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CHAPTER 13 – THE RENAISSANCE & REFORMATION – STUDY GUIDE

Key Terms:

* Humanism – an intellectual movement that focused on the education and the classics; the study of classical Greece & Rome to increase the understanding of time
* Patron – a person who provides financial support for the arts
* Perspective – a technique used to give paintings and drawings a three-dimensional effect
* Utopian – idealistic or a visionary used to describe a perfect a society
* Indulgences – when the Roman Catholic Church pardoned for sins committed during a person’s lifetime; a payment to be pardoned of sins and be admitted into heaven
* Predestination – the idea that God had long ago had determined who would gain salvation and who wouldn’t
* Theocracy – government run by religious leaders/ideas/teaching/laws
* Sect – subgroup of a major religious group; a group which breaks away from a major religious group
* Canonize – to recognize someone as a saint
* Ghetto – part of the city where the Jews and other minorities were forced to reside; usually worn down, and un-kept
* Heliocentric – belief that the sun is the center of the universe
* Scientific Method – a step-by-step process of discovery, to prove a hypothesis

People:

* Leonardo – writer, painter, thinker, who made sketches of nature which inspired his later inventions of flying machines and submarine machines
* Michelangelo – sculptor, artist, architect, painter, poet, made the sculpture of *David*, painted the Sistine Chapel
* Raphael – admired for his artistic talent, was very much concerned with painting the Madonna and baby Jesus
* Niccolo Machiavelli – writer/thinker/advisor who wrote a guide, *The Prince*, for rulers on how to maintain power
* Johann Gutenberg – printed the first edition of the Bible using the printing press
* Erasmus – was a Dutch priest and humanist, translated the Bible to Greek
* Shakespeare – an Englishman who wrote 37 plays, was a poet and playwright, wrote *Romeo & Juliet* and *Hamlet*
* Martin Luther – founder of Lutheranism, wrote the 95 Theses, was against the Catholic Church and many of its teachings, also founded Protestantism
* John Calvin – born in France, founder of the Calvinist movement in Switzerland, agreed to much of what Lutheranism preached
* Copernicus – published book on the belief of a heliocentric universe
* Johannes Kepler – calculated the orbit of the planets
* Galileo – Italian astronomer who assembled a telescope and declared that the sun was the center of the universe, was accused and tried by the Church and forced to recant his beliefs
* Isaac Newton – scientist who declared that there was a force which pulled objects close to the earth and that this force was absent in outer space, called this force gravity

Essays:

* Please explain the revolution of 2 of the following 3 fields of study which took place during the Renaissance
	+ Art – Perspective: artistic technique used to give a drawing a 3 dimensional effect
		- Da Vinci – Mona Lisa
		- Raphael – Madonna
		- Donatello -
		- Michelangelo – David, and Sistine Chapel
	+ Literature –
		- Printing press – introduced by Johann Gutenberg, allows for mass production of books
		- Shakespeare – Hamlet, Romeo & Juliet
		- Machiavelli – The Prince
		- Thomas Moore – Utopia
	+ Science – heliocentric universe, gravity
		- Isaac Newton - gravity
		- Copernicus – one of the first to introduce the idea of a heliocentric universe
		- Galileo – developed telescope to study the planets, was take to court for his heliocentric beliefs
		- Johannes Kepler – calculated the orbits of the plants
* Please explain the Protestant Reformation. Why did it take place? Who led the movement? What reforms were brought about because of it?
	+ Define the reformation, what was it?
		- Time of great change in religious teachings but also affected the social, political, economic, and cultural aspects of life in Europe
	+ Why did it take place? – indulgences – paying money for pardoning of sins, corruptions in the Church – popes and priests living lavishing, poor vs rich – rich have money therefore they can buy their way into heaven; the poor? Not so lucky
	+ What reforms were brought because of it? – 95 Theses – list of grievance by Martin Luther towards the Church, separation of the Church (Protestants vs Catholics), a new way of worship, the different countries in Europe which follow a different sect of Christianity – northern Europe tends to follow Protestantism while southern Europe tends to follow Catholicism