

### TERMS & NAMES

1. Renaissance, p. 471
2. vernacular, p. 475
3. utopia, p. 482
4. Reformation, p. 489
5. Protestant, p. 490

### MAIN IDEAS

**Answers will vary.**

9. Merchants’ belief in individual merit would become a recurring theme in the Renaissance; merchants also were patrons of the arts.

10. Artists and writers chose secular and classical subjects as well as Christian subjects. Writers began using the vernacular instead of Latin and started writing for self-expression. Artists painted prominent individuals, glorified the human body, and used new artistic techniques and a more realistic style.

11. They purchased Renaissance art and supported Italian and northern artists.

12. Christian humanists adopted humanist ideals but gave them a religious slant and interpreted the ideals based on Christian principles.

13. People could win salvation only through faith, not good works. Church teachings should be based on the Bible only, not on a combination of the Bible and Church tradition. People did not need priests to interpret the Bible for them.

14. He wanted to force the Protestant German princes to rejoin the Catholic Church.

15. Henry’s desire for a male heir pushed him to split with the Church and create the Church of England.

16. believed in predestination, followed strict rules, promoted theocracy

17. The goal was for the Catholic Church to reform itself so that it could retain loyal Catholics.

18. Possible Answers: Religion no longer united Europe; paved the way for the modern nation-states; laid the groundwork for later rejection of Christian beliefs; Catholic Church became more unified; new schools founded

### CRITICAL THINKING

**Answers will vary.**

1. Religious—Split the church; divided Protestants into many groups, established Church of England. Political—Monarchs and states gained power; modern nation-states developed. Social—Peasants revolts, demands to end serfdom.

2. The printing press enabled more people to read the Bible. This created less dependence on the Church and a greater awareness of its faults. Ideas about democracy and government structure circulated among scholars and ordinary people.

3. Italian ideas inspired northern artists and writers. The classics that inspired the Renaissance had been preserved in Muslim libraries.

4. Europe needed to be at peace. Scholars and writers had to be supported. Access to classical works had to be available.

5. Attitudes changed a bit, but not dramatically. Christian humanists viewed women as worthy of education. Some women were writers and painters, while others were patrons of the arts.

### Visual Summary

**European Renaissance and Reformation**

The Renaissance and the Reformation bring dramatic changes to social and cultural life in Europe.

1. Italy: Birthplace of the Renaissance
   - A period of intellectual and artistic creativity begins in Italy around the 1300s.
   - Artists and writers revive techniques, styles, and subjects from classical Greece and Rome and celebrate human achievements.

2. The Northern Renaissance
   - Renaissance ideas spread to Northern Europe, where German and Flemish artists create distinctive works of art.
   - Thousands of books and pamphlets created on printing presses spread political, social, and artistic ideas.

3. Luther Leads the Reformation
   - Martin Luther starts a movement for religious reform and challenges the authority of the Catholic Church.
   - King Henry VIII breaks ties with the Catholic Church and starts the Church of England.

4. The Reformation Continues
   - Protestant groups divide into several denominations, including the Calvinists and the Anabaptists.
   - The Catholic Church introduces its own reforms.

### TERMS & NAMES

For each term or name below, briefly explain its connection to European history from 1300 to 1600.

1. Renaissance
2. vernacular
3. utopia
4. Reformation
5. Protestant
6. Peace of Augsburg
7. Catholic Reformation
8. Council of Trent
9. Peace of Augsburg
10. Catholic Reformation
11. Reformation
12. Council of Trent
13. Peace of Augsburg
14. Catholic Reformation
15. Reformation
16. Council of Trent
17. Peace of Augsburg
18. Catholic Reformation

### MAIN IDEAS

**Italy: Birthplace of the Renaissance** (Section 1 (pages 471–479))

9. How did the merchant class in northern Italy influence the Renaissance?
10. In what ways did literature and the arts change during the Renaissance?

**The Northern Renaissance** (Section 2 (pages 480–487))

11. What did northern European rulers do to encourage the spread of Renaissance ideas?
12. How were the Christian humanists different from the humanists of the Italian Renaissance?

