

Index

• A •

- ABBA (musical group), 364
- abbey, 116
- absenteeism, 146
- absolute monarchy, 197
- acropolis, 36, 41
- Adrian VI (pope), 158
- Aedui people, 58, 59, 60
- Aelius (Roman general), 73
- Aeneas (Trojan prince), 47
- Aeneid* (Vergil), 47
- Aeschylus (Greek writer), 42
- Afghanistan, 351
- Africa
 - colonisation, 277–280
 - Europe's influence, 16
 - Treaty of Versailles, 318
 - Vandal invasion, 74
- Agamemnon (king of Mycenae), 37
- Aix-la-Chapelle (Byzantine capital), 89, 373
- Alaric (Visigoth king), 64, 72
- Albania, 353
- Albert of Hohenzollern (Grand Master of the Teutonic Order), 181
- Albrecht II (Holy Roman Emperor), 108
- Alexander I (Russian tsar), 261, 283
- Alexander II (Russian tsar), 283–285, 302, 303
- Alexander III (Russian tsar), 285, 302
- Alexander Nevsky* (Eisenstein), 106
- Alexander the Great (Macedonian leader), 45
- Alexander VI (pope), 130, 131, 138
- Alexandra (Russian tsarina), 307
- Alexis I (Russian tsar), 211
- Alexis (Russian prince), 212, 213, 307
- Alexius I Comnenus (Roman emperor), 101–102, 103, 104
- Alfonso VIII (Spanish king), 107
- Alfred the Great (English king), 92
- Algeria, 345–346
- Alhambra (palace), 374
- Alp Arslan (Turkish sultan), 101
- America
 - attack on Pearl Harbor, 336
 - capture of Berlin, 337–338
 - Cold War, 340, 343–353
 - Columbus's explorations, 163–164
 - Cuban crisis, 350
 - division of Germany after World War II, 338
 - Europe's influence, 16–17
 - industrialism, 247–248
 - Marshall Aid, 338–339
 - Russian civil war, 312
 - September 2001 attacks, 355
 - Seven Years' War, 223
 - Truman Doctrine, 340
 - war with England, 226–227
 - World War I battles, 298–299
- American Revolution, 226–227
- anabaptist, 149–150
- Anastasia (Russian princess), 313
- Angles (barbarian people), 76
- Anne (English queen), 207
- antipope, 99
- antisemitism, 377–378
- Antoninus Pius (Roman emperor), 56
- Antony, Mark (Roman general), 53
- Aphrodite (Greek goddess), 38
- Apollo (Greek god), 38
- appeasement, 328

- aqueduct, 62
 Aquinas, Thomas (medieval scholar), 119
 Arab people, 80, 102
 Arabic number, 118
 archaeologist, 22–25
 Archimedes (Greek mathematician), 42
 architecture, 120–121, 373
 Ares (Greek god), 38
 Arian people, 70
 Ariovistus (Germanic chieftan), 59
 aristocracy, 217
 Aristophanes (Greek writer), 42
 Aristotle (philosopher), 42
 Arius (Syrian priest), 69–70
 Armada (Spanish fleet), 165, 167
 Armenia, 60, 297
 armour, 124
 art, 135–137, 250
 artefact, 23–24
 Artemis (Greek goddess), 38
 Arthurian legend, 122
 Asia, 9, 285, 318
 Askold (Viking leader), 93
 Astrakhan (Tatar kingdom), 178
 Athene (Greek goddess), 38, 43
 Athens (Greek city), 40, 43–45
 Atlantic Charter (World War II agreement), 336–337
 Atlantis (early civilisation), 36
 atom bomb, 338, 342
 Attila (Hun prince), 72–73
 Augustinian monk, 117
 Augustus II (Polish king), 210
 Augustus (Roman emperor), 53–55
 Australia, 294
 Austria
 alliance with Bismarck, 281
 Congress of Vienna, 260
 division of Poland, 226
 dual monarchy with Hungary, 286
 end of World War I, 299
 events preceding World War I, 288–291
 French Terror, 235
 industrialism, 246
 Napoleon's battles, 241
 nationalist revolts, 264
 Pragmatic Sanction, 214
 Prussian nationalism, 269
 Seven Years' War, 223
 Treaty of Utrecht, 206
 Treaty of Versailles, 317–318
 War of the Austrian Succession, 222–223
 autocracy, 301
 Avignon (French city), 107
 Aztec people, 164
- **B** ●
- Balkan region
 metalworking, 31–32
 post-Cold War actions, 354
 Russian expansion, 285
 wars, 289
 banking, 125, 131–132
 barbarian people
 conversion to Christianity, 82–83
 definition, 13
 invasion of Roman Empire, 70–77
 Roman peace, 60
 Roman retaliation, 77–78, 82–83
 types, 13
 Barbarossa, Hayreddin (Ottoman admiral), 175
 Baron de Montesquieu (French philosopher), 217
 Basil I (Macedonian emperor), 82
 Bastille (French fortress), 233
 Bathory, Stephen (prince of Transylvania), 178
 Belgae people, 59–60
 Belgium
 Africa takeover, 278–279
 centralised government, 225
 Congress of Vienna, 259–260

- industrialism, 245
nationalist revolutions, 262–263
Treaty of Utrecht, 206
World War I, 288–291, 296
World War II, 330
- Belisarius (Roman general), 77–78
Benedict V (pope), 99
Berber people, 80
Berengar (Italian king), 98
Berlin (German city)
 description, 375–376
 division, 340–342
 World War II takeover, 337–338
Berlin Wall, 342, 380
Berners-Lee, Tim (inventor), 370
Biafra (African province), 16
Bible (holy text), 89, 133
Birth of Venus (painting), 136
bishop, 81, 88, 99–100
Bismarck, Otto von (German chancellor),
 268–270, 280–281
Black Death (disease), 125–126, 378–379
Blair, Tony (British prime minister), 355
Blitz (World War II campaign), 332
blitzkrieg, 329
Boers (African people), 279
Bohemia (European country),
 187–190, 264
Bolsheviks (Russian political party),
 303, 309–314, 370
Bonaparte, Louis Napoleon (French
 ruler), 264, 265
Bonaparte, Napoleon (French general)
 European unity, 19
 nationalism, 258–259
 overview, 360–361
 romanticism, 244
 wars, 238–242
Boniface VII (antipope), 99
Boniface VIII (pope), 107
The Book of the Courtier (Castiglione,
 Baldasar), 134–135
bookkeeping, 125
Borgias (Spanish family), 131
Bossuet, Jacques (French cleric), 197
Botticelli (Renaissance artist), 136
Boulanger, Georges (French general), 275
Bourbons (French noble family), 274
bourgeoisie, 248
boyar, 177, 179–180
Brandenburg-Prussia (alliance of
 states), 181
Britannicus (son of Claudius), 55
British History For Dummies (Lang), 264
bronze, 32
Brunelleschi (Renaissance architect),
 135–136
Brutus, Marcus (Roman senator), 52–53
bubonic plague, 78, 125–126
Bulgaria, 289, 353
Bulgars (barbarian people), 82
Burgundy (European state), 76, 139–140
Bush, George W. (American
 president), 355
Byzantine Empire. *See* Roman Empire
Byzantium (Greek city), 57, 68, 77
- C •
- Caesar, Julius (Roman emperor), 51–53,
 59–60, 359
Caligula (Roman emperor), 54
Callistus III (pope), 131
Calvin, John (Protestant reformer),
 153–155
Calvinists (religious group)
 German troubles, 186
 Iconoclastic Fury, 166–167
 origin, 153–155
Candide (Voltaire), 217–218
cannon, 137
Canossa (meeting place of Henry IV and
 Pope Gregory), 100
Capetians (French kings), 109

