

Tabelle1

<i>Arab (n.; adj.)</i>	A member of an ethnic group which originally lived on the Arabian Peninsula between the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf. These people then began to spread all over the world with the rise of Islam in the 7th century.	Araber, arabisch
<i>Aragon (n.)</i>	A Christian kingdom in the northeast of the Iberian Peninsula. Today an administrative district in Spain.	Aragon
<i>Calvinism (n.)</i>	A variety of the Christian religion which was mainly developed by the French reformer John Calvin in the 16th century.	Calvinismus
<i>Castile (n.)</i>	A Christian kingdom in the north of the Iberian Peninsula. Today an administrative district in Spain.	Kastilien
<i>Catalonia (n.)</i>	A Christian kingdom at the northeast coast of the Iberian Peninsula. Today an administrative district in Spain.	Katalonien
<i>Celts (n.)</i>	A people consisting of various tribes with a Celtic language and culture as their common background. Celts lived from Central Turkey in the east to the British Isles in the west, from Northern Germany in the north to Portugal in the south.	die Kelten
<i>Charles V. (n.)</i>	1500-1558, emperor of the Habsburg Empire, which, at that time, included present-day Spain, Austria, and Germany.	Karl V.
<i>Columbus (n.)</i>	Christopher Columbus (1451-1506), probably of Italian origin, undertook several journeys across the Atlantic. Hoping to find faster trade routes to India, he found America instead (although Columbus himself never fully realized this). All his explorations were financed by Isabella of Castile.	Christoph Kolumbus
<i>Counter-Reformation (n.)</i>	This term describes the attempt of the Catholic Church to stop (or even reverse) the Protestant Reformation by means of inquisition, preaching, warfare etc.	Gegenreformation
<i>Crusade (n.)</i>	A movement in the Middle Ages when Christians tried to reconquer the Holy Land (or other "holy places") from the Muslims.	ein Kreuzzug
<i>Defection (n.)</i>	It describes the act of giving up allegiance to a king, country, or party.	Überlaufen, Abtrünnigkeit, Abfall

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<i>Elisabeth I (n.)</i>	1533-1603. The Queen of England was the daughter of Henry VIII and Anne Boleyn. This marriage was only possible after Henry VIII had divorced his first wife, Catherine of Aragon. As the pope had not allowed this divorce, Henry broke with Rome. Consequently, his daughter Elisabeth was a Protestant. Her reign is seen as a golden age of English culture.	Elisabeth I.
<i>Ferdinand II of Aragon (n.)</i>	1452-1516. The king of Aragon married Isabella of Castile, and, by uniting their kingdoms, they laid the foundations of present-day Spain.	Ferdinand II von Aragon
<i>Granada (n.)</i>	A city in the south of Spain, 50 km north of the Costa del Sol. Of the Medieval Arab stronghold, the citadel (the "Alhambra") has survived and is a tourist attraction today.	Granada (n.)
<i>Hannibal (n.)</i>	(248-183 BC) Important military leader of the Carthaginian army in the Second Punic War; famous for crossing the Alps with an army which included elephants.	Hannibal
<i>heresy (n.)</i>	The official church (or the majority of the religious community) called different interpretations of the same religion heresies. For example, Protestants were first seen as heretics by the Catholic Church.	Ketzerei, Häresie
<i>Holy League (n.)</i>	Here, this term refers to an alliance of seafaring Christian states, arranged by Pope Pius V in order to free the Eastern Mediterranean from Ottoman control. (Confusingly, the term "Holy League" comes up several times in European history and can refer to different alliances which were all meant to save Christianity in some way.)	Heilige Liga
<i>Holy Roman Empire(n.)</i>	Officially "Holy Roman Empire of the German Nation". This empire existed from 962 to 1806 and basically covered present-day Germany, Austria, the Czech Republic, parts of northern France and northern Italy, and the Benelux countries. However, this empire was not centralised, but consisted of various small states, duchies, free cities etc. The emperor had to be elected by the most powerful of these. After the election, he officially had to be crowned by the pope (thus "Roman").	Heiliges Römisches Reich deutscher Nation

