

## Codex Conquest

**RED = revise to be more general/ theme driven, keeps anachronism down!**

**History always the same weight. Books gain value when paired with history card.**

### 15th century

Germany: Johannes Gutenberg introduces movable type printing in 1439.

Germany: Astrology and Astronomy are studied side by side in the 15<sup>th</sup> century.

Germany: The first printed maps are made by Lucas Brandis in 1475.

Germany: Albrecht Dürer's woodcuts exemplify the beauty and skill demonstrated in early book arts.

Italy: The publication of works by classical Roman authors like Cicero help lead to the Renaissance.

Italy: The Greek epics, the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*, are reintroduced to an early modern readership.

Italy: Jacobus Angelus translates Ptolemy, distributing the ancient Greek geographer's work.

Italy: Pliny's *Natural History* is printed, providing an encyclopedic perspective into ancient Roman life.

Spain: Antonio de Nebrija writes the first grammar of the Castilian (Spanish) language.

Spain: The Spanish Inquisition begins in 1481.

Spain: T Isabella of Castile and Ferdinand of Aragon, the Catholic monarchs, united Spain in marriage in 1469.

Spain: Spanish history before the 15<sup>th</sup> century saw both Catholic and Muslim influences.

France: The first book published in France is *Gasparinus' Letters* in 1470.

France: The *Manual of the Curate*, written for parish priests, becomes an early modern best seller with over a hundred printings.

France: Occam's razor is an example of medieval philosophy first printed in France.

France: Herbals, books of the uses of plants, are an important genre within early modern medical texts.

England: Wynken de Worde shifted English printing to focus on generating more inexpensive texts.

England: The first book printed in English is *Recuyell of the Historyes of Troye* in 1475.

England: The Vikings, Normans, and Scots all ransacked medieval England.

England: Royal marriages are brokered to gain allies for the nation and are not based on love.

### 16th century

Germany: The German humanism spreads throughout Europe.

Germany: Catholics backlash against Martin Luther's ideas.

Germany: A central tenant of the reformation is the need to translate the Bible into the vernacular.

Germany: The ancient historian Herodotus demonstrates how to write history objectively.

Italy: Ancient Greek drama inspires Gian Giorgio Trissino to innovate in form, intent, and structure.

Italy: Dante's vision of hell, purgatory, and heaven is a masterpiece of Western literature.

Italy: Printed translations of Ibn Sina brings Arabic medicine to Europe.

Italy: The Age of Exploration resulted in a boom of 16<sup>th</sup> century cartography of the Americas.

Spain: The 16<sup>th</sup> century begins the Spanish Golden Age, a period of artistic and economic riches.

Spain: The Enlightenment and the Spanish Inquisition exist side by side in Spain.

Spain: Spanish Theater includes religious drama, public theater, and court theater.

Spain: The work of ancient philosophers like Aristotle spreads to the Iberian peninsula.

France: Clément Marot was an *escripvain*, a French post similar to a Poet Laureate and historiographer.

France: François Rebelais incurs censorship for obscenity from the Collège de la Sorbonne.

France: French Calvinists are called Huguenots.

France: Greek herbals printed in France share important information about drugs made from plants.

England: Wales is annexed to England in 1542.

England: *The Prince* is an example of the genre *mirror for princes*, political textbooks for nobility.

England: William Bullokar writes the first book of English grammar in 1580.

England: Elizabeth I, who reigns from 1558-1603, serves as an inspiration to many writers.

### 17th century: SPAIN

Germany: The first German novel, *The Adventures of Simplicius Simplicissimus*, is inspired by the Thirty Years' War.

Germany: William Harvey publishes his discourse on the circulation of blood in 1628.

Germany: Johannes Kepler is an astronomer who imagined the laws of planetary motion.

Germany: The *Nibelungenlied* is a German epic recounting Kriemhild's revenge of the murder of her husband, Siegfried.

Italy: Galileo Galilei discovers sunspots, a counterargument to the Catholic "perfectibility of the heavens."

Italy: Galileo Galilei espouses heliocentrism in the *Starry Messenger*, which leads to his questioning by the Inquisition.

Italy: The Elixir of Life is a medieval concept that a potion could grant eternal life.

Italy: Giacomo Gastaldi is concerned the greatest cartographer of the Italian School.

Spain: *Don Quixote*, the most important work of Spanish literature, is published in 1605.

Spain: Francisco de Quevedo exemplifies the Baroque style encouraged by the Catholic Church.

Spain: The Jesuits and Dominicans compete for missions in Ethiopia.

Spain: King Philip III expels the Moors from Spain in 1609.

France: Nicolas Sanson D'Abbeville is considered the father of French cartography.

France: Pierre Vallet, the French Court's botanical painter, creates images inspired by the king's garden.

France: Canada belongs to the French between 1497 and 1759.

France: Melchisédech Thévenot, a noted traveler, also invents the level, the breaststroke, and helps found the French Academy of Sciences.

England: William Shakespeare's poetry and plays are the most canonical works in English literature.

England: John Milton responds to political turmoil by writing *Paradise Lost* in 1667.

England: Thomas Hobbes generates the idea of the social contract.

England: Isaac Newton pioneers new discoveries in the field of classical mechanics, the motion of objects.

### 18th century: FRANCE

Germany: Science in Germany

Germany: Goethe

Germany: Education in Germany

Germany: German part of grand tour

Italy: Theater

Italy: Milan city planning

Italy: Lyric poetry

Italy: lyric poetry

Spain: Philip V rules over the first unified Spanish state. ++ tie to travelogue

Spain: Felipe de Neve founds Los Angeles during his time as governor of the Californias. + Spain / - Americas TIE TO Diccionario

Spain: Indian ocean

Spain: Don Carlos IV?

France: The French Revolution triggers the rise of democracy.

France: Enlightenment from Encyclopedia

France: Math

France: Natural illustration  
England: Slavery  
England: Astronomy  
England: Gibbon/intellectual history universities  
England: Blake

19th century: ENGLAND

Germany: Kleist  
Germany: Freud  
Germany: Perspective on US civil war  
Germany: Hegel  
Italy: Tuscany vs entire Italy/ Italian folk / Italian story archive  
Italy: Italy popular on grand tour  
Italy: Leopardi  
Italy: Vernacular languages  
Spain: Prose  
Spain: Theater  
Spain: Poetry  
Spain: The First Republic in Spain exists for only a year: 1875. – TIE TO POLITICS 1812  
France: Style capital  
France: Astronomy  
France: Democracy 1835 in US when what in France  
France: When was LA purchase, travelogue French 1826  
England: Austen  
England: science fiction  
England: evolution  
England: OED