

CHAPTER 17 Section 1 (pages 471–479)

Italy: Birthplace of the Renaissance

BEFORE YOU READ

In the prologue, you read about the development of democratic ideas.

In this section, you will begin your in-depth reading of modern history starting with the Renaissance.

AS YOU READ

Use this chart to take notes on important changes that occurred during the Renaissance in Italy.

TERMS AND NAMES

Renaissance Period of rebirth of art and learning in Europe lasting from about 1300 to 1600

humanism Focus on human potential and achievements

secular Concerned with worldly rather than spiritual matters

patrons People who financially supported artists

perspective Art technique that recreates three dimensions

vernacular Use of native language instead of classical Latin

CHANGES IN VALUES	CHANGES IN ART	CHANGES IN LITERATURE
<i>Humanism—new focus on human potential and achievements</i>		

Italy's Advantages (pages 471–472)

Why did the Renaissance begin in Italy?

The years 1300 to 1600 saw a rebirth of learning and culture in Europe called the **Renaissance**. This rebirth spread north from Italy. It began there for three reasons. First, Italy had several important cities. Cities were places where people exchanged ideas. Second, these cities included a class of *mer-*

chants and bankers who were becoming wealthy and powerful. This class strongly believed in the idea of individual achievement. Third, Italian artists and scholars were inspired by the ruined buildings and other reminders of *classical* Rome.

1. What are three reasons why the Renaissance began in Italy?

Classical and Worldly Values (pages 472–473)

What new values did people hold?

The new interest in the classical past led to an important value in Renaissance culture—**humanism**. This was a deep interest in what people have already achieved as well as what they could achieve in the future. Scholars did not try to connect classical writings to Christian teaching. Instead, they tried to understand them on their own terms.

In the Middle Ages, the emphasis had been mostly on *spiritual* values. Renaissance thinkers stressed **secular** ideas. These ideas centered on the things of the world. One way that powerful or wealthy people showed this interest in worldly things was by paying artists, writers, and musicians to create beautiful works of art. Wealthy people who supported artists were known as **patrons**.

People tried to show that they could master many fields of study or work. Someone who succeeded in many fields was admired greatly. The artist Leonardo da Vinci was an example of this ideal. He was a painter, a scientist, and an inventor. Men were expected to be charming, witty, well educated, well mannered, athletic, and self-controlled. Women were expected to have many accomplishments, too. But women were not to show them in public.

2. What are secular ideas?

The Renaissance Revolutionizes Art (pages 474–475)

How did art change during the Renaissance?

Renaissance artists sometimes used new methods. *Sculptors* made figures more *realistic* than those from the Middle Ages. Painters used **perspective** to create the illusion that their paintings were *three-dimensional*. The subject of artwork changed

also. Art in the Middle Ages was mostly religious. Renaissance artists reproduced other views of life. Michelangelo showed great skill as an architect, a sculptor, and a painter.

3. How did the methods and subjects in art change?

Renaissance Writers Change Literature (pages 475–477)

How did literature change during the Renaissance?

Renaissance writers also achieved greatness. Several wrote in the **vernacular**. This means they wrote in their native languages. It was a change from the Middle Ages, when most writing was done in Latin. Writers also changed their subject matter. They began to express their own thoughts and feelings. Sometimes they gave a detailed look at an individual. Dante and others wrote poetry, letters, and stories that were more realistic. Niccoló Machiavelli took a new approach to understanding government. He focused on telling rulers how to expand their power. He believed rulers should do what was politically effective, even if it was not morally right.

