**European Renaissance and Reformation**

**Chapter 2**

**Italy: Birthplace of the Renaissance**

1. **Describe characteristics of the Renaissance and why it began in Italy**
2. **Identify artists and writers and explain how new ideas effected their works**

**Terms to know**

Renaissance

Secular

Humanism

Patron

Perspective

vernacular

**Important people**

Medici family

Baldassare Castigilone

Michelangelo

Leonardo da Vinci

Raphael

Machiavelli

What were the characeristics of the Renaissance?

A.

B.

C.

D.

E.

F.

Describe a Renaissance man?

Who is a good example of this?

List three reasons why Italy was the birthplace of the Renaissance.

Because it was a center of trade, what were some advantages for Italian city states?

How did the city-states gain all of this wealth?

Who controlled the city states?

Why was the Medici family so powerful?

What was humanism?

List four ways that Renaissance art was different than medieval art.

1.

2.

3.

4.

What is vernacular?

What language was everything written in before the Renaissance?

Who wrote the *Book of the Courtier?*

What were the 4 characteristics of the ideal noble?

Who wrote the Prince?

What was it about?

**The Northern Renaissance**

1. **Explain the origin of the Northern Renaissance**
2. **Analyze the influence of the printing press**
3. **Trace the impact of the Italian Renaissance on artists and writers**

**Terms/ Places**

Christian Humanists

Flanders

**People**

Erasmus

Thomas Moore

Shakespeare

Queen Elizabeth I

Jan Van Eyck

Pieter Bruegel

1. What were two factors that allowed the Renaissance to spread to northern Europe in the 1400’s?
2. Where did it begin?
3. What four changes were brought by the printing press?
4. How did northern European leaders spread artistic ideas of the Renaissance?
5. How was art different in Northern Europe?
6. List three famous artists.
7. How was Christian humanism different that humanism in Italy at this time?
8. Who was Erasmus?
9. What did he write about?
10. Why?
11. How did Queen Elizabeth I of England promote the Renaissance?
12. What did Sir Thomas Moore write and what was it about?
13. Who was Shakespeare?
14. What were the themes in his writing and plays?

**Luther Leads the Reformation**

1. **Summarize the factors that led to the Reformation**
2. **Analyze the role of Martin Luther in shaping the Protestant Reformation**
3. **Describe the reasons England formed a new church**

**Terms to know**

Indulgence

Reformation

95 Theses

Lutheran

Protestant

Annul

Anglican Church

**People and events to know**

Martin Luther

Peace of Augsburg

Henry VIII

1. List the four major causes of the Reformation.
2. How did the Catholic Church raise money?
3. What were indulgences?
4. Who were two early religious leaders that called for reform of the Church?
5. Who was Martin Luther?
6. What event caused him to want to break from the Catholic Church?
7. What did he post on a Church door in Wittenberg, Germany?
8. What were Luther’s beliefs posted in the 95 Theses?
9. How did the church respond to Luther?
10. What did the Emperor of the HRE do to Luther?
11. What were the changes Luther made to Catholicism?
12. What were the followers of Luther known as?
13. Why did German princes support Luther?
14. Why did the poor support Luther?
15. Did Luther support the Peasants Revolt? Why or why not?
16. What was the Peace of Augsburg?
17. Why did Henry VIII want to separate from Catholic Church?
18. What act did he get parliament to pass?
19. What power did it give Henry?
20. What did Henry do to church members and property across England?
21. What did each of the following to for the English Reformation

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Edward I | Religion  What did he do? |
| Mary | Religion  What did she do? |
| Elizabeth I | Religion?  What did she do? |

**Reformation Continues**

**The Reformation Continues**

1. **Explain the ideas and impact of John Calvin**
2. **Describe new ideas Protestant sects embraced**
3. **Analyze how the Catholic Church reformed itself**
4. **Describe the effect of the Reformation across Europe**

**Terms-**

predestination

Calvinism

theocracy

Presbyterian

Anabaptist

Catholic (Counter) Reformation

Jesuits

Council of Trent

**People**

John Calvin

Ulrich Zwingli

Ignatius Loyola

Who was Zwingli?

Where did he reform the church?

What did he believe?

What was the “new” idea presented by John Calvin? What did it mean?

Where did the Calvinists establish a theocracy?

What was Calvinism like?

Name two places the ideas of Calvinism spread (what were the groups called in each place).

What were the ideas of the Anabaptists?

How were they treated?

Who founded the Jesuits?

What was the purpose of the Jesuits?

What effect did the Protestant churches have on the Catholic Church?

What did Pope Paul III try to do for the Catholic Church?

What were the goals of the Council of Trent?

What is the Inquisition?

What were six legacies of the Reformation?