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<i>homo sapiens sapiens(n.)</i>	The origin of all modern humans. The oldest remains of homo sapiens sapiens are about 200,000 years old.	Homo Sapiens Sapiens
<i>inquisition (n.)</i>	Courts established by the Catholic Church to judge and punish heretics (often by use of torture). This process was probably used to frighten others from following the "wrong" faith.	die Inquisition
<i>Isabella of Castile</i>	1451-1504. The queen of Castile married Ferdinand II of Aragon, and, by uniting their kingdoms, they laid the foundations of present-day Spain.	Isabella von Kastilien
<i>Jesuit order (n.)</i>	Officially the "Society of Jesus," this Catholic order was originally founded to counter the Reformation.	Jesuitenorden
<i>Joanna the Mad (n.)</i>	1479–1555. As the daughter of Ferdinand II of Aragon and Joanna of Castile, she inherited the joint kingdoms of Aragon and Castile, basically present-day Spain. Her nickname "the Mad" is owed to the fact that she was "mad" about her husband, Philip the Handsome, Duke of Burgundy. After his death, she always kept his coffin close to her so she could have a look at his beloved body from time to time.	Johanna die Wahnsinnige
<i>Loyola, Ignatius (n.)</i>	Loyola (1491–1556), originally a Basque knight, became a Catholic priest and the founder of the Jesuit order. His military background could be felt in the strict organisation of his order as well as in its main aim: Winning back souls (and territories) from non-believers such as Muslims and Protestants.	Loyola, Ignatius von
<i>Luther, Martin (n.)</i>	Luther (1483–1546). Originally a monk himself, he became a critic of the worldly institutions of the Catholic Church. His preachings and publications attracted a wide audience and thereby started the Reformation.	Luther, Martin

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<i>Mary the Catholic</i>	Officially Mary I of England (1516–1558). She was the daughter of Henry VIII and Catherine of Aragon. As Catherine did not give birth to a male heir, Henry VIII wanted to marry someone else and, in order to do, so broke with Rome. Consequently, Mary was Henry's only Catholic successor and therefore had to compete with many Protestant candidates for the throne (e. g. the later Queen Elisabeth). In this situation, Mary felt in need to severely oppress any Protestant opposition to her reign. This gave her the nickname "Bloody Mary".	Maria die Katholische
<i>Muhammad (n.)</i>	Also spelled "Muhammed" or "Mohammed", 570–632 AD. He was the founder of the faith of Islam. His followers regard him as the last great prophet who spread the word of God. He is seen to be the last in a line of prophets, which also includes prominent Jewish and Christian figures such as Abraham, Moses, or Jesus.	Mohammed
<i>Navarre (n.)</i>	A Christian kingdom in the north of the Iberian Peninsula. Today an administrative district in Spain.	Navarra
<i>Ottoman Empire</i>	Officially existing from 1299 to 1923, the empire was founded by Osman I. He was ruler of a comparably small Anatolian Caliphate which he and his successors enlarged extensively. At the height of its power, the Ottoman Empire covered wide areas of southeast Europe, the Arabian Peninsula and Northern Africa. Turkey can be seen as the successor of the empire.	das Osmanische Reich
<i>Peasants' War (n.)</i>	A series of revolts of peasants against their lords, 1524–1525. It mainly happened in Germany and was caused, among other factors, by Luther's theses.	Bauernkrieg
<i>peninsula(n.)</i>	A piece of land surrounded by water on three sides and only connected with the continent on the fourth, comparably small side.	Halbinsel

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<i>Philip II of Spain</i>	Philip (1527–1598) was the son of Charles V and Isabella of Portugal. On the abdication of his father, he became King of Spain. Marrying Queen Mary of England, he even became King of England until her death in 1558.	Philipp II von Spanien
<i>Portucale (n.)</i>	In the Middle Ages, this term referred to a county in the west of the Kingdom of Castile	Portucale
<i>Pyrenees (n.)</i>	A mountain range separating the Iberian Peninsula from France	die Pyrenäen
<i>Toledo (n.)</i>	A city in central Spain, about 80 km south of Madrid	Toledo
<i>Valencia (n.)</i>	A city at the eastcoast of Spain, originally the capital of the Kingdom of Valencia, today the capital of the administrative district.	Valencia