

T1 rediscovery of classical works	T1 Indigenous populations	T1 commercial and agricultural capitalism
T1 struggle for sovereignty	T1 varying degrees of political centralisation	T1 Italian Renaissance humanists
T1 Petrarch	T1 philological	T1 printing press

T1 商业与农业资本主义 shāng yè yǔ nóng yè zī běn zhǔ yì	T1 原住民 yuán zhù mín	T1 古典著作 gǔ diǎn zhù zuò
T1 人文主义者 rén wén zhǔ yì zhě	T1 政治集权 zhèng zhì jí quán	T1 主权 zhǔ quán
T1 印刷机 yìn shuā jī	T1 语文学 yǔ wén xué	T1 彼特拉克 bǐ tè lā kè

T1 civic humanism	T1 enhancing their prestige	T1 human-centred naturalism
T1 Christian humanism	T1 Erasmus	T1 religious reform
T1 the invention of printing promoted the dissemination of new ideas	T1 new monarchies	T1 monopolies on tax collection

T1 以人为中心的自然主义 yǐ rén wéi zhōng xīn de zì rán zhǔ yì	T1 提升声望 tí shēng shēng wàng	T1 公民人文主义 gōng mín rén wén zhǔ yì
T1 宗教改革 zōng jiào gǎi gé	T1 伊拉斯谟 yī lā sī mó	T1 基督教人文主义 jī dū jiào rén wén zhǔ yì
T1 征税垄断权 zhēng shuì lǒng duàn quán	T1 新君主国 xīn jūn zhǔ guó	T1 新思想的传播 xīn sī xiǎng de chuán bō

T1 employing military force	T1 secular state	T1 Advances in navigation, cartography, and military technology
T1 mercantilism	T1 Christianity was a stimulus	T1 through coercion and negotiation
T1 Columbian Exchange	T1 shifted the centre of economic power in Europe from the Mediterranean to the Atlantic states	T1 expanded the trade of enslaved Africans

T1 航海、制图与军事技术 háng hǎi 、 zhì tú yǔ jūn shì jì shù	T1 世俗国家 shì sú guó jiā	T1 军事力量 jūn shì lì liàng
T1 强制与谈判 qiáng zhì yǔ tán pàn	T1 宗教动因 zōng jiào dòng yīn	T1 重商主义 zhòng shāng zhǔ yì
T1 奴隶贸易 nú lì mào yì	T1 从地中海转向大西洋 cóng dì zhōng hǎi zhuǎn xiàng dà xī yáng	T1 哥伦布大交换 gē lún bù dà jiāo huàn

T1 plantation economy	T1 Innovations in banking and finance	T1 money economy
T1 free peasantry	T1 serfdom was codified	T1 revolt
T1 Little Ice Age	T2 religious pluralism challenged the concept of a unified Europe	T2 Martin Luther

T1 货币经济 huò bì jīng jì	T1 银行与金融 yín háng yǔ jīn róng	T1 种植园经济 zhòng zhí yuán jīng jì
T1 反抗 fǎn kàng	T1 农奴制被法典化 nóng nú zhì bèi fǎ diǎn huà	T1 自由农民 zì yóu nóng mín
T2 马丁·路德 mǎ dīng · lù dé	T2 宗教多元 zōng jiào duō yuán	T1 小冰期 xiǎo bīng qī

T2 John Calvin	T2 new interpretations of Christian doctrine	T2 sanctioned the notion that the accumulation of wealth was a sign of God's favour
T2 used the printing press	T2 Calvin and the Anabaptists	T2 refused to recognise the subordination of the church to the secular state
T2 expanded Ottoman Empire	T2 promote political and economic interests	T2 Edict of Nantes

T2 财富积累 cái fù jī lěi	T2 教义 jiào yì	T2 加尔文 jiā ěr wén
T2 教会从属于世俗国家 jiào huì cóng shǔ yú shì sù guó jiā	T2 再洗礼派 zài xǐ lǐ pài	T2 印刷机 yìn shuā jī
T2 南特敕令 nán tè chì lìng	T2 政治与经济利益 zhèng zhì yǔ jīng jì lì yì	T2 奥斯曼帝国 ào sī màn dì guó

T2 in order to maintain domestic peace	T2 Peace of Westphalia (1648)	T2 universal Christendom
T2 Catholic Reformation	T2 Jesuit Order	T2 Council of Trent
T2 Established hierarchies of class, religion, and gender	T2 separate but complementary tasks	T2 raised debates about female education

