**Transformations in Europe, 1500- 1750 Vocabulary**

1. Renaissance (European)- period of intense artistic and intellectual activity, said to be a "rebirth" of Greco-Roman culture.

2. Papacy- central administration of the Roman Catholic Church, of which the pope is the head.

3. Indulgence- forgiveness of the punishment due for past sins, granted by the Catholic Church authorities as a reward for a pious act.

4. Protestant Reformation- Religious reform movement within Latin Christian Church beginning in 1519. It resulted in the "protesters" forming several new Christian denominations, including the

Lutheran and Reformed Churches and the Church of England.

5. Catholic Reformation- Religious reform movement within the Latin Christian Church, begun in response to the Protestant Reformation; clarified Catholic theology and reformed clerical training and discipline.

6. Witch-hunt- pursuit of people suspected of witchcraft, especially in northern Europe in the late sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

7. Scientific Revolution- The movement in Europe, associated with planetary motion and other aspects of physics, that by the seventeenth century had laid the groundwork for modern science.

8. Enlightenment- philosophical movement in eighteenth-century Europe that fostered the belief that one could reform society by discovering rational laws that governed social behavior and were just as scientific as the laws of physics.

9. Bourgeoisie- The class of well-off town dwellers whose wealth came from manufacturing, finance, commerce, and allied professions.

10. Joint-stock company- A business, often backed by a government charter, that sold shares to individuals to raise money for its trading enterprises and to spread the risks (and profits) among many investors.

11. Stock exchange- A place where shares in a company or business enterprise are bought and sold.

12. Gentry- The class of land-holding families in England below the aristocracy.

13. Little Ice Age- A century-long period of cool climate that began in the 1590s. Its ill effects on agriculture in northern Europe were notable.

14. Deforestation- The removal of trees faster than forests can replace themselves.

15. Holy Roman Empire- Loose federation of mostly German states and principalities, headed by an emperor elected by the princes.

16. Habsburg- Powerful European family that provided many Holy Roman Emperors, founded the Austrian (later Austro-Hungarian) Empire, and ruled sixteenth- and seventeenth-century Spain.

17. English Civil War- Conflict over royal versus parliamentary rights, caused by King Charles I's arrest of his parliamentary critics; ended with his execution. Its outcome checked the growth of royal absolutism and ensured that England would be a constitutional monarchy because of the Glorious Revolution of 1688 and the English Bill of Rights of 1689 .

18. Versailles- The huge palace built for French king Louis XVI south of Paris. The palace symbolized both French power and the triumph of royal authority over the French nobility.

19. Balance of power-The policy in international relations by which, beginning in the eighteenth century, the major European states acted together to prevent any one of them from becoming too powerful.

20. Thirty Years War- fought primarily in [Central Europe](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Central_Europe) between 1618 and 1648. One of the [most destructive conflicts in human history](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_wars_and_anthropogenic_disasters_by_death_toll), it resulted in eight million fatalities not only from military engagements but also from violence, famine, and plague. Casualties were overwhelmingly and disproportionately inhabitants of the [Holy Roman Empire](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Holy_Roman_Empire), most of the rest being battle deaths from various foreign armies