

Name _____

Block _____

Notes: Chapter 11 - Renaissance and Reformation

Introduction

- In this chapter, you will learn about important changes that led to the end of _____ and the dawn of the modern age. The _____ were major developments that helped to shape the world we know today.

Important Ideas

- A. _____
each contributed to the end of medieval Europe.
- B. The Renaissance occurred in Italy in the _____. The Renaissance marked a "rebirth" of European culture.
- C. _____ had a spirit of inquiry. They looked to the classical civilizations of Greece and Rome for inspiration. _____ became more realistic, and literature and architecture borrowed from classical styles. The Renaissance included writers like Petrarch, artists like Leonardo da Vinci and Michelangelo, and scientists like _____.
- D. Johann Gutenberg's invention of movable type made it easier to reproduce _____, leading to the spread of new ideas.
- E. The Great Schism, widespread corruption in the Church, and _____ weakened the power and authority of the Catholic Church.
- F. Martin Luther launched the _____ when he posted 95 Theses criticizing the Church's _____. Luther challenged the authority of the Pope. The Reformation forever shattered the unity of the Catholic Church.
- G. Protestants believed in salvation by faith alone and encouraged lay people to read the Bible to interpret it for themselves. John Calvin argued in favor of _____ - that God decided who would go to Heaven after death.
- H. The Reformation led to more than a century of armed conflict between _____.
- J. The Renaissance and _____ strengthened the authority and power of secular rulers.

The Waning of the Middle Ages

- Starting in the 12th century, life in Europe began to change. The _____ brought new goods from the East to Europe, stimulating a rebirth of trade. They also weakened the _____, contributing to its later collapse.
- New trade led to the growth of towns, the development of a _____, and the greater use of money. Instead of performing services for their feudal lord, many people began using money to pay the lord instead. Other events that contributed to the end of the medieval world were the _____.

The Great Famine (1313-1322)

- Unusually heavy rains led to flooding. Eventually, crops spoiled and livestock drown in waterlogged fields. The result was the **Great Famine**. Farm animals needed for work were _____, and seed grain was eaten. This shortage of grain increased grain prices by more than six times. Millions of people _____. Many question the Church why this catastrophe was happening.

The Black Death (1347-1351)

- The **Black Death** (_____) occurred only 25 years after the Great Famine. Rats with fleas carrying the disease entered Europe from Asia on trading ships. Between 1347 and 1351, 25 million people, about _____. People were buried in mass graves without receiving any blessing from the Church. Some blamed Jewish people for poisoning the wells; others claimed the plague was God's punishment for sinful living. The Black Death created a _____ in Europe. Large numbers of peasants escaped from serfdom when landowners and towns, needing laborers, offered them freedom in exchange for work.

The Hundred Years' War (1337-1453)

- The Hundred Years' War between _____ broke out when the French king died without an heir, and the _____. This long period of warfare slowly strengthened royal power in both countries. Instead of relying on a feudal army based on the service of his nobles, each king developed a standing army of _____. New weapons emerged, such as the _____. Later gunpowder and cannons were introduced from China. _____ became less important in battle. Both England and France also developed greater national feeling, and loyalty to their kings.
- _____, a young French maiden, rallied French troops around the heir to the throne. She turned the tide when she successfully drove the English out of the city of Orleans and crowned the new French king at Rheims Cathedral. Later, Joan was _____ at the stake by the English as a witch. But within 20 years after her death, the war was over.

The Great Schism (1378-1417)

- The Pope often clashed with _____. Kings sought the right to appoint bishops, who controlled vast areas of land; they also wanted to try priests in royal courts, and to _____. The Pope resisted these demands.
- In 1305, a Frenchman was elected Pope. _____, where it fell under the French King's influence. In 1378, an Italian was elected Pope, who decided to move the Papacy back to Rome. French cardinals claimed the election was unlawful and elected a French Pope to keep the Papacy in Avignon. This **schism** (*split*) greatly _____. A Church Council made matters worse by electing a third Pope in 1409. Finally, a new Church Council deposed all three Popes, and elected a single Pope in 1417, but the Church's prestige was greatly weakened.

