**The European Heritage**

**(Chapter 1 Section 4)**

**Guided Notes**

**Greek and Roman Traditions**

1. The Greeks were considered the first civilization to use **direct democracy**

as a form of government

**definition: Form of government in which an assembly of ordinary citizens make decisions**

* Was anyone excluded? **Slaves, the lower class, women, foreign-born people**
* How is this form of government different to our form of government? **We elect our representatives**
1. The Romans were the first to establish a **Republic,** or a form of government where people ­­­**vote/elect** representatives to govern them.
* How is this form of government similar to our form of government? **We do the same for our representatives in Washington and Springfield**
* Why do you think education plays such an important part in a democracy? **We need to make wise decisions when we vote for our representatives**

**New Horizons**

1. During the time period known as the Middle Ages, **feudalism** had arisen in Europe.

**Definition: A ruler grants part of his land to lords in exchange for service, labor, and loyalty.**

1. The **Crusades** were a series of Holy Wars that were fought between the Christians and Muslims over control of the Holy Land.
* What were the main effects? **Christianity lost control of the Holy Land, but came in closer contact with the Muslim world. They learned about navigation this way.**
1. Many new ideas about science and technology flourished during the time period known as **Renaissance**
* What are examples of these new ideas?

1.**printing press**

2.**Music**

3.**Art**

1. **Martin Luther** accidentally started the Reformation Movement when he demanded reform from the Catholic Church. This separated many from the Catholic Church. They became known as **Protestants.**
* How does this impact us now? **The U.S. was founded by white male Protestants. Until modern times, this was the type of person that was most likely elected to office.**