T2 普世基督教世界 pǔ shì jī dū jiào shì jiè	T2 威斯特伐利亚和约 wēi sī tè fá lì yà hé yuē	T2 国内和平 guó nèi hé píng
T2 特伦特会议 tè lún tè huì yì	T2 耶稣会 yē sū huì	T2 天主教改革 tiān zhǔ jiào gǎi gé
T2 女性教育 nǚ xìng jiào yù	T2 分工互补 fēn gōng hù bǔ	T2 阶级、宗教与性别等级 jiē jí 、 zōng jiào yǔ xìng bié děng jí

T2 Social dislocation	T2 rituals of public humiliation	T2 accusations of witchcraft peaked between 1580 and 1650
T2 Mannerist and Baroque	T2 distortion, drama, and illusion	T3 different models of political sovereignty
T3 English Civil War	T3 Glorious Revolution	T3 protected the rights of the gentry and aristocracy from absolutism

T2 巫术指控 wū shù zhǐ kòng	T2 公开羞辱 gōng kāi xiū rǔ	T2 社会失序 shè huì shī xù
T3 政治主权 zhèng zhì zhǔ quán	T2 变形、戏剧性与幻觉 biàn xíng 、 xì jù xìng yǔ huàn jué	T2 手法主义与巴洛克 shǒu fǎ zhǔ yì yǔ bā luò kè
T3 绝对主义 jué duì zhǔ yì	T3 光荣革命 guāng róng gé mìng	T3 英国内战 yīng guó nèi zhàn

T3 Parliament	T3 Agricultural Revolution	T3 freed from traditional restrictions
T3 cottage industry	T3 new financial practices and institutions	T3 agricultural, industrial, and consumer revolutions
T3 Mercantilism	T3 Dutch Republic	T3 oligarchy of urban gentry and rural landholders

T3 传统限制 chuán tǒng xiàn zhì	T3 农业革命 nóng yè gé mìng	T3 议会 yì huì
T3 消费革命 xiāo fèi gé mìng	T3 金融制度 jīn róng zhì dù	T3 家庭手工业 jiā tíng shǒu gōng yè
T3 城市士绅与乡村 地主寡头 chéng shì shì shēn yǔ xiāng cūn dì zhǔ guǎ tóu	T3 荷兰共和国 hé lán gòng hé guó	T3 重商主义 zhòng shāng zhǔ yì

T3 competitive state system	T3 Poland's partition	T3 Absolute monarchies limited the nobility's participation in governance but preserved the aristocracy's social position and legal privileges
T3 Louis XIV	T3 Jean-Baptiste Colbert	T3 Peter the Great
T3 Catherine the Great	T4 Scientific Revolution	T4 Enlightenment's application of those concepts and practices to political, social, and ethical issues

T3 社会地位与法律 特权 shè huì dì wèi yǔ fǎ lǚ tè quán	T3 波兰被瓜分 bō lán bèi guā fēn	T3 竞争性国家体系 jìng zhēng xìng guó jiā tǐ xì
T3 彼得大帝 bǐ dé dà dì	T3 柯尔贝尔 kē ěr bèi ěr	T3 路易十四 lù yì shí sì
T4 政治、社会与伦 理问题 zhèng zhì 、 shè huì yǔ lún lǐ wèn tí	T4 科学革命 kē xué gé mìng	T3 叶卡捷琳娜大帝 yè kǎ jié lín nà dà dì

T4 Copernicus	T4 Galileo	T4 Newton
T4 question the authority of the ancients	T4 William Harvey	T4 integrated system
T4 Francis Bacon	T4 René Descartes	T4 inductive and deductive reasoning

T4 牛顿 niú dùn	T4 伽利略 jiā lì lüè	T4 哥白尼 gē bái ní
T4 整体系统 zhěng tǐ xì tǒng	T4 哈维 hā wéi	T4 古人的权威 gǔ rén de quán wēi
T4 归纳与演绎推理 guī nà yǔ yǎn yì tuī lǐ	T4 笛卡尔 dí kǎ ěr	T4 培根 péi gēn

T4 Enlightenment	T4 empiricism, scepticism, human reason, rationalism	T4 Locke
T4 Rousseau	T4 natural rights	T4 social contract
T4 Adam Smith's	T4 free trade	T4 Voltaire

T4 洛克 luò kè	T4 经验主义、怀疑主义、人类理性、理性主义 jīng yàn zhǔ yì 、 huái yí zhǔ yì 、 rén lèi lǐ xìng 、 lǐ xìng zhǔ yì	T4 启蒙运动 qǐ méng yùn dòng
T4 社会契约 shè huì qì yuē	T4 天赋权利 tiān fù quán lì	T4 卢梭 lú suō
T4 伏尔泰 fú ěr tài	T4 自由贸易 zì yóu mào yì	T4 亚当·斯密 yà dāng · sī mì