4. What did Renaissance writers write about?

CHAPTER 17 Section 2 (pages 480–487)

TERMS AND NAMES

- Utopia** An ideal place
- William Shakespeare** Famous Renaissance writer
- Johann Gutenberg** German craftsman who developed the printing press

The Northern Renaissance

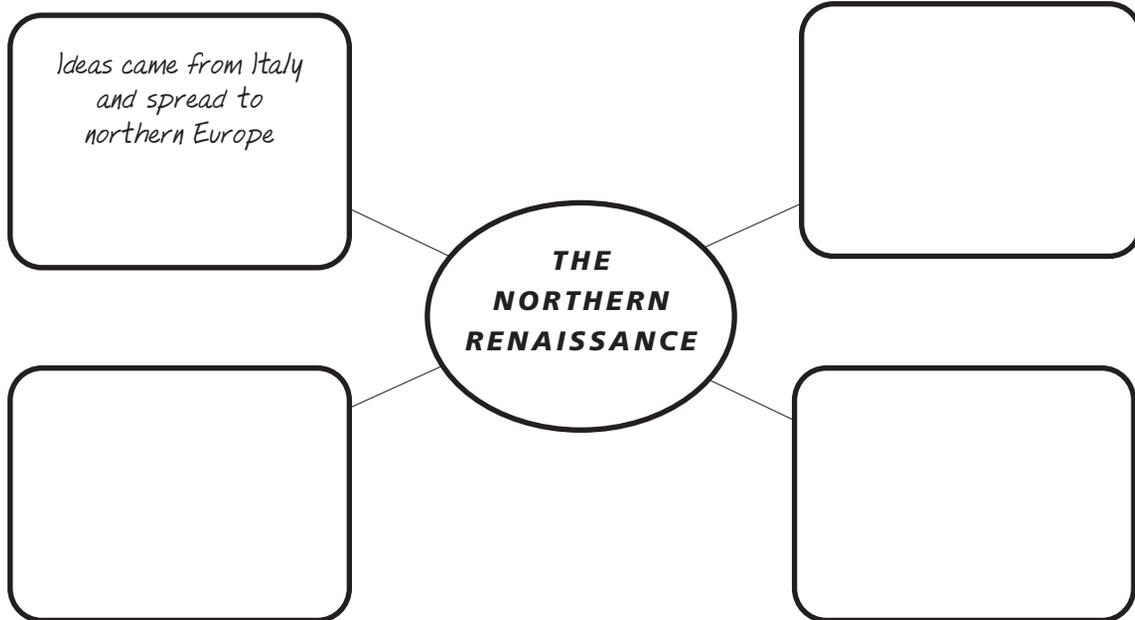
BEFORE YOU READ

In the last section, you read how the Renaissance began in Italy.

In this section, you will learn how Renaissance ideas spread in northern Europe.

AS YOU READ

Use the web below to show what happened during the northern Renaissance.



The Northern Renaissance Begins (page 480)

Why was the time right for the northern Renaissance to begin?

By 1450, the *bubonic plague* had ended in northern Europe. Also, the Hundred Years' War between France and England was ending. This allowed new ideas from Italy to spread to northern Europe. They were quickly adopted. Here, too,

rulers and merchants used their money to sponsor artists. But the northern Renaissance had a difference. Educated people combined classical learning with interest in religious ideas.

1. How was the northern Renaissance different from the Renaissance in Italy?

Artistic Ideas Spread (pages 480–481)

What ideas about art developed in northern Europe?

The new ideas of Italian art moved to the north, where artists began to use them. Major artists appeared in parts of Germany, France, Belgium, and the Netherlands. Dürer painted religious subjects and realistic *landscapes*. Holbein, Van Eyck, and Bruegel painted lifelike portraits and scenes of *peasant* life. They revealed much about the times. They began to use *oil-based paints*. Oils became very popular, and their use spread to Italy.

2. What did northern European artists paint?

Northern Writers Try to Reform Society; The Elizabethan Age

(pages 482–483)

What did northern writers write?

Writers of the northern Renaissance combined humanism with a deep Christian faith. They urged reforms in the Church. They tried to make people more devoted to God. They also wanted society to be more fair. In England, Thomas More wrote a book about **Utopia**, an imaginary ideal society where greed, war, and conflict do not exist.

William Shakespeare is often called the greatest playwright of all time. His plays showed a brilliant command of the English language. They also show a deep understanding of people and how they interact with one another.

3. Who were two of the most famous writers of the northern Renaissance?

Printing Spreads Renaissance Ideas; The Legacy of the Renaissance (pages 484–485)

Why was the printing press such an important development?

