc of the Long Bow and other advanced technologies; in 1429 France's luck changes when Joan of Arc spread word of G-d and get some victories, but France hands her over to English and she's put on trial and killed for witchcraft and heresy not treason(for going against the church and religion)
34. Results of the War-1)France land destroyed bc the war took place there leading to agricultural and economic collapse 2)British pushed out of France 3)gvnmt of France weakened 4)England bankrupt and lack much resources
35. Kaffa-city near Black Sea where Black Plague started in 1346; Mongols got plague there while fighting bc wanted the city since it's a good trade site; the rats ate from corpses and then fleas get from rats and that sparks the Bobanic Plague; after the fleas transfer to the humans they go on boats and flee to Genoa, Italy and spread to Europe; within 2 years 1/3 of the population wiped out and about 20 million people
36. Europeans seek answers for plague 1)they are getting punished for sinning so they try to atone themselves by wiping themselves called flagellants 2)blame Jews bc they didn't die as much so they said the Jews did witchcraft and poisoned them 3)they feared cats so they said they said the cats got the fleas and gave it to them
37. Renaissance-rebirth in culture in Europe that started in Italy
38. Petrarch-said that it's time to bring back old culture like Greek and Roman knowledge-Antiquity cultures

39. Humanism-new philosophy that emphasized the deeper understanding of human beings and to know the truth on how humans were created; also learned antiques
40. Renaissance began in Italy bc 1)not hit as hard by Plague 2)center of Europe and close to Asia and Mediterranean Sea 3)pope is there so religiously stable 4)Venice and Florence good trade cities 5)not in a war like England and France
41. Art and paintings flourish in Renaissance 1) old paintings 2-d but now they're 3-d and have more detailed features and details 2)Rafael painted 3 philosophers Aristotle, Socrates, and Plato 3)Michael Angelo created Moses bc humanism showed physicality and religious he also created the Sistine Chapels after 10 years was supported by pope and church who were his patrons 4)Leonardo Divinci-created Mona Lisa most famous painting in Renaissance he was called the "Renaissance Man"-bc know various knowledge in many areas, was quintessential
42. St Peter's Basilica-architecture where many ceremonies and services were done; had domes not steeples was classical architecture; had pillars like Roman style
43. After 80-100 years the Renaissance spread to the rest of Europe bc Italy was separate from rest of Europe by Alps Mountain Range
44. Albrecht Durer-traveled from Germany to learn about Italian art
45. Jan and Hubert van Eyck-dvlped oil painting created religious paintings
46. Pieter Bruegel-portrayed peasant life in his paintings
47. Erasmus-Dutch humanist who used knowledge of Greek and Latin to translate Bible into their languages
48. William Shakespeare-wrote btwn 1590-1613 about everyday topics like love and war; wrote comedies, tragedies, and histories; one of most famous authors ever
49. Nicollo Machiavelli-in his book The Prince talks about that the only impnt thing to a prince is war, war can give people more power, and if you start a war to make sure you don;t let your opponent take revenge or advantage of you; his most important saying is that "the ends justify the means"- no matter what you do as long as it works to get the task done then it's successful
50. Pros to Exploration-1)curiosity 2)more resources 3)discovery 4)advancements
51. Cons to Explorations-1)destruction 2)very costly 3)other problems to fix 4)dangerous
52. Ptolemy View on World-vague; country drawn incorrectly; not circular map really
53. Portugal Voyages 1)Prince Henry the Navigator led Portugal on waterways 2)desperate for new trade routes to Asia not east 3)want to avoid Middlemen-charge more money on exporting goods 4)see land south so go to Africa 5)Sub-Saharan Africa-found gold diamond and salt there and good mining
54. Spanish Voyages in 1492 1)King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella reconquer Spain in the Reconquista 2)expulsion of Jews and Muslims 3)Columbus sailed Atlantic and discovered America on December 12, 1492 4)went west bc Portugal went south
55. Caravel-medium sized ships with triangle sails and has astrolabe navigator
