**The Renaissance and Reformation**

*Chapter 6, Section 1 (pp154-159)*

Define the following terms:

**Renaissance**: The period of rebirth of learning in Europe between about 1300 and 1600

**Humanism**: A system of thought that focuses on the nature, ideals, and achievements of human beings, rather than on the divine

**Reformation**: The effort to change or reform the Roman Catholic Church which led to the establishment of Protestant churches

**Protestant**: Referring to Christian religions that grew out of the Reformation

1. What were city-states?
	1. Cities that were both cities and independent states with their own governments
2. Why do you think the Renaissance began in Italian city-states?
	1. Because of their location, city-states were centers for international trade that exposed people to other cultures and ideas. The wealth brought by this trade gave northern Italians more time for intellectual pursuits.
3. What societies did Italian Renaissance scholars and artists study?
	1. The ancient societies of Rome and Greece
4. What effect did studying the art and ideas of the ancient cultures have?
	1. It inspired curiosity and a new focus on the nature and achievements of individuals, called humanism
5. How did the Northern Renaissance develop?
	1. Cities in northern Europe became prosperous and grew to be centers of intellectual rebirth. Artists and scholars from the north visited Italy and brought ideas of the Italian Renaissance back to their countries
6. What is one of the most famous paintings of the Renaissance? Who painted it?
	1. The Mona Lisa, Leonardo Di Vinci
7. What is Michelangelo’s most famous work?
	1. A series of paintings that cover the ceiling and walls of the Sistine Chapel in the Vatican City in Rome
8. How did humanism affect art in the Renaissance?
	1. Humanism led to an interest in creating realistic images of people, including portraits of important figures of the day
9. Who was Martin Luther?
	1. A German monk who challenged the teachings and practices of the Roman Catholic Church
10. Do you think Martin Luther planned to start a new form of Christianity when he nailed his complaints to the church door? Why or why not?
	1. Probably not; he was a monk and probably wished to improve the Catholic Church
11. Describe Martin Luther’s criticism of the Catholic Church.
	1. Luther believed that people did not need the Church to them how to please God. He thought people should be able to read the Bible for themselves. He also disagreed with the Church’s practice of selling indulgences.
12. How did Martin Luther’s ideas change Europe?
	1. They led to people having more direct access to the Bible and to new forms of Christianity
13. How did Gutenberg’s printing press affect the Reformation?
	1. Bibles could be printed in German, rather than written by hand in Latin, allowing people to read and interpret the Bible themselves
14. What was the Catholic reformation?
	1. An attempt to correct abuses in the Catholic Church, while maintaining basic teachings