**Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_KEY\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Main Ideas of the Renaissance, Reformation, Exploration, Enlightenment and Scientific Revolution**

**The Beginning of the Renaissance:** *You will explore the beginnings of the period in Europe that followed the Middle Ages, called the Renaissance.*

**What Was the Renaissance?**  The Renaissance was a flowering of art and learning that was inspired by a rediscovery of the classical cultures of Greece and Rome. It began in Italy around 1300 and spread throughout Europe, lasting to the early 1600s.

**The Growth of Trade and Commerce** Italy's location made it a perfect crossroads for trade between Europe and Asia, which began to increase at this time. This growth of trade and commerce created prosperous cities and classes of people with enough wealth to support education and the arts.

**The Influence of Italian City-States** The developing wealth and power of the individual Italian city-states helped to promote and spread Renaissance ideas. Civic leaders and wealthy private individuals paid for new works of art and built new centers of learning.

**The Growth of Humanism** The new philosophy of humanism spurred interest in learning and fresh ways of thinking. Humanists, such as Francesco Petrarch, sought to balance religious faith with an emphasis on individualism, the workings of the natural world, and human society. They sought to separate the workings of government from the Church (Catholicism).

**Renaissance Key People and Ideas:** *You will learn how the Renaissance spread from Italy across Europe. Then you will study the lives and accomplishments of ten major Renaissance figures.*

**The Renaissance Spreads Through Europe** Renaissance ideas spread through trade, travel, and education. People from across Europe went to Italy to learn and to trade. When they returned home, they passed on the new ideas. Many founded schools and universities. The spread of the Renaissance was made even easier by Gutenberg's new printing press.

**Michelangelo, Titian, and Dürer** Renaissance artists like Michelangelo, Titian, and Dürer created many kinds of art. They studied human anatomy and mathematics that helped them to create works of art based on humanist ideals of realism and beauty.

**Copernicus and Vesalius** Through observation and fresh thinking, scientists Copernicus and Vesalius dramatically increased human knowledge. Copernicus discovered that Earth and other planets in our solar system revolve around the sun, not Earth. Vesalius’ studies of anatomy and his detailed drawings changed how people understood the human body.

**Isabella I and Elizabeth I** Queen Isabella and Queen Elizabeth were strong leaders who supported the arts and encouraged exploration. Both monarchs improved their nations and financed important explorations that increased Europeans’ knowledge of the world.

**Shakespeare and Cervantes** Shakespeare and Cervantes created masterpieces of world literature. Both writers created lyrical and expressive works that explored humanist ideas and enriched their native languages.

**Leonardo da Vinci** Leonardo da Vinci was a creative genius who embodied the spirit of the Renaissance. His studies in topics such as art, architecture, and engineering led him to invent many devices that were far ahead of his time, as well as timeless works of art. Many of the inventions he imagined, such as a helicopter and a submarine, were centuries ahead of their time.

**The Reformation Begins:** *You will learn about the Reformation, which began in the early 1500s. This movement led to the founding of many new Christian denominations (branches) in Europe.*

**The Weakening of the Catholic Church** By the Late Middle Ages, the Catholic Church was weakened by corruption, political struggles, and humanist ideas. Many Catholics were dismayed by worldliness and immorality in the Church, including the sale of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, a grant by the Catholic Church that released a person from punishment for sins, and the practice of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, which is the selling and buying of positions in the church. Instead of being chosen based on their merit and accomplishments, buyers simply paid for their jobs.

**Early Calls for Reform** A number of Catholics began to call for reform, including John Wycliffe, Jan Hus, Catherine of Siena, and Erasmus. They questioned the practices of Church leaders and some of the Church’s teachings.

**Martin Luther Breaks Away From the Church** In the early 1500s, German priest Martin Luther became involved in a major dispute with the Church over indulgences and other practices. Excommunicated, Luther began the first Protestant church (Lutheran, Baptist, Methodist, etc.), which started the Reformation.

**Other Leaders of the Reformation** Other Protestant reformers began to separate from the Catholic Church. The printing press helped to spread their ideas. Zwingli and Calvin began churches in Switzerland. William Tyndale translated the Bible into English. Henry VIII became the supreme head of the new Church of England.

**The Spread and Impact of the Reformation:** *You will learn about three branches of Protestantism—Lutheranism, Calvinism, and Anglicanism. You will also learn about the Catholic response to the Reformation and some of the Reformation’s lasting effects.*

**Lutheranism, Calvinism, and Anglicanism** Begun by Martin Luther in 1521, Lutheranism was the first Protestant sect. Calvinism was started by John Calvin in Switzerland in 1541. The Anglican Church was founded when English king Henry VIII separated from the Catholic Church in 1534. All three sects believed that the Bible was the only religious authority and rejected all sacraments except for baptism and Communion. Services were held in the vernacular, not Latin. Clergy could marry. Unlike Lutherans and Anglicans, Calvinists believed in predestination—that salvation of “the elect” was pre-determined by God. They also believed that the Bible should form the basis for secular, as well as religious, law.