- capitalism, 251–252
- car, 361–362
- Carbonari (secret society), 262
- Cardinal Richelieu (French minister), 189, 192–194
- Carnac (neolithic site), 371–372
- Carolingian dynasty, 87–88
- Carolingian miniscule writing, 89
- Carthage (Phoenician empire), 48–49
- Carthusian monk, 116
- Casimir IV (Polish king), 177
- Cassius, Gaius (Roman senator), 52–53
- Castiglione, Baldasar (*The Book of the Courtier*), 134–135
- castle, 121
- Çatal Hüyük (Neolithic city), 28
- Cathar people, 106
- cathedral, 120–121
- Catherine de Medici (French queen), 168–169
- Catherine I (Russian empress), 219
- Catherine II (Russian empress), 218–221
- Catherine (Swedish queen), 190
- Catholic Church
 - antisemitism, 378
 - debates about Jesus, 69–70
 - East versus West Roman Empire, 91
 - Enlightenment ideas, 215–216
 - Frankish conquests, 79
 - French republic, 275–276
 - German persecution of Catholics, 280
 - industrialism, 254–255
 - link to Franks, 86–91
 - Louis XIV's rule, 198
 - Middle Ages, 114–117
 - Mussolini's laws, 321
 - origin, 68
 - Pope Gregory's rule, 85–86
 - printing press, 152
 - Reformation, 145–155
 - scholarly basis, 119
- Catholic League, 150–151, 169
- Catholic Reformation, 160–161
- cave painting, 26–27
- Cavour, Camillo (Italian count), 267
- Celtic language, 14
- Celtic people, 57–60
- Central America, 16–17
- Cervantes, Miguel (*Don Quixote*), 202
- Chambers, Ephraim (*Cyclopaedia*), 218
- chanting, 116
- chariot race, 63, 78
- Charlemagne (Frankish king), 87–90
- Charles II (Spanish king), 204–206
- Charles III (Spanish king), 224
- Charles IV (Holy Roman Emperor), 108
- Charles IX (French king), 168, 169
- Charles IX (Swedish king), 190
- Charles of Anjou (Italian ruler), 109
- Charles of Habsburg (son of Leopold I), 204
- Charles the Bald (Byzantine emperor), 91
- Charles the Simple (French king), 92
- Charles V (Holy Roman Emperor)
 - German civil war, 150–151
 - Luther's criticisms of the Church, 148–149
 - Ottoman invasions, 174–175
 - overview, 142, 143, 144
 - radical uprisings, 150
 - religious wars, 157–159
- Charles VI (Austrian emperor), 214
- Charles VI (French king), 109
- Charles VII (French king), 110, 137–138
- Charles XI (Swedish king), 208
- Charles XII (Swedish king), 209–210
- Cheka (secret police), 313
- Chirac, Jacques (French president), 276, 355
- chivalry, 121
- Christendom (united Christian Europe), 10
- Christian I (Danish king), 183

- Christian II (Danish king), 183–184
- Christianity
- antisemitism, 378
 - barbarian conversions, 82–83
 - debates about Jesus, 69–70
 - East versus West Roman Empire, 84, 91
 - Egypt, 83
 - European diversity, 10–11
 - French Revolution, 237
 - growth, 81
 - icons, 83, 91
 - link to Roman Empire, 82
 - meaning of Jerusalem, 102
 - Middle Ages, 114–117
 - origin, 68–69
 - Ottoman rule, 174
 - Pope Gregory's rule, 85–86
 - Reformation, 145–155
 - Roman Empire's legacy, 67
 - Roman persecution, 57
 - Rus's religious choice, 101
- Christina (king of Sweden), 192
- Churchill, John (English commander), 205
- Churchill, Winston (English leader), 294, 331, 336–337
- Cicero (Roman lawyer), 133
- Cistercian monk, 116
- City of God* (St Augustine), 75, 88
- Claudius (Roman emperor), 55
- Clement IX (pope), 198
- Clement V (pope), 103, 107
- Clement VII (pope), 158
- Clement VIII (pope), 162
- Clement XIV (pope), 224
- Cleopatra (Egyptian queen), 52, 53
- clothing, 124, 213
- Clovis I (Frankish king), 79
- Cluniac monk, 115
- coat of arms, 124
- Cold War, 340, 343–353
- Coligny, Gaspard de (French admiral), 168, 169
- colonisation, 277–280, 344–345
- Columbus, Christopher (explorer), 141, 163–164
- commissar, 312
- Commodus (Roman emperor), 56, 63
- Common Market (economic organisation), 347–348
- communion, 151
- communism
- Hitler's views, 324
 - Marx's ideas, 247
 - overview, 251
 - Russian Revolution, 313
 - Truman Doctrine, 340
- The Communist Manifesto* (Marx), 247
- concentration camp, 330, 335–336
- Concert of Europe (antirevolution agreement), 261–261
- The Conditions of the Working Classes in England* (Engels), 247
- Congo (African country), 278–279
- Congress of Vienna (settlement agreement), 259–260
- Conrad, Joseph (*Heart of Darkness*), 278
- Constantine (Roman emperor), 67–70, 82, 365
- Constantinople (Roman city), 68, 101, 175, 366
- Cook, Thomas (preacher), 362–363
- Copernicus, Nicholas (Polish scientist), 209
- copper, 31
- Corday, Charlotte (French revolutionary), 237
- Cordeliers (French radicals), 234
- Corpus Christi festival, 119
- Council of Trent (Catholic summit), 160–161
- Counter Reformation (religious movement), 160–161
- Couperin (French composer), 197
- creation story, 25–26, 256
- Crete (Greek island), 35–36

- Crimean War, 285
 Croatia (European country), 265
 Cro-Magnon man, 27
 Cromwell, Oliver (English leader), 202
 Cronin, Mike (*Irish History For Dummies*), 264
 The Crusades (holy wars), 102–106
 Cuba, 350
 Curie, Marie (scientist), 254
Cyclopaedia (Chambers), 218
 Cyprus (Greek island), 10, 345
 Cyrillic alphabet, 82
 Czechoslovakia
 first World War II actions, 328
 freedom of speech, 350
 Paris Peace Conference, 317
 post–Cold War actions, 353
 Russian civil war, 312
- D •
- da Gama, Vasco (explorer), 366
 da Vinci, Leonardo (Renaissance artist), 136
 Danton, George (French revolutionary), 238
 d’Arc, Joan (French peasant girl), 110
 Darius (Persian king), 43, 45
 Dark Ages, 71
 Dart, Raymond (archaeologist), 24
 Darwin, Charles
 The Descent of Man, 26, 256
 The Origin of Species, 25–26, 256
 Dauphin (French king), 109–110
David (statue), 135
 de Gaulle, Charles (French general), 331, 343, 346, 348
 de Montaigne, Michel (French thinker), 216
 de Pombal, Marquis (Portuguese ruler), 224
 de Witt, Jan (Dutch leader), 202
 Declaration of the Rights of Man (French document), 12, 232, 367
 defenestration of Prague, 188
 Delian League (Greek organisation), 43
 democracy
 early Rome, 46
 Greek system, 40–41
 Greek versus modern, 12
 growth, 12
 Russia, 311–313
 Denmark
 Enlightenment era, 223
 expansion, 182–183
 nationalist wars, 269
 overview, 182
 Reformation, 152
 Second Great Northern War, 209
 tombs, 30
 World War II, 330, 333
 Descartes, René (French philosopher), 216
The Descent of Man (Darwin), 26, 256
 devshirme, 173
 diadem, 57
 Dickson, Keith D. (*World War II For Dummies*), 336
 Diderot, Denis (French writer), 218
 diet, 144
 Diocletian (Roman emperor), 56–57, 67
 Dir (Viking leader), 93
 Doge (Venetian prince), 130
 dolmen, 30, 371
 Dominican monk, 117
 Domitian (Roman emperor), 55–56
 Don Carlos (son of Philip II), 166
Don Quixote (Cervantes), 202
 Donatello (Renaissance artist), 135
 Donation of Constantine (forged document), 87
 Dorian people, 39
 Draco (Greek ruler), 40
 Dreyfus case (French scandal), 276

