



**MAIN IDEAS**

1. In Italy the growth of wealthy trading cities and new ways of thinking helped lead to a rebirth of the arts and learning. This era became known as the Renaissance.
2. Renaissance ideas soon spread beyond Italy to northern Europe by means of trade, travel, and printed material, influencing the art and ideas of the north.
3. Criticism of the Roman Catholic Church led to a religious movement called the Protestant Reformation and brought changes in religion and politics across Europe.
4. Catholics at all levels recognized the need for reform in the church. Their work turned back the tide of Protestantism in some areas and renewed the zeal of Catholics everywhere.

**REVIEWING VOCABULARY, TERMS, AND PEOPLE**

Read each of the following descriptions, and write who or what is “speaking” in the space provided.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. “The pope’s refusal to annul my marriage led me to become head of the Church of England.”
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. “I painted the *Mona Lisa* and *The Last Supper*. I was also a writer, an inventor, an architect, an engineer, a mathematician, a musician, and a philosopher.”
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. “I created the 13-foot marble statue of *David* and painted the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel in Rome.”
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. “We are a religious order that used education to combat the Protestant Reformation.”
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. “I started Lutheranism by posting my criticisms of the Roman Catholic Church.”
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. “My deep spirituality, religious visions, and strong faith inspired many Catholics to remain in the church.”

**COMPREHENSION AND CRITICAL THINKING**

Read each pair of people or events. Circle the one that occurred first.

7. John Calvin **OR** Martin Luther
8. Council of Trent **OR** Edict of Worms
9. Ninety-five Theses **OR** printing press
10. Counter-Reformation **OR** Protestant Reformation
11. Italian Renaissance **OR** Northern European Renaissance

## Renaissance and Reformation

## Chapter Review

12. Henry VIII **OR** Elizabeth I

### REVIEWING THEMES

Using the lists below, determine what theme from history they have in common.

#### Themes

<b>economic systems</b>	<b>geography and environment</b>	<b>government and citizenship</b>	<b>belief systems</b>
<b>society</b>	<b>arts and ideas</b>	<b>science and technology</b>	<b>migration and diffusion</b>

- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. monarchs, feudal system, nationalism
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. perspective, woodcuts, humanism, sculpture
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. taxation, Hanseatic League, trading
- \_\_\_\_\_ 16. Catholicism, Lutheranism, Calvinism
- \_\_\_\_\_ 17. *The Prince*, Raphael, *Pietà*, William Shakespeare, *The City of Women*
- \_\_\_\_\_ 18. predestination, Anabaptists, “bonfire of the vanities”
- \_\_\_\_\_ 19. movable type, challenging the church’s teachings about the world, Copernicus, Galileo