



**BUILDING VOCABULARY** *European Renaissance and Reformation*

**A. Multiple Choice** Circle the letter before the term or name that best completes the sentence.

1. An ideal society as depicted by Thomas More is called a (a) perspective (b) utopia (c) theocracy.
2. Members of a religious order for the followers of Ignatius of Loyola were called (a) Jesuits (b) Anabaptists (c) Calvinists.
3. The intellectual movement that focused on human potential and achievement was called (a) humanism (b) predestination (c) indulgence.
4. The period from about 1300 to 1600 during which Europe experienced an explosion of creativity in art, writing, and thought is called the (a) Reformation (b) Renaissance (c) Catholic Reformation.
5. Followers of the Scottish preacher John Knox became known as (a) Anabaptists (b) Protestants (c) Presbyterians.
6. The state church started by Elizabeth I in England is known as the (a) Calvinist Church (b) Protestant Church (c) Anglican Church.

**B. Completion** Select the term or name that best completes the sentence.

perspective	secular	William Shakespeare	Council of Trent
vernacular	predestination	Johann Gutenberg	Catholic Reformation

1. Instead of writing in Latin, a Renaissance writer might use his or her native language, or the \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The most famous writer of the Elizabethan Age, regarded by many as the greatest playwright of all time, was \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Renaissance society was \_\_\_\_\_ in spirit, meaning it was worldly rather than spiritual and concerned with the present.
4. Using the technique of \_\_\_\_\_, Renaissance painters showed three dimensions on a flat surface.
5. The German craftsman \_\_\_\_\_ developed a printing press that made it possible to produce books quickly and cheaply.
6. The \_\_\_\_\_ was a meeting of Catholic bishops and cardinals that agreed on doctrines reforming the Catholic Church.

**C. Writing** Write a summary of Martin Luther's protest and its effects using the following terms.

indulgence      Reformation      Lutheran      Protestant      Peace of Augsburg

**CHAPTER**  
**1**  
**Section 1**

**GUIDED READING** *Italy: Birthplace of the Renaissance*

**A. Determining Main Ideas** As you read about the rebirth of learning and the arts in Italy, write notes to answer the questions.

**In Italy, thriving urban centers, a wealthy merchant class, and the classical heritage of Greece and Rome encouraged the development of new ideas and values.**

1. How did humanism influence the growth of learning?	
2. How did ideas about piety and a simple life change?	
3. What role did patrons of the arts play in the development of Renaissance ideas?	

**Styles in art and literature changed as artists and writers emphasized the individual.**

4. What effects did the emphasis on individuals have on painters and sculptors?	
5. How did writers reflect Renaissance values in their work?	
6. How did the writing of Petrarch, Boccaccio, and Machiavelli demonstrate the values of humanism?	

**B. Summarizing** On the back of this paper, define **Renaissance**, **humanism**, **perspective**, and **vernacular**.

**CHAPTER**  
**1****GUIDED READING** *The Northern Renaissance***Section 2**

**A. Clarifying** As you read about the ways that northern Europeans adapted the ideas of the Renaissance, take notes to answer each question.

1. What factors led to the beginning of the Renaissance in northern Europe?

2. How did the invention of the printing press help spread learning and Renaissance ideas?

**B. Drawing Conclusions** Describe briefly how each of the following showed Renaissance influences in his work.

3. Albrecht Dürer

4. Jan van Eyck

5. Pieter Bruegel the Elder

6. Desiderius Erasmus

7. Thomas More

8. William Shakespeare

CHAPTER  
**1**

GUIDED READING *Luther Leads the Reformation*

Section 3

**A. Analyzing Causes and Recognizing Effects** As you read this section, note some of the causes and effects of the events identified.

Causes	Event or Situation	Effects
	1. In 1517, Luther posts his 95 theses on the church door at Wittenberg.	
	2. In 1520, Luther is excommunicated. In 1521, he is declared an outlaw and a heretic.	
	3. The German peasants revolt in 1524.	
	4. The Peace of Augsburg is signed in 1555.	
	5. The English Parliament approves the Act of Supremacy in 1534.	
	6. Parliament establishes the Anglican Church in 1559.	

**B. Clarifying** On the back of this paper, define each term: **indulgence**, **Lutheran**, **Protestant**, and **annul**.