- du Guesclin, Bertrand (French constable), 109
- Duma (Russian parliament), 306–308
- Dumas, Alexandre
Man in the Iron Mask, 195
Three Musketeers, 195
- Duns Scotus, John (medieval scholar), 119
- Duplessis, Armand Jean (Duke of Richelieu), 189–190
- Dutch Revolt, 167
- **E** ●
- earthquake, 219
- East Germany, 341–342, 353
- Ebert, Friedrich (German president), 322–323
- ecclesiae, 81
- Eck, Johann (theologian), 148
- Edict of Nantes (peace treaty), 170
- Edward III (English king), 109
- EEC (European Economic Community), 347–348
- Egypt, 83, 239, 344
- Eisenstein, Sergei (film-maker), 15, 106
- Elizabeth I (English queen), 167
- Elizabeth (Russian empress), 219
- emigration, 247–248
- Encyclopédie* (analytical essays), 218
- Engels, Friedrich (*The Conditions of the Working Classes in England*), 247
- England
Africa takeover, 277–280
American Revolution, 226–227
Bohemian troubles, 188
capture of Berlin, 337–338
Cold War, 340
colonisation, 277–280, 344–345
dealings with France, 202–203
end of World War I, 299
Enlightenment ideas, 216
expansion of Roman Empire, 60
first World War II actions, 328
French Terror, 235
Germany's World War II attacks, 331
length of World War I, 291
mercantilism, 203
Napoleon's battles, 241
naval fleet, 288
new world territories, 164
ousted kings, 11–12
Pope Gregory's rule, 85–86
Reformation, 152
Russian civil war, 312
Seven Years' War, 223
Suez crisis, 344
tombs, 30
trade, 202–203
Treaty of Utrecht, 206
Treaty of Versailles, 317–318
War of the Austrian Succession, 222–223
Wilhelm II's actions, 281–282
World War I battles, 294–299
- Enlightenment era, 215–224
- Erasmus (humanist scholar), 145–146
- Eric VIII (Danish king), 183
- Eriksson, Gustav (Swedish nobleman), 184
- Estates General (French representative body), 231–232
- Ethiopia (African country), 278, 328
- etiquette, 134–135
- Etruscan people, 48
- Euclid (Greek mathematician), 42
- Eugene of Savoy (Austrian prince), 205
- Euripides (Greek writer), 42
- Europe
diversity, 10–12
division versus unity, 17–19
influence beyond borders, 15–17
19th century population, 245
overview, 2, 9–10

European Economic Community (EEC), 347–348
 European Union, 90, 355
 Evangelical Union (German Protestant group), 187
 Evans, Arthur (archaeologist), 35–36
 evolution, 25–26, 256

● *F* ●

factory worker
 housing, 250
 living conditions, 247
 Marx's ideas, 251
 Russia, 304–305
 shift work, 246
 tasks, 249
 wages, 246
 Weber's ideas, 252
 famine, 198, 314
 Farel, Guillaume (Protestant preacher), 154
 farming, 28–29
 Fedor III (Russian tsar), 211
 Ferdinand, Franz (Austrian archduke), 288–289
 Ferdinand II (Holy Roman Emperor), 187–190, 191
 Ferdinand (Spanish king), 138, 140–142
 Ferrante (king of Naples), 130
 Fertile Crescent (Middle East region), 28
 feudal system, 88
 Ficino, Marsilio (Florentine scholar), 134
 Fifth Crusade (holy war), 105
 Finland, 368
 Finnish language, 14
 First Crusade (holy war), 103
 First Great Northern War, 207–208
 First World War
 America's entry, 298–299
 Armenian battles, 297
 capture of Jerusalem, 106
 cause, 18, 299
 end, 299
 Gallipoli campaign, 294
 Greece's involvement, 296–297
 invasion of Serbia, 296–297
 Italy's entry, 297
 length, 291
 Passchendaele battle, 296
 preceding events, 288–291
 Russian involvement, 292
 Somme battle, 295
 trenches, 291, 293–294
 Turkey's involvement, 297–298
 Verdun battle, 295
 weapons, 293–294, 298
 flagellant, 126
 flint, 29
 Florence (Italian city), 130, 133, 135–136
 Fouquet, Nicolas (French financial minister), 196
 Fourth Crusade (holy war), 104–105
 France
 Africa takeover, 277–280
 Algeria, 345–346
 alliance with Russia, 282
 Bastille attack, 233
 Bismarck's alliance with Russia and Austria, 281
 Capetians, 109
 civil constitution of the clergy, 234
 civil rights, 12, 232, 367
 Concert of Europe, 261
 Congress of Vienna, 259–260
 cooperation with Germany after Cold War, 346–348
 dealings with England, 202–203
 end of Louis XIV's reign, 206
 Enlightenment ideas, 216
 escape of Louis XV, 234
 Estates General, 231–232
 events preceding World War I, 288–291
 fighting after Franco-Prussian War, 273–274

- first World War II actions, 328
Franco–Prussian War, 269–270
Great Schism, 107
historical highlights, 109–110
League of Nations, 320
length of World War I, 291
liberation by Allied forces, 337
Louis XIV’s rule, 194–198
Louis XV’s reign, 227–228
mercantilism, 203
military events of 1960s and 1970s, 348
Napoleon’s rule, 238–242, 259
nationalist revolts, 263, 264
new world territories, 164
Paris Peace Conference, 316–317
plumbing, 381
privilege, 230
Reformation, 153–155
religious wars, 168
republic after Franco–Prussian War,
275–276
Richelieu’s rule, 193–194
Russian civil war, 312
Seven Years’ War, 223
significance of Revolution, 242
Suez crisis, 344
the Terror, 234–238
tombs, 30
Treaty of Utrecht, 206
Treaty of Versailles, 317–318
Treaty of Westphalia, 192
women of the Revolution, 233
World War I battles, 295–296
World War II attack, 331
- Francis I (French king)
control of Milan, 158–159
Ottoman invasions, 174–175
overview, 143–144
peace with Spain, 139
- Francis II (French king), 168
Franciscan monk, 116
Franco–Prussian War, 269–270
Frankenstein (Shelley), 244
Franklin, Benjamin (American
leader), 227
Franks (barbarian people), 76, 79, 86–91
Frankum, Ronald B. (*The Vietnam War
For Dummies*), 345
Frederick II (Holy Roman Emperor),
105, 108
Frederick II (Polish king), 226
Frederick II (Prussian king), 221–223
Frederick III (Holy Roman Emperor), 140
Frederick of the Palatinate (Bohemian
king), 188–190
Frederick (‘Red Beard’; German
emperor), 108
Frederick William I (Prussian king), 221
French Revolution
Bastille attack, 233
Christianity, 237
civil constitution of the clergy, 234
escape of Louis XV, 234
Estates General, 231–232
importance, 4
influence of early Rome, 46
Napoleon’s rule, 238–242
overview, 229
privilege, 230
significance, 242
the Terror, 234–238
women, 233
friar, 116
frondes, 195–196
Fundamental Laws (Russian laws),
306–307
- **G** •
- Gaius (Roman emperor), 54
Galapagos Islands, 25
Galeazza (duke of Milan), 130
Galilei, Galileo (Italian astronomer),
215–216

