DIRECTIONS: IDENTIFY AND EXPLAIN THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE FOLLOWING PEOPLE AND TERMS: Be sure to read the Sophie's World chapter and apply the term to what you have read. Basic definitions are not sufficient. Know the context of each term as applied to the content of the chapter. You will find the information in order of your reading. To study European history, you must first have a context of why Europeans "thought" and "acted" the way they did. ☺

1. What is Philosophy?
2. The Myths (Norse, Greek, Xenophanes)
3. The Natural Philosophers (Three Philosophers from Miletus, Parmenides, Heraclitus/logos)
4. Democritus and the Atom Theory
5. Fate (The Oracle at Delphi, Herodotus, Thucydides, Hippocrates)
6. Socrates (Sophists, The Art of Discourse)
7. Acropolis
9. Aristotle (Chicken & Egg Question, Aristotle's views on women [Consider why this may be important later as we find ourselves in the Middle Ages.], Golden Mean)
10. Hellenism (Cynics, Stoics, Epicureans, Neoplatonism)
11. Indo-Europeans (Semitic culture, Israel, Jesus, Paul)
12. The Middle Ages (Holy cities, St. Augustine, City of God, St. Thomas Aquinas, Hildegard of Bingen)
13. The Renaissance (Humanism, new view of mankind, new religiosity)
14. Francis Bacon and the Empirical Method
15. Nicolaus Copernicus
16. Johannes Kepler
17. Galileo Galilei
18. Isaac Newton
19. Protestant Reformation (Martin Luther, Erasmus of Rotterdam)
20. The Baroque Period
21. Rene Descartes (skepticism, Cogito, ergo sum)
22. Baruch Spinoza
23. John Locke (rationalism, empiricism, natural right)
24. Baron de Montesquieu (division of powers)
25. David Hume (agnostic)
26. George Berkeley
27. The French Enlightenment (Jean-Jacques Rousseau, Voltaire, Deism, Natural Reason)
28. The French Revolution (The Declaration of the Rights of Man, Olympe de Gouges)
29. Immanuel Kant (das Ding an sich)
30. Romanticism (Beethoven, Coleridge, Byron, Shelley, Johann Gottfried von Herder)
31. National Romanticism
32. Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel (dialectic process, dynamic logic)
33. Søren Kierkegaard (aesthetic stage, ethical stage)
34. Friedrich Engels & Karl Marx (Communist Manifesto, conditions of production, means of production, mode of production, Social Democracy and Leninism)
35. Charles Darwin (On the Origin of Species, natural selection, The Descent of Man)
37. Sigmund Freud (id, ego, superego, consciousness and unconscious, The Interpretation of Dreams)
38. Surrealism
39. Friedrich Nietzsche
40. Existentialism (Jean-Paul Sartre, Simone de Beauvoir, absurdism)
41. materialism
42. ecophilosophy

Congratulations! You read your way through a crash course outlining the basis of European thought! Please finish up by writing one paragraph detailing the philosophers you most related to and why? Enjoy the rest of your summer!