

AP Euro Chapter 20 Terms:

Jesuits:

When: Early 1500s and onward

Who: Nobility, Jesuits, Pope Paul III, Louis XV

Where: Rome, Spain, France, Catholic Nations

What: Founded in 1534 upon approval by Pope Paul III, the Jesuits, also known as the Society of Jesus, were a particular group of Catholics that paid direct allegiance to the pope. They were well-educated, and because of this, they created schools that would influence the nobility in many Catholic nations – not to mention hold political office themselves. However, their authority would lead to spite, and Louis XV of France was forced to confiscate their territories and drive them from the country. Eventually, the pope dissolved the Jesuits due to demands from Spain and France. Following the French Revolution, however, they were renewed.

Why: The Jesuits held influence over the rich and were despised for such power over the upper-class.

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Edward Jenner:

When: 1749-1823

Who: Lady Mary Wortley Montagu and Edward Jenner

Where: England—eventually the rest of Europe and the world as a whole

What: Edward Jenner was the inventor of the smallpox vaccine. The endeavor for an inoculation against the disease had been initiated by Lady Montagu in the early 1700s, who had been personally marred by smallpox. Her inoculation, using the actual smallpox disease, was risky, and it was not until Edward Jenner that it was perfected nearly 80 years later. He used cowpox, a disease many dairy maids contracted that was mild and not infectious, and after years of having collected data, began vaccinations that successfully combated smallpox. He published his findings in 1798, having made a handsome sum and a step forward in the study of immunology.

Why: Edward Jenner's inoculation would lead to declining death rates, especially since smallpox had surpassed the bubonic plague's deadliness by the 18th century. Also, his utilization of Baconian science was a practical use of the Enlightenment of the late 1600s and early 1700s.

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