WORLD HISTORY

CHAPTER 17

EUROPEAN RENAISSANCE AND REFORMATION

Section 1, Chapter 17
Italy: Birthplace of the Renaissance
1. Renaissance – a period of European history, lasting from about 1300 to 1600, during which renewed interest in classical culture led to far-reaching changes in art, learning, and views of the world.
2. **humanism** – a Renaissance intellectual movement in which thinkers studied classical texts and focused on human potential and achievements.
3. **secular** – concerned with worldly rather than spiritual matters.

4. **patron** - a person who supports artists, especially financially.
5. **perspective** – an artistic technique that creates the appearance of three dimensions on a flat surface.

6. **vernacular** – the everyday language of people in a region or country.
3. What are some of the characteristics of the “Renaissance man” and “Renaissance woman”?
3. **Man** – Excelled in many fields, charming, witty, educated, politically powerful. **Woman** – Well educated in classics, charming, modest, knowledgeable in arts.
4. How did Italy’s cities help to make it the birthplace of the Renaissance?
4. Cities offered wealth, talent, and new ideas.
5. What was the attitude of Church leaders and the wealthy toward the arts? Why 🤔
5. Italy’s cities supported the arts because they wanted to beautify their communities and show their own importance.
Mr. William Whitner
The Northern Renaissance
2. William Shakespeare – The most famous writer of the Elizabethan Age. Many people regard him as the greatest playwright of all time.
3. Johann Gutenberg – A craftsman from Mainz, Germany, he developed a printing press that made it possible to produce books quickly and cheaply.
3. How did *Albrecht Durer’s* work reflect the influence of the Italian Renaissance?
3. He portrayed classical myths, religious subjects, and realistic landscapes.
4. What was one way the Renaissance changed society?
4. More people were exposed to ideas because they could read the information in their own language.
Governor
Nikki R. Haley
of
South Carolina
5. Why was the invention of the printing press so important?
5. It made more information available not only to scholars, but also to ordinary people.
Section 3, Chapter 17

Luther Leads the Reformation
1. **indulgence** – a pardon releasing a person from punishments due for a sin.
2. Reformation – a 16th century movement for religious reform, leading to the founding of Christian churches that rejected the pope’s authority.
3. Lutheran – a member of a Protestant church founded on the teachings of Martin Luther.
4. Protestant – a member of a Christian church founded on the principles of the Reformation.
5. Peace of Augsburg – a 1555 agreement declaring that the religion of each German state would be decided by its ruler.
6. **annul** – to cancel or set aside.
3. What political, economic, and social factors helped bring about the Reformation?
3. *Political* – Rise of competing states; rulers resented the Pope’s control.
3. Economic – Rulers were jealous of the Church’s wealth; merchants resented paying the Church taxes.
3. Social – People questioned the Church; printing presses spread ideas critical of the Church.
4. From where did the term *Protestantism* originate?
4. From the German princes who protested against the beliefs and practices of the Catholic Church.
5. What impact did Henry VIII’s actions have on England in the second half of the 1500s?
5. His children brought religious turmoil by switching from Protestant to Catholic and back.
Section 4, Chapter 17

The Reformation Continues
1. **predestination** – the doctrine that God has decided all things beforehand, including which people will be eternally saved.
2. **Calvinism** – a body of religious teachings based on the ideas of the reformer John Calvin.
3. theocracy – a government in which the ruler is viewed as a divine figure. A government controlled by religious leaders.
4. Presbyterian – a member of a Protestant church governed by presbyters (elders) and founded on the teachings of John Knox.
5. **Anabaptist** – in the Reformation, a member of a Protestant group that believed in baptizing only those persons who were old enough to decide to be Christian, and believed in the separation of church and state.
6. **Catholic Reformation** – a 16th century movement in which the Roman Catholic Church sought to make changes in response to the Protestant Reformation.
7. Jesuits – members of the Society of Jesus, a Roman Catholic religious order founded by Ignatius of Loyola.
8. **Council of Trent** – a meeting of Roman Catholic leaders, called by Pope Paul III to rule on doctrines criticized by the Protestant reformers.
3. What was John Calvin’s idea of the “elect” and their place in society?
3. The “Elect” were the few God chose to be saved. They had a high position in society.
4. What role did noblewomen play in the Reformation?
4. Noblewomen, such as Marguerite of Navarre, protected reformers.
5. What were the goals of the Jesuits?
5. Improve Catholic education, convert non-Christians, and stop the spread of Protestantism.