

64/64

NAME \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_ CLASS \_\_\_\_\_

# Vocabulary Activity

networks

## The Renaissance in Europe

### Content Vocabulary

**Directions:** Answer each of the following questions. Include in your answers the vocabulary words in parentheses.

1. What did a mercenary do during the Renaissance? Why does the term *mercenary* carry such negative associations, or connotations? (**mercenary**) 2  
 HIRED SOLDIER - WHO FOUGHT FOR MATERIAL (MONEY) GAINS RATHER THAN FOR A PRINCIPLE.

2. Italian states like Venice and Florence were officially republics. In what sense were they republics in name only? (**republic**) 1  
 THEY WERE ACTUALLY RULED BY THE POWERFUL (RICH) INSTEAD OF BY THE PEOPLE (REPUBLIC).

3. How was the burgher of the Renaissance similar to what today we would call the "middle class," and how were he or she different? (**burgher**) 2  
 BECAUSE THEY WERE BETWEEN THE WEALTHY AND POOR LIFE STYLE - TRADES

4. What were some reasons Renaissance humanist writers gave for writing in the vernacular? (**vernacular**) 1  
 SO ALL COULD ENJOY

5. How did the fact that Italian artists often painted frescoes on large church walls lead to the development of the technique of perspective? (**fresco, perspective**) 2  
 LARGE PAINTING ON CHURCH WALLS  
 - DEPTH  
 - REALISTIC

Copyright © The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc. Permission is granted to reproduce for classroom use.

## Vocabulary Activity *Cont.*

networks

### The Renaissance in Europe

6. **Directions:** Look at the phrases in the list below. If the phrase describes some aspect of humanism, check the box next to the phrase. (**humanism**)

belief that people can never achieve their full potential

value of a liberal education

revival of classical Greek and Latin

religion-centered view of life

development of well-rounded citizens TEST

neglect of physical education

growth of reading public

support for medieval ways of thinking about the world

### Academic Vocabulary

**Directions:** Include in your answers to the questions below the vocabulary words in parentheses.

7. Why were the five major Italian states of Rome, Venice, Milan, Florence, and Naples able to so thoroughly dominate Italian culture during the Renaissance? (**dominate**)

TRADE

8. Briefly describe one key difference between the styles of painting developed in Italy and in Northern Europe during the Renaissance. (**style**)

REALISTIC RENDERING OF DETAILS - PERSPECTIVE

9. Why was a course of liberal studies considered the "core" of humanistic schools? (**core**)

HUMANISM FOCUSED ON THE INDIVIDUAL

LIBERAL STUDIES WERE ESSENTIAL TO ENABLE INDIVIDUALS TO REACH THEIR FULL POTENTIAL.

# Vocabulary Activity *Cont.*

networks

## The Renaissance in Europe

10. What did Christine de Pizan think women needed in order to attain levels of learning comparable with men's? (**attain**)

39

EQUAL EDUCATION

11. How did circumstance play a role in the differences between art in Italian and Northern churches? (**circumstance**)

**Directions:** Like many words, *decline* has several different definitions and can be used as more than one part of speech. Define the meaning of *decline* in each of the following sentences and identify the part of speech as noun or verb. (**decline**)

12. The fresco painter was so busy that he had to decline the request to paint another church.

2

Definition: TURN DOWN

Part of Speech: VERB

13. Savonarola's attacks led to the decline of the Medicis and their exile from Florence.

2

Definition: WEAKEN/LESSEN OF IMPORTANCE

Part of Speech: Noun

# Guided Reading Activity

networks

## The Renaissance in Europe

### Lesson 1 The Italian States

#### Review Questions

**Directions:** Locate each heading below in your textbook. Then use the information under the correct heading and subheading to help you write each answer.

#### I. The Major Italian States

(21) A. What were the major territorial states? 5  
MILAN - VENICE - FLORENCE - PAPAL STATE OF ROME - KINGDOM OF NAPLES

(20) B. How did these states rise to power, and what kind of power did they have? 2  
PROSPEROUS TRADE REPUBLIC IN NAME  
RULE BY A FEW

(26) C. How did the growth of monarchical states in Europe affect the Italian states? 1  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

(27) D. What did Machiavelli think about the connection between politics and moral principles? 1  
TEST  
BASED ON HUMAN NATURE - NOT MORAL PRINCIPLE

#### II. Renaissance Society

(29) A. What was expected of the nobility in Renaissance society? 2  
CHARACTER - GRACE - TALENT - WARRIORS - CODE OF CONDUCT  
CLASSICAL EDUCATION

(30) B. Describe the lives of the urban upper class in Renaissance society. 1  
PATRICIANS - WEALTH FROM TRADE, INDUSTRY, BANKING

(31) C. How were the lives of burghers and workers similar? 1  
BOTH LIVE MISERABLE LIVES.

