

Renaissance and Reformation Exam Packet

Date	Event	Significance
1450	Gutenberg's Printing Press	
1453	Hundred Years War Ends	
1455-1485	War of the Roses	
1465	Ferdinand and Isabella are married	
1479	Spanish Inquisition Begins	
1487	Star Chamber created	
1492	Jews and Muslims expelled from Spain	
1492	Columbus discovered New World	
1500-1512	Da Vinci paints the Mona Lisa	
1508-1512	Michelangelo paints the Sistine Chapel	
1513	The Prince is published	
1517	Johann Tetzel begins selling indulgences in Saxony	
1517	Luther posts his 95 Theses	
1519	Zwingli spreads Protestantism to Zurich, Switzerland	
1519	Erasmus translation of the New Testament	
1520	Thomas Munzer begins Anabaptist Movement	
1520	Pope Leo X excommunicates Luther	
1521	Diet of Worms - Martin Luther declared an outlaw	
1525	German Peasant Revolt	
1527	Henry VIII petitions the Pope to grant a divorce from Catherine of Aragon	
1527	Emperor Charles V sacks Rome	
1528	First mention of the term, "Protestant"	
1530	Thomas Cranmer, Archbishop of Canterbury, annulled Henry and Catherine's marriage	
1531	Zwingli killed in battle	
1534	Act of Supremacy Passed	
1535	John Calvin published Institutes of the Christian Religion	
1539	Six Articles of Faith	
1540	Society of Jesus formed by St. Ignatius of Loyola - the Jesuits	
1541	John Knox begins Calvinist movement in Scotland	
1543	Copernicus On the Revolution of the Heavenly Spheres	
1543	Thomas Cranmer published Book of Common Prayer	
1548	May becomes Queen of England	
1555	Peace of Augsburg	
1577	Rubens (Baroque painter) begins painting	
1586	Queen Elizabeth becomes Queen of England	
1588	Spanish Armada	
1590	Jansen invented the microscope	
1590s	Shakespeare begins publishing	
1603	Elizabeth I dies; James VI of Scotland becomes King of England	
1605	Bacon published The Advancement of Learning	
1608	Telescope invented	
1609	Kepler published On the Motion of Mars	
1618	Thirty Years War begins	
1628	William Harvey developed thesis on the circulation of the blood	
1632	Galileo published Dialogues on the Two Chief Systems of the World	
1633	Galileo put on trial and imprisoned	
1637	Descartes' Discourse on Method	
1642-1649	English Civil War (Cromwell)	
1648	Peace of Westphalia	
1687	Principia Mathematica published	

Compare Renaissance to Late Middle Ages

Renaissance	Late Middle Ages
Humanism	Scholasticism
Secular	Religious
Vernacular	Latin
State is supreme to the Church	Church is supreme to the state
Sculpture - free standing and celebrates humanity	Sculpture - part of a building and celebrates God/Church
Painting secular; Greek/Roman perspective; more emotions; pinnaces	Painting - Gothic/Byzantine styles; religious; stiff; lacks emotion; church
Architecture - rounded arches; Greco-Roman columns; domes in Roman style; symmetry	Gothic style; pointed
Printing press	Scribes
Marriage based on some romance; woman was to please her husband	No divorce; marriages arranged; paternal care; men please women in manners; more gender equality

Know this Stuff About the Renaissance:

- 1) Identify Florence as the birthplace of the Italian Renaissance.
- 2) Identify Savanarola as a religious dictator in Florence who seized power from the Medici; French invasions were God's punishment; burned at the stake
- 3) Recognize the other cities of Genoa, Venice (republic), and Milan (Storza) and recognize that trade made them wealthy
- 4) Rome was controlled by the Pope - Renaissance Popes
- 5) Understand that the city states were ruled by oligarchies and often fought each other; no unification
- 6) Explain the role that the Medici had in the creation of art in Florence.
- 7) Charles VIII of France invaded Italy repeatedly
- 8) Identify the following writers of this period:
 - a. Machiavelli - The Prince; modeled on Cesare Borgia - Pope Alexander's son
 - b. Boccaccio - The Decameron
 - c. Erasmus - In Praise of Folly
 - d. More - Utopia
 - e. Montaigne - Essays
 - f. Castiglione - Book of the Courtier
 - g. A Kempis - Imitation of Christ
 - h. Petrarch - father of humanism; wrote sonnets and labeled the Middle Ages the Dark Ages
 - i. Brunni - history of Florence; first to use the term humanism
 - j. Miranda - Oration on the Dignity of Man
 - k. Vassari - wrote about the lives of the artists - art historian
- 9) Recognize that Gutenberg's printing press helped spread the ideas of this period. Understand that the Italian Renaissance was centered on individualism and on the glorification of human achievements in the spirit of the classical Greeks and Romans. The Northern Renaissance rejected the "pagans" and their myths (Greeks).
- 10) Identify Rome as the center of the "High Renaissance." The Church again became the major patron of art (Julius II).
- 11) Recognize the church corruption that started with the Renaissance popes, primarily Alexander VI
- 12) Identify the following Renaissance artists
 - a. Giotto - first to use chiaroscuro; first Renaissance artist
 - b. Botticelli - The Birth of Venus
- 13)