One reason that learning spread so rapidly during the Renaissance was the invention of *movable type*. The Chinese had invented the process of carving characters onto wooden blocks. They then arranged them in words, inked the blocks, and pressed them against paper to print pages.

In 1440, a German, **Johann Gutenberg**, used this same practice to invent his printing press. He produced his first book—the Gutenberg Bible—in 1455 on this press. The technology then spread rapidly. By 1500, presses in Europe had printed nearly 10 million books.

Printing made it easier to make many copies of a book. As a result, written works became available far and wide. Books were printed in English, French, Spanish, Italian, or German. More people began to read. The Bible was a popular book. After reading the Bible, some people formed new ideas about Christianity. These ideas were different from the official teachings of the Church.

The Renaissance prompted changes in both art and society. Artists and writers portrayed people in more realistic ways and celebrated individual achievement. In a larger sense, the Renaissance opened up a world of new ideas to people and led them to examine and question things more closely.

4. What effects did the printing press have on northern European life?

CHAPTER 17 Section 3 (pages 488–494)

Luther Leads the Reformation

BEFORE YOU READ

In the last section, you saw how the Renaissance spread to northern Europe.

In this section, you will see how Renaissance ideas helped bring about the Reformation.

AS YOU READ

Use the chart below to take notes on the responses to Luther’s challenge.

TERMS AND NAMES

indulgence Release from punishments due for a sin

Reformation 16th-century movement for religious reform, leading to the founding of new Christian churches

Lutheran Member of a Protestant church founded on the teachings of Martin Luther

Protestant Member of a Christian church founded on the principles of the Reformation

Peace of Augsburg Agreement in 1555 declaring that the religion of each German state would be decided by its ruler

annul Cancel or put an end to

Anglican Relating to the Church of England

BATTLE/ POLITICAL ISSUE	EFFECT
<i>Responses to Luther’s Challenge</i>	<i>The Pope threatens Luther with excommunication.</i>

Causes of the Reformation

(pages 488–489)

Why was the Church criticized?

By 1500, the influence of the Church on the lives of people had weakened. Some people resented paying taxes to support the Church in Rome. Others sharply criticized the Church for some of its practices. Popes seemed more concerned with luxury and political power than with spiritual matters. The lower *clergy* had faults, too. Many local priests lacked education and were not able to teach people. Some lived immoral lives.

Reformers urged the Church to change its ways to become more spiritual and humble. Christian humanists such as Erasmus and Thomas More added their voices to calls for change. In the early 1500s, the calls grew louder.

1. What kinds of changes did Church critics want to make?

Luther Challenges the Church

(page 489)

How did the Reformation begin?

In 1517, a German monk named Martin Luther protested the actions of a Church official. That person was selling **indulgences**. An indulgence was a kind of forgiveness. By paying money to the Church, people thought they could win *salvation*.

Luther challenged this practice and others. He posted a written protest on the door of a castle church. His words were printed and spread throughout Germany. This was the beginning of the **Reformation**, a movement for reform that led to the founding of new Christian churches.

2. What role did Martin Luther play in the Reformation?

The Response to Luther (pages 490–492)

What effects did Luther's protest have?

Pope Leo X punished Luther for his views, but he refused to change them. Holy Roman Emperor Charles V, a strong Catholic, called Luther an outlaw. Luther's books were burned. But it was too late. Many of his ideas were already being practiced. The **Lutheran** Church started around 1522.

In 1524, *peasants* in Germany hoped to use Luther's ideas about Christian freedom to change society. They demanded an end to serfdom—a condition like slavery. When it was not granted, they revolted. Luther disagreed with this *revolt*. German princes killed thousands in putting the revolt down.

Some *nobles* supported Luther's ideas. They saw a chance to weaken the emperor's power over them. Other German princes joined forces against Luther's supporters. They signed an agreement to remain loyal to the pope and the emperor. Supporters of Luther's ideas *protested* this agreement. They were called the Protestants. Eventually, the term **Protestant** meant Christians who belonged to non-Catholic churches.

