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Iliad - ANSWER✓✓ Achilles is fixated on his own mortality. Yet honor is the only form of immortality available to mortal men. That is why he has come to Troy, to win honor and glory on the battlefield.

As King of the Myrmidons, Achilles had claimed the Princess Briseis as a prize of war from an earlier battle. Agamemnon takes Briseis away from Achilles. Despite being a prisoner, Briseis is very upset at parting with Achilles, suggesting that the two really loved each other.

Enraged by this affront to his dignity, Achilles refuses to fight. Thetis is likewise upset at the mistreatment her baby must endure at the hands of his inferior. She complains to Zeus himself, who owes her a favor. Though Zeus is angry at the Trojans for violating Xenia, he agrees to let the Trojans defeat the Greeks, so long as Achilles refuses to fight, so that Agamemnon will have to appreciate Achilles and beg him to fight for them.

Desperate to turn the tide, Achilles' comrade (and lover), Patroclus dons Achilles armor and is ultimately killed by Hector.

Achilles chases Hector around the walls of Troy, until Athena, disguised as Hector's brother, convinces Hector to turn and fight Achilles with his brother at his side. Of course, as soon as Achilles arrives, Athena vanishes, and Hector knows he is alone and he's going to die.

It was not an honorable duel that ended the life of Achilles. Instead it was an arrow, fired by the cowardly Paris and guided by Apollo that brought the great hero down by striking his one vulnerable spot, his heel.

Agammenon is a fool which shows Greek's opinion of centralized authority (different from Gilgamesh)

Odyssey - ANSWER✓✓ Odysseus and Ajax, compete for Achilles' fabulous armor
Ajax vs. Odysseus (Ajax driven to suicide)
Odysseus not a brute hero. Clever.
Land of Hittites (stupid crew)
Land of Lotus eaters
Cyclopes
Aeolus, the keeper of the winds (stupid crew)

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Diocletian - ANSWER✓✓ Roman emperor of 284 C.E. Attempted to deal with fall of Roman Empire by splitting the empire into two regions run by co-emperors (tetrarchy). Also brought armies back under imperial control (where there had been warring generals in the vacuum left after Severan dynasty), and attempted to deal with the economic problems by strengthening the imperial currency, forcing a budget on the government, and capping prices to deal with inflation. Civil war and rebellion, which had been raging when he took over, erupted again upon his retirement.

Tetrarchy - ANSWER✓✓ Emperor Diocletian's division of the Roman Empire into four seperate administrative districts

Fall of Rome 476 AD - ANSWER✓✓ Corrupt leadership, a declining economy, and attacks by Germanic Tribes, weakened the Roman Empire

Absolute Monarchs - ANSWER✓✓

Crusades - ANSWER✓✓

iconoclasm - ANSWER✓✓ A belief that the practice of worshiping and honoring objects such as icons was sinful. 7th and 8th century Byzantium.

feudalism - ANSWER✓✓ the dominant social system in medieval Europe, in which the nobility held lands from the Crown in exchange for military service, and vassals were in turn tenants of the nobles, while the peasants (villeins or serfs) were obliged to live on their lord's land and give him homage, labor, and a share of the produce, notionally in exchange for military protection. It arose out of necessity after the fall of Rome.

Arab - ANSWER✓✓ a member of a Semitic people, originally from the Arabian peninsula and neighboring territories, inhabiting much of the Middle East and North Africa.

predominantly polytheistic prior to Mohammed. Worship focused in Mecca at the Kabba.

Born into caravan trade. Married older woman (one of many). Exposed to monotheistic Hanefites.

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(and crush the boyars), his violent methods, along with famine, constant war, and illness, left Russia in disarray when Ivan died in 1584.

council of trent - ANSWER✓✓ The embodiment of the counter-reformation. The council determined that the Church's interpretation of the Bible was the final word but that the Bible had equal authority with the Church. Rituals like indulgences, pilgrimages, and veneration of saints were upheld. Although the structure of the Church saw little change, a greater emphasis was placed on discipline and education in the clergy. (by 1567 indulgences were outlawed) Inspired a movement of reform and revival.