T4 Diderot	T4 deism, scepticism, and atheism	T4 private rather than a public concern
T4 salons	T4 small landholdings, low-productivity agriculture, poor transportation, and adverse weather	T4 European marriage pattern
T4 infant and child mortality decreased	T4 censorship	T4 literate public

T4 私人事务 sī rén shì wù	T4 自然神论、怀疑主义与无神论 zì rán shén lùn 、 huái yí zhǔ yì yǔ wú shén lùn	T4 狄德罗 dí dé luó
T4 欧洲婚姻模式 ōu zhōu hūn yīn mó shì	T4 不利天气 bù lì tiān qì	T4 沙龙 shā lóng
T4 识字公众 shí zì gōng zhòng	T4 审查 shěn chá	T4 婴幼儿死亡率 yīng yòu ér sǐ wáng lǜ

T4 from the celebration of religious themes and royal power to an emphasis on private life and the public good	T4 consumer revolution	T4 privacy
T4 enlightened absolutism	T4 Prussia rose to power	T5 accelerated the growth of a worldwide economic network
T5 Britain supplanting France as the greatest European power	T5 fiscal crisis	T5 resulted from a combination of long-term social and political causes, as well as Enlightenment ideas, exacerbated by short-term fiscal and economic crises

T4 隐私 yǐn sī	T4 消费革命 xiāo fèi gé mìng	T4 私人生活与公共福祉 sī rén shēng huó yǔ gōng gòng fú zhǐ
T5 全球经济网络 quán qiú jīng jì wǎng luò	T4 普鲁士 pǔ lǔ shì	T4 开明专制 kāi míng zhuān zhì
T5 短期财政与经济危机 duǎn qī cái zhèng yǔ jīng jì wēi jī	T5 财政危机 cái zhèng wēi jī	T5 取代法国 qǔ dài fǎ guó

T5 first, or liberal, phase	T5 constitutional monarchy	T5 hereditary privileges
T5 radical Jacobin republic	T5 Robespierre	T5 Reign of Terror
T5 de-Christianisation	T5 mass conscription	T5 revolt of enslaved people led by Toussaint L'Ouverture

T5 世袭特权 shì xí tè quán	T5 君主立宪 jūn zhǔ lì xiàn	T5 自由派阶段 zì yóu pài jiē duàn
T5 恐怖统治 kǒng bù tǒng zhì	T5 罗伯斯庇尔 luó bó sī bì ěr	T5 雅各宾共和国 yǎ gè bīn gòng hé guó
T5 杜桑·卢维杜尔 dù sāng · lú wéi dù ěr	T5 大规模征兵 dà guī mó zhēng bīng	T5 去基督教化 qù jī dū jiào huà

T5 Napoleon	T5 enduring domestic reforms	T5 created nationalist responses throughout Europe
T5 Congress of Vienna (1814-1815)	T5 restore the balance of power	T5 Romanticism
T5 challenge to Enlightenment rationality	T5 emotions	T5 religious revival

T5 民族主义回应 mín zú zhǔ yì huí yìng	T5 持久的国内改革 chí jiǔ de guó nèi gǎi gé	T5 拿破仑 ná pò lún
T5 浪漫主义 làng màn zhǔ yì	T5 均势 jūn shì	T5 维也纳会议 wéi yě nà huì yì
T5 宗教复兴 zōng jiào fù xīng	T5 情感 qíng gǎn	T5 对启蒙理性的挑战 duì qǐ méng lǐ xìng de tiǎo zhàn

T5 Methodism	T5 Revolution, war, and rebellion demonstrated the emotional power of mass politics and nationalism	T6 triggered a range of ideological, governmental, and collective responses
T6 Economic institutions and human capital	T6 less social dislocation	T6 second industrial revolution
T6 railroads	T6 more fully integrated national economies	T6 promoted population growth

T6 意识形态、政府 与集体回应 yì shí xíng tài 、 zhèng fǔ yǔ jí tǐ huí yìng	T5 群众政治与民族 主义的情感力量 qún zhòng zhèng zhì yǔ mín zú zhǔ yì de qíng gǎn lì liàng	T5 循道宗 xún dào zōng
T6 第二次工业革命 dì èr cì gōng yè gé míng	T6 社会失序 shè huì shī xù	T6 人力资本 rén lì zī běn
T6 人口增长 rén kǒu zēng zhǎng	T6 一体化的国民经 济 yī tǐ huà de guó mín jīng jì	T6 铁路 tiě lù

