

World History Notes

Unit 4 – The Renaissance and Protestant Reformation

1. Renaissance: rebirth of classical culture in Italy
 - a. _____ term
 - b. The _____ re-exposed Europeans to Greek and Roman ideas, knowledge, and science that had settled in the Middle East during the Middle Ages
 - c. Europeans began advancing again in _____, _____, literature, and exploration
 - i. Explorers sought an all-water route to India for trading purposes
 - d. Spread of new ideas led to a decline, breakdown, and rebuilding of the Roman Catholic Church
 - e. Began in the city-states of _____, which was the center of Mediterranean trade

2. New Renaissance Attitudes
 - a. Live life on earth fully
 - b. _____: focus on worldly rather than religious themes; development of the humanities, studying works of the classics, authors like Cicero, Virgil, and Homer
 - i. _____: Father of Humanism, coined the term “_____”
 - c. _____: develop individual talent; become well-rounded
 - d. Public service and politics

3. Italian Renaissance
 - a. Major Italian City-States: merchant class in these cities helped promote and shape this rebirth
 - i. _____
 - ii. _____
 - ii. _____: similar to Athens in Ancient Greece; produced many gifted poets, artists, architects, scholars, and scientists
 - a. _____ Family: organized a banking business; among the richest in Europe
 1. Cosimo de Medici: gained control of the govt. in 1434, served for many years
 2. _____: **major patron of the arts**, employed many artists and architects, including Botticelli and Michelangelo.

4. The _____: **the most important invention of the Renaissance; end of the Middle Ages**
 - a. _____: printed the first book in the 1450s/invented the printing press
 - b. _____: wrote *The Praise of Folly*, used humor to criticize the Church
 - i. _____ produced a Greek edition of the New Testament; called for a vernacular translation
 - c. Sir Thomas More: wrote *Utopia*; describes ideal society free of war, corruption, poverty/disease
 - d. Miguel de _____: wrote *Don Quixote*, mocking chivalry and Medieval culture
 - e. _____: wrote *The Prince*; a guide to rulers on how to maintain power – raises ethical questions about the nature of government and the use of power
 - f. _____: wrote numerous plays, glorifying the Greeks and Romans and criticizing/mockng medieval culture
 - i. three types of plays: comedies, tragedies, and histories
 - a. influenced by Greek playwrights like Aristophanes and Sophocles
 - b. _____: *Merchant of Venice, Taming of the Shrew, A Midsummer Night's Dream*
 - c. _____: *Romeo and Juliet, Macbeth, Hamlet, Othello*
 - d. _____: *King John, Pericles, Henry VIII, Richard III*
 - g. Effects of the Printing Press
 - i. more _____ are published
 - ii. higher supply of books leads to _____
 - iii. lower price allows more people to _____ for themselves
 - iv. more _____ of ideas results from more _____

5. Art: emphasized Greek and Roman themes with _____, perspective, _____, and used new artistic materials such as oil paint
- a. _____: master of _____ in *School of Athens*
 - i. _____ depicts the mother of Jesus or Madonna in many paintings
 - b. Donatello: master of _____ and _____; teacher of Michelangelo
 - c. Michelangelo: considered the “_____”; *Pieta, David, Sistine Chapel*
 - i. _____, engineer, painter, architect, and poet
 - ii. designed the _____ of St. Peter’s Basilica in Rome
 - d. Leonardo da Vinci: *Mona Lisa, Last Supper*, and notebooks of anatomy/inventions
 - i. studying _____ resulted in more accurate paintings and sculptures
 - ii. dissected corpses to learn how bones and muscles work
 - iii. excelled in botany, optics, music, architecture, and engineering
 - iv. _____ included flying machines and undersea boats
 - e. Filippo Brunelleschi: created a _____ in Florence that was modeled on the _____
 - i. Cathedral of Florence/Cathedral of Santa Maria del Fiore
 - f. Albrecht _____: “German Leonardo;” created many paintings and _____
6. Science: emphasized the scientific method of _____; observable/experiments
- a. Nicolaus _____: re-introduced the _____ theory of the universe
 - b. _____: observed and recorded star movements for decades
 - c. _____: used Brahe’s observations to mathematically explain the “circular” orbit of planets around the sun, however, his circular theory had mathematical flaws
 - d. _____: applied _____ to discover new planets
 - e. _____: mathematically corrected Kepler’s theory by explaining heliocentrism with “elliptical” orbits and explained the simplistic function of the entire universe with his _____
7. The Protestant Reformation: the “protest” and “reform” of the Roman Catholic Church that was sparked by the thinking of the Renaissance and the spreading of new ideas from the printing press and the crusades.
- a. The Problems:
 - i. The Church was _____ and _____
 - a. _____: church officials bought their offices
 - b. _____: church sold forgiveness to fund wars and building projects
 - ii. Taxes and tithes had become an economic burden on people/nobles
 - iii. _____ lived lavish lifestyles and were _____ of the arts; led to financial problems
 - b. _____
 - i. German monk who taught theology at the University of Wittenberg
 - ii. 1517: Nailed _____ to the church to challenge bishops to a debate of problems
 - a. ***spread like wild fire due to the invention of the printing press!***
 - iii. Excommunicated by the pope; Luther refused to recant his beliefs; forced into exile
 - iv. Protected by German nobles that wanted to escape the power/taxing of the pope
 - v. Translated the bible into German
 - vi. Developed the ***Lutheran church***; first _____ religion
 - a. rejected that good works were necessary for salvation; _____ through faith alone was satisfactory
 - b. denied church councils and the pope
 - c. believed all Christians are equal and had equal access to God and the Bible
 - d. rejected 5/7 _____
 - e. banned indulgences and permitted the clergy to marry
 - f. Many Germany princes began to follow Lutheranism which was allowed by the _____