56. sextant-helped Spain bc now not only able to navigate north and south longitude lines like the astrolabe but also east and west latitude lines
57. scurvy-disease gotten on long voyages where lose teeth, pale skin, sunken eyes bc lack of Vitamin C and saurkraut,pickeled cabbage, prevented it

1. After 1492 four continents begin exploring: Europe, Asia, Africa, South America
2. Europe's voyages: 1)after Portugal and Spain both try to claim Americas Pope makes Treaty of Tordesillas-Portugal gets Africa and parts of Brazil and Spain got Americas; territories separated by Line of Demarcation; at first Portugal thought got better deal bc of all gold and salt in Africa but in the end Spain gets better deal bc get slaves and riches in Americas 2)Columbian Exchange developed in which exchanged materials btwn New World and Europe like animals vegetables and other foods but also gave diseases 3)Mercantilism-economic idea developed by Thomas Mun where mother country should import more than export, have excess amounts of gold, and be provided raw materials by the colonies
3. Africa's voyages: Geography is full of Congo rain forests and Sahara desert so middle land no fertile or pasture land so settle on west coast; 3 kindoms at the time where Mali, Ghana, and Sonhai based trade on salt and gold; Mansa Musa-Mali king converted to Islam and in Sonhai created Timbuktu-large learning center where Griots told stories of community; triangle trade dvlped btwn Europe Africa and New World where slaves from Africa sent to New World raw materials sent to Europe and manufactured goods sold to Africa and whole cycle again and again; the long and harsh voyage was called the Middle Passage-crowded and stuffed on boats for long voyage and Alexander Falconbridge described conditions:disgusting smells and odors sat in vomit and feces
4. South American voyages:Spanish conquistadors sent there including 1)Hernan de Cortes-who conquered the Aztecs with less people bc of more modern technology like guns horses and armor 2)Francisco Pizarro-conquered Incas with much less people; viceroy-elected to rule under king over a certain region; Encomienda System-peons(low people) work for protection like mafia; Bartolome de las Cosas-priest sent to new world saw harsh treatment and torture of natives so denied to convert by force gave Christianity bad name so stopped harsh torture on natives but brought in slaves from Africa instead; Social Hierarchy at the time: 1)Peninsulares-highest class Spaniards directly from Spain 2)Creoles-2nd generation children of Spaniards 3)Mestizos-half Spanish half Native American 4)Mullattoes- half Spanish half African 5)pure Native Americans and Africans
5. Asian Voyages-China Japan and Korea remain isolated countries and do not explore past Asian boundaries take knowledge they want and leave the rest
6. Impacts or Exploration on World:intro of triangle trade Columbian exchange and Mercantilism, commercial and agricultural revolutions, Asia remains isolated, new place of refuge in New World
7. hegemony- absolute power by Catholic Church religiously and politically now
8. Problems with Catholic Church:1)take people's money to build churches and patron artists 2)pope moves from Rome to Avignon bc closer to his family and home 3)appoint 2nd pope bc annoyed that moved to Avignon but both popes not descendants of peter so Cardinals appoint 3 pope 4)John Wycliffe and John Huss along with people question church so Huss killed but Wycliffe escaped to England
9. Beginning of Protestant Reformation-Martin Luther, a Catholic priest disliked sale of indulgences-where sinners could do any crime and be repented by buying piece of paper thought was immoral and not in the Bible; Johannes Tetzel, another Catholic priest, sold the indulgences and Luther was annoyed at hi so sent letter to pope to

- end the selling, but the pope didn't listen to him as a result Luther nailed his 95 Theses to make the problem a public matter not only so pope sees it
10. John Calvin-had very similar feelings like Luther but differed in some ways like he believed heaven is decided before birth you can't earn by way of good deed
  11. Catholic Church believed all sacraments must be carried out Calvin and Luther only believed that Baptism and Communion performed others are good not necessities
  12. Catholics began excuses of Blood Libels, where they blamed Jews for killing Christians and using blood in making of matzah and wine
  13. German nobles side with Luther and Luther uses them and riches for protection
