**Know this Stuff About the Renaissance:**

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| 1. Identify Florence as the birthplace of the Italian Renaissance. 2. Identify Savanarola as a religious dictator in Florence who seized power from the Medici; French invasions were God’s punishment; burned at the stake 3. Recognize the other cities of Genoa, Venice (republic), and Milan (Sforza) and recognize that trade made them wealthy 4. Renaissance Popes (Characteristics) 5. Explain the role that the Medici had in the creation of art in Florence. 6. Identify the following writers of this period:    1. Machiavelli – *The Prince*; modeled on Cesare Borgia – Pope Alexander’s son    2. Boccaccio – *The Decameron*    3. Erasmus – *In Praise of Folly*    4. More – *Utopia*    5. Castiglione – *Book of the Courtier*    6. A Kempis – *Imitation of Christ*    7. Petrarch – father of humanism; wrote sonnets and labeled the Middle Ages the Dark Ages    8. Mirandola – O*ration on the Dignity of Man* 7. Recognize that Gutenberg’s printing press helped spread the ideas of this period. 8. (Humanism)Understand that the Italian Renaissance was centered on individualism and on the glorification of human achievements in the spirit of the classical Greeks and Romans. The Northern Renaissance rejected the “pagans” and their myths (Greeks). 9. Identify the following Renaissance artists    1. Botticelli – The Birth of Venus    2. Bruegel – pictures of peasants in the north    3. Da Vinci – Last Supper and Mona Lisa    4. Michelangelo – David and Sistine Chapel    5. Raphael – School of Athens | 1. Understand that women during the Renaissance began to read and write in larger numbers. The most famous female writer during this time was Christine de Pizan who wrote, *The City of Ladies*. 2. Identify Isabella d’Este as the female ruler of Mantua and Caterina Sforza in Milan 3. Artemesia Gentilleschi – influenced by the Renaissance art; became an artist in her own right 4. Be able to define humanism and recognize its impact on art and literature. 5. Identify the Northern Renaissance as focusing more on literature and including ancient church texts in their works 6. Recognize the following in the Northern Renaissance    1. Erasmus – In Praise of Folly    2. More -- Utopia    3. Cisneros – reformed Spanish clergy    4. Montaigne – skepticism and tolerance    5. Shakespeare – reflected Renaissance ideas and classical themes    6. Cervantes – Don Quixote 7. Northern Renaissance Art Terms and Ideas    1. Flemish style – influenced by the Italian Renaissance in style; more details; more emotions; lots of death    2. Van Eyck – Flemish painter – *Arnolfini and his Wife* painting    3. Bosch – weird fantasy stuff    4. Brueghel – peasant images    5. Durer – German woodcuts *Knight, Death, and the Devil*    6. Fugger family was the Medici of the North 8. Define the following terms:    1. Condottieri – private armies    2. Virtu    3. Civic Humanism |