Effects of the Reformation - ANSWER✓✓ ?

justification - ANSWER✓✓ the forgiving of our sins in order to welcome us into a right relationship with God through our faith in Jesus Christ. Protestants like Calvin argued that justification could only be achieved through faith (acts don't matter). Catholics at Trent reaffirmed that justification could only be achieved through baptism and a lifetime of doing God's will.

Mary Queen of Scots - ANSWER✓✓ At a very young age, Mary was betrothed to the heir of the French throne, Francis II. Scottish people would see her more as French than Scotch. raised as a devout Catholic. When Bloody Mary died without a male heir, Mary, Queen of Scots tried to assert her right to the English throne. Her right to the throne was strongly supported by the Catholics of England. However, instead of Mary, Queen of Scots, England recognized Henry VIII's other daughter, Elizabeth, as their new queen. Catholics saw Elizabeth as not proper queen due to annulment and supported Mary.

Married VIII's nephew but backfired when he mysteriously died and she married the main suspect. Elizabeth did not have sympathy. many historians believe this was the final straw that caused Phillip to send his Armada to invade England in the year 1588.

Elizabethan Religious Settlement - ANSWER✓✓ 1559. Religious uniformity, compromise with Catholics. Supreme Catholic practices would be retained. These terms resisted by Radical Protestants over the following century.

Elizabethan economy - ANSWER✓✓ wool trade flourishes. cities boom.

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Richelieu - ANSWER✓✓ (1585-1642), called in by Marie de Medici, ruled as regent in place of young Louis XIII, liason between Louis and mother after he exiled her, set in place the cornerstone of French absolutism, reshuffled royal council to curb the power of the nobility, established intendant system—intendants appointed directly by the monarch, solely responsible to him, enforced royal orders and weakened the power of the nobility, established French Academy to standardize language.

Louis utilized Richelieu's political skills in determining his involvement in the Thirty Years' War. Richelieu recognized France's involvement in the war left an opportunity for the Protestant Huguenots to seize power from the French monarchy. He attacked them mercilessly and defeated them by starvation. Richelieu was relentless in destroying Huguenot power because they were a major threat to the stability of the French monarchy.

Descartes - ANSWER✓✓ (1596-1650). science should come from the mind rather than senses, because senses were not trustworthy. 'I think, therefore, I am.' This is Descartes' establishment of certainty. in order for a person to be deceived, that person must first exist. So, certainty comes from the fact that the person is thinking, regardless of whether the thought of the person is true or false. Since a person thinks with his or her mind and that mind bestows certainty, we can trust our mind much more than our senses. discovered analytical geometry. Saw Algebra and Geometry have a direct relationship. Reduced everything to spiritual or physical.

Act of Uniformity - ANSWER✓✓ This act mandated a revised version of the second "Book of Common Prayer" for every English parish. Everyone had to essentially go Protestant.

Guy Fawkes - ANSWER✓✓ The Catholic who plotted to blow up the king and parliament in the failed "Gunpowder Plot" of 1605. The rest of the gang died in shootouts or after trial for treason. Was all about Catholic persecution.

Charles I of England - ANSWER✓✓ Son of King James; Charles also believed in the divine right of Kings and wanted to force his religious policies among the Puritans. As far as Charles was concerned, Parliament existed merely to rubber stamp the taxation that the English Crown desperately needed. Parliament, on the other hand, believed itself to be the forum for which the people's grievances could be brought to the king's attention. Additionally, tax money was not granted to the

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Additionally, the economic prosperity and decentralized nature of power fostered the growth of a middle class - an unprecedented feature of any early modern, European society. In turn, the Republic exhibited a greater degree of social mobility between the classes, as wealth was prized more highly than station of birth.

post Cromwell - ANSWER✓✓ After only seven months as Lord Protector, Richard Cromwell was forcibly removed from office and the Rump Parliament was reinstalled. The chaos which ensued as the Rump decided what actions to take moving forward in order to govern England were exacerbated as a Royalist uprising propagated in Cheshire, calling for the return of Charles II to the English throne.

