

1. **Renaissance** Began in Italy because of wealthy traders who wanted realistic, beautiful works of art created to show how rich they were and what a beautiful society should look like
2. **Crusades** Introduced Europeans to goods and ideas from civilizations in Asia, increasing demands for spices and luxury goods like silk
3. **banking** The most important industry in Venice, Italy; it helped to create wealth that patrons used to commission works of art during the Renaissance
4. **salt** One of the most valued goods from Africa; it formed the basis of a trade network across the Sahara Desert and was more valuable than gold in some locations
5. **individual** Focus of the Renaissance was the potential of this person to achieve greatness
6. **printing press** Key invention from China that made it possible to spread ideas and information to many people; helped spread the values of the Renaissance, the protests of the Reformation, and accounts of exploration
7. **Reformation** Attempts to reform/correct corruption in the Catholic church; led by Martin Luther, it decreased the power of the Catholic church and increased the number of Protestant denominations (groups)
8. **Martin Luther** Priest who challenged the sale of indulgences in his 95 Thesis and said that faith was all people needed to be saved
9. **Bible** First book to be printed using the Gutenberg's printing press; Luther and others translated it out of Latin into the languages that people spoke and read
10. **exploration** Discovery voyages motivated by desire for new trade routes to Asia, gold, resources, and to spread Christianity
11. **trade** The main motivation for exploration; European countries wanted to find new routes after the Ottomans took control of Constantinople and the Middle Eastern trade routes
12. **mercantilism** Economic system where countries want gold and favorable balance of trade (exports > imports)
13. **resources** What colonies produce for their mother countries so that the mother countries can make manufactured goods
14. **Columbian Exchange** Exchange of foods, animals, diseases among Europe, Africa, and the Americas during exploration; corn, potatoes, and tobacco were all introduced to Europe while horses, cows, and pigs were all introduced in the Americas
15. **diseases** Small pox, influenza, and others introduced by European explorers caused a dramatic decrease in the population of native people during exploration
16. **silver** One of the most important resources imported by Spain from the Americas; it also made Spanish ships targets of English raiders like Francis Drake
17. **slavery** Practice of bringing African workers to plantations in the Americas along the Middle Passage (ocean crossing)
18. **sun** Scientists like Copernicus and Galileo made observations and calculated formulas to show that this was the center of the universe, not the Earth
19. **authority** The Renaissance and Reformation taught people to question this, especially with regard to the Catholic church, but exploration helped to strengthen it, especially among kings and queens of Spain and England
20. **guns** Chinese creation that helped Europeans defeat natives in the Americas like the Aztecs and Inca, as well as in Africa to expand the slave trade