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| What was the Renaissance? | A rebirth of culture. Called the Middle Ages “dark” because of lack of learning and culture. A rebirth of the Classics. |
| What was Humanism? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A rejection of the Middle Ages, which were seen as a dark time of ignorance. • An emulation of the ideas, writings, and art of the Classical period. |
| What was Individualism? and below | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A worldly outlook. • A celebration of the individual. • The potential and the glory of man, (not G-d) was stressed, as well as the beauty and grace of the human form. • Aerte- the strength of man, what man can achieve, achieve honor. |
| What was Secularism? and above | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Middle Age concept that life's point was suffering was rejected. • The enjoyment of worldly pleasures, such as art, music, and food, was understood to not be sin or offensive to G-d. • Religious art showed the humanity in religion. |
| naturalism | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • True to nature. • Better seen than naked eye. • People like Leonardo da Vinci drew detailed drawings of anatomy and dissected corpses. |
| Why did the Renaissance begin in Italy? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Italian cities did not completely die out as trade remained. • Italy recovered quickly from the plague. • Merchants were able to acquire wealth and political power. They were able to support the arts. • Italy was the center of the Roman empire. All the Classical texts that were the study of the Renaissance were located in Italy. |
| Who was Petrarch? | The “Father of Humanism”. Francesco Petrach was an early humanist. Rather than religion, he learned worldly subjects, such as grammar, rhetoric, poetry, and history by studying Greek and Roman texts. He is remembered for his work in assembling a library of Greek and Roman literature, found mostly in monasteries and churches, founding the first humanist library. He helped the works of Greeks and Romans such as Homer, Cicero, and Livy spread throughout Europe. Petrach was also a poet himself. His collection, <i>Sonnets to Laura</i> , were an influence to other writers of his time. |
| What is a patron? | A financial supporter of something (the arts). |
| Who were the Medicis? | A powerful Italian family. They made money banking and then ventured into other types of business, doing very well and accumulating wealth and political power. They ruled Florence- not by assuming government office, but by controlling the city |

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| | from “behind the scenes,” which effectively made them dictators. Cosimo was the first, and Lorenzo “The Magnificent” was the ruler at the height of Italy's power. Piero, the next, was a weak coward who lost control of Italy in fighting. |
| Who was Masaccio? | Massaccio was the “father of modern painting” and the developer of perspective. |
| What is perspective? | Rules of art, to make 2D look 3D. There were mathematical proportions to make a picture look perfect (even better than reality). |
| Who was Giotto? | Giotto was one of the first to add depth, expression, and roundness in the faces of portraits. He revolutionized painting and began the renaissance in the arts. |
| Who was Donatello? | Donatello revolutionized sculpture. Sculpture was usually done in relief, but he wanted to create Classical sculpture that looked real and alive. He made freestanding sculptures (his bronze David was the most famous). |
| Who was Leonardo da Vinci? | Leonardo da Vinci was a man of the Renaissance ideal, talented in a broad range of subjects. As a painter, he is famous for his <i>Mona Lisa</i> , which portrayed personality. It was the first psychological portrait, because the expression seems to change and the eyes seem to move, depending on the viewpoint of the viewer. It revolutionized portraiture by creating a connection between the viewer and his portrait. Leonardo was also known for his attention to human anatomy and detail. He sketched live models and dissected corpses so he could paint human bodies accurately. He spread his creativity and attention to the subjects of botany, sculpture, anatomy, optics, music, and architecture. A brilliant engineer, he drew plans for machines such as submarines and airplanes much earlier than they were actually created. |
| Who was Michelangelo? | Michelangelo was another man who exemplified the Renaissance ideal. He was skillful in the fields of poetry, engineering, architecture, painting, and sculpture. He is best known for his illustration of biblical history, from Creation at the center, on the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel at the Vatican, and for his sculptures. His sculpture <i>David</i> epitomizes the harmonious style of Greek art, as well as the humanist ideal- the power, beauty, glory, and the strength of man. His <i>Pieta</i> movingly portrays a grieving Mary cradling the dead Christ, and his huge statue of <i>Moses</i> towers Pope Julius II's tomb. They are secular in that they take a biblical figure to represent man and his potential and accomplishments, not religion. |
| Who was Raphael? | Raphael was a Renaissance painter. He was commissioned to paint the walls and ceiling of the Vatican library. He studied famous artists, including those of his time, and the style that resulted was a blend of classical, Christian, and Renaissance styles. The most |

