Scientific Revolution

Galen: Greek Physician

Four humors: blood, phlegm, yellow bile, and black bile

Purging and bleeding

Nicholas Copernicus: On the Revolutions of the Heavenly Spheres

Heliocentric: sun-centered

Ptolemy: Copernicus: Earth centered

Tycho Brahe: observation off the coast of Denmark

Johannes Kepler: Brahe’s novice

Elliptical paths

Three laws of planetary motion

Galileo Galilei: Starry Messenger

Dialogue Concerning the Two Chief World Systems; Ptolemaic and Copernican

Isaac Newton: Principia Mathematic: obey three laws of motion

Universal law of gravitation

Calculus

Andreas Vesalius: The Structure of the Human Body

William Harvey: Developed the modern theory of blood flow

Francis Bacon: Instauratio Magna (The Great Renewal)

New Atlantis

Rene Descartes: “I think; therefore, I am.”

Dualism: intangible: mind; Tangible: tangible: matter

Discourse on Method: deductive approach

Maria Winkelmann: discovered a comet

Maria Sybilla Merian: Metamorphosis of the Insects of Suriana: standard of entomology

The Thirty Years’ War, 1619-1648

Alliances: Protestant Union and Catholic League

Frederick V: Calvinism, delicate religious balance in Germany was threatened

Golden Bull of 1356: emperor elected by seven states

3 Catholics; 3 Protestants

Ferdinand II: promised Bohemian nobles to respect religious liberties; betrayed his promise

Bohemian Phase: White Mountain: Protestant forces under Frederick V were defeated

(1618-1625) Leaded by Frederick V of Palatine

Ferdinand II (Hapsburg) and Holy Roman Emperor

Danish Phase: Christian IV (Lutheran) entered conflict, support Protestant

(1625-1629) Albrecht von Wallenstein defeated Christian

Edict of Restitution: returned all confiscated Church land

Swedish Phase: Gustavus Adolphus: Protestant

(1629-1635) Cardinal Richelieu under Louis XIII: reduce power of the Habsburgs

Franco-Swedish: Philip IV of Spain: Catholic

(1635-1648) Battle of Rocroi: French defeated the Spanish

Peace of Westphalia: Holy Roman Empire no longer played a major role in the affair of central Europe

Cold War, 1945-1953

Truman Doctrine: intervention approached by the United States in European affairs

Christian Democrats:

Berlin Blockade: cutting the western part of the city off from rail and auto traffic

Berlin Airlift: year-long enterprise designed to supply the basic needs of West Berliners

Federal Republic of Germany (West Germany – FRG)

German Democratic Republic (East Germany – GDR)

Nikita Khrushchev: de-Stalinization

Peaceful coexistence

Hungarian Revolt: crushed by Soviet forces

Fidel Castro: overthrow the U.S. backed government of Cuba

U-2 spy plane: shoot down US plane, cancellation of a planned superpower summit

Bay of Pigs: U.S. backed invasion of Cuba failed

Cuban Missile Crisis: ends when President Kennedy assures Khrushchev that U.S. will not invade Cuba

in exchange for the removal of the missile

Czechoslovakian: “Prague Spring” reform movement

Brezhnev Doctrine

The Great Depression

Causes Strong inflationary pressures

Disrupted markets

Agricultural depression

Economic nationalism

Reparations

Reparations

Credit Financing, on margin

Stock market Crashed: October 1929

Effects: world trade plummeted

Unemployment

Creditanstalt: Vienna Bank financial collapses

Currency values depreciated

Off the gold standard

Democratic Responses:

John Maynard Keynes: General Theory of Employment, Interest, and Money

Great Britain: General Strike

Ramsay MacDonald: joined National Government

France: Popular Front

Franc

Leon Blum, socialist prime minster

United States: President Franklin Roosevelt

New Deal

The Social Security Act

Scandinavia: producers’ cooperatives