|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Reformation   1. Council of Trent 2. John Calvin 3. Desiderius Erasmus 4. Henry VIII 5. predestination 6. Anabaptists 7. Peace of Augsburg 8. Martin Luther 9. Indulgences 10. Thomas More 11. Johann Gutenberg 12. Ninety-five Theses 13. Charles V 14. Jesuits 15. Simony 16. Pluralism 17. Elizabethan Settlement 18. John Knox 19. Transubstantiation 20. Diet of Worms 21. Johann Tetzel | 1. The treaty of 1555 that settled disputes between Holy Roman Emperor Charles V and his princes. It recognized the Lutheran church and established the principle that all Catholic and Lutheran princes enjoyed the sole right to determine religion of their lands and subjects. \_\_\_\_\_\_ 2. The English king who first opposed the Protestant Reformation and then broke with the Catholic church, naming himself head of the Anglican church in the Act of Supremacy of 1534.\_\_\_\_ 3. A doctrine that maintained the idea that God preordained salvation or damnation for each person before creation.\_\_\_\_\_ 4. Members of the Society of Jesus, a Catholic religious order founded by Ignatius of Loyola and approved by the pope in 1540. They served as missionaries and educators all over the world.\_\_\_\_\_ 5. A general council of the Catholic church that met between 1545 and 1563 to set Catholic doctrine, reform church practices and defend the church against the Protestant challenge.\_\_\_\_ 6. French-born Christian humanist and founder of the one of the major branches of the Protestant Reformation; he led a reform movement in Geneva, Switzerland; he wrote *Institutes of the Christian Religion.\_\_\_\_* 7. The buying and selling of high church offices, which often produced a revenue for the holder.\_\_\_\_\_ 8. A member of the English court, he wrote *Utopia,* a satire of 16th century European society and vision of a better life based on communal living.\_\_\_\_ 9. A German monk who started the Protestant Reformation in 1517 by challenging the practices and doctrines of the Catholic church and advocating salvation through faith alone.\_\_\_\_ 10. 16th century Protestants who believed that only adults could truly have faith and accept baptism.\_\_\_\_\_ 11. The holding of multiple church offices.\_\_\_\_\_ 12. Holy Roman Emperor and the most powerful ruler in 16th century Europe; he reigned over the Low Countries, Spain, Spain’s Italian and New World dominions and the Austrian Habsburg lands.\_\_\_\_\_ 13. An author who poked fun at the clergy and its abuses such as the *Praise of Folly*.\_\_\_\_ 14. The belief that a believer could draw on Jesus’ and the saints’ previous stock of grace to reduce the sinner’s or a relative’s time in purgatory.\_\_\_\_\_ 15. Assigned to sell indulgences to help finance the building of St. Peter’s Basilica by Pope Leo X.\_\_\_\_ 16. A religious reformer who brought Calvinism to Scotland; the Presbyterian Church of Scotland.\_\_\_\_ 17. A document that condemned indulgences as twisting the mystery of Christianity among other abuses of the Catholic church; written by Martin Luther.\_\_\_\_\_ 18. Where the Holy Roman Emperor summoned Martin Luther and demanded him to recant.\_\_\_\_ 19. Belief that the bread and wine become the actual body and blood of Christ; a major point of contention among reformers.\_\_\_\_\_ 20. Required outward conformity to the Church of England and uniformity in all ceremonies.\_\_\_\_\_ 21. Generally recognized as the inventor of moveable type and the printing press which helped spread the ideas of the Reformation.\_\_\_\_\_ |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Exam Review**  ***Renaissance***  A. Giovanni Pico della Mirandola  B. Secularism  C. Individualism  D. Humanism  E. Castiglione  F. Petrarch  G. Michelangelo  H. Christian Humanism  I. Raphael  J. Leonardo Da Vinci  K. Medici  L. Renaissance  M. Niccolo Machiavelli  N. Christine Pisan  O. High Renaissance  P. Perspective  Q. Masaccio | 1. An Italian poet who revived the styles of classical authors; he is considered the first Renaissance humanist.