

Historical Concepts



From the early Middle Ages to 1815

Innovation: Humanism

Humanism- the philosophy that human potential and goodness are more important than religious or supernatural ideas.

Humanism was an intellectual innovation that began to favor the minds of the individual as opposed to the ideas of the Roman Catholic Church. It led/was a crucial part of the Reformation.



Thomas More was an English Humanist thinker.



Revolution/Reaction: Counter-Reformation

The Counter Reformation- the reaction by the Catholic Church to the Protestant Reformation; introduced new reforms into the church and its clergy members.

The Counter Reformation was a desperate but notable reaction from the Catholic Church that introduced desperately needed reforms yet did not do enough to sway the Protestant movement.



The Council of Trent convened to set reforms for the Church.

Cooperation/Conflict: Reformation

The Reformation- the gathering of Europeans with similar complaints about the Roman Catholic Church who dominated their lives and was unjust.

The Reformation is a clear example of the cooperation of people from many different countries that came together to go against the Church. Although protestant sects, like Lutherans and Calvinists disagreed on religious ideas, they both had the same goal: to free themselves of the Catholic Church.

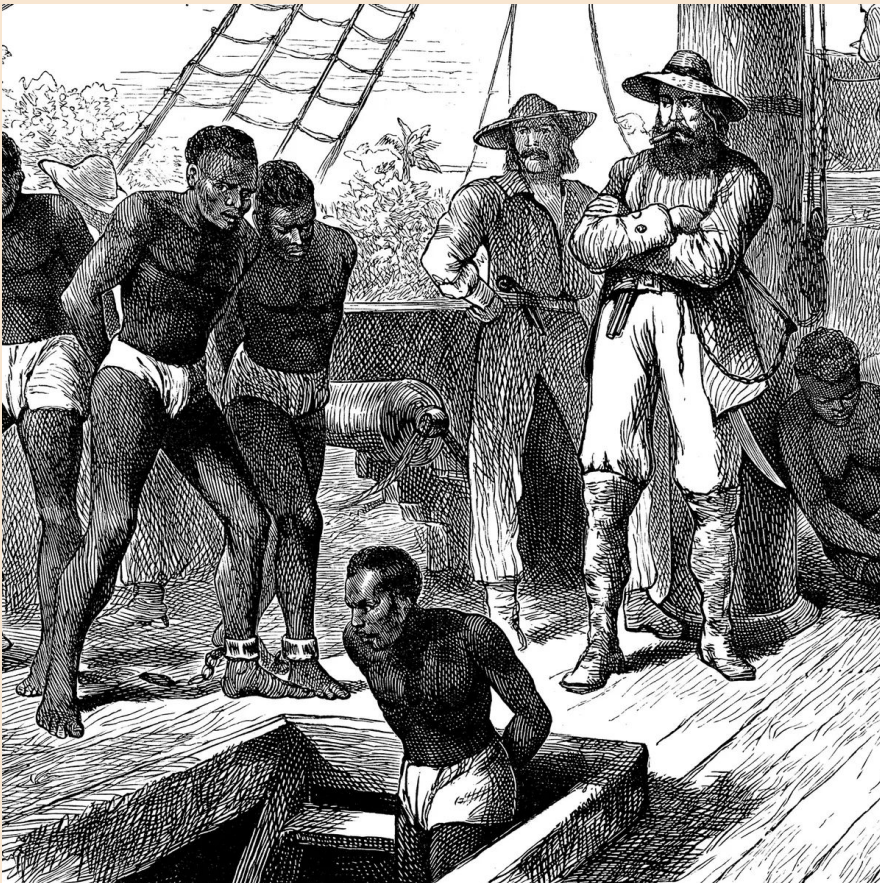


Martin Luther nailed his 95 theses on the Castle Church door in Wittenberg, Germany

Movement: Age of Exploration

The Age of Exploration- the period in time where Europeans began to explore and colonize nations in Africa and the Americas.

The Age of Exploration began the movement of goods and people between countries in Europe, Africa, and the Americas. New foods and bullion was being shipped, as well as the migration of people both willingly (new opportunities) and unwillingly (bought and sold as slaves).



The North Atlantic Slave Trade started with the Age of Exploration, as Europeans began to make large profits off of capturing and selling slaves.

Uniformity/Diversity: Spanish Inquisition

The Spanish Inquisition- the Catholic institution set up in Spain made to fight heresy. Jewish and Muslims were tried and punished for not converting to Catholicism.

The Spanish Inquisition's goal was to get every citizen of Spain to convert to Catholicism, and make it a religiously uniform country.

