1. **Black Death** - the epidemic form of bubonic plague experienced during the Middle Ages when it killed nearly half the people of western Europe.

2. **Copernicus** - Polish astronomer who produced a workable model of the solar system with the sun in the center (1473-1543).

3. **Council of Trent** - an ecumenical council of the Roman Catholic Church convened in Trento in three sessions between 1545 and 1563 in response to the Reformation.

4. **Counter-Reformation** - Steps taken by the Catholic church to fight against the Protestant reformation. Some examples: index of prohibited books, revival of the papal inquisition.

5. **Elizabeth I** - (1533-1603) Queen of England from 1558 to 1603; a skillful politician and diplomat, she reasserted Protestant supremacy in England.

6. **Great Schism** - a period of division in the Roman Catholic Church, 1378-1417, over papal succession, during which there were two, or sometimes three, claimants to the papal office.

7. **Humanists** - People who specialize in studying the grammar, history, poetry, and rhetoric. Taught life should be meaningful. Displayed a critical approach to learning.

8. **Hundred Years' War** - Series of campaigns over control of the throne of France, involving English and French royal families and French noble families. (p. 413)

9. **Indulgences** - pardon sold by catholic church to reduce one's punishment.

10. **Inquisition** - a church court to judge convict and punish heretics.

11. **Johann Gutenberg** - Man who created the printing press and changed the production and reading of books.

12. **John Calvin** - religious reformer who believed in predestination and a strict sense of morality for society.

13. **Leonardo da Vinci** - Italian Renaissance artist that painted The Last Supper and Mona Lisa, he was also an engineer, architect, sculptor, and scientist.

14. **Martin Luther** - German monk and leader of the Protestant Reformation.

15. **Michelangelo** - This was an artist who led the way for Renaissance masters from his David sculpture and his painting of the Sistine Chapel ceiling.


17. **Ninety-five theses** - This was the letter Martin Luther wrote to Archbishop Albert which explained that indulgences undermined the seriousness of the sacrament of penance.

18. **Renaissance** - the revival of learning and culture.