World History 2
Renaissance Packet
Mr. Ackerman

Renaissance
Reformation
Absolutism

1300 1400 1500 1600 1700 1800

Ren: 1300 - 1600
Ref: 1350 - 1700
Sci Rev: 1541 - 1727
Abs: 1500 -->
Enlight: 1688 - 1800

Name: ________________________
Quote Analysis:

Directions: Explain the quote to the best of your ability. Also, explain the connection between the quote and this unit.

"Every renaissance comes to the world with a cry, the cry of the human spirit to be free." – Anne Sullivan Macy

"Anyone who determines to act in all circumstances the part of a good man must come to ruin among so many who are not good. Hence, if a prince wishes to maintain himself, he must learn how not to be good, and to use that ability or not as is required." Niccolo Machiavelli (Renaissance philosopher)

"There is no greater pain than to remember a happy time when one is in misery." – Dante Alighieri (author of Dante's Inferno)

"Lord, grant that I may always desire more than I can accomplish." – Michelangelo Buonarroti (painter of the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel).
Quote Analysis:

Directions: Explain the quote to the best of your ability. Also, explain the connection between the quote and this unit.

"But human nature is not to be totally changed even by such a force as the Reformation." – William A. Neilson

"To reform a world, to reform a nation, no wise man will undertake; and all but foolish men know, that the only solid, though a far slower reformation, is what each begins and perfects on himself." – Thomas Carlyle

"I more fear what is in me than what comes from without." – Martin Luther

"How soon 'not now' becomes 'never'. – Martin Luther
Renaissance Vocab

1) Feudalism

2) Noble

3) Serf

4) Bubonic Plague

5) 100 Years War

6) Humanism

7) Secular

8) Non-secular

9) Patron

10) Renaissance Man
Locate and shade the following countries:

India    China    Mongolia    France    the Silk Road (draw the route)
England  Turkey   Egypt      Greece    Saudi Arabia    Italy
Renaissance 1300 to 1600

Renaissance -

Humanism -

Secular -

Patron -

Perspective -

Vernacular -

Utopia -

Printing Press -

Gutenberg Bible -

Silk Road -

Hundred Years War -

Describe the Importance the Black Plague in terms of how it reshaped life in Europe

Briefly explain “The Renaissance Man” and “Renaissance Woman”

How does the Printing Press spread learning?

Difference between Medieval Art and Renaissance Art

Difference between Italian and Northern Renaissance
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>People of the Renaissance</th>
<th>Impacts and Achievements (as much detail as possible)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Medici Family</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leonardo da Vinci and Michelangelo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raphael and Donatello</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erasmus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petrarch</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Machiavelli</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Shakespeare</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johann Gutenberg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
THE REFORMATION

CAUSES OF THE REFORMATION

MARTIN LUTHER

LUTHER'S 3 MAIN IDEAS

WHAT HAPPENED TO MARTIN LUTHER?
CATHOLIC REFORMATION

LEGACY OF THE REFORMATION

COUNCIL OF TRENT
Act of Supremacy:

HENRY VIII'S CHILDREN

SPANISH ARMADA

REFORMATION SPREADS

PROTESTANT VS. CATHOLICS
Using textbook pgs. 48-56 -
fill in the chart below w/ similarities
of all 5 branches of Christianity
and fundamental differences.
Called "Gloriana," Elizabeth I, the new queen of England in 1558, ushered in a period of unmatched artistic growth and political achievements. She survived a difficult childhood to reach the throne at age 25. She patched over religious differences, skillfully manipulated other rulers who sought her hand in marriage, helped guide England past a serious foreign threat, and presided over a period of intellectual and artistic flowering. She became a magnificent symbol of England's rise.

The daughter of Anne Boleyn, the second wife of Henry VIII, Elizabeth was forced to grow up fast in an unstable and dangerous court. When she was not yet three years old, her father accused her mother of conspiracy and had Anne Boleyn executed. Elizabeth, like her older half-sister Mary, was declared illegitimate. In 1544, Elizabeth was named third in line to the throne, but her troubles did not go away. She was suspected of being involved in a plot against her half-brother Edward when he became king. She responded well to tough questions, though, and her innocence was accepted.

After Edward's death, Mary became queen. She was Catholic, and became suspicious of Elizabeth, who was Protestant. Once again, Elizabeth was wrongly accused of plotting against the crown. She was arrested and placed in the Tower of London but was released two months later. In 1558, Mary died, and Elizabeth was crowned queen.


However, her reign reversed these trends and revived the English spirit.

In the first decades of Elizabeth's rule, she played a skillful game of cat-and-mouse with the powerful nobles of Europe, who wanted to marry her and win control of England. She entertained several possible husbands, changing her course as she believed was best for English policy. In the end, she frustrated all suitors and never married. While her policy ensured the independence of England, it was risky. If she died unexpectedly, a struggle for the throne was bound to result.

