

1. **Renaissance:** Rebirth of learning, and emphasis on art in Europe after the Middle Ages.
2. **Humanism:** Emphasis on individual accomplishments.
3. **Secularism:** focus on present-day world matters.
4. **Vernacular:** The language spoken by the ordinary people in a country or region.
5. **Patron:** wealthy merchants in Italy that supported the arts.
6. **Reformation:** time period when the practices of the Catholic Church would be questioned.
7. **Indulgences:** Forgiveness of sins by unethical means.
8. **95 Thesis:** A list of 95 problems written by Martin Luther about the Catholic Church
9. **Lutheran:** A branch of the Christian church that was started by Martin Luther.

10. **Protestant:** A member or follower of any of the Western Christian churches that are separate from the Roman Catholic church and follow the principles of the Reformation.

11. **Anglican Church:** A branch of the Christian church started by Henry VIII over the issue of divorce.

12. **Annulment:** A legal procedure in which a marriage is cancelled; almost as if the marriage had never existed.

13. **Limited Monarchy:** A government in which a monarch agrees to share power with a parliament and abide by a constitution.

14. **Restoration:** The action of returning something to a former owner, place, or condition.

15. **Denominations:** a recognized autonomous branch of the Christian Church.

16. **Counter reformation** - a 16th century movement in which the Roman Catholic Church sought to make changes in response to the Protestant Reformation

17. **Inquisition** - Roman Catholic tribunal for investigating and prosecuting charges of heresy

18. **Jesuits**- members of the Society of Jesus, a Roman Catholic religious order founded by Ignatius of Loyola

19. **Scientific Revolution** - a major change in European thought, in which the study of the natural world began to be characterized by careful observation and the questioning of accepted beliefs

20. **Heliocentric** - the idea that the earth and the other planets revolve around the sun

21. **Absolutism** - a king or queen who has unlimited power and seeks to control all aspects of society

22. **Divine Right** - the idea that monarchs are God's representatives on earth and are therefore answerable only to God

23. **Nation-state** -an independent geographic area with set boundaries and a central government.

24. **Versailles** - the principal royal residence of France under Louis XIV

25. **Czar** - Russian emperor (from the Roman title Caesar)

26. **Boyar** - a member of the old aristocracy in Russia, next in rank to a prince.

27. **Abdicate** - (of a monarch) renounce one's throne.

28. **Enlightened despot** - a form of government in the 18th century in which absolute monarchs pursued legal, social, and educational reforms inspired by the Enlightenment.