

Name: _____

Date: _____



Renaissance, Reformation, Scientific Revolution and Age of Exploration *Review Packet*

Directions: Look up and describe each individual below. Make sure you know what their most important accomplishment was.

Helpful Hint: Name their occupation (ex. Explorer, Artist, Inventor, Scientist, Writer, King, Queen, and Religious Reformer) then write the one major accomplishment.

1. Marco Polo (612): Explorer who traveled to China and wrote of his travels throughout China. His book inspired new trade and exploration.
2. Leonardo da Vinci (621-623): Renaissance Man (artist, scientist, and inventor) painted the *Mona Lisa* & *The Last Supper*, studied the human body, and invented new machines.
3. Michelangelo (623): Renaissance Man (artist, sculptor, and architect) painted the ceiling of the *Sistine Chapel*, sculpted the *David* and the *Pieta* and designed St. Peter's Basilica.
4. Raphael (624): Renaissance painter. Most famous work was the *School of Athens*.
5. William Shakespeare (626): Renaissance writer, most famous playwright of all time. Famous works include: *Hamlet*, *Macbeth*, *Romeo and Juliet*, and *A Mid Summer Night's Dream*.
6. Martin Luther (634): German monk who started the Protestant Reformation. Wrote the *95-Thesis* and nailed them to the cathedral door in Wittenberg Germany. Founder of Lutheranism.
7. John Calvin (640): Protestant and founder of Calvinism. He believed in predestination.
8. Prince Henry the Navigator (661): Helped start the Age of Exploration by building a navigational school and sponsoring early explorations including Vasco da Gama.
9. Vasco da Gama (661): Portuguese explorer and the first man to successfully sail around the southern tip of Africa and all the way to India.

10. Christopher Columbus (662): Explorer sponsored by Spain, he is credited with the discovery of the Americas. His voyages discovered the islands of the Caribbean Sea.
11. Magellan (662): His crew was the first to circumnavigate the globe (sail all the way around it). He also discovered the Straits of Magellan in South America.
12. John Cabot (663): English explorer he searched for the Northwest Passage. He did not discover one, but found Newfoundland and explored the coast of Canada.
13. Henry Hudson (663): Explored and discovered the Hudson Bay and the Hudson River.
14. Jacques Cartier (664): French explorer he discovered the St Lawrence River.
15. Hernan Cortes (Article): Spanish conquistador who explored Mexico and conquered the Aztecs.
16. Francisco Pizarro (Article): Spanish conquistador who explored Mexico and conquered the Incas.
17. Ptolemy (671): Ancient Greek/Egyptian astronomer, he believed that the Earth was the center of the Universe. His theories were challenged during the Scientific Revolution.
18. Nicolaus Copernicus (674): Polish mathematician and astronomer. He discovered the Heliocentric Theory which stated that the Sun was the center of the universe.
19. Johannes Kepler (674): Supported the Heliocentric Theory and added that the planets had elliptical orbits around the sun.
20. Galileo (675): Italian scientist he proved the Heliocentric Theory, improved the telescope, and discovered that all falling bodies fall at the same rate of speed.
21. Rene Descartes (678): Founder of rationalism. He believed in the importance of reason and truth as the driving force of science. He said "I think therefore I am".

Directions: Answer the Short Answer Questions Below (**These are the key topics for the test**).

1. Define the word **Renaissance** and explain how it changed Europe. (Pg. 609)
Renaissance means 'rebirth'. It was a rebirth of classical (Greek and Roman) ideas, art, and knowledge. The Renaissance saw an increased emphasis on the individual and a celebration of human achievement.
2. What does **secular** mean? (Pg. 609) Secular means this world not the religious world. If something is secular it does not deal with religion.
3. How did the Italian city-states help to spread the Renaissance? (Pg. 611) The Italian city-states helped spread the Renaissance because they became independently wealthy and competed against one another to have the best art, technology and architecture. This led to more Merchants and upper class individuals to invest in art and science.

