after Naseby, but he stayed on the run for another year before finally surrendering at Stow-on-the-Wold in May 1646.

In 1642, Parliament decided to assemble a large force of professional soldiers, convinced the Scots to fight on the Roundheads’ side. In January 1644, Scotland invaded England. The king’s forces found themselves unable to fight an effective defense, and they were pushed back to Oxford. Throughout 1643, the Cavaliers won several major battles and seemed to have the upper hand. In December 1643, however, Pym convinced the king to call Parliament back into session.

In 1640, Charles reluctantly called Parliament back into session. The English Civil War had both political and religious roots. Politically, King Charles I and Parliament had been at odds almost from the moment Charles assumed the throne in 1625. Meanwhile, religious tensions that had long been simmering started to come to a boil. The major crisis came in 1638 when Charles insisted that the Scots—most of whom were Presbyterians—had to use the Anglican Book of Common Prayer. The Scots refused, raised an army, and invaded England. The British army at the time was relatively weak and largely untested in battle; as a consequence, the Scots quickly spread through eastern Europe.

The First Crusade lasted from 1096 to 1099, ending when the Christian army captured Jerusalem. Several European cities grew into major trading centers; many of these specialized in one type of product or industry. For example, since the Italian peninsula grew to include several city-states such as Genoa, Venice, and Florence, Italian merchants began to trade with the rest of Europe.

The increase in trade led to an increase in finance as well. As trade increased, so did the need for merchants to trade with one another. The merchants began to pool their resources and form companies to trade with other merchants or governments. These companies would be the forerunners of modern-day corporations.

The player can also travel to the Americas, where they can expand their empire by conquering new colonies. The player can also compete with other players to be the first to reach the New World.

Upon reaching the New World, the player can start a new colony and begin to trade with the native inhabitants. The player can also build cities and infrastructure to support their population. The player can also recruit soldiers to defend their territory and conquer other colonies.

The game is not just about conquest, however. The player can also work towards achieving peace with other players. The player can negotiate treaties and alliances to secure their position and prevent other players from attacking them.

The player can also work towards achieving political power within the game world. The player can work towards gaining position within the government, or even become the emperor of a region. The player can also work towards achieving religious power, or even become the pope.
The Ottomans were a Turkish people who began to build an empire after the decline of the Seljuk Turks in the 13th century. In the 14th century, they began to expand into the Balkans and the Levant, taking advantage of the internal conflicts of the Byzantine Empire. The Ottomans avoided confrontation with the Byzantine Empire until the mid-15th century, when a massive army under Mehmed II besieged and captured the Byzantine capital of Constantinople in 1453. This event marked the end of the Byzantine Empire and the beginning of the Ottoman-dominated region in the Balkans.

Under the famous ruler Suleiman the Magnificent (1520-1566), the Ottomans expanded their empire even further, gaining control of Mesopotamia and much of northern Africa. After the 17th century, the Ottomans continued to rule into the early 20th century—a reign lasting more than 600 years.

Critical-Thinking Question:
What obstacle(s) might have prevented the Ottomans from expanding their empire further to the east? To the north? To the south?

During the first few centuries of the second millennium, many Italian cities grew to become major centers of finance and trade. Venice and Genoa emerged as important trading centers, with commerce involving goods from many different countries. By the 15th century, Italian cities had become some of the most cosmopolitan in the world.

Renaissance Italians were often fiercely loyal to their local city. In addition, neither the Vatican nor the Holy Roman Empire was strong enough at the time to enforce any kind of central control. As self-governing entities, the Italian city-states remained relatively isolated from one another. What geographic features contributed to their isolation from the rest of Europe?

Before the invention of the printing press, creating several copies of a book was laborious, difficult, and time-intensive. The book either had to be copied by hand, or each individual page had to be carved into a wooden block which was then used as a template for printing. The work of copying by hand had been done largely by monks, and had given monasteries what amounted to a monopoly over the book trade in medieval Europe. All of this changed around 1450. In the German city of Mainz, a goldsmith and gem cutter named Johann Gutenberg created a printing press that combined elements of earlier inventions from China, including movable type. Gutenberg’s press greatly simplified the printing process and made it easier to make multiple copies of books and pamphlets.

Printing had a decisive influence on European culture and learning. The wider availability of books led to a general increase in literacy. The printing press ended the monasteries’ monopoly on publishing, and an extensive international book trade arose. Printing also led to a standardization of writing: spelling and grammar became more uniform, and styles of writing shifted from the impenetrable prose of medieval times to a clear, simple literary style that would characterize many works of the Renaissance.

The printing press perhaps made its greatest impact by helping to quickly disseminate ideas to a wide audience. Many of these ideas led to significant political and social change. For example, printers made and distributed thousands of copies of Martin Luther’s 95 Theses to the masses. As a result, printing helped precipitate a groundbreaking movement—the Reformation. Printing went on to become a potent weapon for dissenters and revolutionaries, and it accelerated the rate of scientific discovery because it allowed scientists from different countries to more readily share their ideas. Printing represented Europe’s first true mass medium of communication.

Critical-Thinking Question:
During the period 1448-1475, did printing spread more to the east and west of Mainz or to the north and south? Why do you think this was?