

REFORMATION AND DISCOVERY: EUROPE 1492-1610

THEME 1: Religious change and its impact c.1500-c.1600

PART 1 - Chronology chart

This is a suggested timeline for the theme covering religious change and its impact c.1500-c.1600. The content coverage is derived from the specification.

1500-1525	1525-1555	1555-1600
Condition of the Catholic Church in the early sixteenth century	The spread of the Reformation in the 1520s and 1530s	The establishment of the New Orders
Erasmus and the Humanists.	The impact of John Calvin	The impact of the Inquisition and Index
Luther's challenge to the established church and the Church's early response: Cajetan and Eck	The role and significance of the Anabaptists	Religious war and schism in France and the Spanish Dutch provinces by 1600
The impact of the Diet of Worms of 1521	Religious war and schism in central Europe	The impact and pace of religious change on European politics by 1600
The challenge of other reformers: von Hutten, Melanchthon and Zwingli	Catholic revival and Counter-Reformation	

PART 2 – a conceptual guide

This provides a conceptual guide for the theme religious change and its impact c.1500-c.1600 which attempts to demonstrate how each concept underpins the period, how concepts are linked and the significance of these concepts. The aim is not to focus on the content of events but to provide appropriate guidance regarding historical concepts as appropriate.

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	1500-1525	1525-1555	1555-1600
Cause and Consequence	<p>The condition of the Catholic Church</p> <p>The challenge of Martin Luther</p>	<p>The dissemination of Lutheranism</p> <p>The support of the German princes</p> <p>The challenge of Zwingli and Calvin</p>	Catholic Reform
Significant individuals	<p>Martin Luther</p> <p>Charles V, Holy Roman Emperor</p>	Ulrich Zwingli	John Calvin
Turning points	<p>The Indulgence controversy</p> <p>The publication of the Ninety Five Theses</p> <p>The Diet Of Worms 1521</p>	<p>The Colloquy of Marburg, 1529</p> <p>The calling of the Council of Trent and the Peace of Augsburg, 1555</p>	Religious conflict in France and the Low Counties
Key Terminology associated with the theme	<p>Indulgences</p> <p>Reformation</p>	Dissemination	Counter Reformation
<p>Similarity and Difference</p> <p><i>Comparison during a sub-period and even over the whole period can feature</i></p>	Early response to reform	Urban, princely and peasant support	Support for the Catholic Church in Spain, Portugal and the Italian States
<p>Change and Continuity</p> <p><i>Teachers should address how far and how quickly these issues changed over the whole period</i></p>	<p>Change in religious affiliation</p> <p>Change in attitude of the Catholic Church towards reform</p> <p>Overall impact of religious change</p>		

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CAUSE AND CONSEQUENCE

The condition of the Catholic Church	Centres should examine how and why the condition of the Catholic Church caused religious debate and how that debate manifested itself in Germany and Switzerland. Centres should point out how abuses in the Church and a corrupt papacy led to the search for reform and a call for the return to the words of the Bible.
The challenge of Martin Luther	Centres should study how and why Martin Luther challenged the Catholic Church including his stance at Worms and his refusal to recant his criticisms of the Church. The short-term consequences of his protest in the period 1517-1521 should be explored including the reception to his message in Germany.
The dissemination of Lutheranism	Centres should examine reasons for the spread in popularity of Lutheranism in the 1520s and 1530s including the impact of the printing press and discuss how and why this development aided the spread of Luther's beliefs. This should also be linked to the educated German university cities and their level of literacy and support from the whole range of German society.
The support of the German princes	Centres should examine how and why many German princes supported Luther including his early protection by Frederick the Wise. Centres should consider the political and economic reasons for their support. Centres should point out the results of this princely support in the 1520s and 1530s which gave the movement added impetus.
The challenge of Zwingli and Calvin	Centres should analyse how Zwingli and Calvin had an impact on religious change including John Calvin's international appeal. Centres should point out the immediate results of Zwingli and Calvin's teachings and how they influenced attitudes and developments in the longer term.
Catholic Reform	Centres should examine how and why attempts at reform of the Catholic Church were made after 1530. The growing momentum for reform by the Papacy, the eventual calling of a General Council in 1545 and its' deliberations in the 1550s and conclusions in 1564 should be explored. Centres should also consider the influence of the new reforming orders established in this period.