Though the uprising was quickly put down, it was clear something had to be done to stabilize England politically. At this point, the general of the English forces in Scotland, George Monck, marched the English army to London. Upon his arrival in February 1660, Monck reintroduced all of the members of Parliament purged in 1648, and the reconstituted Parliament declared itself dissolved and simultaneously called for new elections.

The new Parliament - nicknamed the Convention Parliament by historians - returned with a majority of its members favoring a reinstitution of the monarchy. Regardless of many of the unsettled social and economic issues, the constitutional monarchy born from the civil wars and codified by the English Restoration sustained in perpetuity.

James II - ANSWER✓✓ This was the Catholic king of England after Charles II that granted everyone religious freedom and even appointed Roman Catholics to positions in the army and government. After James' pro-Catholic policies were made public, the ire of those same exclusionists was raised yet again. Additionally, the birth of James' son, in 1688, who was sure to be raised Catholic, made the prospect of a Catholic line of succession in England all too real for many English Protestants.

As a result, several English parliamentarians made secret overtures to William of Orange, the stadholder of the Dutch Republic. William was married to James' daughter, Mary, who, outside of James II and his son, had the most legitimate claim to the English throne. Most importantly, both William and Mary were

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agriculture and industry, abolishing private property and monogamous marriage as well.

Robert Owen - ANSWER✓✓ Welsh industrialist and social reformer who founded cooperative communities (1771-1858). New Harmony.

Concert of Europe - ANSWER✓✓ a series of alliances among European nations in the 19th century, devised by Prince Klemens von Metternich to prevent the outbreak of revolutions

Toussaint L'Ouverture - ANSWER✓✓ Leader of the Haitian Revolution. He freed the slaves and gained effective independence for Haiti despite military interventions by the British and French.

Miguel Hidalgo - ANSWER✓✓ Mexican priest and revolutionary. Although the revolt he initiated (1810) against Spanish rule failed, he is regarded as a national hero in Mexico's struggle for independence from Spain.

Simon Bolivar - ANSWER✓✓ 1783-1830, Venezuelan statesman: leader of revolt of South American colonies against Spanish rule. Following this, the areas of Colombia, Peru, Bolivia, and Ecuador were liberated. As other South American territories began to rebel against Spain, Bolivar had a vision for the formation of one nation under the name Gran Colombia. However, feuding among the groups made this impossible. Instead, independent nations like Colombia, Venezuela, and Ecuador were born.

1848 French Revolution - ANSWER✓✓ 1840's saw cyclical downturn in economy. Food Shortages + high unemployment + Liberal Calls for Reform + Socialist demands (mostly for employment: particularly by Louis Blanc) ='d a revolt in February of 1848. : Louis Phillipe abdicated and fled.

This chaos would soon lead to the election of one central figure within France. His name was Napoleon Bonaparte, and as history testifies, the French would find themselves again under the rule of a dictator. All in all, not the happiest of endings - yet France still set the fires of revolution across Europe. Seeing the monarch of France ousted from power, radicals throughout Europe caught the revolutionary spirit (unified Germany, freedom from Prince Metternich, Hungarian independence, Italian freedom from papacy and Austria). Unfortunately, most would meet a similar fate to that of France.

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Roger Williams - ANSWER✓✓ Roger Williams was one of these unlucky Puritans. He didn't agree with the practice of legally punishing citizens for breaking religious rules, and as a preacher, he taught that the land of New England rightfully belonged to the Natives, not the King or colony. In 1635, Roger Williams was convicted of teaching diverse, new and dangerous opinions. He was ordered to leave Massachusetts before the spring. But since Williams wouldn't keep his opinions to himself throughout the winter, the leaders of Salem decided to arrest him immediately and send him to England, where he was also likely to face imprisonment because of the Civil War.

