

Name _____ Hour _____

CH 13 "The Resurgence of Europe"

Goals

1. Understand why the Renaissance began in Italy & its impact across Europe.
2. Summarize the factors that contributed to the Reformation and analyze Luther's role.
3. Explain the new ideas of the Reformation and why people embraced this.
4. Analyze the Reformation in England & its impact.

Vocabulary (Terms, People & Places):

1. Commercial Revolution _____

2. Humanism _____

3. Capitalism _____

4. DaVinci _____

5. Michelangelo _____

6. Machiavelli _____

7. Gutenberg _____

8. indulgences _____

9. Martin Luther _____

10. 95 Theses _____

11. Protestant Reformation _____

12. Counter-Reformation _____

13. Predestination _____

14. theocracy _____

15. sects _____

17. Henry VIII _____

18. Mary Tudor (Mary I) _____

19. Elizabeth I _____

20. Renaissance _____

Questions:

1) What contributed to the rise of capitalism? (3)

a. What did this lead to?

2) What new business practices emerged in this era? (3)

3) Describe the social changes in this era. (3)

4) What were the new way of thinking that emerged during the Renaissance? (2)

5) Describe the achievements of the following during the Renaissance:

a. Architecture:

b. Art:

c. Michelangelo:

d. DaVinci:

e. Literature:

i.

ii.

iii.

iv.

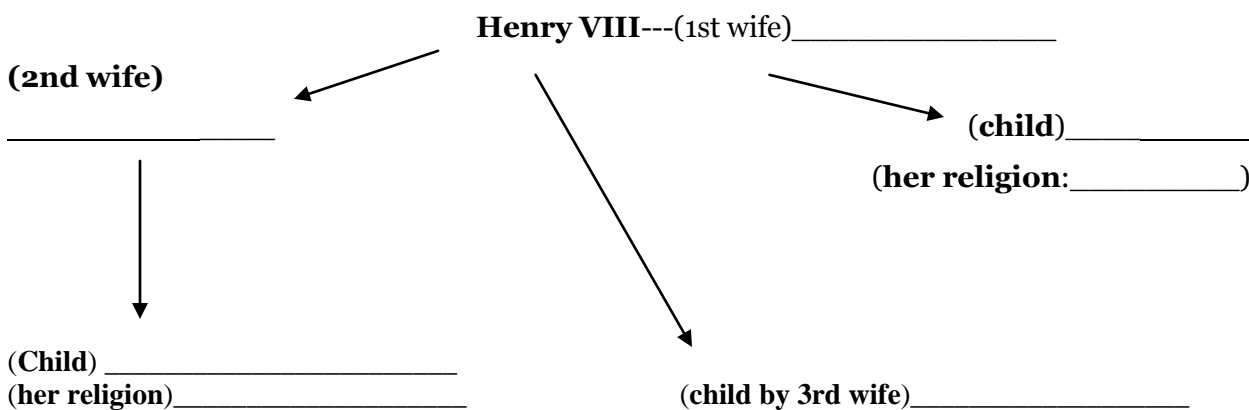
- 6) What was the impact of the Printing Press? (4)
- 7) What were the causes of the Reformation? (6)
- 8) Describe the 95 Theses? (what did it argue against and who wrote it, its results) (3)
- 9) Describe the teachings of Martin Luther. (4)
- 10) Describe the teachings of John Calvin. (2)
- 11) What were the goals of the Counter-Reformation? (2)
- 12) What were the results of the Council of Trent? (3)
- 13) What were the ultimate effects of the Reformation?(5)
- 14) Why did Henry VIII want an annulment from his first marriage? (3)
- 15) List the order of events for the creation of the Church of England. (4)
- 16) What were the results of the Elizabethan Settlement? (3)

Short Answer:

1. Towns & the _____ grew in _____. This caused an increase in _____ that led to more power for the middle class. Part of this increased power had to do with increased membership in _____, which led to an increase in the _____ of life.

2. Capitalism emerged as _____ declined. Another contributing factor was the law of _____ & _____ in which prices went up as demand increased. This led to several new business practices such as _____ & _____ in which people pooled their money together to invest. This increased worldwide _____.
3. Renaissance means _____. This movement was centered in _____.
 - a. A shift occurred from _____ domination to _____ society. There was also renewed interest in the classical ideas from ancient _____ & _____.
 - b. Italian city-states commissioned many of the famous artists and sculptors of the day, such as : _____'s "Mona Lisa" & "Last Supper", _____'s "David" & the Sistine Chapel, and the famous book "The Prince" by _____.
4. The _____ was the first book produced by _____ on his printing press. He was able to create his press that used _____ type to put words on paper. This led to _____ books which meant _____ increased.
5. The sale of _____ was the last straw for German monk _____. He wrote his _____ to protest this practice and nailed this to the door of _____.
6. Henry VIII appointed _____ as the new archbishop of England, who then annulled Henry's first marriage, freeing him to marry _____. In the _____, Henry was declared the head of the English church, known as the _____ Church. He then confiscated much of the land of convents & _____.
7. _____ used his _____ to observe the moons of Jupiter & was forced by the _____ to say that the _____ was the center of the universe. Both _____ & _____ wanted to use reason & human knowledge to arrive at _____.

COMPLETE THE CHART OF THE TUDORS OF ENGLAND:



= _____,
a compromise between Catholics & Protestants
that allowed unity & stability in England.