

Name: _____

Date: _____

Period: _____

Chapter 7 Reading Guide: The Renaissance and Reformation

1. Which sixteenth-century painter, architect, and writer, used the Italian word *rinascitá*?
2. What does this word mean?
3. Which historical peoples inspired the people of the Renaissance?
4. List three areas in which contributions were made during the Renaissance to Western Civilization:
5. What modern notion was born during the Renaissance that was based on personal achievement?
6. Where did the intellectual and artistic developments of the Renaissance take place?
7. What was invented in the mid-fifteenth century that allowed these cultural trends to spread to other parts of Europe?
8. What movement was the result of this invention?
9. What were Italian Renaissance writers interested in?
10. What were Northern European writers interested in?
11. What movement will come out of the foundation laid down by Northern European thinkers?

The Italian City States

12. In which centuries were the Italian city-states at the center of Europe's economic, political, and cultural life?
13. What is the Italian word for "people"?
14. What revolt broke out in Florence in 1378?
15. Who established control of the government as a result of this revolt?
16. Which mercenary *condottiero* took control of Milan?
17. What two Italian city-states remained republics?
18. Which wealthy family dominated Florence?
19. List the five dominate Italian city-states:
20. Who provided loans to European monarchs?
21. Who became the patrons of the arts?
22. What country due to its geography created links between the Greek culture of the east and the Latin culture of the west?

Humanism

23. Who is the "Father of Humanism"?
24. What did he study?
25. What phrase did Petrarch coin?

26. List the two types of Latin:
27. Which important politician and philosopher wrote about the collapse of the Roman Republic?
28. What kind of activists put humanist ideals and philosophy into action?
29. What revival is one of the most important aspects of the Italian Renaissance?
30. Which ancient Greek philosopher inspired Renaissance writers?
31. Who wrote *Oration on the Dignity of Man*?
32. Which of Castiglione's works focused on the ability to know several languages, read classical literature, and create art?
33. Who made great contributions to the field of critical textual analysis?
34. What document did he prove to be fraudulent?
35. Who created an educational program for women?
36. Who wrote *The City of Ladies*?

Renaissance Art

37. What kind of painting was done on wet plaster or tempera on wood?
38. What technique uses contrast between light and dark to create three-dimensional images?
39. What was the single most important artistic development of the Renaissance?
40. Who built the dome over the Cathedral of Florence?
41. What marked the beginning of the High Renaissance?
42. What replaced Florence as the great center of artistic patronage?
43. Who was Michelangelo's great patron?
44. What is another term for Late Renaissance art?

Leonardo Da Vinci

45. Which "Renaissance Man" was a military engineer, an architect, a sculptor, a scientist, and an inventor?
46. What was his masterpiece?

Raphael

47. Who painted the *The School of Athens*?
48. Which two figures are prominently portrayed in this painting?

Michelangelo

49. What was Michelangelo's sculptural masterpiece?
50. What did Pope Julius II employ Michelangelo to work on?

The Northern Renaissance

51. What title is given to the Northern Humanist who focused on religion?

Erasmus and Sir Thomas More

52. Who was the greatest northern humanist?

53. Which of his works is a collection of proverbs?

54. Which of his works criticized the problems of the Church?

55. Which of his works emphasized the idea of inner faith as opposed to the outer forms of worship?

56. What did Erasmus translate into Latin?

57. Who became Erasmus' pen-pal?

58. What was Erasmus committed to in regards to the Church?

59. Who was the most important English Humanist?

60. Which of his books focused on the eradication of political and economic injustice through having all property held in common?

61. Who did Thomas More serve as chancellor?

62. What happened to Sir Thomas More for refusing to take an oath recognizing Henry VIII as Head of the Church of England?

Northern Renaissance Culture

63. Which Northern Renaissance artist was known for his woodcuts?

64. Who wrote *Canterbury Tales*, a book based on *The Decameron*?

65. Who wrote *The Decameron*?

66. What was the name given to the Renaissance movement from 1558 to 1625 in England?

67. List three important English authors from this time period:

68. What two works by William Shakespeare reveal an unsurpassed understanding of the human psyche as well as a genius for dramatic intensity?