\_\_\_\_ 2. The ruling family of Florence during much of the 15th-17th centuries.\_\_\_\_ 3. A general intellectual trend in the 16th century that coupled love of classical learning with an emphasis on Christian piety.\_\_\_\_ 4. A literary and linguistic movement cultivated in the 14th-16th and founded on reviving classical Latin and Greek texts, styles and values. \_\_\_\_ 5. Renaissance idea of focusing on the here and now and less on the afterworld.\_\_\_\_ 6. An attempt at a realistic effect of art with new theories of optics and geometry.\_\_\_\_ 7. The early 16th century when art was at its peak in Rome.\_\_\_\_\_ 8. Renaissance idea that the focus on learning and human affairs should concern people; people should strive to achieve fame, wealth and position.\_\_\_\_ 9. Wrote *“Oration on the Dignity of Man”,* a classic statement of human potential.\_\_\_\_ 10. Perhaps the foremost “Renaissance Man”; he gained fame for the *Mona Lisa, The Last Supper* and had interests in science, engineering and anatomy. \_\_\_\_ 11. Author of *The Prince*, a manual for the realistic ruler and perhaps the first modern work of political science.\_\_\_\_ 12. Artist and sculptor known for a number of works including *David, Pieta*, and the *Sistine Chapel*.\_\_\_\_\_ 13. Author who was believed to have published one of the first modern statements of feminism, *The City of Ladies*, which defends female intellectual capability.\_\_\_\_ 14. The youngest of the great Renaissance masters; he was known for the *School of Athens* and numerous other portraits.\_\_\_\_\_ 15. The first artist to show depth of realism and three-dimensional space in a series of frescoes including the *Expulsion of Adam and Eve from the Garden*.\_\_\_\_\_ 16. Author who wrote *The Courtier*, a manual about love, intellect, manners and becoming the ultimate gentleman.\_\_\_\_ 17. The term used to describe the cultural achievements of the 14th-16th centuries.\_\_\_\_\_ |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Reformation   1. Council of Trent 2. John Calvin 3. Desiderius Erasmus 4. Henry VIII 5. predestination 6. Anabaptists 7. Peace of Augsburg 8. Martin Luther 9. Indulgences 10. Thomas More 11. Johann Gutenberg 12. Ninety-five Theses 13. Charles V 14. Jesuits 15. Simony 16. Pluralism 17. Elizabethan Settlement 18. John Knox 19. Transubstantiation 20. Diet of Worms 21. Johann Tetzel | 1. The treaty of 1555 that settled disputes between Holy Roman Emperor Charles V and his princes. It recognized the Lutheran church and established the principle that all Catholic and Lutheran princes enjoyed the sole right to determine religion of their lands and subjects. \_\_\_\_\_\_ 2. The English king who first opposed the Protestant Reformation and then broke with the Catholic church, naming himself head of the Anglican church in the Act of Supremacy of 1534.\_\_\_\_ 3. A doctrine that maintained the idea that God preordained salvation or damnation for each person before creation.\_\_\_\_\_ 4. Members of the Society of Jesus, a Catholic religious order founded by Ignatius of Loyola and approved by the pope in 1540. They served as missionaries and educators all over the world.\_\_\_\_\_ 5. A general council of the Catholic church that met between 1545 and 1563 to set Catholic doctrine, reform church practices and defend the church against the Protestant challenge.\_\_\_\_ 6. French-born Christian humanist and founder of the one of the major branches of the Protestant Reformation; he led a reform movement in Geneva, Switzerland; he wrote *Institutes of the Christian Religion.\_\_\_\_* 7. The buying and selling of high church offices, which often produced a revenue for the holder.\_\_\_\_\_ 8. A member of the English court, he wrote *Utopia,* a satire of 16th century European society and vision of a better life based on communal living.\_\_\_\_ 9. A German monk who started the Protestant Reformation in 1517 by challenging the practices and doctrines of the Catholic church and advocating salvation through faith alone.