- Gallipoli campaign (World War I battle), 294
- Garibaldi, Giuseppe (Italian revolutionary), 265, 267
- Gattinara, Mercurino (Italian minister), 157
- Gauls (ancient people), 47, 57–60
- General von Schlieffen (German general), 288–289
- Geneva (Swiss city), 154–155
- Genghis Khan (Mongol leader), 171
- Genoa (Italian city), 130
- George I (English king), 207
- Germany. *See also* Hitler, Adolf; Second World War
- Africa takeover, 277–280
 - Bohemian troubles, 189, 190
 - capture of Berlin, 337–338
 - Charlemagne’s wars, 90
 - civil war, 150–151
 - Congress of Vienna, 260
 - cooperation with France after Cold War, 346–348
 - division after World War II, 338, 340–342
 - end of World War I, 299
 - events preceding World War I, 288–291
 - expansion of Roman Empire, 60
 - first World War II actions, 328
 - Franco–Prussian War, 269–270
 - industrialism, 246
 - League of Nations, 319
 - lederhosen, 382
 - length of World War I, 291
 - Napoleon’s rule, 240, 259
 - nationalist revolts, 263, 265
 - naval fleet, 288
 - ousted kings, 12
 - Paris Peace Conference, 316–317
 - persecution of Catholics, 280
 - Pope Gregory’s rule, 86
 - post–Cold War actions, 353
 - post–World War I problems, 322–325
 - religious troubles, 186–190
 - romanticism, 244
 - socialism, 281
 - Spanish republic, 327
 - trade, 125
 - Treaty of Versailles, 317–318
 - Treaty of Westphalia, 192
 - War of the Austrian Succession, 222–223
 - Weimar Republic, 322–324
 - Wilhelm II’s actions against England, 281–282
 - World War I battles, 294–299
- Germinal* (Zola), 250
- Ghibbelines (Italian faction), 108
- Ghiberti (Renaissance architect), 136
- Girondins (French radicals), 234–238
- Gladiator* (film), 56
- glasnost, 352
- The Godfather Part II* (film), 17
- gods, 38–39, 69, 94
- Gorbachev, Mikhail (Russian leader), 352, 354–355
- Gothic architecture, 120–121
- Gotland (Baltic island), 182
- Grand Trianon (French palace), 196
- Great Schism (papal split), 107
- Greece
- birth of democracy, 12
 - civil war, 43–45
 - early civilisation, 35–36
 - early farming, 28–29
 - gods, 38–39
 - government, 40–41
 - independence, 262
 - Macedonian rule, 45
 - military events of 1960s and 1970s, 348
 - Olympic games, 44
 - overview, 35
 - Paris Peace Conference, 317
 - thinkers, 41–42
 - World War I battles, 297
 - World War II attacks, 333

- Greek Orthodox Church, 101
 Gregorian calendar, 162, 213
 Gregory I (pope), 84–85
 Gregory V (pope), 99
 Gregory VII (pope), 99–100
 Gregory XIII (pope), 162
 Gregory XIV (pope), 162
 Gregory XVI (pope), 255
 Grévy, Jules (French president), 275, 276
 Grimm, Jakob and Wilhelm (*Grimms' Fairy Tales*), 14
 Guelphs (Italian faction), 108
 guillotine, 236
 Guiscard, Robert and Roger (Norman conquerors), 94
 Guise family (French noble family), 168, 169
 gulag, 327
 gunpowder, 137
 Gustav I (Swedish king), 184
 Gustavus Adolphus (Swedish king), 191
 Gustavus III (Swedish king), 224
 Gutenberg, Johannes (inventor), 139
- **H** ●
- Habsburgs (German ruling family), 108, 166
 Hades (Greek god), 38
 Hadrian (Roman emperor), 56, 60
 Hagia Sophia (church), 373
 Hannibal (Carthaginian leader), 48–49
 Harald Hardrada (king of Norway), 95
 Hardouin-Mansart, Jules (French architect), 196
Heart of Darkness (Conrad), 278
 Hedeby (Danish town), 92
 hegemony, 203
 Helen (Greek princess), 36–37
 Hellenistic Age, 45
 helot, 12, 40
 Helvetii people, 59
 Henry I (German king), 97
 Henry II (French king), 159
 Henry IV (French king), 169–170, 193
 Henry IV (Roman emperor), 99–100
 Henry (Portuguese prince), 163
 Henry V (English king), 109, 140
 Henry VIII (English king), 143, 144
 Hephaestos (friend of Alexander the Great), 45
 Hephaestus (Greek god), 38
 Hera (Greek goddess), 38
 Heraclius (Roman emperor), 80
 heraldry, 124
 heretic, 75
 Herodotus (Greek historian), 42
 Hitler, Adolf (German dictator). *See also* Germany
 antisemitism, 377–378
 attacks on France, 331
 attacks on Russia, 334–335
 battle over Britain, 331–332
 Belgium attacks, 330
 blitzkrieg, 329
 capture of Berlin, 337–338
 death, 338
 Denmark attacks, 330
 followers, 332
 Holland attacks, 330
 Holocaust, 335–336
 Norway attacks, 330
 overview, 361
 rise to power, 324–325
 written works, 324
 Hobbes, Thomas (English philosopher), 216
 Hohenstaufens (German ruling family), 108
 Holland
 capture of Berlin, 337
 French Terror, 235
 mercantilism, 203
 Napoleon's rule, 240
 trade, 202
 World War II attacks, 330

- Holocaust (massive killing), 335–336
 Holy Land (Middle East region), 15–16
 Holy Roman Emperor, 11, 98. *See also specific emperors*
 Holy Roman Empire. *See* Roman Empire
 Homer (poet)
 Iliad, 36, 39
 Odyssey, 39
 hominid, 24, 25
 Honoria (sister of Valentinian), 72–73
 hoplite, 43
 Hugo, Victor (*Les Misérables*), 250
 Huguenots (French Protestants), 168, 169
 human sacrifice, 94
 humanist scholarship, 133–134, 145–146
 Hundred Years' War, 109
 Hungary
 dual monarchy with Austria, 286
 Paris Peace Conference, 317
 post–Cold War actions, 353
 uprising of 1848, 265
 war with Turks, 187
 Huns (ancient people), 64, 72–73
 Hunyadi, John (Hungarian warrior), 172–173
 Hus, Jan (religious reformer), 145, 147
 Hussite Wars, 188
- 1 ●
- Ice Age, 27
 iconoclast, 83
 Iconoclastic Fury (religious uprising), 166
 idol worship, 83, 149
 Ignatius of Loyola (Spanish soldier), 162
 Ildico (German princess), 73
Iliad (Homer), 36, 39
The Immigrant (film), 17
 immigration, 17
 imperator, 53
 Inca people, 164
- India, 344
 Indo-China, 345
 Indo-European language, 13–14
 Indonesia, 345
 indulgence, 147–148
 industrialism
 art, 250
 Catholic Church, 254–255
 emigration, 247–248
 Russia, 302, 327
 science, 253–254
 social classes, 248–250
 spread throughout Europe, 245
 steam engine, 245
 versus romanticism, 246–247
 written works, 250
 infidel, 10
 Innocent III (pope), 107
 Innocent IX (pope), 162
 Innocent VIII (pope), 130
 Investiture Contest (rivalry between Pope Gregory and Henry IV), 100
 Iraq, 28, 60, 297
 Ireland, 30, 264
Irish History For Dummies (Cronin), 264
 Iron Curtain (divided Europe), 18
 Isabella (Spanish queen), 140–142, 163
 Islam (religion), 79–80, 141, 174
 Israel, 16, 344
 Istanbul (Turkish city), 9
 Italian League (peacekeeping group), 131
 Italy
 Charlemagne's wars, 89
 Concert of Europe, 261
 Congress of Vienna, 260
 creation of city states, 129–130
 Enlightenment, 224
 first World War II actions, 328
 football, 363
 German empire, 108
 Great Schism, 107
 industrialism, 245

