Renaissance and Reformation Study Guide and Notebook Checklist

**Use your notes and pages 34-57 and 146-148

Answers in Italics

1. What is the Renaissance Movement the rebirth of?  Art and learning
2. Where did the Renaissance movement begin?  
   *Italy (Florence)*
3. What is humanism?  
   *The focus on human potential and achievements on earth*
4. What did the following people contribute to the Renaissance?  
   a. Erasmus: *the first humanist writer*  
   b. Michelangelo: *the Sistine Chapel, David*  
   c. Shakespeare: *plays, sonnets*  
   d. Leonardo da Vinci: *Mona Lisa, the Last Supper*  
   e. Gutenberg: *invented the printing press*
5. What is a patron of the arts? Who was the Medici family?  
   *A patron is someone who supports artists with money. The Medicis were a wealthy banking family who supported many artists.*
6. How did the Renaissance movement help lead to the Protestant Reformation?  
   *It supported the breaking away from the church by focusing on human individual achievements.*
7. In what country is the seat of power for the Catholic Church located?  
   *Italy*
8. Other than the church being corrupt, what other conflicts challenged the authority of the Church in Rome?  
   *Princes and nobles and merchants did not want to continue paying money to the church*
9. Why was the church corrupt? Explain simony, indulgences, and usury.  
   *Simony: church officials can be bought  
   Indulgence: the act of paying in order to be forgiven of a sin or future sins  
   Usury: charging a fee for using money (like interest on a loan)*
10. Who started the Protestant Reformation?  
    *Martin Luther*
11. Where did the Protestant Reformation originate and why did Martin Luther start the Reformation?  
    *Germany  
    Martin Luther started the Reformation because he was upset about the corruption in the church*
12. Why did Martin Luther write the 95 Theses?  
    *To start a discussion about the corruption but it led to his excommunication (being kicked out of the church)*
13. Martin Luther’s 95 Theses led to the birth of what branch of Christianity?  
    *Lutheranism*
14. Why were these new religions called protestant religions?

They were protesting against the Catholic Church. Protestant means protest.

15. According to Martin Luther, how do you reach salvation? How is this different from the Catholic Church’s stance on salvation?

ML: you can reach salvation through faith alone
Catholic Church: you can only reach salvation through faith and good works

16. List Martin Luther’s 3 views that differed from the Catholic Church

1. Salvation is gained through faith alone
2. Bible is the only authority (not the priests)
3. All people are equal

17. How did John Calvin (French) help spread the Protestant Reformation?

He wrote “Institutions of Christian Religion” about his beliefs.

18. Describe these Calvinist traditions

a. Predestination: God already knows who will be saved
b. Strict work ethic: If you work hard (no bright clothes/games) your faith will be revealed

19. What Christian tradition did Henry VIII start?

Divorce

20. Why did King Henry break from the Catholic Church?

He needed a son, but his wife couldn’t give him one, and the Pope wouldn’t allow Henry to divorce her.

21. Since King Henry dismissed the authority of the Pope, who ran the church in England?

The King through the Act of Supremacy

The Reformation in Germany

22. What ended the Pope’s authority in the German States?

German princes converted to Protestantism

23. What was the name of the ruling Catholic family in the Holy Roman Empire?

The Hapsburgs

24. Why did the Thirty Year War start?

The Hapsburgs tried to close down Protestant churches, violating the Peace of Augsburg

25. Who was Richelieu?

A Catholic Cardinal in France who had a lot of political power and decided to have France enter the 30 Year War on the side of the Protestant princes.

26. Before Richelieu what was the 30 Year War about?

Religion

After Richelieu?

Politics/government

27. Why was Richelieu important?
He was a French Catholic that brought France into the 30 Year War on the Protestant side. He changed the focus of the war from religion to politics.

The Reformation in England

28. Who formalized Anglicanism as the official church in England?
   *Elizabeth I*

29. What is capitalism? How did the Protestant Reformation help start capitalism?
   A social system based on individual rights and private ownership and the investment of money into business to make money. The Reformation helped start capitalism by ending the Church’s power in England. (more money in people’s hands to spend)

The Reformation in France

30. Before the 30 Year War, what legal action granted Protestant Huguenots freedom of worship?
   *The Edict of Nantes*

31. What French Catholic changed the 30 Year War from religious to political?
   *Cardinal Richelieu*

Catholic Counter Reformation

32. Who founded the Society of Jesus (the Jesuits)?
   *Ignatius of Loyola*

33. How did the following help the Catholics reestablish Catholic doctrine and authority?

   a. Society of Jesus (the Jesuits): *founded to educate people about the Catholic Church. The priest members travelled around teaching and doing missionary work*

   b. The Council of Trent: *reestablished church authority and said that Martin Luther’s ideas were wrong, indulgences should no longer be sold, and the church’s interpretation of the Bible is the only right one*

   c. Inquisition: *established to enforce Catholic ideas. People who went against the Catholic Church (guilty of heresy) would be punished.*

34. Explain the following:

   a. Secularism: *the exclusion of religion and supernatural beliefs—lives no longer revolved around the church*

   b. Individualism: *The idea of being yourself and not necessarily what the church wants.*

   c. Religious tolerance: *religious freedom for all individuals*

34. How did the Reformation aid in the growth of secularism, individualism and religious tolerance?
It aided in the growth of these ideas by reducing the power of the Catholic Church and promoting the importance of the individual.

35. What role did the printing press play in the Reformation? (List 3)

1. helped increase literacy

2. spread Renaissance and Reformation ideas

3. made it so that the Bible could be printed in English, French, and German
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