- c. John Calvin
 - i. Expanded Luther's reformation to France/Switzerland
 - ii. _____: Calvin's idea that people are judged before birth
 - iii. Wrote *Institutes of the Christian Religion*; preached justification through faith alone
 - iv. Basis for French Huguenots and John Knox's Presbyterian church in Scotland
 - v. Influenced Puritans/Pilgrims in England; later established the "American culture"
 - vi. _____: French followers of Calvinism
 - vii. _____: English followers of Calvinism

8. The _____ Dynasty in England

- a. King _____ (Tudor)
 - i. Becomes king of England after about 150 years of warfare and chaos due to the _____ and the War of the Roses
 - ii. Marries _____, a Spanish princess, to restore calm in England and tie England to Spain, which is growing wealthy from Aztec gold/exploration
 - iii. Asks pope to divorce Catherine due to lack of a suitable _____ after Mary is born
 - iv. Pope refuses because Spain supports the Roman Catholic Church and is powerful
 - v. Henry creates the **Protestant Church of England/Anglican Church** under the _____, which grants him a divorce
 - vi. Henry marries _____; gives birth to _____, who is raised Protestant
 - a. Conceived two other times; stillborn children – one was a boy; Henry turned to another women to produce a male heir; Anne's maid-of-honor, Jane Seymour
 - b. Anne is accused of adultery and conspiring to murder the king; executed
 - vii. Henry marries _____; give birth to Edward IV, who is raised Protestant
 - a. Jane dies of child birth complications driven by puerperal fever; queen for 18 months and Henry's most beloved wife
 - viii. Henry marries _____; key to binding the Holy Roman Empire to England
 - a. Henry wanted out of the marriage no sooner than it began; only lasted 6 months
 - b. Ended in an annulment; Anne gained the second highest ranking in the realm as the "King's Good Sister," earning a yearly income, many estates and manors, and became a naturalized English citizen
 - ix. Henry marries _____; maid-of-honor to Anne of Cleves, 15-years old
 - a. Henry was nearly 50 when he married Catherine Howard
 - b. Cousin of Anne Boleyn
 - c. Found guilty of adultery; executed at the age of 17
 - x. Henry marries _____
 - a. Henry dies in 1547; Catherine is free to do as she pleases; she marries Thomas Seymour, the uncle of new king, Edward IV
- b. King _____ (Tudor)
 - i. Only legitimate son of Henry III; son of Jane Seymour
 - ii. Became king at age 9, after the death of Henry VIII
 - iii. Lead Advisor: John Dudley, the Duke of Northumberland
 - iv. Protestant king; passed the Act of Uniformity to enforce a strong Protestant nation
 - v. Edward suffered from tuberculosis; would not live long
 - a. Passed a new line of succession so Mary (Catholic) could not take the throne
 - b. Appoints _____ (distant relative); queen for a few days

- c. _____ (Tudor)
 - i. Eldest daughter of Henry VIII; daughter of Catherine of Aragon
 - ii. Married the king of Spain, Philip II
 - iii. Highly _____; enforces Catholicism across England and revived heresy laws
 - a. Hundreds of Protestants were burned at the stake; “_____”
 - iv. Died, childless, in 1558

- d. _____ (Tudor)
 - i. Last surviving child of Henry VIII; daughter of Anne Boleyn
 - ii. Raised as a _____; viewed as an icon of the Anglican Church
 - a. Restores Anglican Church/Protestant Church of England; tolerant monarch
 - iii. Mary imprisoned Elizabeth in the Tower of London because she was seen as a threat to her reign
 - iv. Elizabeth gained the throne in 1558; never married
 - v. Known as the “_____”; no children
 - vi. Ruled for 45 years; end of Tudor dynasty
 - vii. Throne passed to her first cousin, _____ of Scotland, beginning the Stuart dynasty

9. The Catholic Reformation

- a. _____: met to reform the Catholic Church in 1545
 - i. stated the Bible was the major source of religious truth, but not the only one
 - ii. took major steps to end corruption; created better education for the clergy
 - iii. _____: list of books too immoral for Catholics; largely works written by Luther and Calvin

- b. Society of Jesus
 - i. also known as _____
 - ii. founder: _____
 - iii. goal: combat heresy and spread Catholicism; included moral discipline, rigorous religious training, and absolute obedience to the Church

10. Effects of the Protestant Reformation

- a. Europe remains divided
 - i. Catholic _____, Protestant _____
 - ii. persecution was widespread; many accused of _____
 - iii. _____ were ordered out of many areas; forced to live in Eastern Europe
 - iv. Puritans in England would seek _____ in the New World and spark widespread migration in the 1600s