League of Nations, 320
 nationalist revolts, 262, 263, 264–265
 ousted kings, 12
 Paris Peace Conference, 317
 pasta, 363
 Peace of Lodi, 131–132
 post–World War I problems, 320–322
 Renaissance, 132–137
 secret societies, 262
 Spanish republic, 327
 unification, 266–268
 World War I battles, 297
 World War II attacks, 333
 Ivan III (Russian tsar), 176–177
 Ivan IV (Russian tsar), 177–180

• J •

Jacobins (French radicals), 234
 janissaries, 174
 Jansenism (Catholic sect), 198
 Japan, 304, 312, 328, 336
 Jefferson, Thomas (American leader), 227
 Jericho (Neolithic city), 28
 Jerusalem (Middle Eastern city), 60, 102, 103, 106
 Jesuit priest, 162, 224
 Jesus (religious leader), 68–70, 83
 Jewish people
 antisemitism, 377–378
 Crusades, 103
 Nazi persecution, 325, 329, 330, 335–336
 Ottoman rule, 174
 Russian pogroms, 302
 Spanish Inquisition, 141
 State of Israel, 344
 World War II resistance, 333
 jihad, 79
 John II Casimir (Polish king), 207
 John III Sobieski (Polish king), 208
 John Paul II (pope), 352

John VI Cantacuzenos (Byzantine emperor), 171
 John XII (pope), 98–99
 John XVI (antipope), 99
 John XXIII (antipope), 146
 Joseph Ferdinand (Bavarian prince), 205
 Joseph II (Prussian king), 224–225
 Julian calendar, 213
 Julio-Claudian emperors, 54–55
 Julius II (pope), 130, 139
 Justinian I (Roman emperor), 77
 Justinian (Roman emperor), 74
 Jutes (barbarian people), 76

• K •

Katanga (African province), 16
 Kazan (Tatar kingdom), 178
 Kerensky, Alexander (Russian prime minister), 309
 Kiev (Viking city state), 93
 Kirov, Sergei (Russian leader), 369–370
 knight, 88, 104, 121–124
 Knossos (palace), 36, 37, 372
 Koch, Robert (scientist), 254
 Koran (holy text), 79
 Kraftwerk (German musical group), 382
 Kurgan people, 32

• L •

La Bruyère (philosopher), 197
 La Fontaine (French writer), 197
 La Marseillaise (song), 235
 Lang, Sean (*British History For Dummies*), 264
 language, 13–14
 Lars Porsena (Etruscan king), 48
 Lascaux cave paintings, 26–27
 Lateran Treaty, 321
 Latin language, 14, 77, 133

law

Catherine II, 220
 draconian, 40
 European liberties, 185–186
 French privilege, 230
 French Terror, 236
 Justinian's code, 78
 medieval universities, 118
 Mussolini's rule, 321
 Napoleon's rule of France, 240–241
 rules of civilisation, 13
 Russian parliament, 306–307
 Law of Maximum (French law), 236
 Law of Suspects (French law), 236
 Le Vaux, Louis (French architect), 196
 League of Augsburg (committee against Louis XIV), 204
 League of Nations (peace organization), 316, 318, 319–320
 lederhosen, 382
 Lenin (Russian leader), 303, 309, 311–314
 Leningrad (Russian city), 334
 Leo I (pope), 73
 Leo III (pope), 90
 Leo III (Roman emperor), 83
 Leo VIII (pope), 98–99
 Leo X (pope), 147, 148
 Leopold I (Holy Roman Emperor), 204
 Leopold II (Belgian king), 278–279, 379–380
 Leopold II (Holy Roman Emperor), 224
 Lepidus (Roman general), 53
Les Misérables (Hugo), 250
 Letter of Majesty (document of religious freedom), 187–188
 Liberals (Russian political group), 302
 liberties, 185–186
 Lindisfarne (English island), 92
 Linear writing, 36
 Lisbon (city), 219
 Lister, Joseph (scientist), 254

Lithuania

attacks of the Teutonic Knights, 180–181
 Crusades, 106
 crush of Teutonic Knights, 176, 180–181
 Ivan the Terrible's attacks, 178
 League of Nations, 320
 Russian independence, 177
 Livonia (Baltic country), 209, 210
 Locke, John (English philosopher), 216
 Lombard people, 87, 88
 longship, 93, 94
 Lothair (Byzantine emperor), 91
 Lotharingia (Byzantine kingdom), 91
 Louis II (Hungarian king), 174
 Louis IX (French king), 105
 Louis Philippe I (French king), 263
 Louis, the dauphin (son of Louis XIV), 204
 Louis the German (Byzantine emperor), 91
 Louis the Pious (Byzantine emperor), 90
 Louis XI (French king), 140
 Louis XII (French king), 138
 Louis XIII (French king), 193, 194
 Louis XIV (French king)
 absolute rule, 197
 dealings with England, 202–203
 end of reign, 206
 frondes, 195–196
 League of Augsburg, 204
 overview, 11, 360
 religious acts, 198
 tax riots and famine, 198
 Versailles, 196–197
 War of the Spanish Succession, 205
 Louis XV (French king), 206, 227–228
 Louis XVI (French king), 229, 231–235
 Louis XVIII (French king), 242
 Lourdes (French city), 255
 Luftwaffe (German air force), 331–332

- Lully (French composer), 197
Lusitania (English ship), 298
Luther, Martin (religious founder)
 Church rules, 147
 criticism of Church, 147–149
 death, 366–367
 music, 151
 overview, 145
Lyons (French city), 236
- **M** ●
- Macedonia (ancient kingdom), 45
Machiavelli, Niccolo (Florentine writer),
 134–135
Magyar language, 14
malaria, 280
Malaysia, 345
Malenkov, Georgi (Russian prime
 minister), 349–350
Mameluks (Egyptian people), 106
Man in the Iron Mask (Dumas), 195
Manfred (Holy Roman Emperor), 108
Marat, Jean-Paul (French Committee of
 Public Safety member), 237
Marconi, Guglielmo (inventor), 367–368
Marcus Aurelius (Roman emperor), 56
Maria Theresa (Prussian ruler), 222–224
Maria-Teresa (wife of Louis XIV), 197
Marie Antoinette (French queen),
 229–230, 233
Marie de Medici (French queen), 193–194
Marius (Roman general), 49
Marshall Aid (economic aid), 338–339
Martel, Charles (Frankish king), 80
Marx, Karl
 The Communist Manifesto, 247
 overview, 251–252
Marxism-Leninism theory, 303
Matabeleland (African kingdom), 278
mathematics, 42, 216
Mauri people, 106–107
Maxentius (Roman emperor), 68
Maxner, Stephen F. (*The Vietnam War
 For Dummies*), 345
Mecca (holy site), 79
medicine, 126, 254, 369
Medicis (Italian family), 131–132, 138
Mediterranean region, 9–10
megalith, 22, 30–31, 371
Mehmet II (Turkish sultan), 111, 173–174
Mendel, Gregor (Catholic monk), 256
menhir, 371
mercantilism, 203
mercenary, 130
Merovingian dynasty, 79, 87
Mesolithic period, 21
metalworking, 31–32
metic, 40
metropolitan, 81
Metternich System (Austrian
 decrees), 260
Michael III (Roman emperor), 83
Michelangelo (Renaissance artist),
 135, 136
Middle Ages
 architecture, 120–121
 Black Death, 125–126
 castles, 121
 cathedrals, 120–121
 clothing, 124
 Corpus Christi festival, 119
 financial changes, 125
 knights, 121–124
 overview, 3, 113
 religious views, 114–117
 scholarly work, 118–119
 universities, 117–118
middle class, 217–218, 248
Middle East region, 15, 60
Milan (Italian city), 130, 158
Milosevic, Slobodan (Serb leader), 172
mining, 31–32
Minoan people, 36