Instead, he fled into the wilderness alone. He was discovered in the snow, nearly frozen, by some Wampanoag. They nursed him back to health, and Chief Massasoit even gave him some land. Unfortunately, it was still inside the colonial charter, so Williams moved on yet again. This time, he purchased land from the Narragansett Indians and established a settlement he called Providence in 1636. As you might expect, his colony guaranteed wide personal and religious freedom. Roger Williams was joined by his family and twelve followers.

Roger Williams established the colony of Rhode Island Roger Williams

Two years later, a Massachusetts woman named Anne Hutchinson got in trouble with the church in Boston. Unusually well-educated by her father, who was a minister, Hutchinson started hosting a discussion group for women in her home to talk about the sermons they had heard in church on Sunday. But because she sometimes criticized the preachers and sometimes taught men, she came under scrutiny. At her trial and sentencing, officials told her, 'You have stepped out of your place, you have rather been a husband than a wife, a preacher than a hearer ... you are banished from out of our jurisdiction as bei

Headright System - ANSWER✓✓ Employed in the tobacco colonies to encourage the importation of indentured servants, the system allowed an individual to acquire fifty acres of land if he paid for a laborer's passage to the colony. Start of plantation culture.

Bacon's rebellion - ANSWER✓✓ 1676 - Nathaniel Bacon and other western Virginia settlers were angry at Virginia Governor Berkley for trying to appease the Doeg Indians after the Doegs attacked the western settlements. The frontiersmen formed an army, with Bacon as its leader, which defeated the Indians and then

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Dominion of New England - ANSWER✓✓ 1686-1689
*An administrative body created by King James II that oversaw British colonies in the New England region
*Put in place to implement the Navigation Acts and to assist the colonies in defending themselves against hostile French and Native American forces
*The Dominion Governor-in-Chief, Edmund Andros, outlawed town meetings, disputed titles to certain colonial lands, and proselytized on behalf of the Church of England
*New England colonists had originally been in favor of some sort of voluntary association, but the Dominion was very unpopular because of these types of impositions

non-English immigration to America - ANSWER✓✓ Central Europe was also plagued by war throughout the colonial era, fueling a migration from Germany in the late 17th and 18th centuries. Many of these settlers were religious pacifists, seeking a respite from centuries of conflict. Mennonites, Moravians and Amish families accepted Pennsylvania's offer to settle there. Some sought political asylum after being on the wrong side of a conflict. Others simply needed someplace to go after their homes and farms had been destroyed. Some responded to the carnival-style recruitment fairs for indentured servants, promising free farmland, religious tolerance and a fairy-tale life in America.

union with Scotland and banning of clans led to huge migration.

- ANSWER✓✓ guided by superstition, fear and ignorant obedience. Unable to read the scriptures or the law for themselves. challenging resulted in a slow and painful death. A thousand years later, that finally began to change.

renewed awareness of old knowledge, developments in science, theology and philosophy, helped turn on the lights, so to speak.

shift the focus of these disciplines to humans rather than the divine. Higher rates of literacy then ushered in the Scientific Revolution, and human knowledge increased rapidly, laying the foundation for a scientific, rather than religious, world view.

controversial to explain the natural world in a way that didn't involve any spiritual force.

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Article One of the Constitution - ANSWER✓✓ Gave congress the legislative powers which means they have the authority to make laws.

Article I of the Constitution establishes the legislative branch of our government. the House of Representatives and the Senate. The primary purpose of the Congress is to make laws.

In the House, representatives are elected every two years, and must be at least 25 years old, have been a U.S. citizen for seven years, and must reside in the state from which they are chosen.

The House has the sole power of impeachment - this means that the House can put the president on trial for breaking the law.

