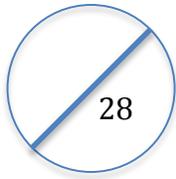


Name _____

Period _____

Due: Monday, May 4th,



The Renaissance and Reformation: Study Guide

Complete this study guide using information learned in class lectures and in the Journey Across Time Text. All of this information is available in your JAT textbook starting on page 606.

Chapter 17 Sections 1 &2: The Renaissance New Ideas and Art

I. Fill in the Blank

1. People were still very religious during the Renaissance, but they also began to celebrate human achievements. People became more _____. This means they were more interested in this world than in religion and getting to heaven.
2. Much like ancient Greece, Italy during the Renaissance was divided into _____. Florence, Venice, Genoa, Milan, and Rome were some of the most important.
3. _____ is credited as the place in which the Renaissance began, and continued to be one of the most important and wealthiest cities in Europe throughout the era.
4. During the Renaissance there was a renewed interest in classical:
 - a. literature
 - b. science and medicine
 - c. religion
 - d. art and culture

5. _____ was a merchant and explorer from the city of Venice, who in the 1270s who is best known for his Journey to China.
6. Florence's richest family, and one of the most important players in the rebirth of art and culture: _____.
7. Although Florence was considered the center of the Renaissance, another city: _____ is considered to have been the wealthiest
8. _____ was an Italian statesman, political philosopher, and author who claimed that people were greedy and self-centered, arguing that rulers should not try to be good, but rather do whatever necessary to keep power and protect their city.
9. _____ was a new way of understanding the world developed in medieval Europe. It represented the belief that the individual and human societies were important. Those who followed this school of thought did not turn away from religion, but found a balance between **faith** and **reason**.
10. Art of the era was largely inspired by classical work from ancient _____ and _____.
11. Developed by Johannes Gutenberg in the mid 15th century, the _____ was a key to the spread of humanist ideas through Europe
12. The Northern Renaissance occurred in places that we now know as Belgium, Luxembourg, Germany, and the Netherlands. Oil paints are one of the most important developments of the Northern Renaissance. First developed in _____, a region that is in northern Belgium today, his new kind of paint allowed artists to create more detailed work than ever before.
13. Three of the most famous artists were Leonardo da Vinci, Raphael Sanzio, and _____.

14. _____ is considered to be the greatest English writer of the Renaissance, and his work still remains very popular around the world.

II. Short Answer (3 pts)

15. List and briefly explain three reason(s) why the Renaissance began in Italy

1.

2.

3.

Chapter 17, Sections 3 & 4: The Reformation, Catholics and Protestants

I. Fill in the Blank

1. In 1517 a young monk named _____ challenged the Roman Catholic Church.

2. At first Luther only wanted to reform the Catholic Church. This is why we call these events the _____. However, this became the beginning of a movement in Christianity known as Protestantism.

3. The best known leader of "Christian humanism," was named _____

4. In the 1500's the pope needed money to repair the church of St. Peter's in Rome. To get that money, he decided to sell _____, which reduced the church's punishment for a sin.

5. The first protestant denomination, founded by Luther, was known as _____

6. One reformation thinker, _____ held the belief of predestination, meaning that no matter what people do, the outcome of their life is already planned, God has already decided who will go to heaven and who will not.

7. _____ Ruled England from 1509 to 1547. Because he wanted to have his marriage annulled, he was excommunicated from the church and created the Church of England or Anglican Church.

8. Known as Bloody Mary, _____ restored the Catholic Church in England and punished the Protestants that opposed her. Her half-sister restored the Anglican Church when she took the throne.

9. Who are the Medicis? Write down three key facts about this very important family:
(3 pts)

-
-
-