- Minos (king of Crete), 37
The Mission (film), 224
 missionary, 82
 Mob (underclass of destitute and unemployed), 13
 Molière (French writer/actor), 197
 monarchy, 219–221
 monarquia, 157
 monastery, 84, 225
 Mongol people, 171, 172
 monk
 Crusades, 103
 Middle Ages, 115–117
 music, 116
 origin, 84
 Montmartre (French city), 274, 275
 Moors (African people), 106–107
 More, Thomas (*Utopia*), 146
 Moscow (Russian city), 176, 241
 Muhammed (Muslim prophet), 79–80
 Müntzer, Thomas (Zwickau prophet), 149
 Murad II (Turkish sultan), 172
 music
 Joseph II of Prussia's reign, 225
 Kraftwerk, 382
 Lutherans, 151
 monks and nuns, 116
 pop music, 364
 Mussolini, Benito (Italian dictator), 320–322, 333, 337
 Mycenaean people, 36–39
- *N* ●
- Naples (Italian city), 130, 138
 Napoleon III (French ruler), 264, 266–268
 national self-determination, 316
 nationalism
 Congress of Vienna, 259–260
 definition, 17–18
 European revolutions, 261–266
 Napoleon's influence, 258–259
 overview, 257–258
 unification of Italy, 266–268
 NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organisation), 343
 natural selection, 25
 Nazis (German political party)
 followers, 332
 Nuremberg trials, 339
 persecution of Jews, 325, 329, 330, 335–336
 rise to power, 324–325
 Neanderthal man, 24, 26, 27
 Neolithic period, 21–22, 27–32
 neoplatonism, 134
 Nero (Roman emperor), 55, 69
 Nerva (Roman emperor), 56
 Netherlands, 140, 153, 166–168
 Nevsky, Alexander (Russian prince), 175
 New Zealand, 294
 Newton, Isaac (scientist), 218
 Nicephorus I (Roman emperor), 82
 Nicholas I (Russian tsar), 283, 285
 Nicholas II (Russian tsar), 287, 303, 306–308, 313
 Nicholas V (pope), 132
 Normandy (French/Viking territory), 92, 337
 Normans (Viking people), 94–95
 North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO), 343
 Norway, 183, 210, 330
 Novgorod the Great (Viking city state), 93
 nuclear war, 350, 351
 nun, 116, 117
 Nur ed-Din (Turkish leader), 104
- *O* ●
- Octavian (Roman emperor), 53–55
 October Revolution, 310
 Odoacer (Odoacer; Roman commander in chief), 74, 76

- Odyssey* (Homer), 39
 Okhrana (secret police), 301
Oktober (film), 15
 Olaf (Danish king), 183
 Olaf Tryggvason (Norwegian king), 94
 Oleg (Viking prince), 94
 oligarchy, 40
 Olivares (Spanish duke), 201
 Olympic games, 44
 Oprichniki (Russian police force), 179
 Oprichnina (Russian state), 179
 Oradour (French city), 376
The Origin of Species (Darwin),
 25–26, 256
 Original Sin, 147
 Osman (Ottoman leader), 171
 Ostia (Roman city), 372
 ostrakon, 41
 Ostrogoth people, 74–76
 Otto I (German king), 97–99
 Otto II (German king), 98
 Otto III (German king), 99
 Otto IV (Holy Roman Emperor), 107
 Ottoman Turks (Turkish people),
 110–111, 171–175
 Ottonian system, 98
- *p* ●
- Palaeolithic period, 21
 Palestine, 344
 papal infallibility, 255
 Paris (French city), 266, 273–276, 331
 Paris Peace Conference, 316–317
 parlement, 228
 Partitions of Poland (documents dividing
 Poland), 226
 Pascal, Blaise (French
 mathematician), 216
 pasha, 262
 pasta, 363
 Pasteur, Louis (scientist), 254
 paterfamilia, 62
 Patriarch of Constantinople (eastern
 Church ruler), 91
 patrician, 46, 49, 61
 Paul II (pope), 137
 Paul III (pope), 159–162
 Paul IV (pope), 161
 Pazzis (Italian family), 132
 Peace of Lodi (treaty), 131–132
 Peace of Paris (treaty), 223
 Peace of Stralsund (treaty), 183
 Pelagius I (pope), 85
 Peloponnesian War, 43–45
 penicillin, 369
 Pepin the Short (Frankish king), 87–88
 perestroika, 352
 Pericles (Athenian statesman), 41, 44
 Persian people, 43, 45
 Peter (disciple of Jesus), 68
 Peter I (Russian tsar)
 Charles XII's attacks, 209–210
 heir, 219
 highlights of reign, 211–214
 Peter III (Russian tsar), 219
 petit bourgeoisie, 248–249
 Petrarch, Francesco (poet), 132
 Petrograd Soviet (Russian council), 305
 Philip Augustus (French king), 104
 Philip II (Spanish king), 11, 163–168, 360
 Philip III (Spanish king), 201
 Philip IV (French king), 103, 107, 109
 Philip of Hesse (Protestant prince), 150
 Philip V (Spanish king), 205, 206
 Phillip II (Macedonian king), 45
 philosophy
 Enlightenment era, 216–218
 Greeks, 41–42
 Renaissance era, 134
 Phoenician people, 48–49
Pietà (sculpture), 136
 pilgrimage, 115
 Pisa (Italian city), 130

- Pius IX (pope), 255, 280
 Pius V (pope), 162
 Pizarro, Francisco (explorer), 164
 Place de la Concorde (Paris square), 1
 Platina, Bartolomeo (humanist scholar), 137
 Plato (philosopher), 41–42, 134
 plebeian, 49, 61
 pluralism, 146
 poetry, 132
 pogrom, 302
 Poland
 blitzkrieg, 329
 Cold War, 352
 Congress of Vienna, 260
 division, 226
 First Great Northern War, 207–208
 first World War II actions, 328
 League of Nations, 320
 Napoleon's rule, 259
 nationalist revolts, 263
 Nicholas I's reign, 283
 Paris Peace Conference, 316–317
 post–Cold War actions, 353
 post–World War II actions, 339–340
 Russian independence, 177
 Russian invasions, 178
 Russian killing of officers, 330
 Second Great Northern War, 209
 Swedish invasion, 209
 Treaty of Versailles, 317–318
 polis, 40
 Pompey, Gnaeus (Roman leader), 51–52
 Poniatowski, Stanislas (Polish king), 226
 pope. *See specific popes*
 Poppaea (wife of Nero), 55
 populist, 284
 Portugal
 Concert of Europe, 261
 Enlightenment, 224
 influence beyond borders, 16–17
 military events of 1960s and 1970s, 348
 new world territories, 164
 tombs, 30
 Poseidon (Greek god), 37, 38
 Potemkin, Gregory (reported husband of Catherine II), 220, 221
Potemkin (Russian ship), 306
 Praetorian Guard (Roman bodyguards), 56
 Pragmatic Sanction (Austrian document), 214
 predestination, 186
 priest, 81, 99
 princeps, 53
 printing press, 139, 152
 privilege, 230
 Procopius (*Secret History*), 77
 proletariat, 249–250
 propaganda film, 15
 Protestant Church, 152, 187–190
 provisional government, 308
 Prussia
 Concert of Europe, 261
 Congress of Vienna, 260
 division of Poland, 226
 Franco–Prussian War, 269–270
 French Terror, 235
 independence, 221
 invasion of Silesia, 222–223
 Joseph II's rule, 224–225
 Napoleon's battles, 241
 Seven Years' War, 223
 Pugachev, Yemelian (self-proclaimed husband of Catherine II), 220
 Punic Wars, 49
 purgatory, 147
 Putin, Vladimir (Russian president), 355
 Pythagoras (Greek mathematician), 42
- R •
- Racine (French writer), 197
 radio signal, 367–368
 radiocarbon dating, 23
 railway, 246–247
 Raphael (Renaissance artist), 136