In the Senate, senators are elected every six years, must be at least 30 years old, have been a U.S. citizen for nine years, and must reside in the state from which they are chosen. The vice president of the United States is the president of the Senate, but the VP has no vote unless there's a tie that needs to be broken.

The Senate holds the trial if the House chooses to impeach the president. The punishment can only go as far as throwing the president out of office, and barring them from holding other government offices. According to Article I, it is also Congress' job to raise money, so that means tax, and pay U.S. debts, and it is Congress' job to provide for defense, which means maintain the military.

Article II - ANSWER✓✓ Article II of the Constitution establishes the executive branch of the government

four year term
natural born U.S. citizen or the individual must be born to at least one parent who was born on U.S. soil, and the individual had to be born within a possession of the United States.

at least 35 years old, and must have been residing in the U.S. for a period 14 years.

Commander in Chief of the military,

make treaties (with the consent of the Senate),

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If 1824 was a watershed moment in American politics, the campaign of 1828 set the standard for mudslinging among the candidates.

Adams stayed off the campaign trail. Jackson enjoyed the campaign trail and sought the support of the common folk.

Jackson's wife dies.

Jacksonian Democracy - ANSWER✓✓ A policy of spreading more political power to more people. It was a "Common Man" theme.

fighting against economic monopolies, changing the political nomination process from one of insider-only caucuses to national conventions open to all, and rejecting pork-barrel politics that had long been the mainstay of Washington, DC.

any project that did not have all of America's interest in mind and did not conform strictly to the Constitution would not survive.

These and other actions did not make Old Hickory popular with the tea-and-crumpets crowd of DC but endeared him in the hearts and minds of the common man.

Rise of the Whigs - ANSWER✓✓ Jackson's summary dismissing of so many career bureaucrats in the executive branch led to considerable opposition. These men he was dismissing and replacing were men of means; elites, men of status, as it were, and they would be quick to oppose Jackson on every front. Gradually, these men joined other dissatisfied factions and coalesced into a political party all their own; an opposition party, an anti-Jackson party with the strangest of names: the Whigs.

"King Andrew" -- very polarizing, forceful, powerful executive. Tough on Indians. Veto user.

Spoils System - ANSWER✓✓ the practice of a successful political party giving public office to its supporters.

Annexation of Texas - ANSWER✓✓ Mexico won independence in 1821

The problem was Mexico did not want to sell it. They did want settlers to come in

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California tips the scales - ANSWER✓✓ California tipped the Senate's balance of power, a fact the south could not live with permanently, and the north could not live with the Fugitive Slave Act for long.

Gadsden Purchase - ANSWER✓✓ Agreement w/ Mexico that gave the US parts of present-day New Mexico & Arizona in exchange for $10 million; all but completed the continental expansion envisioned by those who believed in Manifest Destiny. Under Pierce.

[cartoon: the platform says Kansas, Cuba and Central America; these were some of the places that Americans thought Pierce was trying to expand slavery. There are some other inflammatory details in the background depicting the violence in Kansas, which serve to reinforce the main idea.]

Ostend Manifesto - ANSWER✓✓ A declaration (1854) issued from Ostend, Belgium, by the U.S. ministers to England, France, and Spain, stating that the U.S. would be justified in seizing Cuba if Spain did not sell it to the U.S.

Uncle Tom's Cabin - ANSWER✓✓ a novel published by harriet beecher stowe in 1852 which portrayed slavery as brutal and immoral. The success of Uncle Tom's Cabin made Harriet a celebrity, and she toured the major cities in the North and Europe promoting her book as well as the cause of abolitionists.

But what made the story so appealing? Although she had no firsthand knowledge of slavery, Beecher Stowe relied heavily on the writings of other abolitionists and filled her book with memorable characters, such as the pious and ever-patient slave, Uncle Tom, the evil slave driver Simon Legree and the saintly white child, Eva. She wrote with passion and conviction and breathed life into the characters in a way that most Americans had never experienced. These characters were as close as many in the North would ever get to knowing a real slave, slaver or even a southerner, and it had real impact.