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| | famous fresco, <i>School of Athens</i> , is of a gathering of great thinkers, scientists, and artists. He included Plato, Socrates, Aristotle, the Arab philosopher Averroes, Michelangelo, Leonardo da Vinci, and himself. |
| What was the ideal “Renaissance man/woman”? | Castiglione wrote a book <u>The Courtier</u> that explained how to be a “well rounded” gentleman or lady of the court. Men- should be skilled in many subjects, able to hunt, ride, wield a sword and battle, be witty and poetic, etc. Women- should be able to hold conversation, play music, and be poetic, etc. A “Renaissance Man” is skilled at a variety of subjects. |
| Who was Machiavelli? | Niccolo Machiavelli was a statesman who became disillusioned after Lorenzo was replaced by Piero and Italy was put under foreign control. He was a Renaissance author who wrote a handbook for leaders, titled <i>The Prince</i> . Using his own experiences as a Florentine diplomat, his observations of foreign courts, and his studies of Roman history, Machiavelli compiled his advice into this book. He felt that the most important thing a ruler could do was instill fear in his subjects. He also stressed that the end justifies the means. Ethical and moral actions were not of concern, as long as it was for the good of the state. Although he was attacked for his cynical advice, Machiavelli saw himself as against oppression and corruption. His book continues to spark ethical debates today. |
| Why was the Northern Renaissance later? | The northern cities and countries needed more time to recover from the plague and build up sufficient wealth for a renaissance. |
| Who were the Flemish painters? | Flanders was the center of art in the northern renaissance. Painters used vibrant colors and depicted regular people during their everyday lives. They perfected oil paints and were more secular in choosing subject matter. They painted things as seen, ignoring rules and perspective. (Van Eyck, Burger? Durer) |
| Northern Humanists | They were more religious than the Italian Humanists, and saw religion as important, but they recognized the need for reform in the Church. |
| Who was Erasmus? | Erasmus wrote <u>In Praise of Folly</u> , a book that mocked the aspects of society that he saw as corrupt, even the Church. He explained that education was the way to reform. |
| Who was Thomas More? | More wrote <u>Utopia</u> about a perfect society. He believed that people were born good and corrupted by the institutions of society. He also believed that education was the key to reform. Later, he was beheaded by Henry VIII for not taking the oath putting Henry as the head of the Anglican Church. |
| Who was Shakespeare? | An influential playwright. He began during the reign of Elizabeth I. He displayed a complete understanding of human character. His use of theme was always relevant, his language was brilliant, and |

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| | he wrote many new English words, like bed+room=bedroom. |
| What was the impact of the printing press? | After Guttenberg perfected moveable type and printed the Bible, it was widely distributed. There was a huge increase in education, literacy, and knowledge. People were able to read and interpret the Bible for themselves, which resulted in disagreement with the Church, leading, eventually, to the reformation. |
| What were the abuses of the Church? | Corruption; absenteeism (the practice of being absent for no good reason); administrative abuses; being too worldly; popes that were concerned with power, wars, and art (secular and not spiritual). |
| What were indulgences? | An indulgence was a pardon for sins a person had done in their lifetime. These were granted by the Church for good deeds, or actions such as crusades, and later sold. Tetzel, an overeager priest, was more concerned with selling than salvation. He allowed people to purchase indulgences not only for themselves, but for their deceased. This troubled another priest, Martin Luther. |
| Who was Martin Luther? | Luther was a priest who was troubled by Tetzel's sale of indulgences. He wrote the 95 Theses against the sale of indulgences, trying to spark debate. They were dispersed throughout the German states, and, instead he started a religious revolution. His 3 main ideas were: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Salvation comes from faith alone (not good works) ● Bible is the only source of religious truth (not Church doctrine or Pope) ● People did not need a hierarchy of priests as a route to God. Everyone had equal access to God, and nobody had special powers. ● Allowed the clergy to marry. ● Banned prayer to saints. |
| Who was Calvin? | Calvin supported and added to Luther's ideas. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Theocracy- government controlled by Church leaders ● Predestination- God, being all knowing, already chose who will go to heaven and who will not. People are divided into sinners and saints; it is important to live as saints. |
| What happened with John Knox? | John Knox took Calvinist ideas to Scotland and began the Presbyterian Church. The Calvinist, Presbyterian nobles revolted and overthrew the Catholic Queen (Mary Queen of Scots) who fled to England. Her son, James VI Stuart, was put into power at 1 yrs old, but the nobles ruled. |
| What was the War of the Roses? | A war between two branches of the royal family. It ended with the beginning of the Tudor dynasty and Henry VII's coronation. |
| Who was Henry VIII? What did he bring about, and how? | Wanted a son (for ego and as heir.) He was a Catholic (titled "Defender of Faith" by Pope for opposing Luther. He set the |