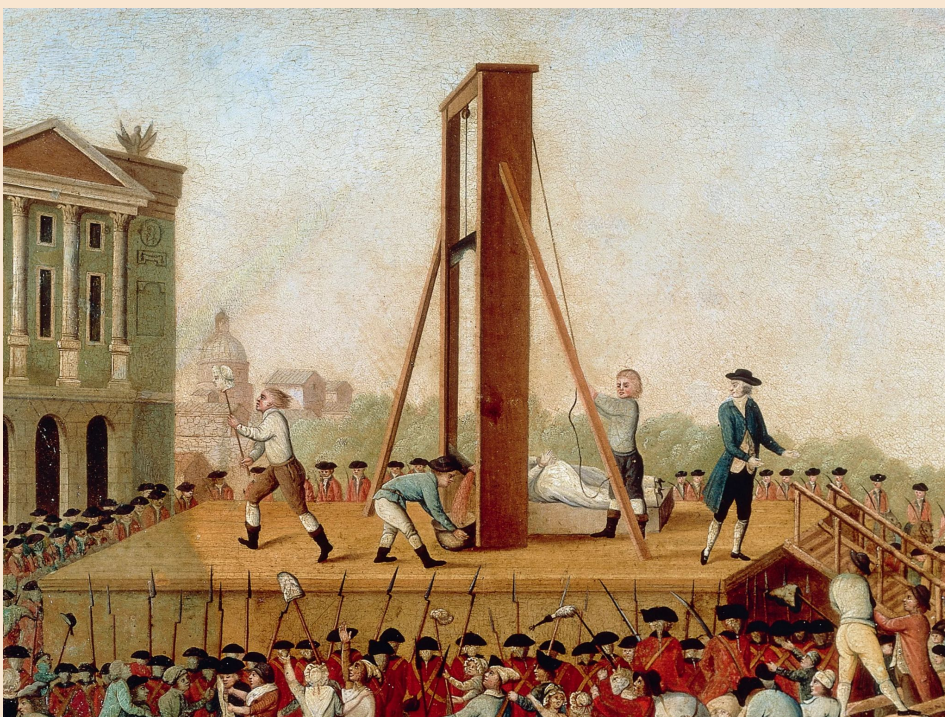


The Spanish forcibly exiled the Muslim and Jewish population in Spain.

Regionalism/Nationalism: French Revolution

The French Revolution- a domestic war that took place in late 18th-century France where the French peasants revolted against the wealthy after a series of hardships the third estate faced.

These peasants became increasingly Nationalistic while fighting for their cause, especially against their Austrian queen.

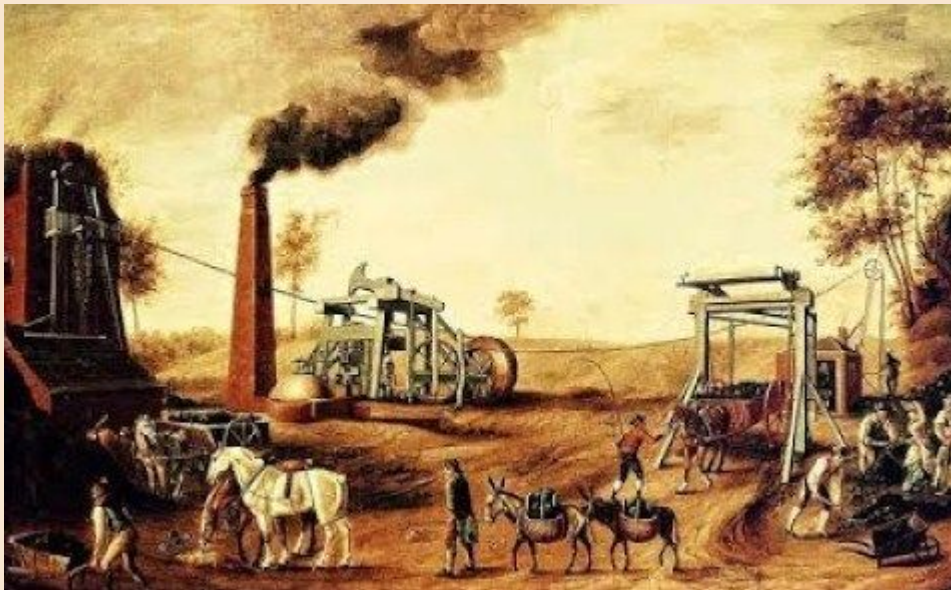


Many aristocrats were executed during the Revolution.

Relationship to the Environment: Agricultural Revolution

The Agricultural Revolution- a time when agricultural production increased and became more efficient thanks to new farming tools such as the mechanical reaper by Cyrus McCormick.

As farming became more commercial, more land was given and taken for farming processes. The installment of crop rotation, however, made farmland last longer and remain fertile.



New inventions made farming and production easier and cheaper.

The End