CHAPTER  
**1**

GUIDED READING *The Reformation Continues*

Section 4

**A. Determining Main Ideas** As you read about new Protestant churches and reforms within the Catholic Church, take notes to answer the questions.

What were some religious or social beliefs of each new Protestant religion?	
1. Calvinism	
2. Presbyterianism	
3. Anabaptism	

4. What were the three major activities of the Jesuits?
5. Why were the effects of the work of Jesuit missionaries so long lasting?
6. What role did Popes Paul III and Paul IV play in reforming the Catholic Church?
7. What were some important effects of the Reformation?

**B. Perceiving Relationships** On the back of this paper, identify the relationship between each term or name and the Reformation: **predestination, Calvinism, Catholic Reformation, Jesuits, and Council of Trent.**

CHAPTER  
1

HISTORYMAKERS Elizabeth I  
Gloriana

Section 3

*"It is my desire to live nor reign no longer than my life and reign shall be for your good. And though you have had, and may have, many princes more mighty and wise sitting in this seat, yet you never had, nor shall have, any that will be more careful and loving."—Elizabeth, addressing Parliament (1601)*

Called "Gloriana," Elizabeth I, the new queen of England in 1558, ushered in a period of unmatched artistic growth and political achievements. She survived a difficult childhood to reach the throne at age 25. She patched over religious differences, skillfully manipulated other rulers who sought her hand in marriage, helped guide England past a serious foreign threat, and presided over a period of intellectual and artistic flowering. She became a magnificent symbol of England's rise.

The daughter of Anne Boleyn, the second wife of Henry VIII, Elizabeth was forced to grow up fast in an unstable and dangerous court. When she was not yet three years old, her father accused her mother of conspiracy and had Anne Boleyn executed. Elizabeth, like her older half-sister Mary, was declared illegitimate. In 1544, Elizabeth was named third in line to the throne, but her troubles did not go away. She was suspected of being involved in a plot against her half-brother Edward when he became king. She responded well to tough questions, though, and her innocence was accepted.

After Edward's death, Mary became queen. She was Catholic, and became suspicious of Elizabeth, who was Protestant. Once again, Elizabeth was wrongly accused of plotting against the crown. She was arrested and placed in the Tower of London but was released two months later. In 1558, Mary died, and Elizabeth was crowned queen.

Elizabeth inherited a miserable situation in England. One contemporary described the state in hopeless terms: "The queen poor. The realm exhausted. The nobility poor and decayed. . . . The people out of order. Justice not executed." However, her reign reversed these trends and revived the English spirit.

In the first decades of Elizabeth's rule, she played a skillful game of cat-and-mouse with the powerful nobles of Europe, who wanted to marry her and win control of England. She entertained several possible husbands, changing her course as she believed was best for English policy. In the

end, she frustrated all suitors and never married. While her policy ensured the independence of England, it was risky. If she died unexpectedly, a struggle for the throne was bound to result.

Elizabeth also attempted to heal the religious differences that plagued England. In 1559, she persuaded Parliament to approve a law that made England Protestant but that also gave some concessions to Catholics. Though laws against Catholic practices grew stricter under her rule, she managed to lighten them in practice.

In the 1580s, England drifted toward war with Spain. Elizabeth allowed English sea captains to plunder Spanish ships bringing gold and silver from the New World. She also sent aid and English troops to the areas of the Netherlands that were fighting to win independence from Spain. In 1588, Philip II of Spain launched a huge fleet, the Armada, against England. England's faster ships outsailed the Spanish fleet and inflicted heavy damage on them. A severe storm destroyed many Spanish ships and helped defeat the Armada.

In Elizabeth's later years, England suffered other problems. The Irish, encouraged by Spain, rebelled against English control. These wars and the defeat of the Armada drained the treasury. The economy weakened. Nobles and government officials jockeyed for power and influence. During this time, however, English writers produced an outpouring of poems, plays, and other works that showed great creativity and skill. The queen, now 70, finally weakened and died in 1603.

## Questions

1. **Making Inferences** What actions do you think demonstrated that Elizabeth was both a clever and fair ruler? Explain.
2. **Drawing Conclusions** Why was Elizabeth such a desirable match in marriage?
3. **Clarifying** What policies led to conflict with Spain?