4. Explain **Humanism**. (Pg. 619) Humanists believed in the value and importance of individuals. They stressed the accomplishments and achievements of man. Humanists were more secular and balanced their faith with reason.
5. How did **Gutenberg's** Printing Press help to spread the renaissance? (Pg. 620) The invention of the printing press revolutionized the ways which people communicated and shared knowledge. People could afford books, and literacy rates improved. Academic discoveries were shared with people all over Europe and most books were printed in the vernacular. You could compare the invention of the printing in its time to the invention of the internet in ours.
6. How did art change in the Renaissance? (Pg. 623) Art became more realistic, and depicted both religious and secular imagery. People used perspective to paint in 3 dimensions, and artists looked to the art of Greece and Rome for inspiration.
7. What was the **Reformation** and who started it? (Pg. 634)
The Reformation was the movement to break away from the Catholic Church within Christianity. Protestants (those who broke from the church) were upset about what they believed was a corrupt leadership group within the church. These ideas led to the formation of new Christian denominations like Lutheranism, Calvinism, and Anglicanism. Martin Luther is generally credited with starting the Protestant Reformation.
8. What was an **Indulgence**? (Pg. 634)
A document granted (and eventually sold) by the Catholic Church designed to forgive people of sins and limit time in purgatory.
9. What was **Calvinism**? (Pg. 640)
Calvinism was founded by John Calvin and is a protestant denomination of Christianity. Calvinism shared many of the same beliefs as Lutheranism, the most important difference was the belief in predestination (the idea that everyone's lives were already pre-determined by God, and that God knows who will be saved).
10. How did **Henry VIII** make his own Church? (Pg. 648)
Henry VIII wanted an annulment from his wife Catherine, the pope would not grant this annulment so he broke away from the Church and declared himself the leader of the Church of England. Today this denomination is called Anglicanism.
11. Describe the accomplishments of **Queen Elizabeth** (Pg. 665). Elizabeth was a Protestant queen; she defeated the Spanish Armada, supported the arts including the works of

- Shakespeare, sponsored exploration and new colonies in the new world, and ruled for more than 40 years. She is thought of as England's greatest ruler in history.
12. What were some of the reasons the Age of Exploration began? (Pg. 659)
New technologies like the compass, caravel, and astrolabe, as well as, discoveries during the Renaissance allowed for overseas travel. Furthermore, the need to find faster and more efficient trade routes with Asia led to the Age of Exploration.
 13. What was **Mercantilism** (Pg. 666)?
Mercantilism is the idea that a country gains power by building up its supply of gold and silver. The way to do this is to export more than you import.
 14. What were **Joint-Stock companies** (Pg. 666)? Because overseas trade was so expensive a new type of business was born. Joint-Stock companies relied on investors to invest in a company then that money would be used to pay for the set-up and maintenance of an overseas trading company. In exchange for their investment the investors received a percentage of the profits.
 15. Use the map on page 668 and explain the **Columbian Exchange**. The Columbian exchange was an overseas trade network between Europe, Africa and the Americas. Goods were taken from Europe to Africa and traded then African goods were taken to the Americas and traded, then American goods were taken to Europe and traded. This exchange was highly profitable and saw foods, animals, slaves and disease spread all over the globe.
 16. What was the **Heliocentric Theory** (Pg 674)? Copernican theory that stated the sun was the center of the universe (or at least our solar system) not the Earth.
 17. List some of the accomplishments of **Sir Isaac Newton** (Pg. 675-676). Isaac Newton discovered the law of gravity, the laws of motion, the field of optics, and the study of calculus.
 18. Explain **Rationalism** (Pg. 678): Founded by Rene Descartes, Rationalism is the belief that reason is the chief source of knowledge.

Other useful terms to know:

(Perspective, Diplomacy, Diet of Worms, Vernacular, Denomination, Theology, Heresy, Predestination, Invest, Export, Import, Commerce, Theory, and Francis Bacon and the Scientific Method)