T6 heightened consumerism	T6 Class identity	T6 urban overcrowding
T6 cult of domesticity	T6 companionate marriage	T6 Concert of Europe
T6 Conservatism	T6 revolutions of 1848	T6 emancipation of the serfs

T6 城市拥挤 chéng shì yōng jǐ	T6 阶级认同 jiē jí rèn tóng	T6 消费主义 xiāo fèi zhǔ yì
T6 欧洲协调 ōu zhōu xié tiáo	T6 伴侣式婚姻 bàn lǚ shì hūn yīn	T6 家庭崇拜 jiā tíng chóng bài
T6 农奴解放 nóng nú jiě fàng	T6 1848 年革命 1848 nián gé mìng	T6 保守主义 bǎo shǒu zhǔ yì

T6 Liberals	T6 universal male suffrage	T6 Socialists
T6 Marx's scientific socialism	T6 Anarchists	T6 Liberalism shifted from laissez-faire to interventionist
T6 compulsory public education	T7 increased tensions among the Great Powers	T7 subjectivity and individual expression

T6 社会主义者 shè huì zhǔ yì zhě	T6 男性普选权 nán xìng pǔ xuǎn quán	T6 自由主义者 zì yóu zhǔ yì zhě
T6 从自由放任转向 干预 cóng zì yóu fàng rèn zhuǎn xiàng gān yù	T6 无政府主义者 wú zhèng fǔ zhǔ yì zhě	T6 科学社会主义 kē xué shè huì zhǔ yì
T7 主观性与个人表 达 zhǔ guān xìng yǔ gè rén biǎo dá	T7 列强 liè qiáng	T6 义务教育 yì wù jiào yù

T7 romantic idealism	T7 Napoleon III	T7 Cavour
T7 Bismarck	T7 used popular nationalism to create or strengthen states	T7 Zionism
T7 dual monarchy of Austria-Hungary	T7 Crimean War	T7 breakdown of the Concert of Europe

T7 加富尔 jiā fù ěr	T7 拿破仑三世 ná pò lún sān shì	T7 浪漫主义理想 làng màn zhǔ yì lǐ xiǎng
T7 犹太复国主义 yóu tài fù guó zhǔ yì	T7 借助民众民族主义建国 jiè zhù mín zhòng mín zú zhǔ yì jiàn guó	T7 俾斯麦 bǐ sī mài
T7 欧洲协调的瓦解 ōu zhōu xié tiáo de wǎ jiě	T7 克里米亚战争 kè lǐ mǐ yà zhàn zhēng	T7 奥匈二元帝国 ào xiōng èr yuán dì guó

T7 Garibaldi's	T7 Bismarck used Realpolitik	T7 complex system of alliances
T7 mutually antagonistic alliances	T7 Nationalist tensions in the Balkans	T7 Charles Darwin
T7 Social Darwinism	T7 Positivism	T7 new relativism in values

T7 联盟体系 lián méng tǐ xì	T7 现实政治 xiàn shí zhèng zhì	T7 加里波第 jiā lǐ bō dì
T7 达尔文 dá ěr wén	T7 巴尔干 bā ěr gàn	T7 彼此敌对的联盟 bǐ cǐ dí duì de lián méng
T7 价值相对主义 jià zhí xiāng duì zhǔ yì	T7 实证主义 shí zhèng zhǔ yì	T7 社会达尔文主义 shè huì dá ěr wén zhǔ yì

T7 modernism	T7 economic, political, and cultural motivations	T7 Communication and transportation technologies
T7 Advances in medicine	T7 Realist and materialist	T7 Impressionism, Post-Impressionism, and Cubism
T8 conflicting conceptions of the relationship between the individual and the state	T8 trench warfare	T8 protest and insurrection

T7 通信与运输技术 tōng xìn yǔ yùn shū jì shù	T7 经济、政治与文化动机 jīng jì 、 zhèng zhì yǔ wén huà dòng jī	T7 现代主义 xiàn dài zhǔ yì
T7 印象派、后印象派与立体主义 yìn xiàng pài 、 hòu yìn xiàng pài yǔ lì tǐ zhǔ yì	T7 现实主义与唯物主义 xiàn shí zhǔ yì yǔ wéi wù zhǔ yì	T7 医学进步 yī xué jìn bù
T8 抗议与起义 kàng yì yǔ qǐ yì	T8 堑壕战 qiàn háo zhàn	T8 个人与国家的关系 gè rén yǔ guó jiā de guān xì