  14. Johannes Guttenburg's new invention of press spreads Bible in vernacular
  15. Holy Catholics are called Priests Holy Lutherins are called Ministers and Catholics believe in vocation-calling by G-d to make priests holy, Ministers on same level as anyone in Luther's eyes
  16. Result's of Reformation- 1)iconoclastic rebellions-prtestants break Catholic statues and glass windows bc believed to be idol worshipping 2)Henrician Reformation-King Henry 8 of England broke from Catholic Church and many people followed him 4)Council of Trent-in 1545 7 sacraments are kept by Church but get rid of sale of indulgences 5)Catholic Church comes up with Counter Reformation where they Recatholicize Europe create the Index-all banned books including 95 Theses and some versions of vernacular Bible 6)Inquisitions and massacres on any bad Catholics and Protestants 7)St Ignatius of Loyalla and Jesuits-convert and convince Protestants to Catholics 8)Peace of Augsburg-in 1555 many Protestant and Catholic princes in Germany want religious toleration so granted by Church but not for Jews and Muslims 9)Luther wrote On the Jews and Their Lies-lied how Jews idol worship and steal money from others so wants to enslave them 10)scientific revolution
  17. Aristotle view of universe-planets moons and sun revolves around earth and force moves objects, adopted by Catholic Church bc like geocentric view that earth is center of universe and "force," G-d moves everything
  18. 2 types of materials earthly and heavenly and 4 elements are wind, fire, water, and earth and there's 2 types of motion natural-elements move to where originally came from and forced-elements moved to where made to by outside force
  19. Nicolaus Copernicus-made heliocentric model of universe sun in middle not earth
  20. Galileo Galilei-used telescope to see Jupiter's moons revolve around Jup not earth
  21. Isaac Newton's 3 Laws of Matter-1)object at rest remainss at rest unless acted by outside force 2)object in motion remains in motion unless acted by outside force 3)mass times acceleration equals force
  22. Alexander Pope-gave Newton credit for discovering basic concepts of nature
  23. Sir Francis Bacon-used Inductive Reasoning, specific to general in scientific method
  24. Rene Descartes-used Deductive Reasoning, general to specific in scientific method
  25. Absolute Monarch-king rules by divine right,makes laws without restrictions of constitution, he's legislative,executive, and judicial
  26. Philip 2 of Spain-born in 1627 to Hapsburg family son of Charles 5 and grandson of Isabella and Ferdinand; after Charles 5, ruler of Spain and Holy Roman Empire gave power up divided btwn brother Ferdinand(Spain) and son Philip(HolyRoman Empire) Philip ruled under Divine Right and if disobeyed him disobeyed G-d,an absolute monarch who constantly dealt with Dutch Ottoman Empire who rebelled often; lost

Spanish Armada at the hands of Queen Elizabeth and England in 1588 due to bad weather conditions that destroyed many ships so forced to retreat

27. Louis 14 of France-also absolute monarch took over after father Louis 13 died at the hands of Huguenots, rebellious Protestants, took over at the age of 4; appointed Cardinal Jules Mazarin as chief advisor but Cardinal killed and Louis barely escapes in Fronde Rebellion; from then on believes in major political concepts 1)he is the state(France) 2)he is only faith, king, and law 3)he is the sun king 4)more impnt to die with glory and pride than to live a boring life; discontinued job of estates general, old law maker bc he made laws; appointed intendants-carry out and enforce laws; appointed finance advisor, Jean Baptist Colbert, to help economy of France and used Mercantilism; took away Edict of Nantes-religious tolerances his grandfather allowed and now only allowed Catholic; growth of Nationalism-united all regions language, religion, culture, and history
28. 1066- William, Duke of Normandy conquers England- 1) unites England under one king 2) Introduces French ideas- feudalism, law (causes confusions)
29. 1154- King Henry II becomes king and begins the process of creating common law (tradition and statute)
30. 1215- King John is forced to sign the Magna Carta because he puts on too much tax on the nobles. - 1) king can only put tax with permission of nobles. 2) cant go after a noble without a trial by a jury of nobles. This protects the nobles and limits the king's power.