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SIGNIFICANT INDIVIDUALS

Martin Luther	Centres should focus on the significance of Martin Luther's leadership, methods and publications up to his death in 1546. Centres should consider the impact of Martin Luther in both the shorter and longer term – in particular his influence on the spread of the Protestantism in Germany up to 1545 and also on further developments after his death.
Ulrich Zwingli	Centres should focus on the significance of Zwingli as a leader of Protestantism in Switzerland. Centres should point out the importance of Zwingli in the debate against the Catholic Church and also his disagreement with Luther at Marburg on the significance of the value of the bread and wine at the Holy Eucharist.
Charles V, Holy Roman Emperor	Centres should focus on the significance of Charles V's leadership and achievements - not only up to 1555 but also on developments after his death. Centres should point out that the responsibilities of being the most important political leader in Western Europe made it difficult for him to challenge the development of the Protestant Reformation but he did help arrange the calling of the Council of Trent. Centres should also explore his support of the Catholic Church in Spain and the Low Countries as well as his encouragement of Loyola, the Inquisition and the Index.
John Calvin	Centres should focus on the significance of John Calvin as a second generation Protestant reformer. His movement was international and spread from France to Switzerland and was also social and political in its structure. His influence in the Huguenot movement needs to be stressed and his influence on France needs to be considered until the reign of Henry IV and the Edict of Nantes, 1598.

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TURNING POINTS

The Indulgence controversy	Centres should focus on the motives behind Tetzel's Special Indulgences and why this was particularly abhorrent to Germans. Centres should highlight the significance of this particular money raising scheme especially its impact on Martin Luther's thinking, publication and his challenge to the Catholic Church.
The publication of the Ninety Five Theses	Centres should focus on the impact of the publication of Luther's Ninety Five Theses and stress the significance of the debate with the Catholic Church which followed. Centres should point out not only the long term consequences of this but also the immediate acceleration of the challenge to the Catholic Church between 1517 and 1521.
The Diet of Worms, 1521	Centres should focus on the deliberations of this diet especially Luther's stance against the Papacy and Imperial power. Centres should point out that as a result of this meeting both Charles V and the Papacy gave Luther a significant platform to publicise his beliefs. This can also be assessed as a turning point as Luther's escape from the Ban of the Empire and subsequent imprisonment in Warburg castle under the protection of Frederick the Wise increased his notoriety.
The Colloquy of Marburg, 1529	Centres should focus on the impact that this meeting at Marburg of Luther and Zwingli had on the future cooperation of the German and Swiss reformations. Centres should point out how the Colloquy not only displayed large differences in fundamental beliefs concerning the Eucharist but it also showed that the unification of the reformed churches had failed.
The calling of the Council of Trent and the Peace of Augsburg, 1555	Centres should focus on the importance of the calling and the deliberations of the General Council of the Catholic Church and the establishment of a bi-confessional Germany as a result of the Peace of Augsburg. Centres should point out the long term impact of both of these events for the revival of the Catholic Church and the acceptance of Lutheranism in Germany.
Religious conflict in France and the Low Countries	Centres should focus on the impact of religious faction in both France and the Low Countries from the mid-1560s onwards. The French Wars of religion and the revolt of the Netherlands brought about a bloody conflict between Catholics and Protestants in these areas of Europe which was barely resolved by 1600. However, Catholicism had survived in Europe and Protestantism was only established in some specific areas.