The Renaissance

- A new interest in learning about the classical civilizations of _____ developed in the _____. This led to a period of great intellectual and artistic creativity, known as the Renaissance, meaning “_____.” The Renaissance is often considered as one of the great turning points in the history of Western civilization.
- The Renaissance began in Italy in part because of its strategic location on the _____. As trade between Asia and Europe increased, the cities of Italy emerged as centers of banking, commerce, and handicrafts. Genoa, Pisa, and Venice became important centers of Mediterranean trade. As home to the Popes, Rome collected revenues from throughout Europe. The city-states of Milan, Florence, and Siena grew wealthy from _____. Italian city-states also flourished because no single ruler, as in France, had united the peninsula and crushed their independence.
- During the Renaissance, wealthy _____ acted as patrons supporting artists, writers and scholars. Secularism increased as people began to show greater interest in this world than in the life hereafter. People used observation and experience to explain the world, rather than simply relying on traditional _____.
- In Italy, scholars were still surrounded by the remains of ancient civilizations. They were impressed by the achievements of _____. Like the ancient Greeks, Renaissance thinkers believed in the power of human reason to explain the world. They looked on man as the focus of all things. Humanists placed great emphasis on the dignity, worth, and uniqueness of each person.

The Impact of the Renaissance

- Renaissance artists, architects, scholars, and _____ created a legacy of achievement that still influences us today.

The Artistic Impact: Painting and Sculpture

- Before the Renaissance, art in Italy was greatly influenced by Byzantine styles. _____ were highly decorative, often with _____, but appeared flat and unlife-like. Figures often floated in space without shadows. The size of a figure was based on its importance, not where it was placed in the picture.
- In the 1300s, the painter _____ had already astonished Italians by painting in an entirely new style, using scenes with figures in lifelike space. Giotto's figures stood firmly on the ground, became smaller as they receded in space, were given depth by _____, and showed emotions and gestures.
- During the Renaissance, each generation of Italian artists made improvements to make their paintings more realistic. Their challenge was to show _____. Masaccio (1401-1428) and other artists developed the rules of perspective, using guidelines to calculate how things recede in the distance until they reached a vanishing point. These artists also introduced _____ and other realistic effects.
- Italian painting reached its peak during the " _____ " with the paintings of _____. Leonardo Da Vinci (1452-1519) was a sculptor and inventor as well as the painter of such works as the _____. Da Vinci discovered how to use shadowing and blurred lines, especially on the eyes and mouth, to make his subjects appear incredibly lifelike. Leonardo also had one of the best scientific minds of his time. To understand

_____, he dissected human corpses. His notebooks include designs for a parachute and machine gun.

- Michelangelo (1475-1564) was a Florentine artist. His major sculptures, such as *David*, *Moses*, and the *Pieta*, were startlingly realistic, just like the paintings of the time. Each sculpture was carved from a _____. His giant fresco painting of Bible scenes on the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel in Rome is considered one of the greatest works of art of all time. A _____ is a painting made on fresh plaster. Michelangelo's sculptures and paintings equally glorified the human form.

The Artistic Impact: Architecture

- Renaissance architects studied the ruins of buildings from _____ to develop a new Renaissance style. They abandoned the pointed arches and ornamentation of the Middle Ages. They used _____ of ancient architecture for a simpler classical style. In early Renaissance Florence, citizens built a large cathedral but did not know how to complete its giant roof. They held a competition among architects.
- Filippo Brunelleschi, who had studied _____, was chosen as the winner. He developed a dome that created an immense interior space. At the time, the cathedral in Florence was the largest church in the world. These accomplishments in art demonstrated the Renaissance fascination with this world rather than the next, as well as the technical achievements possible from the application of reason.

The Intellectual Impact: Scholarship and Literature

- Renaissance humanists studied classical _____. The Italian scholar Petrarch, the "_____" collected and studied ancient texts. New methods of criticizing texts led some, like Erasmus, to question the Church. Other Renaissance authors wrote on secular (non-religious) subjects.
- Renaissance writers described the _____, celebrated the pleasures of the senses and instructed nobles in how to behave at a prince's court. Many writers, like Boccaccio, wrote in the vernacular (*local*) language instead of Latin. As the Renaissance spread, writers such as Rabelais in France, _____, and Cervantes in Spain completed works in their own native languages.

The Political Impact

- Niccolo Machiavelli was a courtier and politician in Florence, the most _____. His book, _____, was a guidebook in how to secure and maintain political power. Machiavelli argued that the most successful rulers were not those who acted according to laws or conscience, but those who were willing to do whatever was necessary to hold power: "the end justifies the means."
- The wealth of the Italian city-states, the weakening of the Church, and the reasoning of writers like Machiavelli contributed to the Renaissance concept of "_____." Rulers justified taking whatever measures they needed to strengthen their state in order to survive. They collected taxes and raised armies, often by _____. They also exchanged ambassadors creating modern diplomacy. Rulers in larger states like France soon copied these practices.

The Economic Impact

- Renaissance ideas and products quickly spread all over Europe. People strove to improve their _____, while the wealthy accumulated more luxury goods. This encouraged an _____, a greater variety of products (*especially clothes, foods, wine and furnishings*), and the _____.