War broke out between Catholic and Protestant forces in Germany. It finally ended in 1555 with the **Peace of Augsburg**. This treaty granted each prince the right to decide whether his subjects would be Catholic or Protestant.

3. Why did Luther's ideas lead to war?

England Becomes Protestant

(pages 492–494)

How did England become Protestant?

The Catholic Church faced another challenge to its power in England. Henry VIII, the king, was married to a Spanish princess. She gave birth to a daughter. England had never had a female ruler. Henry feared a civil war would start if he had no son. He believed his wife was too old to have another child. He tried to get the pope to **annul**, or put an end to, the marriage so he could remarry. The pope refused.

To remarry, Henry had to get out of the Catholic church. In 1534, Henry had *Parliament* pass laws that created the Church of England. These laws made the king or queen, not the pope, head of the Church of England. Henry no longer had to obey the pope. Henry remarried five times. His only son was from his third wife.

One of Henry's daughters, Elizabeth, became queen in 1558. She finished creating a separate English church. The new church was called **Anglican**. It had some practices that would appeal to both Protestants and Catholics. In this way, Elizabeth hoped to end religious conflict.

4. What role did Henry VIII play in creating the Church of England?

CHAPTER 17 Section 4 (pages 495–500)

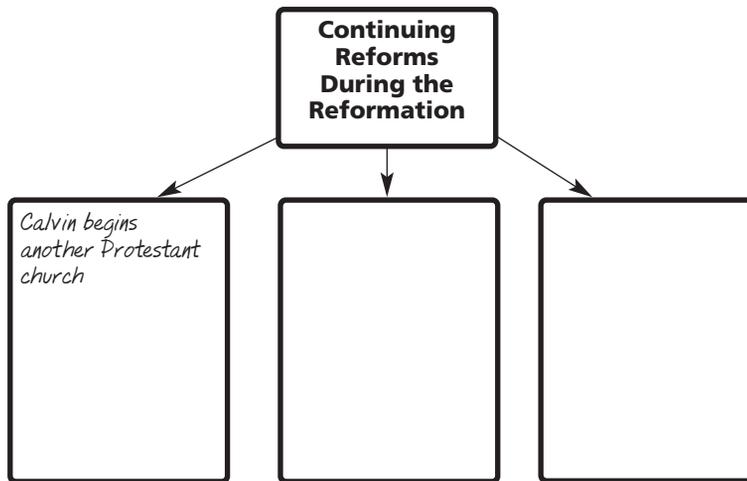
The Reformation Continues

BEFORE YOU READ

In the last section, you read how the Reformation began. In this section, you will learn how it developed and spread.

AS YOU READ

Use the chart below to take notes on the reforms that occurred as the Reformation continued.



TERMS AND NAMES

predestination Doctrine that God has decided all things beforehand, including which people will be saved

Calvinism Religious teachings based on the ideas of the reformer John Calvin

theocracy Government controlled by religious leaders

Presbyterian Member of a Protestant church governed by elders and founded by John Knox

Anabaptist Member of a Protestant group during the Reformation who believed only adults should be baptized. Also believed that church and state should be separate

Catholic Reformation 16th-century Catholic reform movement in response to Protestant Reformation

Jesuits Members of the Society of Jesus, a Roman Catholic religious order founded by Ignatius of Loyola

Council of Trent Meeting of Roman Catholic leaders to rule on doctrines criticized by the Protestant reformers

Calvin Continues the Reformation (pages 495–496)

What did Calvin teach?

Protestantism arose elsewhere in the 1530s. This time under the leadership of John Calvin. Calvin wrote an important book that gave structure to Protestant beliefs. He taught that people are sinful by nature. He also taught **predestination**, the idea that God determines beforehand who will be saved. The religion based on Calvin’s teachings is called **Calvinism**.

Calvin created a **theocracy** in Geneva, Switzerland. It was government run by religious leaders. It had strict rules of behavior that required people to live religious lives. Anyone who preached

different religious ideas might be burned at the stake.