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KEY TERMINOLOGY

Indulgences	Centres should explore the reasons why the controversy over selling indulgences was important in fueling the call for reform of the Catholic Church, the growth of Protestantism in Germany and then the Catholic Church's failure to respond effectively to this challenge. Centres should look at how the Indulgence Controversy led to social, economic, religious and political developments over the period
Reformation	Centres should explore the impact of the movement for the reform of the Catholic Church in the heart of the Holy Roman Empire in Germany and also in Switzerland. The consequences of the Protestant Reformation as a social, economic and political movement should be examined.
Dissemination	Centres should explain the reasons for the spread of Protestantism and its significance in the events of the 1520s and 1530s, Centres should point out the significance of the availability of the printing press for a literate urban population and the reproduction of woodcuts for the illiterate peasant. Centres should also assess the importance of sermons and radical publications.
Counter Reformation	Centres should focus on the reasons why the Catholic Church took retaliatory action in many areas of Europe after the initial shock of the implanting of Protestant ideas. The influence of the most Catholic Spanish kings, Charles I and Philip II , should be examined as well as the efforts of Pope Paul III, Ignatius Loyola and the role of the Inquisition and the Index in leading the Catholic revival.

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SIMILARITY AND DIFFERENCE

Early response to reform	Candidates should focus on understanding the reaction to Protestant reformers in Germany and Switzerland. They should examine the extent to which this was similar or different to other regions of Europe.
Urban, princely and peasant support	Candidates should focus on the extent of urban, princely and peasant support in Germany. They should examine the extent to which that experience was similar and different to that elsewhere in central Europe.
Support for the Catholic Church in Spain, Portugal and the Italian States	Centres should focus on understanding the continued support for the Catholic Church in Spain, Portugal and Italy. They should consider whether this was similar or different to that of previous decades and compare this to France, Germany and Switzerland where there was greater Protestant growth and faction.

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CHANGE AND CONTINUITY

Change in religious affiliation	<p>Centres should focus on understanding the changes in religious affiliation that underpinned progress in the Protestant Reformation. In order to consider issues of change and continuity across the whole period, centres should examine:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• the religious beliefs connected with Protestantism• the changes introduced by Luther, Zwingli and Calvin• how religious affiliation changed for political, economic and social advantage.• the extent of change in religious affiliation by 1600
Change in attitude of the Catholic Church towards reform	<p>Centres should focus on understanding the different attempts by the Catholic Church, across the period, to respond to criticisms and introduce reform. These will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• the impact of the new reforming orders such as the Jesuit movement on reform• the deliberations and decisions of the Council of Trent• the role of prominent individuals including Charles V, Holy Roman Emperor, Pope Paul III, Ignatius Loyola and Philip II of Spain
Overall impact of religious change	<p>Centres should focus on understanding the overall impact of the Protestant Reformation and the Catholic Revival of the sixteenth century on Europe politically, socially and economically. To do this they should consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• the origins of the Catholic Revival• the New Orders• the General Council of the Church• the influence of Catholic Kings• reaction to radical protestant groups such as the Anabaptists• the general popularity of Protestantism to many in European society• the steadfast allegiance to the Roman Church in certain areas of Europe

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Part 3 Resources

Books

Author	Title	Publisher	ISBN
Euan Cameron	The European Reformation	Oxford	978-0198730934
C Scott Dixon	The Reformation in Germany	Blackwell	978-0631202530
Heiko A. Oberman	Luther – Man between God and the Devil	Yale	978-0300103137
Michael Mullet	Calvin	Routledge	978-0415000574
Keith Randall	The Catholic and Counter Reformations	Hodder and Stoughton	978-0340534953

Audio – Visual resources

Luther [DVD] [2003]

Video clips on Luther [www. history.com-martin luther](http://www.history.com-martin_luther)

Martin Luther – The Reformation Man [DVD]

Internet sites

Ulrich Zwingli

Martin Luther

Desiderius Erasmus

[http://www.history learning site.co.uk](http://www.history_learning_site.co.uk)

[http://www.history.com/martin luther](http://www.history.com/martin_luther) and [www.bbc.co.uk/history/historic _figures/ luther_ martin.shtml](http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/historic_figures/luther_martin.shtml)

<http://www.bbchistory/historicfigures>

REFORMATION AND DISCOVERY: EUROPE C. 1492-1610

THEME 2: Exploration and Discovery c.1492- c.1610

PART 1 - Chronology chart

This is a suggested timeline for the theme covering exploration and discovery c.1492- c.1610. The content coverage is derived from the Specification.

