

Name:

Date:

HR:

Review

The Renaissance

What was the Renaissance a response to? _____

New Buildings and Art

The increase in trade led to a new kind of economy. During the Middle Ages, people bartered, or traded, goods. By the Renaissance, people were using coins to buy merchandise, which created a money economy.

As a result of all this activity, craftspeople, merchants, and bankers became more important in society. Craftspeople produced goods that merchants traded across Europe, while bankers exchanged currency, loaned money to merchants and rulers, and financed their own businesses.

Some merchants and bankers grew very rich, and their abundant wealth enabled them to make their cities more beautiful. In addition to helping found universities, wealthy patrons commissioned (ordered and paid for) new buildings and art. Prosperous Renaissance cities grew into flourishing educational and cultural centers.

1. Why would Europe want to beautify their cities? (What had the country just gone through?)

2. Why were some people able to spend their money on art?



Humanism

(Underline where the reading mentions humanist beliefs)

The greatest scholars and teachers of the Renaissance were very enthusiastic about the discovery and translation of old books, especially Greek and Latin books, because of the ideas there. The name humanist came from the Latin word *humanitas*, which means the belief in the value of every individual. Although the

Greeks and Romans believed in the teachings of the Christian Church, they also believed that man had a great deal of independent control over his own life, so they merged the two teachings.

Medieval education was very practical and emphasized scholastic logic. Its focus was preparing professionals and specializing in one area. The humanists changed this by emphasizing competence in all areas and based learning on the classics: grammar, rhetoric, history, poetry, and moral philosophy.

Unlike the Middle Ages, in which people had mainly spiritual concerns, humanists were more concerned with their societal duties. They worried less about heaven as they began to believe there were rewards for living excellently in this life. This was represented in their educational focus on creating a well-rounded citizenry able to speak and write with eloquence and clarity. These skills were used to persuade others to carry out virtuous and sensible actions.

Humanist ideas, generated from the classics, were the inspiration for much of the art and architecture as well. People were interested in reviving the classics and beautifying their cities. Artwork became more realistic and life-like with a variety of themes rather than the God-like depictions of people in the religiously themed Middle Ages artwork.

1. What did Humanists believe man had control over?

2. What were Humanists mainly concerned with?

3. What did they not worry about as much?

4. The Catholic Church wanted citizens to focus on the afterlife and repenting for their sins. How do you think the Catholic Church would respond to Humanism?

Humanist ideals changed people's thinking about social standing. In feudal times, people were born into a certain status in society. If someone was born a peasant, he or she would always have less status than a noble. In general, Renaissance thinkers prized individual achievement more than a person's class or family. This emphasis on individualism was an enormous shift from medieval thinking.



What was the name of this invention that made the spread of ideas faster and cheaper? _____

The Reformation

Worldliness and Corruption Within the Church

During the Middle Ages, the Catholic Church united the Christians of western Europe in a single faith. However, the Church was a political and economic institution as well as a religious one. By the 1300s, many Catholics felt that the Church had become too worldly and corrupt.

Too frequently, Church officials failed to live up to their role as spiritual leaders. For example, priests, monks, and nuns made vows, or solemn promises, not to marry or have children, but many broke these vows.

Others seemed to ignore Christian values, and Church leaders often behaved like royalty instead of God's servants. For example, the popes, and many cardinals and bishops, were extremely wealthy and powerful.

People were also troubled by the way numerous Church officials raised money to support the church. One method was the practice of selling indulgences. An indulgence is a release from punishment for sins.

During the Middle Ages, the Church granted indulgences in exchange for gifts to the Church and good works. People who received indulgences were not required to perform good deeds to make up for their sins. Over time, popes and bishops started selling indulgences as a way of raising money. This practice made it seem that people could buy forgiveness for their sins, an abuse that deeply disturbed many Catholics.

The Church also sold offices, or leadership positions, a practice called simony. Instead of being chosen based on their merit and accomplishments, buyers simply paid for their jobs. Buying an office was worthwhile because it could be a source of income. Often, people acquired multiple offices in different locations without actually going there to perform their duties.

People questioned other practices as well. Some clergy charged pilgrims to see holy objects, such as the relics of saints.

In addition, all Catholics paid taxes to the Church. Many people resented having to pay taxes to Rome in addition to their own governments.



1530 Depiction of Selling Indulgences

1. How did church officials fail to live up to their roles?

2. What is an indulgence?

3. Why did indulgences cause people to question the church?

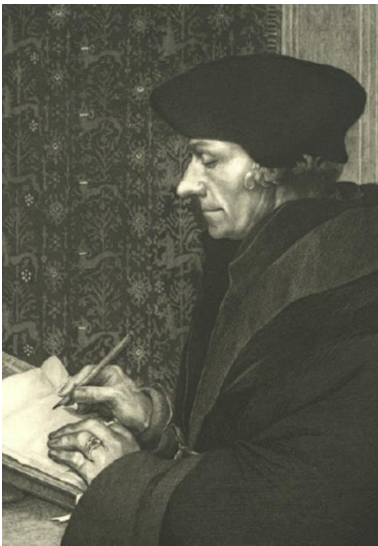
Luther Pushes for Change in the Catholic: Luther's views brought him into conflict with the Church over indulgences. In 1517, Pope Leo X needed money to finish building St. Peter's Basilica, the grand cathedral in Rome. He sent preachers around Europe to sell indulgences. Buyers were promised pardons of all of their sins and those of friends and family. Luther was outraged because he felt that the Church was selling false salvation to uneducated people.