A preacher named John Knox was impressed by Calvin’s high moral ideals. Knox put these ideas into practice in Scotland. This was beginning of the **Presbyterian** Church. Others in Holland, France, and Switzerland adopted Calvin’s ideas as well. In France, his followers were called Huguenots. Conflict between them and Catholics often turned into violence. In 1572, mobs killed about 12,000 Huguenots.

1. What is Calvinism?

Other Protestant Reformers

(pages 496–498)

What other reformers were important during the Reformation?

Another new Protestant group was the **Anabaptists**. They preached that people should be baptized into the faith as adults. Anabaptists also taught that the church and state should be separate. In addition, they refused to fight in wars.

Many women played key roles in the Reformation. They included Marguerite of Navarre. She protected John Calvin from being killed for his beliefs. Katherina von Bora was the wife of Martin Luther. She supported an equal role for women in marriage.

2. Who were two women who played important roles in the Reformation?

The Catholic Reformation

(pages 498–499)

What was the Catholic Reformation?

Protestant churches grew all over Europe. To keep Catholic believers loyal, the Catholic Church took steps to change itself. This was called the **Catholic Reformation**.

One Catholic reformer was a Spanish noble named Ignatius. He founded a new group in the Church based on deep devotion to Jesus. Members of this group, called the **Jesuits**, started schools across Europe. They sent missionaries to convert people to Catholicism. In addition, they tried to stop the spread of Protestant faiths in Europe.

Two popes of the 1500s helped bring about changes in the Church. Pope Paul III set up a kind of court called the Inquisition. It was charged with finding, trying, and punishing people who broke the rules of the Church. He also called a meeting

of church leaders, the **Council of Trent**. The council, which met in 1545, passed these *doctrines*:

- the Church's interpretation of the Bible was final
- Christians needed good works as well as faith to win salvation
- the Bible and the Church had equal authority in setting out Christian beliefs
- indulgences were valid expressions of faith

The next pope, Paul IV, put these doctrines into practice. These actions helped revive the Church. They also allowed it to survive the challenge of the Protestants.

3. What happened at the Council of Trent?

The Legacy of the Reformation

(page 500)

What was the legacy of the Reformation?

The Reformation had an enduring impact on society. In the wake of the movement, Protestant churches flourished. Meanwhile, the Catholic Church became more unified as a result of the reforms started at the Council of Trent.

The Reformation caused an overall decline in the authority of the church. As a result, individual monarchs and states gained greater power. This in turn led to the development of modern nation-states.

Women thought that their status in society might improve as a result of the Reformation. However, this did not happen. Women were still mainly limited to the concerns of home and family.

4. What was the result of the declining authority of the church?



SECTION QUIZ

Italy: Birthplace of the Renaissance

Section 1

A. Terms and Names Write the letter of the best answer.

- _____ 1. The period of European history known as the Renaissance roughly covers the time from
- 1100 to 1400.
 - 1200 to 1500.
 - 1300 to 1600.
 - 1400 to 1700.
- _____ 2. The best synonym for *secular* is
- new*.
 - worldly*.
 - humane*.
 - religious*.
- _____ 3. To become known as an important patron, one most needed to be
- wealthy.
 - creative.
 - religious.
 - intellectual.
- _____ 4. The technique known as perspective is most useful in the creation of
- drama.
 - sculpture.
 - two-dimensional art.
 - the sonnet form in poetry.
- _____ 5. A person who produces work “in the vernacular” is one who
- relies on realism.
 - uses only natural light.
 - uses a verse form of writing.
 - writes in a local, rather than a classical, language.
- _____ 6. The intellectual and cultural movement known as humanism arose from the study of
- medieval scholarship.
 - original Christian writings.
 - classical Greek and Roman culture.
 - the contributions of the Tang and Song dynasties.

B. Extended Response Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

What do you think were the major causes of the European Renaissance? Explain your answer.