- c. Bruegel – pictures of peasants in the north
d. Donatello – David (bronze)
e. Ghiberti – doors of the Baptistery in Florence
f. Da Vinci – Last Supper and Mona Lisa
g. Michelangelo – David and Sistine Chapel
h. Raphael – School of Athens
- 14) Understand that women during the Renaissance began to read and write in larger numbers. The most famous female writer during this time was Christine de Pizan who wrote, *The City of Ladies*.
- 15) Identify Isabella d'Este as the female ruler of Mantua and Caterina Sforza in Milan
- 16) Other female rulers: Mary Tudor; Elizabeth I; Catherine de Medicis
- 17) Be able to define humanism and recognize its impact on art and literature.
- 18) Identify the Northern Renaissance as focusing more on literature and including ancient church texts in their works
- 19) Recognize the following in the Northern Renaissance
- Erasmus – in Praise of Folly
 - More – Utopia
 - Cisneros – reformed Spanish clergy.
 - Rabelais – French writer – Gargantua and Pantagruel satirized French society
 - Montaigne – skepticism and tolerance
 - Shakespeare – reflected Renaissance ideas and classical themes
 - Cervantes – Don Quixote
- 20) Northern Renaissance Art Terms and Ideas
- Flemish style – influenced by the Italian Renaissance in style; more details; more emotions; lots of death
 - Van Eyck – Flemish painter – *Arnolfini and his Wife* painting
 - Bosch – weird fantasy stuff
 - Brueghel – peasant images
 - Durer – German woodcuts *Knight, Death, and the Devil*
 - Holbein – portraits of Henry VIII, More, etc.
 - Fugger family was the Medici of the North
- 21) Define the following terms:
- Condottieri – private armies
 - Virtu
 - Civic Humanism
- Know this Stuff About the Reformation:**
- Identify the term, "new monarchies" as a new order where the monarch demonstrates more power than ever before. New Monarchs included Henry Tudor (Henry VII), Louis XI, and Ferdinand and Isabella.
 - Recognize the various examples of corruption in the Catholic Church – simony, nepotism, immoral popes and bishops. Also understand that the average clergy were uneducated and ill equipped to deal with a changing world.
 - Identify Wycliff (Lollards) and Hus (Hussites) as early critics of the Church.
 - Identify indulgences as the issue that finally made Luther act.
 - Recognize the names Tetzel (indulgences) and Eck (debated Luther)
 - The Diet of Worms put Luther on trial – fled
 - Confessions of Augsburg – Melancthon wrote them – basics of Lutheranism
 - Salvation through faith alone
 - Bible is the sole authority
 - Priesthood of all believers
 - Baptism and communion
 - Understand that many German princes chose to leave Catholicism for political and economic reasons rather than religious ones.
- 9) Recognize the impact of the Renaissance had on the Reformation and vice-versa. Renaissance encouraged more literature and the spread of ideas (why not religious ideas) and the challenging of authority from the Reformation leads to changes in Renaissance.
- 10) Tyndale translated the Bible into English.
- 11) Realize that Luther, Calvin, and Zwingli did not agree on very much especially the concept of transubstantiation. Zwingli denied all sacraments while Luther and Calvin agreed that only baptism and communion were supported by Biblical records.
- 12) Understand that when Luther translated the Bible into German that his spelling and grammar became the foundation for the German language.
- 13) Luther condemned the Peasants' War
- 14) Northern German princes formed the League of Schmalkalden; to defend themselves from Charles
- 15) Charles V sought to stop Protestantism
- 16) Wars related to Reformation
- Habsburg-Vaiois Wars
 - German Civil Wars and the Peace of Augsburg
- 17) Identify Henry VIII's concerns that led to his request for a divorce. Realize that Henry was a devout Catholic who called for the swift death of both Luther and Galileo. Henry was given the title *Defender of the Faith* by the pope before wanting a divorce. Also understand that Catherine of Aragon was the daughter of Isabella and Ferdinand of Spain and that Catherine was the aunt of Charles V – the Holy Roman Emperor and without question that most powerful man of the age. Catherine's connections kept the Pope from granting the divorce.
- 18) Thomas Wolsey tried to get the divorce, but failed; dies
- 19) Thomas Cranmer more protestant and becomes the Archbishop of Canterbury
- 20) Act of Supremacy said the King of England was the head of the church.
- 21) Land from the church was confiscated and redistributed to friends of the king
- 22) Identify the Catholic Reformation (or Counter Reformation) as an effort to reform the Catholic Church. The Council of Trent was where this happened, but in actuality the Church reformed itself without admitting any issues brought up by Martin Luther were accurate. For example, the ended the practice of selling indulgences, but said that they could if they wanted to.
- 23) The Council of Trent reaffirmed church doctrine, approved the Index of Forbidden Books, and reformed some doctrine that was being abused (indulgences)
- 24) Religion became the major cause of wars in the 16th and 17th centuries.
- 25) Protestants normally supported Protestants and Catholics normally supported Catholics. The exception was Catholic France who under the leadership of Cardinal Richelieu supported the Protestant princes in Germany. France wanted to end the power of the Habsburgs and so they supported the enemy of the Habsburgs (the enemy of my enemy is my friend).
- 26) Anabaptists denied infant baptism and very liberal for the time
- 27) Munster became a radical Anabaptist community that was led by John Leyden; polygamy
- 28) Women were allowed to preach in Anabaptist communities
- 29) Zwingli denied transubstantiation; Colloquy of Marburg – split with Luther
- 30) Identify the major theological beliefs of Reformation leaders:
- Martin Luther
 - John Calvin
 - Johann Zwingli
 - John Knox
 - Ignatius of Loyola
 - Michael Servetus
- 31) Protestant women had less rights than Catholic ones (no convents)
- 32) Women to remember: Angela Merici (Ursuline Order); Teresa de Avila (reform movements and mysticism)