- Rasputin, Gregory (reputed faith healer), 307
- Ravenna (Italian city), 76, 87
- Red Army (Russian army), 309, 312
- redemption payment, 284
- Reformation (religious movement)
- Calvinism, 153–155
 - Church criticism, 145–146
 - Church rules, 146–147
 - definition, 10–11
 - Denmark, 152
 - England, 152
 - France, 153–155
 - German civil war, 150–151
 - Luther's criticism, 147–149
 - Netherlands, 153
 - printing press, 152
 - purpose, 143
 - radical uprisings, 149–150
 - Sweden, 152
 - Switzerland, 151–152, 153
- Remus (legendary Roman figure), 47
- Renaissance era
- art, 135–137
 - artists' inspiration, 14
 - Church criticism, 146
 - end in Italy, 137
 - ideal man, 134–135
 - Italian city states, 129–130
 - overview, 4, 129
 - Peace of Lodi, 131–132
 - Spanish rulers, 140–142
 - spread from Italy, 139–140
 - written works, 132–134
- Renaissance Man (ideal man), 134–135
- republic, 46
- Revolutionary Tribunal (French court), 236
- Richard I (English king), 104
- Riefenstahl, Leni (film-maker), 15
- Robespierre, Maximilien (French radical), 234, 237–238
- rocket, 349
- Roland (Christian knight), 80
- Rollo (Viking leader), 92
- Roman Civil War, 52
- Roman Empire
- armies, 61, 82
 - barbarian invasions, 70–77
 - Christianity's origin, 68–69
 - circuses, 62–63
 - conquest of Gauls, 57–60
 - debates about Jesus, 69–70
 - decline, 63–64
 - duration, 98
 - early leaders, 51–57
 - East versus West Church, 84
 - European unity, 19
 - expansion, 60
 - family life, 62
 - food distribution, 62
 - Frankish invasions, 79
 - Islam, 79–80
 - legacy, 67
 - link to Christianity, 82
 - Ottoman invasion, 111
 - peace, 60–61
 - persecution of Christians, 57
 - retaliation against barbarians, 77–78, 82–83
 - roads, 62
 - social classes, 61
 - Turkish invasion, 101
 - Viking invasion, 93–94
 - water supply, 62
- Romanesque architecture, 120
- Romania, 60, 317, 353
- Romanov dynasty, 211
- Romanov, Michael (Russian tsar), 180
- romanticism, 243–244, 246
- Romanus IV Diogenes (Roman emperor), 101
- Rome (Italian city)
- creation of city state, 130
 - early history, 46–50
 - great fire, 54

- Rome (Italian city) (*continued*)
 - Pope Gregory's rule, 85–86
 - Renaissance art, 136
 - Vandal invasion, 74
 - Visigoth conquest, 72
 - Romulus Augustus (Roman emperor), 74
 - Romulus (legendary Roman figure), 47
 - Rousseau, Jean-Jacques (Swiss philosopher), 218
 - Rudolf II (Holy Roman Emperor), 186–187
 - Rule of St Benedict (holy orders), 84
 - Rus people, 101
 - Russia
 - alliance with Bismarck, 281
 - alliance with France, 282
 - border control, 380–381
 - capture of Berlin, 337–338
 - Catherine II's reign, 219–221
 - civil liberties, 283–285
 - Cold War, 340, 343–353
 - Concert of Europe, 261
 - death of Stalin, 349–350
 - division of Germany after World War II, 338, 340–342
 - division of Poland, 226
 - events preceding World War I, 288–291
 - expansion, 285
 - factory worker, 304–305
 - first World War II actions, 328
 - freedom of speech, 350, 351
 - Fundamental Laws, 306–307
 - Germany's World War II attacks, 334–335
 - glasnost, 352
 - independence, 176–177
 - industrialism, 246, 302, 327
 - involvement in World War I, 292
 - killing of Polish officers, 330
 - length of World War I, 291
 - Marshall Aid, 338–339
 - Napoleon's battles, 241
 - Peter I's reign, 211–214
 - post-Cold War actions, 353–355
 - post-World War II actions, 339–340
 - Second Great Northern War, 209
 - secret police, 301
 - socialism, 284
 - Swedish invasions, 175, 210
 - Tatar invasions, 176
 - war with Japan, 304
 - Russian Revolution
 - civil war, 311–312
 - democracy, 311–313
 - events preceding, 301–308
 - importance, 301
 - Kerensky Offensive, 309
 - Kornilov's plan, 309–310
 - Lenin's return, 309
 - New Economic Policy, 314
 - provisional government, 308, 311
 - war against peasants, 313–314
 - women, 310
 - Russo-Japanese War, 304
 - Rwanda (African country), 16
- S ●
- Sack of Rome (military capture), 158
 - sacrament, 147
 - Saladin (Turkish sultan), 104
 - Salutati, Coluccio (French chancellor), 133
 - sans culottes, 233, 235
 - Sarajevo (city), 375
 - Sassanid (barbarian people), 77
 - Savonarola, Girolamo (Dominican friar), 138
 - Saxons (barbarian people), 76, 90
 - Scandinavian language, 14
 - Schmalkaldic League (Protestant group), 150–151
 - scholasticism, 118
 - Schwartzkopf, Norman (US general), 49
 - science
 - Enlightenment, 215–216
 - Greek thinkers, 42
 - industrialism, 253–254

- Scipio (Roman general), 49
Scotland, 153
sculpture, 135
Second Crusade (holy war), 103–104
Second Great Northern War, 209
Second World War. *See also* Germany
 Atlantic Charter, 336–337
 attack on Pearl Harbor, 336
 attacks on Denmark, Norway, Belgium,
 and Holland, 330
 attacks on England, 331
 attacks on France, 331
 attacks on Russia, 334–335
 blitzkrieg, 329
 capture of Berlin, 337–338
 cause, 18
 end, 338
 first actions, 328
 Holocaust, 335–336
 liberation of France, 337
 resistance, 333
Secret History (Procopius), 77
secret police, 225, 301, 313
sejm, 207, 208
Senate (governing body), 46, 49
September 2001 attacks, 355
Sequani people, 59
Serbia
 Balkan wars, 289–290
 events preceding World War I, 289–290
 independence, 286
 Milosevic's war, 172
 Paris Peace Conference, 317
 post–Cold War actions, 354
 World War I battles, 296–297
serf, 180, 220, 225, 284
Servetus, Michael (critic of
 Calvinism), 155
Seven Years' War, 223
Seventh Crusade (holy war), 105
Sforza, Ludovico (Milano ruler), 137
Shelley, Mary (*Frankenstein*), 244
Sicilian Vespers (uprising), 109
Sigismund (Hungarian king), 172, 190
The Sign of the Pagan (film), 73
Silesia (Polish province), 222–223
simony, 99, 146
sin, 146–147
Sistine Chapel, 136
Sixth Crusade (holy war), 105
Sixtus IV (pope), 130, 132, 141
Sixtus V (pope), 162
slave
 children of Crusades, 105
 decline of Roman Empire, 63
 French rights, 232
 Ottoman workers, 173
 Pope Gregory's rule, 85–86
 Roman class system, 61
 sugar cane, 379
 trade, 164, 379
Slavs (barbarian people), 82
Social Democrats (Russian political
 group), 303
Social Revolutionaries (Russian political
 group), 302
socialism, 281, 284
Socrates (philosopher), 41–42
Solon (Athenian ruler), 40
Sophocles (Greek writer), 42
Sorbonne (university), 153
Soubirous, Bernadette (vision
 witness), 255
South America, 16–17, 224
Spain
 bankruptcy, 201–202
 Bohemian troubles, 188
 Charlemagne's wars, 89
 Charles II's succession, 204–206
 Concert of Europe, 261
 Enlightenment, 224
 fight for republic, 327
 football, 363–364
 influence beyond borders, 16–17
 inquisition, 141
 military events of 1960s and 1970s, 348