The Printing Press

69. What was the traditional way of producing books?

70. Who introduced movable type printing to Western Europe?

71. What did he print between 1452 and 1453?

72. What invention significantly increased literacy in the sixteenth century and is considered one of the greatest inventions of all time?

The Protestant Reformation

73. What movement resulted in the great split in Western Christendom?

74. What was the Catholic response to the Protestant Reformation?

75. What had led individuals to question certain practices such as the efficacy of religious relics and the value to one's salvation? Humanism or

76. Until the advent of the printing press, who had the exclusive right to interpret scripture?

Problems Facing the Church on the Eve of the Reformation

77. Who is the central figure in the story of the Reformation?

78. What was the ferocious plague that struck the population of Europe in the fourteenth century?

79. What resulted in the poor performance of the clergyman during the crisis years of the plague?

80. What is the notion of a direct relationship between the individual and God?

81. What name was given to the time when three competing popes excommunicated each other?

82. What is the selling of church offices?

83. Who challenged the worldly wealth of the Church, the miracle of transubstantiation, the teachings of penance, and the selling of indulgences?

84. What were his followers called?

85. What did Wycliffe urge his followers to do?

86. What language did John Wycliffe translate the Bible to?

87. Who led a revolt in Bohemia that combined religious and nationalistic elements?

88. According to Jan Hus, who should be given the sacramental cup at mass as well as the wafer?

89. Which council condemned Hus as a heretic in 1415 and burned him at the stake?

90. Who promised Jan Hus safe passage?

Martin Luther

91. What was the initial issue that first brought attention to Martin Luther?

92. What office sold indulgences which released the buyer from purgatory in order to raise money?

93. Who borrowed 10,000 ducats from the Fuggers in order to pursue a third bishopric?

94. What was he given permission from the papacy to use in order to raise these funds?

95. How much of this money went to Rome?

96. What was the papacy currently constructing at this time?

97. Which Dominican friar was sent to preach the indulgence throughout Germany?

98. What was his famous phrase?

99. What did Martin Luther write in response to Tetzel's teaching and selling of indulgences?

100. Where did he post this response?

101. According to Luther, who had no right to sell misleading indulgences?

102. What allowed the 95 Theses to spread throughout Germany?

103. What event led Martin Luther to become a monk in 1505?
104. What was Martin Luther's view of God while he was an imperfect Monk?
105. What position was Martin Luther appointed to in Wittenberg?
106. Who did Martin Luther debate in Leipzig?
107. Who did Martin Luther defend in this debate?
108. What book did Martin Luther write that urged that secular government had the right to reform the church?
109. What book did Martin Luther write in which Luther attacked other teachings of the church such as the sacraments?
110. What book did Martin Luther write which would become the basic elements of Lutheran belief?

List the three elements of this book:

- 111.
- 112.
- 113.
114. Which pope demanded the recantation of Martin Luther?
115. What did Martin Luther do with the papal bull?
116. What did the pope do to Martin Luther in response?
117. Who was sympathetic to Luther's ideas?
118. What did Martin Luther attend in 1521?
119. Who asked Martin Luther to repudiate his works?
120. Who said, "Unless I am convicted by Scripture and plain reason—I do not accept the authority of popes and councils, for they have contradicted each other—my conscience is captive to the Word of God. I cannot and I will not recant anything, for to go against conscience is neither right nor safe. God help me. Amen."?
121. Where was Martin Luther hidden by the Elector of Saxony?
122. What did Martin Luther translate while in this castle?
123. Who helped Luther form a new church based on his revolutionary ideas?
124. List the seven sacraments of the Catholic Church:
125. Which of these did Martin Luther keep?
126. What notion of the sacrament did Luther reject?
127. What two things did Martin Luther do away with?

Why Did the Reformation Succeed?