# Guided Reading Activity *Cont.*

netw@rks

## The Renaissance in Europe

(32) D. What was the purpose of marriage? 1

SECURITY

ARRANGED TO STRENGTHEN BUSINESS/ FAMILY TIES

(33) E. What was the role of the mother-wife in the Italian family? 1

HOUSEHOLD & RAISE CHILDREN (MORAL EDUCATION)

### Summary and Reflection

**Directions:** Summarize the main ideas of this lesson by answering the question below.

What were key characteristics of Italy during the Renaissance? 3

FIVE MAJOR ITALIAN STATES DOMINATED POLITICS & ECONOMY

SOCIETY WAS MADE UP OF 3 CLASSES

CLERGY - NOBILITY - PEASANTS & TOWN PEOPLE

FATHER - HUSBANDS CENTER OF THE ITALIAN FAMILY

# Guided Reading Activity

**networks**

## The Renaissance in Europe

### Lesson 2 *Ideas and Art of the Renaissance*

#### Review Questions

**Directions:** Read the lesson and complete the outline below. Refer to your textbook to fill in the blanks.

#### I. Italian Renaissance Humanism

- 35 A. HUMANISM, an important intellectual movement of the Renaissance, was based on the study of the CLASSICS, which included the literature of ancient Greece and Rome.
- 36 B. PETRARCH, known as the father of Italian Renaissance humanism, began the emphasis on using pure classical LATIN.
- 38 C. Some Italian writers, such as DANTE, author of the *Divine Comedy*, wrote in the VERNACULAR, the local spoken language.

#### II. Renaissance Education

- 40 A. The increasingly SECULAR focus of education in the humanist movement led to a core of topics called LIBERAL STUDIES.
- 41 B. Humanist educators believed that the purpose of education was to create WELL-ROUNDED citizens, and they stressed the importance of preparing the BODY as well as the mind by emphasizing physical education.
- 42 C. German printer JOHANNES GUTENBERG pioneered a new kind of printing that used MOVABLE TYPE.
- 43 D. The printing of books encouraged scholarly RESEARCH and helped stimulate the reading public's desire to acquire KNOWLEDGE.

#### III. Italian Renaissance Art

- 46 A. Two major developments, an emphasis on the TECHNICAL side of painting and study of movement and human ANATOMY, helped Renaissance artists achieve the realistic portrayal of the individual.
- 48 B. Like painters, Renaissance SCULPTORS and ARCHITECTS sought to portray a human-centered world.
- 48 C. During the High Renaissance, master painters such as Raphael, DA VINCI, and MICHELANGELO captured the perfection of nature and of the individual in their art.

# Guided Reading Activity *Cont.*

networks

## The Renaissance in Europe

### IV. The Northern Artistic Renaissance

A. Flemish painter JAN VAN EYCK, who was among the first to use the technique of OIL PAINTING, portrayed objects realistically by focusing on their fine details.

### Summary and Reflection

**Directions:** Summarize the main ideas of this lesson by answering the question below.

How did the ideas of the Renaissance influence art and education?

3

TECHNOLOGY CONTRIBUTED TO THE RISE OF A DESIRE FOR LITERACY.