1492 - 1532	1532-1556	1556-1610
Motives for exploration and discovery	The conquest of Peru after 1532	Conflict on the Spanish Main
The interests of Spain, Portugal and England	The impact of the conquistadores on the new world	Attempts at colonization in North America
Early explorers and their discoveries	Short term impact on Europe: introduction of new goods; the beginnings of hyper-inflation	The impact on indigenous peoples
The conquest of Mexico 1519		Longer term impact on Europe: the growth in merchant classes; impact on science and technology

PART 2 - a conceptual guide

This provides a conceptual guide for the theme of exploration and discovery c.1492- c.1610 which attempts to demonstrate how each concept underpins the period, how concepts are linked and the significance of these concepts. The aim is not to focus on the content of events but to provide appropriate guidance regarding historical concepts as appropriate.

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THEME 2: Exploration and Discovery c.1492- c.1610

	1492-1532	1532-1556	1556-1610
Cause and Consequence	Early motives for exploration and discovery	Motives for further exploration and discovery Short term impact on Europe	Longer term impact on Europe The impact on indigenous peoples
Significant individuals	Pioneering monarchs: Henry the navigator; Ferdinand and Isabella Early explorers: Columbus; da Gama; Cabot; Magellan	The conquistadors: Cortez; Pizarro	Philip II
Turning points	Discovery of the Americas, 1492 Discovery of a sea route to south east Asia 1498 Circumnavigation of the world 1519	Conquest and settlement of Mexico and Peru	Conflict on the Spanish Main
Key Terminology associated with the theme	Exploration Discovery	Conquest Indigenous peoples	Colonisation
Similarity and Difference Comparison during a sub-period and even over the whole period can feature	Portuguese and Spanish influence	The conquest and settlement of the newly discovered lands	
Change and Continuity Teachers should address how far and how quickly these issues changed over the whole period	Attitudes to European exploration The impact on indigenous peoples The impact on Europe’s economy and foreign affairs		

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CAUSE AND CONSEQUENCE

Early motives for exploration and discovery	Centres should examine the range of motives for initial exploration in the late fifteenth century. Consideration of economic motives is important here especially the search for a new trade route for spices. Centres should examine the motivation of Spanish and Portuguese monarchs at the end of the fifteenth century to explore westward across the Atlantic ocean and around Africa to the Indian ocean. The new sea routes to the spice islands gave Europe access to goods from Asia without relying on the expensive overland route.
Motives for further exploration and discovery	Centres should examine the motives that underpinned later exploration. Economic motives continued to be very important but centres should consider the religious motivation of Catholic Europeans in converting the indigenous populations of the areas they invaded especially in Mexico and Peru. This can be linked to the advancement of religious counter-reformation in Europe. Conversion was brutal at times and was often done at an enormous speed but Catholicism was implanted firmly in these new worlds.
Short term impact on Europe	Centres should point out the immediate consequences of the flooding of Europe with New World gold and silver and cheaper spices. The growth of hyper-inflation and its social effects should be considered. The development of European involvement in slavery as a consequence of settlement and the immediate need for labour should also be considered.
Longer term impact on Europe	Centres should consider the longer-term consequences for Europe including the growth in merchant classes and the impact on science and technology in areas such as navigational aids and ship design. They should also consider how and why jealousy of Spain led to conflict on the Spanish Main and the consequences of Spain's annexation of Portugal and acquisition of her overseas possessions in 1580.
The impact on indigenous peoples	Centres should examine the impact on the indigenous peoples who had evolved and lived in the newly discovered lands. Highly developed societies such as the Aztecs and the Inca were at first friendly and trusting of the early explorers but any resistance was suppressed by superior European military forces who had the benefit of gunpowder. Indigenous peoples were forcibly converted to Catholicism, infected with European diseases and exploited for their wealth and labour.