**Luther Leads the Reformation** (Section 3 (pages 488–494))

13. On what three teachings did Martin Luther rest his Reformation movement?
14. Why did the Holy Roman emperor go to war against Protestant German princes?
15. Why did Henry VIII create his own church? Refer to the timeline on pages 492–493.

**The Reformation Continues** (Section 4 (pages 495–501))

16. In what ways was John Calvin’s church different from the Lutheran Church?
17. What was the goal of the Catholic Reformation?
18. What are three legacies of the Reformation?

### CRITICAL THINKING

1. **USING YOUR NOTES**

   In a diagram, show how the Reformation led to great changes in European ideas and institutions.

2. **ANALYZING ISSUES**

   - **REVOLUTION** What role did the printing press play in the spread of the Reformation and the spread of democracy?

3. **RECOGNIZING EFFECTS**

   - **CULTURAL INTERACTION** How did the Renaissance and Reformation expand cultural interaction both within Europe and outside of it?

4. **DEVELOPING HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE**

   What conditions needed to exist before the Renaissance could occur?

5. **SYNTHESIZING**

   How did views of the role of women change in the Renaissance period?
Students may cite some of these features:

1. ALTERNATIVE ASSESSMENT
2. WRITING ABOUT HISTORY

1. Which phrase best describes the advice given by Machiavelli?
   A. Rule with an iron hand in a velvet glove.
   B. Do not give your subjects any freedoms.
   C. Reward hard work and patriotism.
   D. To retain your rule, you must interfere in the lives of your subjects.

2. In his book The Prince, the writer of this advice also suggested
   A. the pope should listen to the calls for reform of the Church.
   B. a prince might have to trick his people for the good of the state.
   C. merchants should try to take control of the cities away from the prince.
   D. the prince should reform society by establishing a utopia.

3. The principles upon which this machine is based evolved into what modern machine?
   A. food blender
   B. a fan
   C. a well-digging machine
   D. helicopter

ALTERNATIVE ASSESSMENT

1. Interact with History
   On page 470, you looked at a painting and discussed what you learned about Renaissance society from that painting. Now choose one other piece of art from the chapter. Explain what you can learn about Renaissance or Reformation society from that piece of art.

2. WRITING ABOUT HISTORY
   RELIGIOUS AND ETHICAL SYSTEMS Study the information about Protestantism in the Analyzing Key Concepts on page 491. Write a three-paragraph essay analyzing the effects Protestantism had on the Christian Church.
   • Examine its impact on the number of denominations.
   • Explain the different beliefs and practices it promoted.

INTEGRATED TECHNOLOGY

Writing an Internet-based Research Paper
Go to the Web Research Guide at classzone.com to learn about conducting research on the Internet. Then, working with a partner, use the Internet to research major religious reforms of the 20th century. You might search for information on changes in the Catholic Church as a result of Vatican II, or major shifts in the practices or doctrines of a branch of Hinduism, Islam, Judaism, or Protestantism. Compare the 20th-century reforms with those of the Protestant Reformation. Present the results of your research in a well-organized paper. Be sure to
   • apply a search strategy when using directories and search engines to locate Web resources.
   • judge the usefulness and reliability of each Web site.
   • correctly cite your Web sources.
   • peer-edit for organization and correct use of language.

ALTERNATIVE ASSESSMENT

1. Students may cite some of these features:
   • more concern for human rather than spiritual matters; emphasis on ordinary people in everyday situations; pride in individuality and creativity; admiration for classical culture; interest in realism; enjoyment of worldly pleasures; uniqueness of each individual, including biblical figures.

2. Rubric Essays should
   • identify effects of Protestantism on the Christian Church.
   • analyze the cited effects on the Church.
   • have a concluding statement.
   • use correct grammar and punctuation.

INTEGRATED TECHNOLOGY

Rubric Research papers should
   • identify and analyze religious reforms.
   • compare those reforms with the Protestant Reformation.
   • cite at least three Internet sources.
   • be well organized and logical.