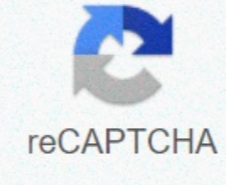




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The scientific revolution and the english civil war crossword answer key

A word frequently used by art critics to regard the previous arts as an unbalanced style. Baroque French Chief Minister of Cardinal Louis XIII Richelieu Successor of Elizabeth I, a Stuart, who had an absolutist faith. James I A government, where the monarch holds an absolutist faith, where he has the supreme authority. Divine right monarchy A successor in the Bourbon monarchy, and crowned king at the age of nine. The royal councils of King Louis XIII, the royal civil servants responsible in their districts, failed to revive the power of Spain during the thirty-year war. Philip IV A series of violent riots during the early reign of Louis XIV, triggered by increased royal control and oppressive taxation. Fronde the Sun King, who truly hid an absolutist vision. A monarch who established an extravagant court in the city of Versailles. Louis XIV succeeded James I, who was against Parliament in the English Civil War. Charles I A legislation that worked to limit the monarch's power, and tried to make the government without parliament impossible. Long in Parliament After the execution of Charles I, he became the Lord Protector, with all the responsibilities of a king, but refused to take the title of king. Oliver Cromwell Return of an English monarchy in 1660 by bringing Charles II to the throne. Stuart Restoration A monarch who received an annual payment from Louis XIV instead that he relaxes the laws against Catholics. Charles II succeeded his brother, Charles I, and broke the Test Act. Through the absolutist faith, he went on to grant religious freedom to all. James II A philosopher who defended the Glorious Revolution. John Locke A period of time, where one king was replaced by another with minimal bloodshed. Also a period of time, where the idea of the divine-right monarchy was gone, and both the monarchy and Parliament worked together. The Glorious Revolution believed that if people were left ungodly, they would fight violently for power and wealth; therefore, he considered the absolute rule of a monarch the solution. Thomas Hobbes crowned king and queen and recognized the supremacy of Parliament. William and Mary This formulated a direct response to Stuart's absolutism. Bill of Rights decided to unite Brandenburg, Prussia, and the areas around the Rhine River. Frederick Wilhelm Nobility of Brandenburg and Prussia, they were a retising allies of Frederick William in the consolidation of the Prussian state. Junker A giant of his time determined to improve and build the army in Russia. The victory of Peter I's Russia against the small army of Sweden thanks to Peter's new war machine. Battle of Poltava Page 2 Physicist and mathematician who is widely recognized as one of the most influential scientists of all time and as a key figure in the scientific revolution. Ismlumina french ismine ismina ismine ismine ismina ismina, ism, and philosopher famous for his intelligence, his attacks on the Catholic Church Voltaire the Sun King, was a monarch of the House of Bourbon who reigned as King of France from 1643 until his death. Louis XIV of Navarre from 1572 to 1610 and King of France from 1589 to 1610. He was the first French monarch of the House of Bourbon Henry IV German mathematician, astronomer and astrologer. A key figure in the 17th-century scientific revolution, Kepler fought on Sunday, 18 June 1815, near Waterloo, in present-day Belgium, then part of the United Kingdom of the Netherlands. Waterloo French military and political leader who became known during the French Revolution and led several successful campaigns during the revolutionary wars the Napoleonic king of Prussia from 1740 to 1785 Frederick the Great Philosopher, writer and composer of the 18th century. His political philosophy influenced the Enlightenment in France and throughout Europe Rousseau the Grand Prince of Moscow from 1533 to 1547 and the Tsar of All Russia from 1547 until his death in 1584. Ivan IV Put taxes on beards in Russia Peter the Great French lawyer, man of letters, and political philosopher who lived during the Age of Enlightenment. Italian astronomer Montesquieu, Italian physicist, engineer, philosopher and mathematician who played a major role in the scientific revolution during the Renaissance. Galileo English philosopher, best known today for his work on political philosophy. Hobbes a period of violence that took place after the beginning of the French Revolution, incited by the conflict between two political factions rival Reign of Terror Andreas Vesalius making progress in medicine? Johannes Kepler proving that planets move on oval paths? using mathematical formulas that believe gov. power best divided between separate branches Isaac Newton's book with theories about the laws of gravity Mathematical Principles of Natural Philosophy / Principle credited help sci. method? the first proposed sun was the center of the universe? The time period of the Enlightenment claimed PPL should respond more on the emotion that instinct? closed for the publication of the Encyclopedia Why galileo retract his own statements? to avoid torture from the Catholic Church that anatomy theories made the works of Andrew Vealius and Willam Harvey disprove 2 people who made contributions to the study of oxygen Joseph Priestly and Antoine Lavoisier mathematical system developed by Isaac Newton fundamental biological units discovered by Robert Hooke? PPL who tried to turn base metals into precious metals form of government thomoas hobbes lawyer the basis of the relationship between gov. and individuals believed human nature was characterized by violence and order 2 PPL that opposed the Enlightenment Rousseau and Immanuel Kant before taking the throne of England James of king of what the principle of the country that affirms a person can not be held in prison without just the cause of the forces of parliaments, military dictator, and lord protector 2 countries act of unity of union in 1707 4 provisions of petition of the right king cant college taxessscant house soldiers in private housescant close anyone without any groundsmartial law unless the war during beheaded after the group of