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| Reformation1. Council of Trent
2. John Calvin
3. Desiderius Erasmus
4. Henry VIII
5. predestination
6. Anabaptists
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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.\_\_\_\_\_
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| **Exam Review** ***Renaissance*** A. Giovanni Pico della MirandolaB. SecularismC. IndividualismD. HumanismE. CastiglioneF. PetrarchG. MichelangeloH. Christian HumanismI. RaphaelJ. Leonardo Da VinciK. MediciL. RenaissanceM. Niccolo MachiavelliN. Christine PisanO. High RenaissanceP. PerspectiveQ. 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.\_\_\_\_
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