The Intellectual Impact: Science and Technology

- The Renaissance spirit of inquiry also led to important discoveries in science. The Church taught that the Earth was the center of the universe. _____ (1473 -1453), a Polish scientist, took careful measurements that led him to conclude that the _____. His work was banned by the Church, since it opposed Church doctrine.
- _____ (1564-1642) was a famous Italian scientist. His studies of motion laid the foundation for _____. Galileo's observations with one of the first telescopes strengthened his belief in _____. Charges were brought against Galileo by the Catholic Church. He was told he could no longer publicly state that the Earth moved around the sun. In 1632, he was ordered to appear before the Inquisition in Rome. At his trial, he was found _____ and was confined to his home.

Gutenberg's Revolution In Printing

- For thousands of years, Europeans had copied all of their scrolls and _____. Most of these works were found in monasteries and Church libraries. _____ was invented in _____ and introduced to _____ in the 1300s. The printer cut out every word on the face of a wooden block, leaving the letters raised. The block was inked, then paper was laid on it and pressed down. With block printing, the printer could make copies of a book, but the blocks took a long time to cut, and each block could print only one page.
- _____ developed a printing press with movable type in Germany around 1450. Gutenberg created individual letters of metal, which were held together in a frame. The type for each page could then be broken down and reused. It was much easier to reset type than to carve an entirely new wooden block. The invention of movable type, along with the use of a _____, allowed the mass production of printed books for the first time. This encouraged the spread of new ideas. More people also began to learn to read.

The Protestant Reformation

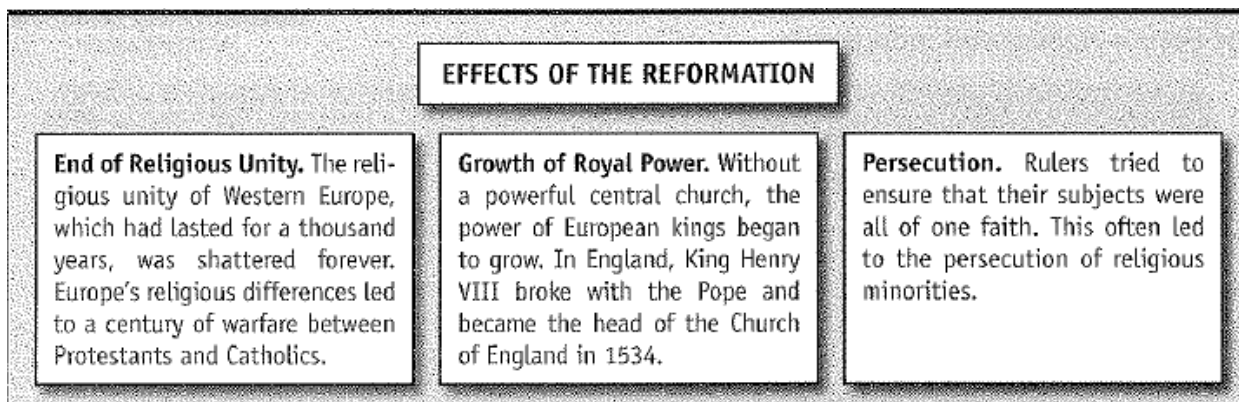
- The spirit of inquiry of the Renaissance, as well as knowledge of the widespread _____, led to new challenges to the _____. Many had entered the clergy to gain power and wealth rather than because of faith. They sometimes held more church positions than they could properly fulfill, or had secret spouses or children. The _____ experienced a growing loss of spiritual influence, as the Pope and members of the Church hierarchy acted more like secular princes than spiritual leaders. People like Erasmus in Holland and Sir Thomas Moore in England sought reform within the Catholic Church, but Church leaders were slow to respond.

Luther and His Ideas

- In the early sixteenth century, the _____ had fallen into the practice of selling _____ - pardons from punishment for committing a sin, allowing the sinner to enter Heaven. This practice brought in a great deal of revenue for the Church. The Pope was using money from the sale of indulgences to construct St. Peter's Basilica in Rome. _____ (1483-1546) was an Augustinian monk. In 1517, Luther posted _____ (*statements*) on a church door in Germany. His theses challenged the Pope's right to sell indulgences.
- Luther believed that neither priests nor the Pope had special powers to provide _____. Like St. Augustine, he valued faith in God. Luther concluded that only through faith in God could a person be saved and _____. He also believed that each individual must read and understand the Bible for himself or herself to achieve this faith.
- Because of his writings, the _____ - expelling him from the Church. In defiance, he publicly burned the Pope's decrees. Luther was next summoned to appear before Charles V (the Holy Roman Emperor) and representatives of the _____ at the city of Worms. When Luther refused to recant at this Diet (*assembly*) of Worms, Charles V banned him as an outlaw.
- Luther was able to obtain protection from several German princes, who helped him succeed. He appealed to their feelings of German patriotism against sending money to Pope in Italy. Luther responded to the Pope's condemnation by establishing the _____. He felt believers did not need special priests: each person could read the Bible on his or her own. For this reason, Luther translated the _____ and a number of pamphlets to persuade others. The reformers became known as Protestants. Many German princes adopted Protestantism. They also used this as an opportunity to seize _____. When German peasants rebelled in 1524-1525, Luther sided with the princes. He had attacked the Pope, but he supported secular authority.