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SIGNIFICANT INDIVIDUALS

Pioneering monarchs: Henry the navigator; Ferdinand and Isabella	Centres should focus on the significance of the leadership of the Iberian monarchs in supporting early attempts at exploration. Centres should point out the active maritime policies of the Portuguese monarchs and the economic and spiritual support of Ferdinand and Isabella to find wealth and convert heathens to Catholicism. Centres should consider their leadership in the short term in the discovery of new lands and in the longer term of Spain's emergence as a formidable power in Europe.
Early explorers: Columbus; da Gama; Cabot; Magellan	Centres should focus on the significance of the leadership of the early explorers and their achievements in exploration. The immediate benefits of their discovery of new lands and new sea routes ought to be considered along with the long term significance for the history of both Europe and the wider world.
The conquistadors: Cortez; Pizarro	Centres should focus on the significance of the conquest of Mexico and Peru and the subsequent settlement of the Americas by Europeans. The effect of these conquests on the indigenous peoples should also be considered as well as their conversion to Roman Catholicism.
Philip II	Centres should focus on the significance of Philip II's administration of the Americas by appointing able Viceroy's. Centres should point out the benefits and the problems that the new lands brought for Spain and Europe in the sixteenth century.

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TURNING POINTS

Discovery of the Americas, 1492	Centres should focus on the impact of Columbus' voyage in 1492. Columbus was not the first European to reach its shores and he thought he had sailed to the far east but his voyage is a turning point because he managed to bring word of the discovered continent back to Europe. By bringing the continent to the forefront of Western attention, Columbus initiated the relationship between two major landmasses and their inhabitants.
Discovery of a sea route to S.E. Asia 1497-98	Centres should focus on the Portuguese quest to find a new route to the Spice Islands around the south of the African land mass, eventually completed by da Gama in 1497-98. Da Gama's voyage was a turning point as it opened the way for an age of global exploration and for the Portuguese to establish a long-lasting empire in Asia. Centres should point out how the opening of this new trade route considerably affected the influx and price of not only spices to Europe but also valued Asian silks and jewels leading to inflationary pressure in Europe.
Circumnavigation of the world 1519	Centres should focus on the impact of the first circumnavigation of the globe by Magellan in 1519. Centres should point out that it was a huge feat of navigation and endurance and that it was also geographically very important as it gave practical evidence that the world was round.
Conquest and settlement of Mexico and Peru	Centres should focus on the significance of easy conquest of the indigenous peoples by the superior military forces of Cortes and Pizarro. The conflict between the European and native American cultures should be considered a turning point in European exploration especially the impact on the indigenous peoples .
Conflict on the Spanish Main	Centres should focus on the conflict that was fought in and around Spain's coastal possessions in Central America and the Caribbean during the later sixteenth century. This can be considered a turning point as it showed the jealousy of England over Spain's wealth and led to a series of conflicts in Europe including the ill-fated Spanish Armada.