Luther posted a list of arguments, called theses, against indulgences and Church abuses on a church door in the town of Wittenberg. He also sent the list, called the Ninety-Five Theses, to Church leaders.

Luther's theses caused considerable controversy. Many people were excited by his ideas, despite being condemned by the Church.

Gradually, he was drawn into more serious disagreements with Church authorities.

In the eyes of Church leaders, Luther was attacking fundamental truths of the Catholic religion. In January 1521, Pope Leo X excommunicated him, which meant he was no longer allowed membership in the Church.



<p>1. Why was Martin Luther upset with the Catholic Church?</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
<p>2. How did Luther show his disagreement with the church?</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
<p>3. How did the church react? Why?</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>

Summarize the Protestant Reformation using the terms “indulgences”, “95 Theses”, and “excommunicated”

Scientific Revolution

Copernicus and Kepler: A New View of the Universe

The Scientific Revolution began with the work of the Polish astronomer Nicolaus Copernicus. His work led to a new view of the universe. For nearly two thousand years, most people considered Earth the center of the universe. According to this geocentric theory, the sun, stars, and planets—everything believed to be the universe—traveled around a motionless Earth. Aristotle had taught this theory. The Bible also seemed to support it since, in one Bible story, God stops the sun from moving across the sky. Additionally, the geocentric theory seemed to make obvious sense because the sun and stars do appear to travel around Earth.

Aristotle had also taught that all heavenly bodies move in circles. Unfortunately, this belief made it difficult to explain the observed movements of planets, such as Mars and Jupiter. In the 2nd century C.E., Ptolemy created a complicated theory to account for this.

Both ancient and medieval writers, including Muslim scientists, found problems with Ptolemy's theory. In the early 1500s, Copernicus tackled these issues when he used observations and mathematics to propose a very different idea. According to his heliocentric theory, Earth and the other planets travel in orbits around the sun, which is at the center of this solar system. Earth also turns on its own axis every 24 hours, explaining why heavenly objects seem to move around Earth.

1. What is the difference between geocentric theory and heliocentric theory?

2. Who supported the geocentric theory?

3. Who supported the heliocentric theory?

In the box below either draw **OR** explain the difference between the heliocentric and geocentric theories

Conflict with the Church

Galileo's discoveries supported the Copernican heliocentric theory and led him into a bitter conflict with the Catholic Church. Church leaders viewed the Copernican theory as wrong and dangerous because the idea that Earth was at the center of the universe was part of their system of religious belief.

Church officials feared that attacks on the geocentric theory could lead people to become skeptical of the Church's teachings. In 1616, the Catholic Church warned Galileo against teaching the Copernican theory.

Galileo refused to be silenced and, in 1632, he published a book called *Dialogue on the Two Chief World Systems*. The book described an imaginary conversation about the theories of Ptolemy and Copernicus. Although Galileo did not openly take sides, the book was really a clever argument for the Copernican theory. The character who upheld the geocentric theory was portrayed as foolish, while the one who believed the heliocentric theory was logical and convincing.

Galileo's *Dialogue* caused an uproar. In 1633, the pope called Galileo to Rome to face the Catholic court, known as the Inquisition.

At Galileo's trial, Church leaders accused him of heresy and demanded that he confess his error. Initially Galileo resisted, but eventually the court forced him to swear that the geocentric theory was true, and he was forbidden to write again about the Copernican theory.

1. Why was the church afraid of attacks on the geocentric theory of the universe?

2. What did Galileo decide to do instead of becoming silenced?

3. What happened at Galileo's trial?

1. Put the following events in the correct order (Put "1" next to first event, "2" next to second, and so on)

- | |
|---|
| _____ Copernicus introduces heliocentric theory |
| _____ Martin Luther writes his 95 theses |
| _____ The Catholic Church sold indulgences |
| _____ The Protestant Reformation began |

Indigenous Tribes in the Americas

Across a Land Bridge About 30,000 years ago, during the last Ice Age, temperatures fell, and much of Earth was covered by glaciers, sheets of ice up to a mile thick. With water locked up in the glaciers, the level of the oceans dropped an estimated 300 feet. This exposed a wide bridge of land between Asia and North America that scientists call Beringia (bear-IN-jee-uh).

In the summer, Beringia's grasslands attracted large Asian mammals, such as mammoths, which are long-haired cousins of the elephant.

Over thousands of years, the animals slowly spread eastward, and generations of Siberian hunter families soon followed. Armed with only stone-tipped spears, they killed these huge, powerful animals for food. Eventually, perhaps between 10,000 and 20,000 years ago, some of the hunters reached America. Other migrants may have traveled along the coast of Beringia by boat to catch fish, seals, and other marine mammals.