\_\_\_\_ 10. 16th century Protestants who believed that only adults could truly have faith and accept baptism.\_\_\_\_\_ 11. The holding of multiple church offices.\_\_\_\_\_ 12. Holy Roman Emperor and the most powerful ruler in 16th century Europe; he reigned over the Low Countries, Spain, Spain’s Italian and New World dominions and the Austrian Habsburg lands.\_\_\_\_\_ 13. An author who poked fun at the clergy and its abuses such as the *Praise of Folly*.\_\_\_\_ 14. The belief that a believer could draw on Jesus’ and the saints’ previous stock of grace to reduce the sinner’s or a relative’s time in purgatory.\_\_\_\_\_ 15. Assigned to sell indulgences to help finance the building of St. Peter’s Basilica by Pope Leo X.\_\_\_\_ 16. A religious reformer who brought Calvinism to Scotland; the Presbyterian Church of Scotland.\_\_\_\_ 17. A document that condemned indulgences as twisting the mystery of Christianity among other abuses of the Catholic church; written by Martin Luther.\_\_\_\_\_ 18. Where the Holy Roman Emperor summoned Martin Luther and demanded him to recant.\_\_\_\_ 19. Belief that the bread and wine become the actual body and blood of Christ; a major point of contention among reformers.\_\_\_\_\_ 20. Required outward conformity to the Church of England and uniformity in all ceremonies.\_\_\_\_\_ 21. Generally recognized as the inventor of moveable type and the printing press which helped spread the ideas of the Reformation.\_\_\_\_\_ |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Exam Review**  ***Renaissance***  A. Giovanni Pico della Mirandola  B. Secularism  C. Individualism  D. Humanism  E. Castiglione  F. Petrarch  G. Michelangelo  H. Christian Humanism  I. Raphael  J. Leonardo Da Vinci  K. Medici  L. Renaissance  M. Niccolo Machiavelli  N. Christine Pisan  O. High Renaissance  P. Perspective  Q. Masaccio | 1. An Italian poet who revived the styles of classical authors; he is considered the first Renaissance humanist.\_\_\_\_ 2. The ruling family of Florence during much of the 15th-17th centuries.\_\_\_\_ 3. A general intellectual trend in the 16th century that coupled love of classical learning with an emphasis on Christian piety.\_\_\_\_ 4. A literary and linguistic movement cultivated in the 14th-16th and founded on reviving classical Latin and Greek texts, styles and values. \_\_\_\_ 5. Renaissance idea of focusing on the here and now and less on the afterworld.\_\_\_\_ 6. An attempt at a realistic effect of art with new theories of optics and geometry.\_\_\_\_ 7. The early 16th century when art was at its peak in Rome.\_\_\_\_\_ 8. Renaissance idea that the focus on learning and human affairs should concern people; people should strive to achieve fame, wealth and position.\_\_\_\_ 9. Wrote *“Oration on the Dignity of Man”,* a classic statement of human potential.\_\_\_\_ 10. Perhaps the foremost “Renaissance Man”; he gained fame for the *Mona Lisa, The Last Supper* and had interests in science, engineering and anatomy. \_\_\_\_ 11. Author of *The Prince*, a manual for the realistic ruler and perhaps the first modern work of political science.\_\_\_\_ 12. Artist and sculptor known for a number of works including *David, Pieta*, and the *Sistine Chapel*.\_\_\_\_\_ 13. Author who was believed to have published one of the first modern statements of feminism, *The City of Ladies*, which defends female intellectual capability.\_\_\_\_ 14. The youngest of the great Renaissance masters; he was known for the *School of Athens* and numerous other portraits.\_\_\_\_\_ 15. The first artist to show depth of realism and three-dimensional space in a series of frescoes including the *Expulsion of Adam and Eve from the Garden*.\_\_\_\_\_ 16. Author who wrote *The Courtier*, a manual about love, intellect, manners and becoming the ultimate gentleman.\_\_\_\_ 17. The term used to describe the cultural achievements of the 14th-16th centuries.\_\_\_\_\_ |