**The Counter-Reformation** The Catholic Church responded to Protestantism with the Counter-Reformation, a period of serious reform. At the Council of Trent, Catholic leaders created a more precise statement of Catholic belief and worked to end corruption. Reformers, such as the Jesuits, actively fought the spread of Protestantism through missionary work and the Inquisition.

**Effects of the Reformation** By the end of the wars that followed the Reformation, medieval Europe was largely a thing of the past. The Peace of Westphalia in 1648 set boundaries between Catholic and Protestant lands. This religious division survived into modern times and spread to wherever Europeans controlled territory around the world. In the period following the Reformation, Europe experienced a rise in nationalism and a strengthening of the monarchies. Yet, Protestantism also led to the beginnings of modern democracy.

**The Age of Exploration:**  *You will learn about the Age of Exploration. Beginning in the 1400s, European explorers went on great voyages of discovery.*

**The Causes of European Exploration** European explorers sought wealth and land for their monarchs and themselves, knowledge, and adventure. They also wanted to spread Christianity. A number of advances in knowledge and technology made their journeys possible.

**Portugal Begins the Age of Exploration** In the early 1400s, under the leadership of Prince Henry "the Navigator," the Portuguese became the first to purposefully explore the seas beyond Europe. They explored Africa’s coasts, charted a sea route to South Asia, and claimed Brazil for Portugal.

**Spain's Explorations** The voyages of Christopher Columbus led to Spanish colonization in the Americas. Hernán Cortés and Francisco Pizarro conquered vast areas in Mexico and South America. The Aztec and Incan empires were destroyed. West Africans suffered greatly when they were brought to the Americas as slaves.

**Other European Explorations** England, France, and the Netherlands sent explorers to North America. The expeditions of Henry Hudson were the basis of Dutch land claims in what is now the Hudson River Valley and English land claims in Canada.

**The Impact of Exploration on Europe** Exploration vastly increased Europeans’ knowledge. New foods led to a population explosion. Investments in expeditions and colonies contributed to the growth of capitalism, a market economy, cottage industries, and mercantilism.

**The Scientific Revolution:** *You will learn about the Scientific Revolution a movement that shifted the way people thought about the natural world.*

**The Roots of the Scientific Revolution** Several factors contributed to the birth of the Scientific Revolution. Renaissance thinkers questioned traditional learning and observed nature for themselves. Translations of classical texts and some new thinking exposed scholars to new ideas. Discoveries by explorers showed that accepted ideas could be wrong.

**Copernicus, Kepler, and Galileo** The Scientific Revolution began when Copernicus proposed the daring idea that Earth and the other planets travel around the sun. Kepler built on this heliocentric theory by correctly describing the planets’ orbits. Galileo’s discoveries about motion and his observations of the planets supported the Copernican theory, although it brought him into conflict with the Catholic Church.

**Newton and the Law of Gravity** Newton took all this work a giant step forward. His law of gravity explained why planets orbited the sun. Newton also showed that the same laws applied everywhere in the known universe.

**The Scientific Method** The ideas of Bacon and Descartes helped to shape the scientific method, which proved to be a powerful way of testing ideas about nature.

**Key Inventions** New tools, such as the microscope, the barometer, and the thermometer, also aided scientific progress. They helped scientists discover new facts and more accurately measure and collect data.

**The Enlightenment:** *You will learn about the Enlightenment, a new way of thinking that began in Europe in the late 1600s and became widespread in the 1700s.*

**The Roots of the Enlightenment** The Enlightenment grew out of the Renaissance and the Scientific Revolution. Much Enlightenment thinking challenged accepted beliefs. Enlightenment philosophers wanted to apply the ideas and methods of the Scientific Revolution to problems of government and society.

**Enlightenment Thinkers** Thomas Hobbes used logic and his observations to reach conclusions about government. John Locke championed the rights to life, liberty, and property. Montesquieu argued for a separation of powers in government. Voltaire championed religious tolerance and free speech. Cesare Beccaria called for reform in criminal law to protect the rights of the accused.

**The Impact of the Enlightenment on Government** Modern views of government owe a great deal to Enlightenment thinkers. The Enlightenment influenced monarchs in Europe, especially "enlightened despots," and greatly affected revolutions in America and France.

**Women of the Enlightenment** Several women, such as Abigail Adams, Olympe de Gouges, and Mary Wollstonecraft, worked to extend ideas of liberty and equality to women. Adams was married to John Adams, a leader of the American Revolution and the second U.S. president. She wrote in a letter to her husband that we “will not hold ourselves bound by any Laws in which we have no voice.” Abigail also spoke out for a woman’s right to education.

De Gouges argued for women’s equality in every aspect of public and private life. Women, she said, should have the right to vote, hold office, own property, and serve in the military. They should have equal power with men in family life and in the church.

Wollstonecraft believed that education was the key to gaining equality and freedom. She called for reforms to give women the same education as men. In the 19th century, her ideas about equality for women inspired early leaders of the women’s rights movement in the United States.