SECTION QUIZ

The Northern Renaissance

Section 2

A. Terms and Names Write the letter of the best answer.

- _____ 1. Renaissance painters in Flanders, as in Italy, tended to produce work that was
- realistic.
 - idealistic.
 - distorted.
 - formal and tightly structured.
- _____ 2. In Greek, the word *utopia* means
- “highest.”
 - “no place.”
 - “everywhere.”
 - “an ideal place.”
- _____ 3. The first use of movable type was in
- Greece.
 - Germany.
 - Italy.
 - China.
- _____ 4. The printing press was invented by
- Jan van Eyck.
 - Johann Gutenberg.
 - Peter Bruegel the Elder.
 - Hans Holbein the Younger.
- _____ 5. Which of the following correctly matches the author with something he or she wrote?
- Thomas More and *Utopia*
 - Christine de Pizan and *Hamlet*
 - William Shakespeare and *The Praise of Folly*
 - Desiderius Erasmus and *Gargantua and Pantagruel*
- _____ 6. Which of the following did Desiderius Erasmus and Thomas More have in common?
- Both were French.
 - Both wrote only in English.
 - Both were considered humanists.
 - Both rejected religion and the Bible.

B. Extended Response Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

What was one important and lasting result of the invention of the printing press?
Explain why it came about.



SECTION QUIZ

Luther Leads the Reformation

Section 3

A. Terms and Names Write the letter of the term or name that best answers the question.

A term or name may be used more than once or not at all.

- | | | |
|-------------------|------------------------|----------------|
| a. Lutheran | f. Pope Leo X | k. Anne Boleyn |
| b. Protestant | g. Emperor Charles V | l. Elizabeth I |
| c. Anglican | h. Catherine of Aragon | m. annul |
| d. Edict of Worms | i. Peace of Augsburg | n. recant |
| e. indulgence | j. Act of Supremacy | o. Edward VI |

- _____ 1. Who was the last of Henry VIII's children to rule England?
- _____ 2. Which official measure made the king, instead of the pope, the head of the English Church?
- _____ 3. Who was the wife of a king of England, the mother of a queen of England, and the aunt of an emperor of the Holy Roman Empire?
- _____ 4. Whom did Henry VIII want to marry badly enough to prompt his break with the Roman Catholic Church and the pope?
- _____ 5. Which term originally referred to a German prince who was not loyal to the pope?
- _____ 6. Which term means "to take back a statement"?
- _____ 7. Who was the first of Henry VIII's children to rule England?
- _____ 8. Which official measure made it a crime to give Martin Luther food or shelter?
- _____ 9. Which term refers to a pardon that releases a sinner from a penalty for committing a sin?
- _____ 10. Who was beheaded after being unable to produce a male heir for Henry VIII?
- _____ 11. Which term means "to set aside"?
- _____ 12. Who ruled England beginning in 1558?

B. Extended Response Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

Why do you think some of the German princes supported the pope while others supported Luther's ideas?

**SECTION QUIZ*****The Reformation Continues***

Section 4

A. Terms and Names Write the letter of the best answer.

- _____ 1. The followers of John Knox became known as
a. Amish.
b. Quakers.
c. Lutherans.
d. Presbyterians.
- _____ 2. Predestination was one of the main doctrines of
a. theocracy.
b. Calvinism.
c. Lutheranism.
d. the Catholic Reformation.
- _____ 3. The founder of the religious order known as the Jesuits was
a. Matthew Zell.
b. St. Bartholomew.
c. Ignatius of Loyola.
d. Marguerite of Navarre.
- _____ 4. The education of children and missionaries was the principal goal of
a. the Jesuits.
b. the Huguenots.
c. the Anabaptists.
d. the Presbyterians.
- _____ 5. The Council of Trent agreed that
a. Christians need only faith for salvation.
b. the Church's interpretation of the Bible is final.
c. priests cannot pardon sinners for committing sins.
d. the Bible is the only authority for guiding Christian life.
- _____ 6. Only the baptism of adults was valid to the
a. Jesuits.
b. Anglicans.
c. Calvinists.
d. Anabaptists.

B. Extended Response Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

Although Calvinism was severely restrictive, many people admired the way of life in Geneva, where it controlled the society. Why do you think this was so?