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KEY TERMINOLOGY

Exploration	Centres should focus on the concept of exploration initially as a means of eventually discovering a new trade route to South East Asia. It was not originally linked with the discovery and conquest of new lands. The principal reason why exploration was encouraged was the rising cost of the spices which Europe had increasingly become reliant upon and the overland route to South East Asia was now difficult because of the increasing power of the Ottoman Empire.
Discovery	Centres should focus on the link between exploration and discovery. Knowledge of and mapping of the world beyond the land mass of Europe was inaccurate and in most cases completely wrong. Many Europeans believed the world to be flat and that the land masses were greater than the seas. With the search for new trade routes came the discovery of new lands, peoples and cultures.
Conquest	Centres should examine how and why Spain in particular led expeditions to conquer newly discovered territory. Their desire for increased social status, wealth and adventure needs to be examined as does the desire to implant the Catholic religion in new lands. The role of Catholic church in conquest can be analysed here.
Indigenous peoples	Centres should identify such indigenous groups, especially the Aztec and the Inca people. Centres should examine the plight of these indigenous peoples in their relationship with European explorers. They were at first friendly and trusting of the early explorers but any resistance was suppressed by superior European military forces who were ultimately bent on conquest and profit. Indigenous peoples were then exploited for their wealth and labour and many were forcibly converted to Catholicism.
Colonisation	Centres should analyse colonisation as a process of control by which one country comes to dominate areas of other land and its components including its people and wealth. Colonisation is linked to migration, to settlements in South or North America but also trading posts and plantations. In the later sixteenth century colonisation was linked to the spread of European power in the new world in particular.

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SIMILARITY AND DIFFERENCE

Portuguese and Spanish influence	Centres should focus on the similarities and differences in the position of Portugal and Spain as significant powers involved in exploration and discovery by 1532 compared to their position in 1492. Areas to compare can include their motives, their areas of exploration and discovery and the impact on their economies.
The conquest and settlement of the newly discovered lands	Centres should focus on comparing the motives and methods of the attempts at conquest and settlement in the later sixteenth century. Similarity and difference can be considered by comparing the brutal Spanish conquest of the indigenous peoples of Central and South America with the attempts at settlement around the Río de la Plata in the 1580s.

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CHANGE AND CONTINUITY

Attitudes to European exploration	<p>Centres should focus on understanding the extent to which attitudes to European exploration changed from 1492-1610. In order to consider issues of change and continuity across the whole period, centres should examine changing attitudes to the discovery of new lands and trade routes and the settlement, exploitation and treatment of the native peoples. This should include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• early motives connected with the need for new trade routes• the desire for wealth and profit associated with the conquest of the new world• how religious motives dominated many expeditions• the desire for conquest and territory• Attempts to set up colonies and settlements later in the period <p>Centres should also focus on the extent to which some of these motives and attitudes remained constant, such as the economic motives.</p>
The impact on indigenous peoples	<p>Centres should focus on the effects of conquest and settlement on the indigenous peoples. They should compare how far the lives of these societies changed and whether they were able to retain any of their identity and culture after conquest and settlement. In order to consider issues of change and continuity across the whole period, centres should examine:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• the initial reaction of indigenous peoples to European explorers• the effects of conflict and conquest with European invaders• the economic impact on indigenous peoples• the religious and cultural impact on indigenous peoples
The impact on Europe's economy and foreign affairs	<p>Centres should focus on understanding the consequences for Europe of the exploration, discovery and settlement of large areas of previously unknown territory. In order to consider issues of change and continuity across the whole period, centres should examine:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• new world foods and goods brought changes to European diets and culture• change in European economies caused by the influx of new world wealth and trade• change in science and technology caused by exploration and its associated conflicts• changes in the relationship between European powers, especially Spain and England up to 1604• changes in the relationship between Europe and the rest of the world, leading to the imperialism of later centuries

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Part 3 Resources

Books

Author	Title	Publisher	ISBN
J.M. Parry	The Age of Reconnaissance		
U Bitterli	Cultures in Conflict		
F. Fernandez Armesto	Columbus		
Dan O'Sullivan	The Age of Discovery	Longman	0 582 353726
Michael Wood	Conquistadors	BBC	9780563551164

Audio - Visual resources

1492- The Conquest of Paradise DVD 1992
Conquistadors, Michael Wood, BBC television series
National Geographic: Great Lost Civilisations, 2015

Internet sites

The Aztecs
The Inca
Explorers
Settlements

<http://www.historyworld.net/wrldhis/PlainTextHistories.asp?historyid=aa12>
http://www.ancient.eu/Inca_Civilization/
<http://mrnussbaum.com/explorersflash/>
<http://www.history.com/topics/jamestown>