**Know this Stuff About the Reformation:**

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| 1. Identify the term, “new monarchies” as a new order where the monarch demonstrates more power than ever before. New Monarchs included Henry Tudor (Henry VII), Louis XI, and Ferdinand and Isabella. 2. Recognize the various examples of corruption in the Catholic Church – simony, nepotism, immoral popes and bishops. Also understand that the average clergy were uneducated and ill equipped to deal with a changing world. 3. Identify indulgences as the issue that finally made Luther act. 4. Recognize the names Tetzel (indulgences) and Eck (debated Luther) 5. The Diet of Worms put Luther on trial – fled 6. Confessions of Augsburg – Melanchthon wrote them – basics of Lutheranism    1. Salvation through faith alone    2. Bible is the sole authority    3. Priesthood of all believers    4. Baptism and communion 7. Understand that many German princes chose to leave Catholicism for political and economic reasons rather than religious ones. 8. Recognize the impact of the Renaissance had on the Reformation and vice-versa. Renaissance encouraged more literature and the spread of ideas (why not religious ideas) and the challenging of authority from the Reformation leads to changes in Renaissance. 9. Realize that Luther, Calvin, and Zwingli did not agree on very much especially the concept of transubstantiation. Zwingli denied all sacraments while Luther and Calvin agreed that only baptism and communion were supported by Biblical records. 10. Understand that when Luther translated the Bible into German that his spelling and grammar become the foundation for the German language. | 1. Luther condemned the Peasants’ War 2. Northern German princes formed the Leage of Schmalkalden to defend themselves from Charles 3. Charles V sought to stop Protestantism 4. Wars related to Reformation    1. Habsburg-Valois Wars    2. German Civil Wars and the Peace of Augsburg 5. Identify Henry VIII’s concerns that led to his request for a divorce. Realize that Henry was a devout Catholic who called for the swift death of both Luther and Galileo. Henry was given the title *Defender of the Faith* by the pope before wanting a divorce. Also understand that Catherine of Aragon was the daughter of Isabella and Ferdinand of Spain and that Catherine was the aunt of Charles V – the Holy Roman Emperor and without question that most powerful man of the age. Catherine’s connections kept the Pope from granting the divorce. 6. Act of Supremacy said the King of England was the head of the church. 7. Land from the church was confiscated and redistributed to friends of the king 8. Identify the Catholic Reformation (or Counter Reformation) as an effort to reform the Catholic Church. The Council of Trent was where this happened, but in actuality the Church reformed itself without admitting any issues brought up by Martin Luther were accurate. For example, the ended the practice of selling indulgences, but said that they could if they wanted to. 9. The Council of Trent reaffirmed church doctrine, approved the Index of Forbidden Books, and reformed some doctrine that was being abused (indulgences) |

**Know this stuff about the New Monarchs:**

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| 1. New monarchs refers to those who consolidated power and made the state more powerful than the church. 2. Identify the following traits of new monarchs:    1. Reduced power of nobility    2. Increased taxes    3. Mercenary armies – gunpowder is a huge deal    4. Reduced political power of the clergy    5. Bureaucracies that answer to the king    6. Gave bourgeoisie more power 3. Recognize the following about the French monarchy:    1. Valois dynasty regrouped after the 100 Years War    2. Louis XI – Spider King (1461-1483)    3. Francis I (1515 – 1547) and the Concordat of Bologna (1516) said the king would appoint Bishops to the Gallican Church (reason why reformation did not take place in France)    4. Taille was created that was a direct tax on all land and property 4. Recognize the following about the English monarchy:    1. War of the Roses ends with the Tudor monarch in power    2. Henry VII (1489-1509) reduced the power of the nobility    3. Star Chamber – nobles were tortured and tried without a jury (conflicts with the Magna Carta)    4. Nobles could not keep armies    5. English parliament still had the power of the purse 5. Recognize the following about the Spanish monarchy:    1. 1469 – Ferdinand and Isabella marry and centralize power    2. 1492 – expel the Moors (Muslims) from Spain – Reconquista    3. Expelled Jews 6. Recognize that one of the great events of new monarchs was the commercial revolution. | 1. Identify the following about the Habsburg Empire (includes HRE)    1. 300 separate German states    2. Most powerful monarchy    3. Not a new monarchy – no central control – in regards to HRE, but is one in regards to the Austrian Empire 2. Charles V – most powerful in Europe – unified Spain and Austria; sacked Rome in 1527 ending the Renaissance; sought to stop the spread of Reformation; father of Phillip II of Spain 3. Define the Commercial Revolution as the shift to finance and banking in Europe (16th century) 4. As cities grew, prices increased (Price Revolution), and more money was exchanged 5. Understand that the Hanseatic League began a controlled trade system in Europe that had not been seen since Roman times. 6. Identify join-stock companies as emerging during this time period. 7. Sugar, tea, and rice become common consumer goods 8. Identify nations efforts at mercantilism and understand that this led to increased exploration and colonization. 9. These new products needed markets and resources – more trade routes and colonization. 10. Understand that Europeans wanted to increase trade that began in the Middle Ages and sought trade routes. 11. As trade increased, knowledge about other places increased and education changed to embrace lost texts and knowledge from the Arabs and Asians. 12. Commercial revolution resulted in capitalist investments in overseas missions and a spread of religion. 13. Recognize that the Treaty of Tordesillas divided land between Spain and Portugal. 14. Identify the conquistadores:     1. Cortes     2. Pizarro |