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| | English Reformation in action. This Reformation was about Henry VII, not religion. He wanted an annulment from wife, Catherine of Aragon, and to marry Anne Boelyn (to have a son). The Pope wanted to please Charles V, the more powerful Holy Roman Emperor and Catherine's nephew, so he didn't allow one. Henry got Parliament to annul his marriage. Then he passed the Act of Supremacy, which put him at the head of the Anglican Church, then the Act of Uniformity, making the Anglican Church only Church of England. Advisors had to take an oath putting the king as head of Church. Thomas More declined, and was beheaded. He closing the Catholic Monasteries to get land, then sold it to nobles for money (and loyalty). His son Edward was Protestant. |
| Who was Queen Mary I? | Catholic. She tried to return England to Catholicism and failed. |
| Who was Queen Elizabeth? | England went through its Golden Age under her reign. She was more concerned with religious compromise than religion, so she created the Elizabethan Settlement: services in English, kept Catholic ceremonies, used the Book of Common Prayer. She satisfied all of the moderates, just not the extremists. New Acts of Supremacy and Uniformity. She made Henry VIII's changes permanent. |
| What was the Council of Trent? | Part of the Catholic or Counter-Reformation. This body addressed Luther's ideas, wrote the Index of Forbidden Books, and allowed the sale of indulgences, as long as they weren't false. |
| What was the negative effect of the Reformation? | Religious intolerance and persecutions, as all the religions thought they were right. Protestants and Catholics fought, Jews and tolerant Anabaptists were persecuted. |
| What was the Scientific Revolution? | Grew out of the Renaissance, curiosity at the physical world, and the idea that the Church might not always be right. |
| Who was Copernicus? | The start of the Scientific Revolution. Before then, Aristotle or the Church were always right. Copernicus disagreed with Ptolmey's geocentric theory, and published his heliocentric theory on his deathbed. It was banned by the Church. |
| Who was Galileo? | He proved the heliocentric theory using observation after noticing that Jupiter's moons orbited around Jupiter. He wrote a book on both theories that was permitted by the Church, but was found guilty of heresy and put on house arrest for the remainder of his life. (Not death because he was only a scientist.) |
| Who was Newton? | He found natural laws that applied equally to all things in the universe. |
| What improvements were made in medicine? | Accurate study and knowledge of human anatomy, blood circulation, antibiotic ointment. |
| Who was Bacon? | Had a belief that evidence (experience and observation) was needed to prove ideas. |

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| Who was Descartes? | Using the mind to seek truth- rational thinking. |
| What is the scientific method? | Made up by Bacon and Descartes. 1. State the problem 2. Gather information 3. Form a hypothesis 4. Experiment to test the hypothesis 5. Record and analyze data 6. State a conclusion |
| Why was exploration needed? Why was it possible? Why during the Renaissance? | Grew out of curiosity in the physical world and is such connected to the Renaissance. Explorers were curious, in addition to wanting fame and wealth. Countries wanted to find trade routes to the Indies, for spices, and cut out the Italian middlemen. They also needed the astrolabe (A device used to measure the angles of the sun and the horizon) and the caravel (a Portuguese combination of the European square sails, the Arab triangular sales, the sternpost rudder and many masts of Chinese ships, creating a much better ship), as well as cartography, to travel. |
| Who was da Gama? | Opened up a sea trade rout for the Portuguese to the East. |
| Wh was Columbus? | Sailed west, for Spain. Found a new continent, but thought he was in the Indies. |
| Who was Balboa? | Discovered the Pacific Ocean, proving that a new continent had been discovered. |
| Who was Magellan? | Circumnavigated (circled) the world by ship. He died in the Philippines but his voyage proved that the world was round. |
| Who was Cabral? | Portuguese sailor who was blown off course going down the coast of Africa. Since the Line of Demarcation was moved to the west, he claimed Brazil for Portugal. |
| Who was Cabot? | He explored the east, giving England a claim to North America. |
| Who was Prince Henry? | The Navigator, a Portuguese. He paid for many ships and voyages in the exploration of Africa. |
| What was the Line of Demarcation? What was the Treaty of Tordesillas? | Created by the Pope going down the Atlantic. It gave Portugal the east and Spain the west, favoring Spain. The Treaty of Tordesillas moved the line east to satisfy Portugal. |
| What was the Columbian exchange? | A result of exploration. the exchange of goods, culture, crops form the Americas to Europe and back. (Named after Columbus.) Things like horses, wheat, rye, oats, etc. grains, were parts of the Columbian exchange to americas. corn and potatoes became European staples of food (Russia, Ireland) from the Americas. |
| What is capitalism? | The Commercial Revolution grew out of exploration as trade was expanded beyond the continent. Capitalism is using investment to make money. This was a “middle class business revolution” and changed the way people make a living. They used money to make |

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| | money. |
| What are entrepreneurs? | The people that take business risks and invest money for profit. |
| What is a joint stock company? | Grew out of trade and the costs and risks of long voyages. (Dutch/British East Indies Companies) Companies sold shares, and the % profit equaled the investment. Risk was spread, and people could leave insurance, by not spending all. |
| What was mercantilism? | The economic concept that came about because of exploration, a favorable balance of trade- import less than export, to bring more money (gold and silver) in than out. It also favored colonies, which allow the mother country to get raw materials (English textile industry cotton came from southern united states, ex) and have a market for manufactured goods. (Mother countries could, for example, force colonies to only buy their goods.) |
| What are tariffs? | Taxes on imported goods. This was to maximize exports, as opposed to imports, protecting natural manufactures. |