Kansas-Nebraska Act - ANSWER✓✓ 1854 - Created Nebraska and Kansas as states and gave the people in those territories the right to chose to be a free or slave state through popular sovereignty.

Abolitionists moved quickly to make an example out of Kansas and organized the funding for several thousand settlers to move to Kansas with the full intention of voting to make it a free state.

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about 800 followers took flight in 1877, hoping to join the Sioux Chief Sitting Bull who was hiding in Canada. The U.S. army was hot on their heels.

Geronimo - ANSWER✓✓ Apache chieftain who raided the white settlers in the Southwest as resistance to being confined to a reservation (1829-1909).

End of Reconstruction - ANSWER✓✓ In the 1874 mid-term elections, Republicans lost control of the House of Representatives for the first time in a quarter of a century, signaling the certain death for Reconstruction legislation. Then came the compromise of 1877.

Slaughterhouse Cases - ANSWER✓✓ series of Supreme Court cases starting in 1873 that challenged the 14th amendment; court ruled that the 14th amendment only protected federal rights and not STATE rights. Ten years later, they said that the 14th Amendment didn't protect you from discrimination by other individuals, either; therefore, the Civil Rights Act was unconstitutional. In 1876, the Cruikshank case decided that only states could file charges under the Ku Klux Klan Act.

Compromise of 1877 - ANSWER✓✓ Deal that settled the 1876 presidential election contest between Rutherford Hayes (Rep) & Samuel Tilden (Dem.); Hayes was awarded presidency in exchange for the permanent removal of fed. troops from the South--> ended Reconstruction

End of Cattle Drives - ANSWER✓✓ lasted for 20 years. barbed-wire to protect farms; RR affected their habitat; drought, blizzard, long drives no longer necessary

Agriculture after the War - ANSWER✓✓ Many innovations made farming more efficient, production more than doubled between 1860 and 1910. American farmers also grew record surpluses of wheat and corn.

colleges dedicated to research in scientific farming. One such researcher cured cholera in pig herds; another developed new strains of fruit to plant in California. new crops and ideas, bringing back important breeds of wheat, corn, and alfalfa.

prices fell dramatically, which hurt farmers. The late 1800s was a desperate time for many of them, and a wave of agrarian discontent set off important political movements like the Grange.

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Frederick Taylor - ANSWER✓✓ American mechanical engineer, who wanted to improve industrial efficiency. He is known as the father of scientific management, and was one of the first management consultants.

First, employees believed that if they were more productive, fewer jobs would be needed, and thus their job might be in jeopardy.

Second, employees did not have an incentive to go above and beyond; if they were paid the same amount for low productivity as they would be for high productivity, there was no reason for them to strive for higher levels.

Third, workers wasted much of their time using less-than-optimal methods for completing work instead of the best possible way.

get rid of general guidelines. replace with a precise, scientific approach.
carefully recruit, select, train, and develop each worker according to the job.
cooperation between staff and management to be sure that jobs match plans
appropriate division of labor and responsibility between managers and workers

Carnegie - ANSWER✓✓ A Scottish immigrant who made a fortune in steel and donated most of his profits.

Pendleton Act and Gilded Age corruption - ANSWER✓✓ reform measure that established the principle of federal employment on the basis of merit and open, competitive exams and created the Civil Service Commission

he Pendleton Civil Service Reform Act officially brought patronage and the spoils system to an end in the federal government. Increasingly, parties turned to industrial leaders, who purchased influence and assured that legislation would continue to favor big business.

Additionally, the Pendleton Act didn't apply to state and city politics. Urban governments, especially, were dominated by political machines. These were networks that operated in a manner similar to political parties; but rather than being focused on a platform of issues, political machines existed for the maintenance of power by a single boss or an elite group.

Once in command, they rewarded their supporters with cushy jobs, favorable legislation, and lucrative business contracts for city services.

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