T8 Russian Revolution	T8 Marxist-Leninist theory	T8 diplomatic idealism against the desire to punish Germany
T8 League of Nations	T8 mandate system	T8 Great Depression
T8 undermined Western European democracies	T8 fascism	T8 Stalin

T8 理想主义与惩罚 德国的意愿 lǐ xiǎng zhǔ yì yǔ chéng fá dé guó de yì yuàn	T8 马克思列宁主义 mǎ kè sī liè níng zhǔ yì	T8 俄国革命 é guó gé mìng
T8 大萧条 dà xiāo tiáo	T8 委任统治 wěi rèn tǒng zhì	T8 国际联盟 guó jì lián méng
T8 斯大林 sī dà lín	T8 法西斯主义 fǎ xī sī zhǔ yì	T8 削弱西欧民主国家 xuē ruò xī ōu mín zhǔ guó jiā

T8 liquidation of the kulaks	T8 catastrophic famine	T8 American isolationism
T8 Fascism, extreme nationalism, racist ideologies, and the failure of appeasement	T8 Blitzkrieg	T8 Military technologies made possible industrialised warfare, genocide, nuclear proliferation
T8 racism and anti-Semitism	T8 "lost generation"	T8 disillusionment and cynicism

T8 美国孤立主义 měi guó gū lì zhǔ yì	T8 饥荒 jī huāng	T8 富农 fù nóng
T8 核扩散 hé kuò sàn	T8 闪电战 shǎn diàn zhàn	T8 绥靖政策的失败 suí jìng zhèng cè de shī bài
T8 幻灭与犬儒 huàn miè yǔ quǎn rú	T8 迷惘的一代 mí wǎng de yí dài	T8 种族主义与反犹太主义 zhǒng zú zhǔ yì yǔ fǎn yóu zhǔ yì

T9 Marshall Plan	T9 United Nations	T9 propaganda campaigns
T9 covert actions	T9 limited "hot wars"	T9 arms race
T9 NATO	T9 Iron Curtain	T9 central planning

T9 宣传战 xuān chuán zhàn	T9 联合国 lián hé guó	T9 马歇尔计划 mǎ xiē ěr jì huà
T9 军备竞赛 jūn bèi jìng sài	T9 有限热战 yǒu xiàn rè zhàn	T9 秘密行动 mì mì xíng dòng
T9 中央计划 zhōng yāng jì huà	T9 铁幕 tiě mù	T9 北约 běi yuē

T9 oscillated between repression and reform	T9 ethnic conflict and ethnic cleansing	T9 increase in welfare benefits
T9 economic stagnation	T9 welfare state	T9 Mikhail Gorbachev's
T9 perestroika	T9 glasnost	T9 collapse of the USSR in 1991

T9 福利待遇 fú lì dài yù	T9 族群清洗 zú qún qīng xǐ	T9 镇压与改革之间 摆动 zhèn yā yǔ gǎi gé zhī jiān bǎi dòng
T9 戈尔巴乔夫 gē ěr bā qiáo fū	T9 福利国家 fú lì guó jiā	T9 经济停滞 jīng jì tíng zhì
T9 苏联解体 sū lián jiě tǐ	T9 开放 kāi fàng	T9 改革 gǎi gé

T9 family and work responsibilities, economic changes, and feminism	T9 decolonisation	T9 began to set aside nationalist rivalries in favour of economic and political integration
T9 European Union	T9 migrant workers	T9 altered Europe's religious makeup
T9 role of religion in public life	T9 eluded consensus	T9 both enthusiasm and criticism

T9 经济与政治一体化 jīng jì yǔ zhèng zhì yī tǐ huà	T9 去殖民化 qù zhí mín huà	T9 女性主义 nǚ xìng zhǔ yì
T9 宗教构成 zōng jiào gòu chéng	T9 外来劳工 wài lái láo gōng	T9 欧盟 ōu méng
T9 既受欢迎也遭批评 jì shòu huān yíng yě zāo pī píng	T9 未能形成共识 wèi néng xíng chéng gòng shí	T9 宗教在公共生活中的角色 zōng jiào zài gōng gòng shēng huó zhōng de jué sè

T9 Green parties	T9 sustainable development	T9 consumer culture
T9 baby boom		

T9 消费文化 xiāo fèi wén huà	T9 可持续发展 kě chí xù fā zhǎn	T9 绿党 lǜ dǎng
		T9 婴儿潮 yīng ér cháo