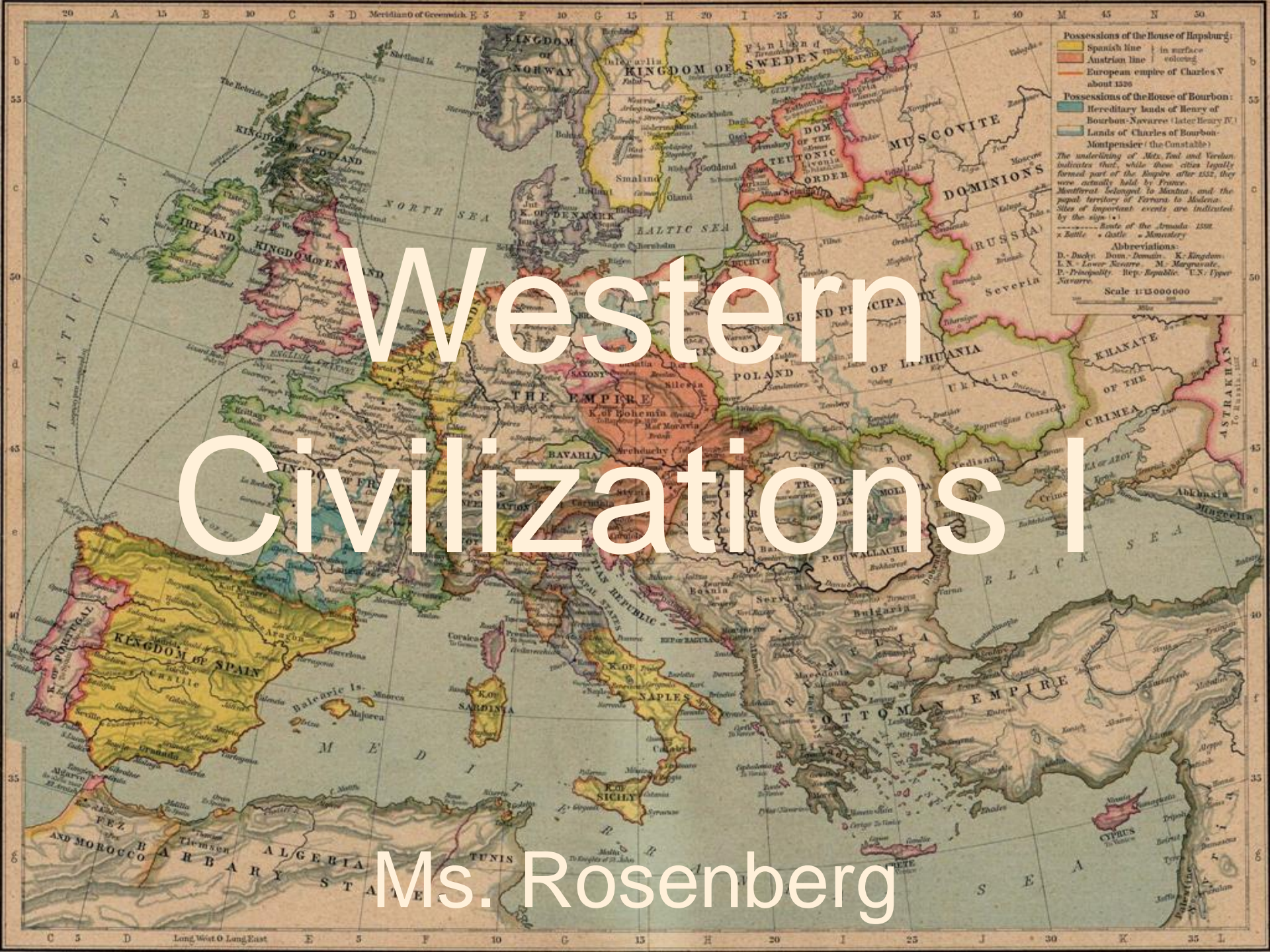


Western Civilizations I

Ms. Rosenberg



Possessions of the House of Hapsburg:
Spanish line in surface coloring
Austrian line
European empire of Charles V about 1520

Possessions of the House of Bourbon:
Hereditary lands of Henry of Bourbon-Navarres (later Henry IV.)
Lands of Charles of Bourbon-Montpensier (the Constable)

*The underlining of Metz, Toul and Verdun indicates that, while these cities legally formed part of the Empire after 1552, they were actually held by France.
Montfort, Isengrim, la Marais, and the papal territory of Ferrara in Modena.
Sites of important events are indicated by the sign: **

*Route of the Armada 1588
* Battle * Castle * Monastery*

Abbreviations:
D. Duchy; Dom. Domain; K. Kingdom;
E. X. Lower Navarre; M. Margravate;
P. Principality; Rep. Republic; U.S. Upper Navarre.

Scale 1:13,000,000



What is history?

- Ms. Rosenberg's Definition: The study of the past and the impact made on the present and future.
- The Historian's Definition: The study of human achievements and interactions beginning with the development of writing (about 3500 BC).



Why study history?

- It helps us understand people and societies
- It helps us understand change and how the society we live in came to be
- It provides us with an identity
- Understanding history makes for good citizens
- It is relevant to ANY line of work
- History is FUN!



What is Western Civ?

- In the context of our class, Western Civ refers to the rise of Europe as a leading and advanced power, through three ideas:
 1. rational scientific inquiry
 2. the development of Judeo-Christian ideals
 3. the emergence of constitutional governments
- These ideas eventually spread to other parts of the world.



What will we study?

- General Social Studies Knowledge
- World Religions
- Ancient Greece
- Ancient Rome
- Medieval Europe
- The Renaissance & Reformation
- The Age of Discovery



What about geography?

- The understanding of geography is **ESSENTIAL** to the study of history.
- You must be able to identify major locations in the areas we will study.
- More importantly, having an understanding of where places are located and how that impacts interaction is necessary to the study of history