EDUCATION:

CREATE A WELL-ROUNDED CITIZEN

FOCUS ON THE INDIVIDUAL INFLUENCED RENAISSANCE ARTISTS





63/53

NAME \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_ CLASS \_\_\_\_\_

# Vocabulary Activity

networks

## The Reformation in Europe

### Content Vocabulary

**Directions:** Answer each of the following questions. Include in your answers the vocabulary words in parentheses.

1. What was the major goal of Christian humanism? What did its followers believe?  
 (Christian humanism) REFORM THE CATHOLIC CHURCH  
 2 READING THE BIBLE WOULD INCREASE RELIGIOUS KNOWLEDGE (BELIEF)
2. How did Luther's new doctrine of salvation differ from the Catholic Church's teachings on salvation? (salvation) CATHOLIC - FAITH + GOOD WORKS  
 2 LUTHER - FAITH IN GOD
3. What did reformers such as Martin Luther find troubling and corrupt about the Catholic Church practice of selling indulgences? (indulgence) SOOTHE THE CONSCIENCE  
 1 WOULD NOT FORGIVE SINS
4. How did Lutheranism become a revolution in the early sixteenth century?  
 (Lutheranism) GERMAN RULERS  
 2 STATE CHURCH  
NEW RELIGIOUS SERVICES  
MARRIAGE
5. Justification by faith became the chief teaching of the Reformation, and both Luther and Calvin believed in this doctrine. Briefly explain the doctrine of justification.  
 (justification) FAITH ALONE WAS SUFFICIENT FOR SALVATION
6. What was Calvin's idea of predestination? (predestination) PATH PRE-PLAN AT BEGINNING

Copyright © The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc. Permission is granted to reproduce for classroom use.

# Vocabulary Activity *Cont.*

networks

## The Reformation in Europe

7. Why was King Henry VIII's request to have the pope annul Henry's marriage to Catherine of Aragon so controversial? How did the pope's refusal lead to the creation of the Church of England? (**annul**) \_\_\_\_\_

2  
 POPE REFUSED  
 HENRY VIII TURN TO THE ARCHBISHOP - ANNULMENT APPROVED  
 PARLIAMENT ESTABLISHES HENRY VIII HEAD OF NEW CHURCH

8. What did the term *ghetto* mean during the Reformation? What does *ghetto* mean today? What are the similarities between the past and present meanings of *ghetto*? (**ghetto**) \_\_\_\_\_

2  
 JEWS  
 ISOLATION (SEPARATION)  
 POOR

## Academic Vocabulary

**Directions:** Include in your answers to the questions below the vocabulary words in parentheses.

9. The word *fundamental* comes from the Latin word *fundamentum*, which means "foundation" or "base," as in the foundation of a building. Explain why the Bible was the fundamental work of Christianity to early Protestants such as Luther. Use the vocabulary word to explain your answer. (**fundamental**) \_\_\_\_\_

75  
 1  
 THE BIBLE WAS FUNDAMENTAL TO CHRISTIANITY BECAUSE A CHRISTIAN CAN ONLY DISCOVER THE PATH OF SALVATION THROUGH THE BIBLE.

10. Explain why Christian humanists such as Desiderius Erasmus believed that external forms of medieval religion were not all that important. (**external**) \_\_\_\_\_

1  
 ACTIONS  
 NOT EXTERNAL FORMS OF RELIGION (PIGRIMAGES, FASTS, RELICS)

# Vocabulary Activity *Cont.*

netw@rks

## The Reformation in Europe

11. Why was the Bible the only valid source of religious truth for Luther and other Protestants? (**valid**) \_\_\_\_\_

LUTHER HAD REACHED HIS UNDERSTANDING OF SALVATION THROUGH THE BIBLE THUS IT WAS THE ONLY VALID SOURCE TO REACH SALVATION.

12. Explain the Anabaptist view of the Christian church as a community. (**community**) \_\_\_\_\_

"TRUE CHURCH" WAS A TRUE COMMUNITY OF BELIEVERS THROUGH SPIRITUAL REBIRTH (BAPTIZISM)

13. How did the ability of thinkers such as John Calvin to publish their works help spread Protestant thought? (**publish**) \_\_\_\_\_

REFORMERS COULD PUBLISH THEIR IDEAS AND SPREAD THEM EASIER W/ THE PRINTING PRESS.

# Guided Reading Activity



## The Reformation in Europe

### Lesson 1 The Protestant Reformation

#### Review Questions

**Directions:** Read each main idea and answer the questions below. Refer to your textbook to write the answers.

**A. Main Idea:** Christian humanism paved the way for Martin Luther's reform movement in Germany.

1. Who was the best-known Christian humanist, and what did he believe? |

DESIDERIUS ERASMUS - ACTIONS

2. Why did Christian humanists call for reform in the Church? |

WANTED CHURCH LEADERS TO BE RELIGIOUS

DISLIKED VENERATION OF RELICS & INDULGENCES.