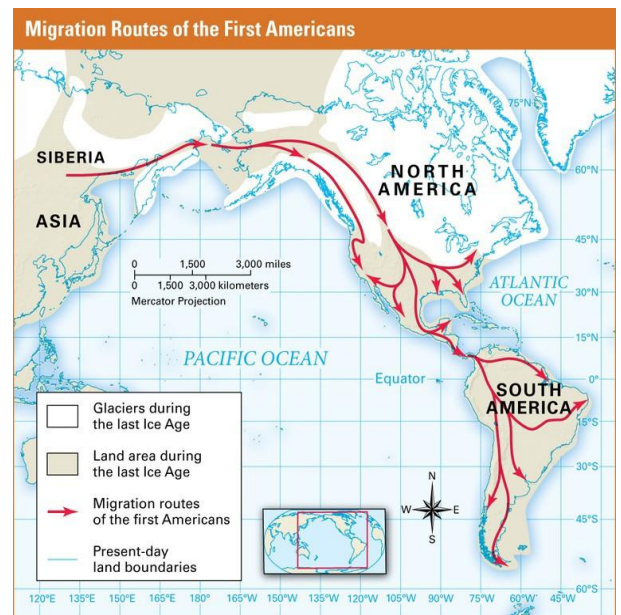
Migrating East and South Once in America, hunters followed the animals south, where spring brought fresh grasses. Then, about 10,000 years ago, Earth warmed again. As the glaciers melted and the oceans rose, the land bridge disappeared. Mammoths and other traditional prey began to die off, perhaps from overhunting, the change in climate, or a combination of the two.

The descendants of Siberian hunters had to find new sources of food and new materials for clothing and shelter. These people, now known to us as American Indians, became hunter-gatherers, catching smaller animals, fishing more, and collecting edible plants and seeds. Over thousands of years, they spread across the two American continents, from the Pacific to the Atlantic and from Alaska all the way to the tip of South America.

1. Why did people migrate to America nearly 30,000 years ago?

2. How were these people able to travel to North America from Asia?

3. How did people adapt once mammoth's and former prey began to die off?



American Indians lived, and continue to live, in a variety of places, from snowy forests to dry deserts and vast grasslands. Each of these kinds of places is an environment. An environment includes everything that surrounds us—land, water, animals, and plants. Each environment also has a climate, or long-term weather pattern. Groups of early American Indians survived by adapting, or changing, their style of living to suit each environment, its climate, and its natural resources.

Using Natural Resources American Indians had a strong connection to their surroundings and viewed themselves as a part of the community of plants, animals, and other natural objects. They learned to use the natural resources in their environments for food, clothing, and shelter. By using most or all parts of the plants and animals they took, American Indians were careful to not waste anything.

American Indians also learned to modify the land to suit their needs. For example, tribes that lived in the woodlands along the Atlantic Ocean often set fires to clear heavy forest growth so deer could browse and berries could grow. American Indian farmers in the desert built ditches to carry water to dry fields.

In the frigid regions of the north, American Indians fashioned homes made of animal skin to protect them from the icy winds. In warmer climates, American Indians gathered wild plants or learned to raise crops such as squash, chili peppers, beans, and corn. Growing their own food enabled them to settle in one place instead of following animals or searching for edible plants in the wild. These early farmers built the first villages and towns in America.

American Indian Cultural Regions Over generations, groups of American Indians developed their own cultures, or ways of life. Many became part of larger groupings that were loosely organized under common leaders.

Groups living in the same type of environment often adapted in similar ways. Forest dwellers often lived in houses covered with tree bark, and many desert peoples made shelters out of branches covered with brush.

By studying artifacts (items made by people) like old American Indian dwellings, historians have grouped American Indian peoples into cultural regions. A cultural region is made up of people who share a similar language and way of life.

By the 1400s, millions of American Indians lived in ten major cultural regions north of Mexico.

1. How did American Indians change the land for their benefit?

2. Explain what type of shelter people build in the following regions.
 - a. The cold regions of the North:
 - b. Forest:
 - c. Desert:

Map Practice



1. Place an "A" on the continent Italy is located on
2. Place a "B" where the Atlantic Ocean is located
3. Place a "C" on the continent where the Medici family was active in
4. Place a "D" on the continent of Asia
5. Place an "E" on Africa
6. Place an "F" over the Pacific Ocean
7. Place a "g" on North America
8. Place an "h" on South America

Geography

1. Why did the Renaissance begin in Italy?

2. How did people travel from Asia to North America?

Label the map with the following locations:

- A. North America
- B. Atlantic Ocean
- C. Pacific Ocean
- D. Great Plains
- E. Rocky Mountains
- F. Mississippi River
- G. Appalachian Mountains



Label the following locations on the map:

- A. South America
- B. Central America
- C. Mexico
- D. Gulf of Mexico
- E. Andes Mountains