Elizabeth also attempted to heal the religious differences that plagued England. In 1559, she persuaded Parliament to approve a law that made England Protestant but that also gave some concessions to Catholics. Though laws against Catholic practices grew stricter under her rule, she managed to lighten them in practice.

In the 1580s, England drifted toward war with Spain. Elizabeth allowed English sea captains to plunder Spanish ships bringing gold and silver from the New World. She also sent aid and English troops to the areas of the Netherlands that were fighting to win independence from Spain. In 1588, Philip II of Spain launched a huge fleet, the Armada, against England. England's faster ships outmatched the Spanish fleet and inflicted heavy damage on them. A severe storm destroyed many Spanish ships and helped defeat the Armada.

In Elizabeth's later years, England suffered other problems. The Irish, encouraged by Spain, rebelled against English control. These wars and the defeat of the Armada drained the treasury. The economy weakened. Nobles and government officials jockeyed for power and influence. During this time, however, English writers produced an outpouring of poems, plays, and other works that showed great creativity and skill. The queen, now 70, finally weakened and died in 1603.

Questions

1. **Making Inferences** What actions do you think demonstrated that Elizabeth was both a clever and fair ruler? Explain.

2. **Drawing Conclusions** Why was Elizabeth such a desirable match in marriage?

3. **Recognizing Facts and Details** What policies led to conflict with Spain?

---

*European Renaissance and Reformation* 33
A new survey of Americans' knowledge of religion found that atheists, agnostics, Jews and Mormons outperformed Protestants and Roman Catholics in answering questions about major religions, while many respondents could not correctly give the most basic tenets of their own faiths.

Forty-five percent of Roman Catholics who participated in the study didn’t know that, according to church teaching, the bread and wine used in Holy Communion is not just a symbol, but becomes the body and blood of Christ.

More than half of Protestants could not identify Martin Luther as the person who inspired the Protestant Reformation. And about four in 10 Jews did not know that Maimonides, one of the greatest rabbis and intellectuals in history, was Jewish.

The survey released Tuesday by the Pew Forum on Religion & Public Life aimed to test a broad range of religious knowledge, including understanding of the Bible, core teachings of different faiths and major figures in religious history. The U.S. is one of the most religious countries in the developed world, especially compared to largely secular Western Europe, but faith leaders and educators have long lamented that Americans still know relatively little about religion.

Respondents to the survey were asked 32 questions with a range of difficulty, including whether they could name the Islamic holy book and the first book of the Bible, or say what century the Mormon religion was founded. On average, participants in the survey answered correctly overall for half of the survey questions.

Atheists and agnostics scored highest, with an average of 21 correct answers, while Jews and Mormons followed with about 20 accurate responses. Protestants overall averaged 16 correct answers, while Catholics followed with a score of about 15.

Not surprisingly, those who said they attended worship at least once a week and considered religion important in their lives often performed better on the overall survey. However, level of education was the best predictor of religious knowledge. The top-performing groups on the survey still came out ahead even when controlling for how much schooling they had completed.

On questions about Christianity, Mormons scored the highest, with an average of about eight correct answers out of 12, followed by white evangelicals, with an average of just over seven correct answers. Jews, along with atheists and agnostics, knew the most about other faiths, such as Islam, Buddhism, Hinduism and Judaism. Less than half of Americans know that the Dalai Lama is Buddhist, and less than four in 10 know that Vishnu and Shiva are part of Hinduism.

The study also found that many Americans don't understand constitutional restrictions on religion in public schools. While a majority know that public school teachers cannot lead classes in prayer, less than a quarter know that the U.S. Supreme Court has clearly stated that teachers can read from the Bible as an example of literature.

"Many Americans think the constitutional restrictions on religion in public schools are tighter than they really are," Pew researchers wrote.

The survey of 3,412 people, conducted between May and June of this year, had a margin of error of plus or minus 2.5 percentage points, while the margins of error for individual religious groups was higher.

Respond to this article on the next page.

- Discuss your personal feelings on this issue
- Discuss its Impact on you, your school, your country, and your world
- Discuss questions that you have after reading this article.
Personal Response

Choose one of the following topics and discuss it in detail. Use examples from your own life, the world, and anything else that seems relevant. You are entitled to have whatever opinion you choose, but you MUST be able to support that opinion with appropriate support.

- What were the greatest developments of the Renaissance?
- Which Renaissance figure do you think was most important/influential?
- Which event played the biggest role in the eventual success of the Renaissance?
- Where do you see the legacy of the Renaissance in today’s society?