**Unit 3 Study Guide Renaissance and Reformation**

1. Where and when did the Renaissance begin?

Began in Florence in the late 1300s (14th century)

1. Define Renaissance.

The term Renaissance means rebirth.

1. What two classical civilizations did Renaissance thinkers and artist look to for inspiration

Classical Greece and Rome

1. Why did it begin here?

Italian city states of Genoa and Venice were large trading empires. This allowed a merchant class to purchase goods and trade items. The plague had also affected these areas already.

1. Who were the Medici? Why were they important?

The Medici were a banking family from Florence. They ruled Florence. They were also patrons (buyers) of art.

1. What does the word patron mean?

A buyer of art

1. What is a guild?

A group of works from the same occupation. Often a guild can set prices. It acts like unions do today.

1. Who was Brunelleschi

He was an architect that designed the dome on top of the cathedral in Florence

1. What is Humanism?

It is the Renaissance idea that places emphasis on the study of the humanities (history, literature, politics). It tends to stress the accomplishments of individuals. Tends to be secular (non-religious).

1. Who was Niccolo Machiavelli?

A Florentine political theorist

1. What book did Mchiavelli write and what did he argue for?

Machiavelli wrote The Prince. He argued that a leader should protect the state from internal and external forces and that it is better to be feared rather than loved.

1. What social class gained more power and influence in Northern Italy and why?

Middle Class. Due to the increase in trade.

1. Who was Johannes Guttenberg?

He was a German printer. He invented the printing press.

1. List 2 effects the printing press had on the Renaissance society?

The printing press increased literacy rates and lowered book prices.

1. What new art techniques were used by Renaissance artists? How was art different then the Middle Ages?

Perspective: making a 2D surface appear 3D (give it depth)

Realism: portraying subject as true to life as possible

1. Who was Leonardo de Vinci? Name some of his famous works?

An Italian artist, sculpture, and architect. Mona Lisa and the Last Supper.

1. What is the difference between the Italian Renaissance and Northern Renaissance?

The Italian Renaissance was more secular in nature while the Northern Renaissance tended to be more religious.

1. What are the characteristics of a nation state?

Bureaucratization, Permanent army, taxes, representative form of government of monarchy

1. What was the purpose of the Council of Trent?

A meeting of Catholic clergy that sought to refute Protestantism and redefine Catholic doctrine.

1. What church can trace its origins to royal figure?

The Anglican Church (Church of England)

1. What is perspective art?

Perspective: making a 2D surface appear 3D (give it depth)

1. Who were Jesuits? Who founded the Jesuits?

Jesuits were an order of Catholic monks whose mission it was to education and spread Catholicism around the globe. They were founded by Ignatius Loyola.

1. Who was Henry VIII?

He was the second Tudor king of England.

1. Why did he want a divorce? How many wives did he have and why?

He wanted a divorce from his first wife because she could not give him a male heir. He asked the Pope for a divorce but was not granted it. He then decided to break away from the church so he could divorce. He had six wives in pursuit of a male heir.

1. Who were his three children (place them in the order in which they ruled)? Catholic or Protestant?

Edward VI (mother was Jane Seymour): He was a Protestant

Mary I (mother was Catherine of Aragon): She was a Catholic

Elizabeth I (mother was Anne Boleyn): She was a Protestant

1. What was the relationship between Elizabeth I of England and Philip II of Spain?

Philip II of Spain was Elizabeth I brother in law. He was married to Elizabeth’s half sister Mary I. He offered to marry Elizabeth after Mary I died. Elizabeth said no.

1. What was the Spanish Armada? What was the result of the Spanish Armada?

Philip II’s large naval fleet that had the intent to invade England to remove Elizabeth I. It failed. It left Spain bankrupt and in decline. It also paved the way for the English to become the dominant naval power in Europe

1. Who is William Shakespeare and what did he do (name some of his work)?

An English playwright. Macbeth, Romeo and Juliet, Othello, ect.

1. What does the word secular mean?

Non-religious

1. What is the Reformation?

It was the movement began by Martin Luther to reform the Catholic Church

1. What is Predestination?

It is the belief that the events in one’s life has been predetermined by God.

1. What is a protestant?

A follower of a Christian denomination that is not Catholic.

1. What is an indulgence?

It is a payment for the forgiveness of sin. An individual could have the number of years in purgatory reduced.

1. Who is Martin Luther and where his 95 Theses and what were they about?

He was a German (Holy Roman Empire) monk that did not agree with the practices of the Catholic Church. His 95 Theses were his arguments against the church. His number one complaint was the sale of indulgences. He nailed them to the church door in Wittenberg in October of 1517.

1. What is vernacular?

The common tongue or language spoken in a particular area.

1. What was the Diet of Worms?

Was a meeting of the Holy Roman Emperor, princes, and church officials. At the meeting they tried Martin Luther for heresy. He was found guilty and was excommunicated.

1. Who was John (Jean) Calvin?

He was a French theologian and pastor that spread the ideas of Luther to France.