**B. Main Idea:** Martin Luther built on Christian humanist ideas to create a Christian reform movement, which developed into the Protestant Reformation.

1. Who was Martin Luther, and what idea of his became the chief teaching of the Protestant Reformation? |

CATHOLIC MONK - FAITH ALONE

2. Where and when did Martin Luther issue his Ninety-five Theses? 2

31 OCT 1517

CHURCH DOOR

3. Why was Luther made an outlaw within the Holy Roman Empire? |

WANTED TO OVERTHROW THE PAPACY

ATTACKED SACRAMENTS & SAID SALVATION THROUGH FAITH ALONE

4. What was the first Protestant faith? |

LUTHERANISM

# Guided Reading Activity *Cont.*

networks

## The Reformation in Europe

C. **Main Idea:** With the Peace of Augsburg, the Holy Roman Empire accepted the division of Christianity in Germany.

1. Why did Charles V oppose the Reformation? <sup>1</sup>

DISRUPTED THE POLITICAL & SOCIAL ORDER

2. Who offered opposition to the rule of Charles V? <sup>1</sup>

FRANCIS I

3. How and when did the end to religious warfare in Germany come, and what did this mean for Christianity? <sup>2</sup>

PEACE OF AUGSBURG - 1555

FORMALLY ACCEPTED THE DIVISION OF

CHRISTIANITY  
IN GERMANY

### Summary and Reflection

**Directions:** Summarize the main ideas of this lesson by answering the question below.

What factors combined to foster a religious reformation in Europe? <sup>3</sup>

• CHRISTIAN & HUMANISM'S GOAL OF REFORMATION

• MARTIN LUTHER THOUGHTS: CORRUPTION

• RISE OF LUTHERANISM

# Guided Reading Activity

**networks**

## The Reformation in Europe

### Lesson 2 *The Spread of Protestantism*

#### Review Questions

**Directions:** Read each main idea. Use your textbook to supply the details that support or explain each main idea.

**A. Main Idea:** By the mid-sixteenth century, Calvinism became important in Europe.

**1. Detail:** The Swiss priest Ulrich Zwingli introduced Protestant reforms in the city of ZURICH and wanted an alliance with MARTIN LUTHER.

**2. Detail:** John Calvin emphasized the idea of PREDESTINATION, which gave later Calvinists the belief that they were doing God's work on Earth.

**B. Main Idea:** The English reformation was rooted in politics.

**1. Detail:** The ACT OF SUPREMACY of 1534 declared that King HENRY VIII was "the only supreme head on earth of the [new] Church of England."

**2. Detail:** In an effort to restore CATHOLICISM to England, Queen Mary I had almost 300 PROTESTANTS burned as heretics.

**C. Main Idea:** Both Catholics and Protestants considered Anabaptists to be dangerous radicals.

**1. Detail:** Anabaptists, who considered all believers to be EQUAL, called for the complete SEPARATION of church and state.

**D. Main Idea:** The Reformation affected European society's attitudes toward education and family life.

**1. Detail:** Protestant teachers used HUMANISTS methods, and Martin Luther believed that the STATE should pay for education.

**2. Detail:** Women's duties in marriage included bearing children and being obedient to their HUSBANDS.

**3. Detail:** Some features of society were not changed; ANTI-SEMITISM, or discrimination against Jews, continued.

**E. Main Idea:** As part of the Catholic Reformation in the sixteenth century, the Catholic Church founded religious orders, introduced papal reforms, and affirmed traditional Catholic teachings.

**1. Detail:** Two new religious orders included: the JESUITS and the CARMELITES, who took vows of complete poverty.

## Guided Reading Activity *Cont.*

networks

### The Reformation in Europe

2. **Detail:** In the year 1545, the Pope called the COUNCIL OF TRENT, which defined Catholic doctrine.

#### Summary and Reflection

**Directions:** Summarize the main ideas of this lesson by answering the question below.

How did the Reformation and Catholic Reformation affect European life and thought? **4**

NEW FORMS OF PROTESTANTISM

CALVINIST VIEW OF PREDESTINATION

KING HENRY VII CONTROLLING ENGLAND'S CHURCH

ANABAPTIST'S BELIEF OF CHURCH & STATE SEPARATION

NEW RELIGIOUS ORDERS - PAPAL REFORMS

