OL Renaissance and Reformation Review

Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Explain the Act of Supremacy (what country, what was it, who was involved, why was it passed)?

* **England**
* **Declared the king of England the head of the Church of England**
* **King Henry VIII**
* **To divorce from his wife so that he could have a male heir**

Name at least 3 problems with the Catholic Church that were protested by Luther in the 95 These

* **Illiterate clergy**
* **Spending of money on war and personal pleasures**
* **Clergy members were gambling, marring and getting drunk**

Name at least two documents shows the declining power of the Catholic Church.

* **The Act of Supremacy**
* **95 Theses**

Who improved printing press during the Renaissance?

* **Gutenberg**

What full size book was he best known for printing?

* **The Bible**

What did it do to books? -

* **Reduced the price of books and made them more available**

What about literacy?

* **Increased the literacy rate**

Explain what makes a “Renaissance man”.

* **A person that excelled in many areas of study (painter, sculptor, inventor, and scientist)**

Next to each artist name pieces of art (painting, sculpture, writing) that he was known for.

Donatello- **David, first European sculpture of a large, free-standing nude since ancient times**

Raphael- **School of Athens**

Michelangelo- **Sistine Chapel and David**

Leonardo- **Mona Lisa, Last Supper, drawings of future machines**

**Define: Renaissance**

**Rebirth of Learning**

What classics were renewed during this time?

* **Classical Greece**
* **Classical Rome**

Where was the birthplace of the Renaissance?

* **Italy (Florence)**

Why was the Renaissance able to begin there?

* **Trade allowed merchants to become wealthier, thus allowing more money to be spent on the arts. They became patrons**

Where did the Northern Renaissance begin?

* **Flanders**

What time period came to an end when The Renaissance began?

* **The Middle Ages ( Dark Ages)**

Define humanism and describe where the study arose from.

* **Focused on human potential and achievements and arose from Classical Greek and Roman culture**

Humanities are the study of what?

**The study of art, literature, philosophy, and history**

Define the Scientific Revolution.

* **A new of thinking about the natural world. Based on observation and experimentation**

**Observation** and **Experimentation** were most central to the Scientific Revolution?

Why were Church officials hostile to the discoveries during the Scientific Revolution?

* **Discoveries were contradicting the Church’s teachings**

Define Heliocentric Theory,

* **stating that the sun is the center of the universe**

What major achievements did each scientist develop?

Copernicus- **Heliocentric Theory**

Kepler- **planets travel on elliptical paths**

Galileo- **Law of Pendulum; Objects fall at a fixed and predictable rate; telescope**

Bacon- **Scientific Method**

Newton- **3 Laws of Gravity; Laws of motion**

Vesalius- **dissected human corpses, published his observations, and gave detailed drawings**

Ignatius of Loyola founded what religious order? Explain some of their beliefs.

* **Jesuits**
* **Convert non-Christians to Catholicism**
* **Founded superb Catholic schools thought-out**
* **Stop Protestantism**

At the Council of Trent the members agreed on what several doctrines:

* **Church interpretation of the Bible was final**
* **Need faith and good works for salvation**
* **Selling of indulgences were valid expressions of faith**
* **Seminaries were established**
* **Simony was outlawed**

What was the Edict of Worms?

**Martin Luther was declared an outlaw**

The major goal of the Counter (Catholic) Reformation was to: **movement in Catholic Church to reform itself**

Define Calvinism:

* **Belief in predestination Called Huguenots in France**

Who was the founder?

* **John Calvin**