Spain (*continued*)

- Napoleon's rule, 240
- new world territories, 164
- Renaissance rulers, 140–142
- troubles with Netherlands, 166–168
- Turkish threat, 165
- Spanish Inquisition, 141, 378
- Sparta (Greek city), 43–45
- Spartacus (Roman gladiator), 50
- sports, 44, 63, 122–123
- SS (police force), 330, 335, 376
- St Augustine
 - City of God*, 75, 88
 - Reformation, 154
- St Benedict, 84
- St Boniface, 86
- St Clement, 86
- St Cyril (missionary), 82, 83
- St Francis of Assisi, 116
- St Gertrude the Great, 117
- St Hildegard of Bingen, 117
- St James of the Apostle at Compostela (shrine), 115
- St Methodius, 82, 83
- St Petersburg (Russian city), 213–214
- Stalin, Joseph (Russian dictator)
 - acts against peasants, 326
 - Atlantic Charter, 336–337
 - death, 349–350
 - division of Germany, 341–342
 - Germany's World War II attacks, 334–335
 - industrialisation of Russia, 327
 - post-World War II actions, 339–340
 - rise to power, 326
 - role models, 213
- Stalingrad (Russian city), 335
- Statue of Liberty (American icon), 17
- steam engine, 245
- Sten Sture the Elder (Danish king), 183
- Stephen II (pope), 88
- stigmata, 116
- Stilicho, Flavius (Roman leader), 71, 72

Stone Age, 21–32

- Stonehenge (megalith), 30–31
- strategoi, 40
- streltsy, 211
- submarine, 298
- Suez crisis, 344
- sugar, 379
- Suleiman I (Turkish sultan), 174–175
- Sulla, Cornelius (Roman consul), 49, 51
- Sweden
 - civil war, 190
 - Danish rule, 183–184
 - Enlightenment, 224
 - invasion of Norway, 210
 - invasion of Poland, 209
 - invasion of Russia, 175, 210
 - Reformation, 152
 - religious conflicts, 190–191
 - rule after Thirty Years' War, 208
 - Russian invasions, 175
 - Second Great Northern War, 209
 - Treaty of Westphalia, 192
- Swedes (Viking people), 93
- Switzerland, 12, 151–153, 192

● T ●

- Tacitus (Roman historian), 61
- Tarquin the Proud (Roman king), 46, 48
- Tatars (Mongol people), 176–179
- tax
 - American Revolution, 227
 - French privilege, 230
 - French riots, 198
 - Russian serfs, 284
- technology, 23, 253
- terrorism, 355
- Tetzel, John (Dominican friar), 147
- Teutonic Knights (military order of monks)
 - Crusades, 106
 - defeat by Lithuanians and Poles, 176, 180–181
 - origin, 103

- theatre, 42
 theme, 82
 Themistocles (Athenian leader), 43
 theocracy, 152
 Theodora (Roman empress), 77, 78
 Theodoric (Ostrogoth king), 74–76
 Theodosius (Roman emperor), 71–72
 Thera (Greek island), 36
 Thiers, Adolphe (French president), 274
 Third Crusade (holy war), 104
 Thirty Years' War, 187–193, 208
Three Musketeers (Dumas), 195
 Thucydides (Greek historian), 42
 Tiberius (Roman emperor), 54
 Timur the Lame (Mongol leader), 172
 Tintoretto (Renaissance artist), 136
 Titian (Renaissance artist), 136
 Titus (Roman emperor), 55
 Topkapi Palace (Suleiman's palace), 174
 totalitarian dictatorship, 321
 Toulon (French city), 236
 trade
 England, 202–203
 Germany, 125
 Holland, 202
 mercantilism, 203
 slave, 164, 379
 Venice, 130
 Vikings, 92–93
 Trajan (Roman emperor), 56, 60
 Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, 222–223
 Treaty of Brest-Litovsk, 311
 Treaty of Cateau Cambrésis, 159
 Treaty of Madrid, 158
 Treaty of Nice, 159
 Treaty of Trianon, 318
 Treaty of Unkiar Skelessi, 285
 Treaty of Utrecht, 206
 Treaty of Verdun (843), 90–91
 Treaty of Versailles, 100, 227, 317–318
 Treaty of Westphalia, 192
 tribute, 94
 Tridentine Decrees (Catholic rules), 161
 triumvirate, 52
 Trotsky (Russian leader), 310, 311, 312, 326
 troubadour, 123
 Troy (Greek city), 36–37, 39
 Truman Doctrine (anticommunist policy), 340
 Turkey
 coup of 1908, 289
 invasion of Cyprus, 345
 League of Nations, 320
 location, 9
 post-World War II treaty, 319
 Russian expansion, 285
 World War I battles, 297–298
 Turkish people, 101, 102–105, 165
 tyrant, 40
- U ●
- Uffizi gallery, 135
 Underworld (Greek idea), 39
 Union of Kolmar (Danish kingdom), 183
 university, 117–118, 225
 Urban II (pope), 102
 Urban VI (pope), 107
 Urban VII (pope), 162
Utopia (More), 146
- V ●
- Valdemar IV (Danish king), 182–183
 Valens (Roman emperor), 64, 71
 Valentinian (Roman emperor), 72
 Vandals (barbarian people), 73–74
 Varangian Guard (Viking bodyguards), 95
 Venice (Italian city), 130, 136
 Vercingetorix of the Arverni
 (Celtic leader), 59–60
 Verdi, Giuseppe (composer), 267
 Verdun (French city), 295
 Vergil (*Aeneid*), 47
 Versailles (French palace), 196–197

Vespasian (Roman emperor), 55
 Victoria (English queen), 287, 288
 Vienna (Austrian city), 214
The Vietnam War For Dummies (Frankum and Maxner), 345
 Vikings (Scandinavian people), 92–95
 Visigoth people, 64, 72
 Vladimir (prince of Rus), 101
 Vladislav (Hungarian king), 172–173
 Volkswagen beetle (car), 361–362
 Voltaire
 Candide, 217–218
 friendship with Catherine II, 220
 friendship with Frederick II, 221
 voting rights, 368
 Vulgate (Latin translation of Bible), 133

• W •

War of the Austrian Succession, 222–223
 War of the League of Augsburg, 204
 War of the Spanish Succession, 205–206
 Warsaw Pact, 341, 343
 weapon
 Cold War, 342, 349
 Stone Age metalworking, 31–32
 World War I, 293–294, 298
 Weber, Max (German sociologist), 252
 Weimar Republic (post–World War I Germany), 322–324
 Wilhelm II (German kaiser), 281–282, 288, 299
 William III (English king), 204
 William IX (duke of Aquitaine), 123
 William of Nassau (Dutch nobleman), 167

William of Orange (Dutch prince), 202, 204
 Willibrord (English monk), 86
 Wilson, Woodrow (US president), 315–316
 witchcraft, 217
 Wittenberg University, 148
 Wladislaw II (Lithuanian king), 181
 Women's Battalion of Death (Russian fighters), 310
 woolly mammoth, 27
 working class. *See* factory worker
 World War I. *See* First World War
 World War II. *See* Second World War
World War II For Dummies (Dickson), 336
 World Wide Web, 370
 Wyclif, John (religious reformer), 145

• X •

Xerxes (Persian king), 43

• Y •

Yugoslavia, 334, 343, 354

• Z •

Zemsky Sobor (Russian council), 178
 Zeno (Roman emperor), 74, 75
 Zeus (Greek god), 37, 38
 Zola, Emile (*Germinal*), 250
 Zulu War, 278
 Zwickau prophet, 149
 Zwingli, Ulrich (Swiss military chaplain), 151, 152