**AP WORLD -KEY TERMS CHAPTER 16**

**Italian Renaissance:** 14th and 15th century movement challenging medieval values.

**Niccolo Machinvelli***:* author of *The Prince*; emphasized realistic discussions of how to seize and maintain power.

**humanism:** a focus on humanity as the center of intellectual and artistic endeavor.

**Northern Renaissance:** cultural and intellectual movement of northern Europe; influenced by earlier Italian Renaissance; centered in France, Low Countries, England, ad Germany; featured greater emphasis on religion than the Italian Renaissance.

**Francis I:** King of France; a Renaissance monarch; patron of the arts; imposed new controls on Catholic church; ally of Ottoman sultan against the Holy Roman emperor.

**Johannes Gutenburg:** introduced movable type to western Europe in the 15th century; greatly expanded the availability of printed materials.

**European-style family:** emerged in 15th century; involved a later marriage age and a primary emphasis on the nuclear family.

**Martin Luther:** German Catholic monk who initiated the Protestant Reformation; emphasized the primacy of faith for gaining salvation in place of Catholic sacraments; rejected papal authority.

**Protestantism:** general wave of religious dissent against the Catholic church; formally began with Martin Luther in 1517.

**Anglican church:** form of Protestantism in England established by Henry VIII.

**Jean Calvin:**French Protestant who stressed doctrine of predestination; established center of his group in Geneva; in the long run encouraged wider public education and access to government.

**Catholic Reformation:** Catholic response to the Protestant Reformation; reformed and revived Catholic doctrine.

**Jesuits:**Catholic religious order founded during Catholic Reformation; active in politics, education, and missionary work outside of Europe.

**Edict of Nantes:** 1598 grant of tolerance in France to French Protestants after lengthy civil wars between Catholics and Protestants.

**Thirty Years War:** war from 1618 to 1648 between German Protestants and their allies and the holy Roman Emperor and Spain; caused great destruction.

**Treaty of Westphalia:** ended Thirty Years War in 1648; granted right of individual rulers and cities to choose their own religion for their people; Netherlands gained independence.

**English Civil War:** conflict from 1640 to 1660; included religious and constitutional issues concerning the powers of the monarchy; ended with restoration of a limited monarchy.

**proletariat:** class of people without access to producing property; usually manufacturing workers, paid laborers in agriculture, or urban poor; product of the economic changes of the 16th and 17th centuries.

**witchcraft hysteria:** outburstreflecting uncertainties about religious truth and resentments against the poor, especially women;.

**scientific revolution:**process culminating in Europe during the 17th century; period of empirical advances associated with the development of wider theoretical generalizations; became a central focus of Western culture.

**Copernicus:** Polish monk and astronomer; disproved Hellenistic belief that the sun was at the center of the universe.

**Johannes Kepler:** resolved basic issues of planetary motion and accomplished important work in optics.

**Galileo:** publicized Copernicus's findings; added own discoveries concerning the laws of gravity and planetary motion; condemned by the Catholic church for his work.

**John Harvey:** English physician who demonstrated the circular movement of blood in animals and the function of the heart as pump.

**René Descartes:**philosopher who established the importance of the skeptical review of all received wisdom; argued that human wisdom could develop laws that would explain the fundamental workings of nature.

**Isaac Newton:** English scientist; author of *Principia*; drew the various astronomical and physical observations and wider theories together in a neat framework of natural laws; established principles of motion and defined forces of gravity.

**Deism:**concept of god during the scientific revolution; the role of divinity was limited to setting natural laws in motion.

**John Locke:** English philosopher who argued that people could learn everything through their senses and reason; argued that the power of government came from the people, not from the divine right of kings; they had the right to overthrow tyrants.

**absolute monarchy:**concept of government developed during the rise of the nation state in western Europe during the 17th century; monarchs held the absolute right to direct their state..

**Louis XIV:** French king who personified absolute monarchy.

**mercantilism:** 17th and 18th century economic theory that stressed government promotion of internal and international policies to strengthen the economic power of the state.

**Glorious Revolution:**English political settlement of 1688; and 1689 which affirmed that parliament had basic sovereignty over the king.

**Frederick the Great:** Prussian king who introduced Enlightenment reforms; included freedom of religion and increased state control of economy.

**Enlightenment:**intellectual movement centered in France during the 18th century; argued for scientific advance, the application of scientific methods to study human society; believed that rational laws could describe social behavior.

**Adam Smith:**established new school of economic thought; argued that governments should avoid regulation of economies in favor of the free play of market forces.

**Mary Wollstonecraft:** Enlightenment English feminist thinker; argued that political rights should be extended to women.