31. 1348- King Edward III calls Parliament (house of lords and commons. "to speak" during 100 years war.) for the first time. Why? Needs money, gets from nobles AND peasants by making them send representatives to Parliament.
32. 1485- King Henry VII becomes king and crushes the nobles end of feudalism. He needs money so he marries into money and gets a dowry from Catherine of Aragon for his son Arthur but Arthur dies.
33. 1534- King Henry VIII officially breaks from Rome and has the Parliament pass the Act of Supremacy (Parliament now discusses land and religion also). He has a baby girl with Catherine (his brother's wife who died. ) so he asks for an annulment for his marriage. On one hand, Maybe the pope was wrong, on the other, he was defended by Henry. So he divorces Catherine, marries Anne Boelyn, has a daughter so convicts her of treason and she is killed. He marries Jane Seynour and his son is born sick. When he dies, his will says that first Edward will rule, then Mary daughter of Catherine, then Elizabeth (daughter of Anne Boelyn). Edward dies at age 15, Mary dies, and Elizabeth becomes queen. She undoes Mary's reign with help of Parliament (people now get used to Parliament.) She has no kids.
34. 1603- The crown passes from the Tudors to their cousins, the Stuarts; James I (James VI of Scotland) takes the thrown of England. He claims divine right. He learned politics at a young age; knows how to deal with Parliament.
35. 1625- Charles I, James' son, becomes king. He makes laws without the Parliament. He ignores the Petition Right (which makes him remember the Magna Carta). In
36. 1629 he dismisses Parliament and promises to never call upon them again. But calls again when Scotland rebels. Oliver Cronwell was in charge of the Parliament

37. 1641- 1649- The English Civil War- fight between Parliament and Charles over control of army- (Roundheads vs. Cavaliers) Charles out of king and executed for treason (first time the king was convicted of treason).
38. 1649-1660- The Commonwealth/The Interregnum. Oliver Cromwell tries to create democracy but made theocracy and wants son to take over but parliament denies him and wants back Charles II.
39. 1660- Charles II, Charles I's son is invited back to Parliament to become King of England (a period known as the Restoration). He has no heir so he gives the kingship to James II.
40. 1685- James II, Charles I's second son, becomes king. Even though he's Catholic (they like people who maintain order) has daughters Mary and Anne but have another boy but Parliament makes Mary the queen because they don't like James or his son.
41. 1688- The English Bill of Rights:  
The Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons declare:
  - That the pretended power of suspending the laws without consent of Parliament is illegal;
  - That levying money by the Crown by pretence of prerogative, without grant of Parliament, is illegal;
  - That it is the right of the subjects to petition the king, and all prosecutions for such petitioning are illegal;
  - That the raising or keeping of a standing army within the kingdom in time of peace, unless it be with consent of Parliament, is against law;
  - That the subjects which are Protestants may have arms for their defense;
  - That election of members of Parliament ought to be free;
  - That the freedom of speech in Parliament ought not to be questioned;
  - That excessive bail ought not to be required, nor excessive fines imposed, or cruel and unusual punishments inflicted;
  - That jurors ought to be duly impaneled and returned;
  - And that for redress of all grievances, and for the amending, strengthening and preserving of the laws, Parliaments ought to be held frequently.
42. 1688- William of Orange and Mary (James II's oldest daughter) rule England together as equals. They were invited by Parliament to replace James. They sign the bill of rights (above). They also lead the Bloodless/Glorious Revolution.
43. 1701- The Act of Settlement=William and Mary died without any children the Mary's sister, Anne was next in line. She received many deaths to her children and were left with none. After many miscarriages leaving no heirs to the throne, Parliament decides to pass the act of settlement- select the next in line for succession. They decide to make Princess Sophia and her family the next royal family and her son, George (I) became the new king of England.
44. 1702- Queen Anne (James II's second daughter) becomes Queen; the last monarch to use the ROYAL PREROGATIVE. (a lot of power- veto laws, etc. )
45. 1714- The first of the Hanover kings (George I) becomes king of England; development of the office of Prime Minister (Sir Robert Walpole)