English civil war dissolved by Charles I Archbishop of Canterbury under Charles I Java Games : Flashcards, matching, concentration and word search. Learn the important people from the Scientific Revolution, the Enlightenment, the English Civil War, and Absolutism. AB Nicolaus CopernicusWhat did man think the earth was round, rotatearound an axis, revolve around the sun and create heliocentric theory or centered on the Sun? This man also wrote the book About the Revolutions of the Heavenly Spheres in 1543. Johannes KeplerWho used mathematical formulas to prove that although suns remain in the same place, planets move in oval patterns called ellipses, and also that planets move in irregular patterns? Sir Francis BaconWho developed the scientific theory? This man also helped Shakespeare write some of his plays. Sir Ismac NewtonWho is accredited with the discovery of gravity, will be the first to apply the calculation of physical phenomena, and will use mathematics to back up Kepler and Galileo? This man also wrote the book Mathematical Principles of Natural Philosophy, but is known as Principia briefly in 1687. William HarveyWhat man discovered the blood circulating through the body? This man, in 1628, will write the book Treaty on Human Anatomy. This book will demonstrate as well as illustrate blood circulation. Emilie Da ChateletWho translated and commented on the book Principia? They will also predict the radiation inferred and criticize John Locke. Thomas HobbesWho believed that people lived in a primitive state of nature, believed that you could consent to the government for self-protection, and would write Leviathan that would support a strong central government? John LockeWhat man was known as the father of classical liberalism, will create natural rights, thought that human nature was characterized by reason, thought we were born with an empty mind, and will also write the book Two Treaties on Governance? VoltaireWhat man believed in freedom of expression, believed that religious tolerance should triumph over religious fanaticism, separate the church from the state, author over 2,000 books and write plays, poems and books? MontesquieuWho created the separation of powers, supported radical slave reforms, and will author the Spirit of Laws in 1784? Jean-Jacques RousseauWho will be the author of the social contract in 1762, compose music and influence the French Revolution? James ICe man was a true believer in the Divine Right of the King, will that the same reports to no one, but God, will have conflict with Parliament in 1604, will come with facing Puritans who wanted to reform the Church of England and Gentry who wanted to expand their influence in politics and would write the King James Version of the Bible. Charles IWho sponsored a government that will be benevolent and effective, will stand on the same side as the common people, will believe in the divine rights of the king, was proatholic and more antipetian, then his father, parliament will force him to sign the petition of rights, and will be the first absolute monarch to be sued and executed? Oliver CromwellWho has been found by the Puritans, will establish a monarchy, and house the lords, will the establish a common weath with a republican government. draft a constitution, which will be the first ever of a modern state. will reform society based on Puritan society, and will be very religiously tolerant? Charles IIWhat man will restore England to a monarch who will be known as restoration, make the Church of England the official church of England again, banish the Puritans? Also, the arguments will begin with whigs and tories and a compromise will be reached because they did not want his brother James II to lead. William and MaryWhat two leaders will take control without bloodshed known as the Glorious Revival, which would cause James II to flee England? They will also agree with the laws of Parliament. Phillip IIWho was the most famous monarch, will make Madrid the capital of Spain, was a prudent king, will send the Spanish Armada to England, which will cause the power of Spain to diminish because England will defeat it, and usually the rules with absolute power? He was always at war with Muslims, rebellions and Protestants. Charles VIWho adopted the pragmatic sanction that would say that Europeans would not defy Austrian lands and accept a female ruler after she died? Fredrick ICe leader ignores the pragmatic sanction and attacks Austria, which will start a seven-year war, will he be a supporter of enlightened absolutism and will make Prussia an economically powerful and politically reformed state? Ivan the Terrible Who was one of the most famous tsars? He will execute whoever he thought was committing treason, he would also steal land from nobles and would put loyal citizens on the ground, use his secret police to acquire a lot of new territory for Russia, be the first tsar, and centralize power in Russia. Peter the GreatWhat monarch will modernize Russia, and try to make Russian more European by making men cut off their beards, allowing women to go to events, he will build St. Petersburg, and reform the army by paying soldiers and make a project? Catherine the GreatWho will make libraries, hospitals, and expand Russia's borders, and was going to free the peasants, but then they revolted nobles, this ruler will give absolute power to the nobles over the peasants, and will be the last great monarch? Louis XIVWhat king has stressed the powerful rule, will establish the style for a monarchy, will be known as the king of the sun, built the palace of Versailles, which will show the power of Frances and wealth, will put a big gap between the poor and the rich, will multiply the French colonies, will apply censorship to his court, which will say that everyone can not know everything and can not say only anything and will revoke the Edict of Nantes? Galileo GalileiWhat king built his own telescope and observed the sky, discovered that moons revolve around planets, discovered that not all celestial bodies revolve around the earth, is it possible that some planets do not move around the Sun, discover the universal laws of physics, determine inertia and the external, and improve the clock penoleam? Watch?

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