128. List the seven territories affected by Protestantism:

129. What word came into usage due to the “protest” by a group of Lutherans at the Diet of Speyer in 1529?
130. What event broke out in 1525 in Germany?
131. What document did these peasants produce?
132. Who wrote against the revolt in the tract “Against the Robbing and Murderous Hordes of Peasants”?
133. From whom did Martin Luther seek protection?
134. Which emperor died in 1519?
135. Who became the Holy Roman Emperor after borrowing money from the Fuggers in order to bribe the electors?
136. List five territories under the control of the Holy Roman Empire:
137. What two countries did Charles V carry out wars against, thus distracting him from dealing with the theological revolt in Germany?
138. What was took place between Charles V and Protestant princes?
139. What was Charles V forced to sign in 1555?
140. What religious movement was recognized as legitimate due to the Peace of Augsburg?
141. Who decided the religion of the people in a kingdom according to the Peace of Augsburg?

Radical Reformation

142. What term is used by historians to describe a variety of religious sects that developed during the sixteenth century, inspired in part by Luther’s challenge to the established church?
143. Which group denied the idea of infant baptism?
144. What was later declared a capital offense?
145. What city did the Anabaptists take over in 1534?
146. What society was created in this city?
147. Who led the Anabaptist movement in the direction of pacifism?
148. Which group denied the scriptural validity of the Trinity?

Zwingli and Calvin

149. Whose teachings made an impact on the residents of the Swiss city Zurich?
150. Whose teachings were similar to those of Ulrich Zwingli?
151. What happened to Ulrich Zwingli as he led troops into battle against the Swiss Catholic cantons?
152. Who was born in France, settled in Geneva, Switzerland, and wrote his opus magnum *Institutes of the Christian Religion*?
153. Which Calvinist doctrine declares that grace was bestowed on relatively few individuals, and the rest were consigned to hell?
154. What began to spread rapidly in the 1540s and 1550s?
155. What two territories adopted Calvinism?

156. What were French Calvinists called?

157. What had been surpassed as a religious movement by Calvinism to stand in opposition to a newly aggressive Catholic Church during the Counter-Reformation?

The English Reformation

158. What reformation was more of a political act rather than a religious act?

159. Which king of England was very supportive of the Catholic Church?

160. What pamphlet did he write that criticized Martin Luther?

161. Who was the wife of Henry VIII?

162. Why did Henry VIII seek an annulment?

163. Who did Henry VIII fall in lust with?

164. Who was the powerful nephew of Catherine of Aragon?

165. What did Henry VIII use for seven years starting in 1529 as a tool to give him ultimate authority on religious matters?

166. Which statute declared in 1533 that all spiritual cases within the Kingdom were within the King's jurisdiction and authority and not the pope's?

167. Who was born to Henry VIII and Anne Boleyn?

168. How many times will Henry VIII marry?

169. Who was his third wife?

170. What was their son's name?

171. Which act declared in 1534 that the King of England was the Supreme Head of what became known as the Church of England?

172. During the reign of Henry VIII, what church did the Church of England look like?

173. What did Henry VIII close down and confiscate from the Catholic Church?

174. Under whose reign did Protestant theology enter into the Church of England?

175. Which daughter of Henry VIII sought to restore the Catholic Church in England?

176. Who was her mother?

177. Who was she married to?

178. What did Mary do to the several hundred Englishmen who maintained their protestant faiths?

179. What sobriquet did she earn for this act?

180. Under whose reign was a final religious settlement worked out, one in which the Church of England followed a middle-of-the-road Protestant course?

181. Who was her mother?

The Counter-Reformation

182. What was the Catholic response to the Protestant Reformation?

183. What is another name for this movement?

184. What did the Catholic Church create in order to censor books deemed heretical?

185. List two authors whose works were placed on this list:

186. What revived institution put to death individuals who were deemed heretics?

187. What church council enhanced the power of the papacy, limited the selling of church offices, and reinforced clerical education?

188. What doctrinal concessions were made in this council?

List four things that were emphasized in the Council of Trent:

189.

190.

191.

192.

193. What style of art is often associated with Catholicism?

194. What religious society had the most success in the Counter Reformation?

195. Who organized this religious society?

196. What book laid out the ideas of Ignatius Loyola?