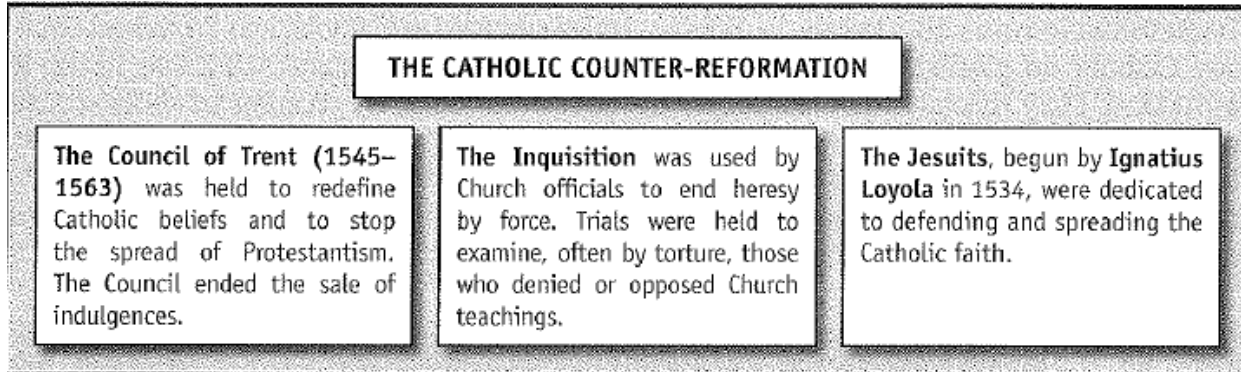
Later Reformers

- _____ helped Luther and his followers spread their ideas throughout Europe. Other reformers followed Luther's lead. _____ (1509-1564) started a new Protestant Church in Geneva. Calvin reasoned that since God was all-knowing, it was predestined (*already decided by God*) who would be saved and who would be damned. While faith was the key to salvation, it was God who gave faith to some and denied it to others. Only the "Elect" would be saved. Calvinists encouraged _____. They saw worldly success as a sign of God's favor.



The Catholic Counter Reformation

- As Protestantism swept across many parts of Europe, the Catholic Church reacted by making limited reforms and curbing earlier abuses. This movement is known as the _____.
At the _____, the Church redefined Catholic beliefs and ended the sale of indulgences. The Church also banned Protestant books and established the Inquisition, a court whose purpose was to punish heretics – those who denied Church teachings.



The Political Impact of the Reformation

- Under the leadership of the Pope and with the support of the _____, Catholics checked the further spread of _____ and even won some areas back to Catholicism. In general, France, Italy, Spain and Southern Germany remained _____. Northern Germany, Holland, and Scandinavia became _____.
- At first, England remained Catholic. However, when the _____ demand for a divorce from his Spanish wife, Henry broke with the Catholic Church and turned to Protestantism. Henry closed English monasteries, seized all Church lands, and declared himself the head of the _____.
- Wars between Catholics and Protestants began in the 1520s and lasted for more than a century. During the _____, as many as one-third of the German population was killed.
- The Reformation tended to strengthen the power of _____. In Protestant countries, people no longer had allegiance to the Pope: the secular ruler became the highest authority. In Catholic countries, the Church gave more power to secular rulers to help fight Protestantism. _____ of England was a good example of a strong secular ruler. Although a woman, she won the loyalty and affection of her subjects. Elizabeth maintained a moderate form of Protestantism and defended England from attacks by Catholic Spain.

The Artistic and Economic Impact

- The Reformation even affected art, as _____ emerged in Catholic and Protestant countries. Catholic art glorified _____. Many Protestants felt it was wrong to depict God. They specialized in landscapes or "still life" scenes. By creating art about secular subjects, Reformation artists could _____ by portraying the natural beauty of God's creation. The weakening of Papal authority may also have stimulated economic growth in _____.

Northern Europe, where the Church no longer collected taxes. _____ resulted in widespread destruction, but also stimulated economies by creating a need for new goods.