

Unit One: Renaissance Study Guide

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1. What does Renaissance mean? 37

Term means “rebirth” and refers to a revival of art and learning from about 1300 to 1600

2. How were the governments of Italy organized during this time? Why was this important? 37

City-states – ideal places for people to exchange ideas and formed the creative space to grow Renaissance ideals

3. What does humanism mean? 38

An idea that focused on human potential and our ability to achieve great things

4. What does secular mean? 38

Importance of worldly interests (for example, art and music) rather than spiritual ideas and concerned with the here and now rather than the afterlife.

5. Why was Leonardo da Vinci considered an excellent example of Renaissance ideas? 41

He studied and cared about a number of secular subjects including, painting, sculpting, science and biology.

6. What is the Black Plague? Online classroom

It was a deadly disease that swept across Europe during the early to mid-1300s killing about half of Europe’s population.

7. How/why did the Black Plague spread across Europe? Online classroom

The plague was brought to Europe by Italian merchants travelling from the Middle East. It originally spread by fleas and black rats before becoming passed from human to human.

8. What are the symptoms of the Black Plague? Online classroom

Large boils on the groin and underarms, flu-like symptoms (fever, headache, and chills), and death

9. What was the importance of the printing press? Who invented it? 50

Invented by Johann Gutenberg, it made it faster and easier to copy books. This allowed many people the opportunity to see and read books who never would have been able to before.

10. How did peoples’ life focus shift after the Black Plague and into the beginning of the Renaissance? 51

People began to question religion and focused more on new discoveries in science, new developments in the arts and the number of new books available.

11. What was the Reformation? 55

A movement of religious reform in the early 1500s in which new Christian churches broke with Catholic beliefs

12. What was an indulgence and why did Martin Luther not like them? 55

A religious pardon that could be bought from the Catholic Church as a penalty for one's sins. Martin Luther believed that this punished the poor more than the wealthy and did not truly reflect the teachings of the Bible.

13. How did the church react to the publication of Martin Luther's 95 Theses? 55-56

He was kicked out of the Catholic Church, was declared an outlaw, and his books were burned.

14. What were the three main branches of Protestantism that develop from the split with the Catholic Church? 57

Lutheranism, Anglicanism, and Calvinism

15. Who created the Church of England and why? 58-59

King Henry VIII because he wanted to divorce his wife which was illegal in the Catholic Church at the time

16. What religion was the Ottoman empire? 73

Muslim or Islam

17. Why did the Ottoman's have military success? What did they have that others didn't? 73

They used newly invented gunpowder, replacing archers on horses with foot soldiers and muskets. They were also the some of the first to use cannons as weapons of attack.

18. Who was the only person to threaten Ottoman expansion? 74

Timur the Lame or Tamerlane briefly slowed the Ottoman Empire's expansion

19. The Ottomans conquered Constantinople under the leadership of who? 75

Mehmed II defeats the important city and makes it the capital of the Ottoman Empire renaming it Istanbul

20. Why did the Ottoman's want to control Constantinople? 74

It controlled the Bosphorus Strait granting access to the Black Sea, Asia and the Balkans

21. List places the Ottoman's conquered under Suleyman the Lawgiver? 76

Central Europe, Northern Africa and Central Asia

22. What are the five major religions of the world?

Jewish, Christianity, Islam, Hinduism, Buddhism