

1. Black Death	the epidemic form of bubonic plague experienced during the Middle Ages when it killed nearly half the people of western Europe	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
2. Copernicus	Polish astronomer who produced a workable model of the solar system with the sun in the center (1473-1543)	18. Renaissance	the revival of learning and culture
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 1	(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		
16. Niccolo Machiavelli	a statesman of Florence who advocated a strong central government (1469-1527)		