

Renaissance, Reformation, & the Scientific Revolution

Test Prep



1. What does *Renaissance* mean? What was reborn during the Renaissance?
2. What was an unexpected result of the crusades? What was a factor that led to that eastern influence and ultimately led to the Renaissance?
3. How did Europe's economy change as trade and commerce increased? How did the development of a money-based economy affect Florence?
4. Who were the individuals who took a fresh interest in human society and the natural world and believed in the worth and potential of all people?
5. What made Italy's city-states unique in Europe during the late Middle Ages? What did the city states, wealth support? Who were the wealthy merchants and bankers who ordered and paid for new buildings and art?
6. Why was Florence called “the cradle of the Renaissance? What powerful family controlled Florence for almost 300 years?
7. What kinds of advances came out of the Renaissance?
8. What important change made literature more popular during the Renaissance than it had been before?
9. What technique did Renaissance painters discover? How did Renaissance paintings and sculptures reflect Humanism?
10. On what did Renaissance scientists base their work?
11. What was the famous guide to politics and power, written in an attempt to win favor with Florence’s most powerful family? Who wrote it?
12. Whose movable-type printing press printed books more quickly and cheaply and helped to spread the ideas of the Renaissance? What was one significant result of this invention?
13. Perhaps the most famous writer of the Renaissance, what English playwright depicted people with both strengths and weaknesses from all walks of life?
14. One of the greatest artists who ever lived, who studied anatomy so that he could sculpt and paint the human figure realistically? What is he best known for?
15. What do we call a person who is good at many things?
16. Who was one of the greatest scientific thinkers of his day, known for his brilliance in medicine, art, and engineering? He was the ideal Renaissance man.
17. *Don Quixote* is the most famous work of what Spanish author?
18. In what field was Vesalius a pioneer?
19. Durer is especially known for what?
20. Who is called the father of modern astronomy and is most famous for his theory that the Earth revolved around the Sun?
21. What was the reform movement of the 1500s that resulted in the separation of the Protestant churches from the Catholic Church? What did the first Protestants protest? What was one result of the Reformation?
22. What was the reform movement within the Catholic Church the goals of which were to abolish abuses and reaffirm traditional beliefs? What was one of the goals of the Council of Trent?
23. Why did the selling of indulgences trouble so many Catholics?

24. What was the period marked by a split in church authority caused by the election of two different rival popes?
25. Who was the German monk who was so outraged by the abuses and corruption within the Catholic church that he challenged them in a document called *Ninety-Five Theses* which he nailed to the door of the church in Wittenberg and, in doing so, lit a fire of protest and religious revolution that would split the western Christian world?
26. What was the significance of the Peace of Augsburg?
27. Who was the English scholar who believed that the Bible, not the pope, was the true religious authority and had it translated into English so that common people could read it?
28. What king was reluctant to share power with Catholic leaders and, when the pope refused to grant him a divorce, closed Catholic monasteries and formed the Church of England?
29. Where was the Reformation most successful?
30. What was the court of the Catholic Church, designed to judge and convict heretics, which tortured, imprisoned, exiled, or executed those with unorthodox views?
31. What was the Catholic order of dedicated teachers and missionaries?
32. What was a major reason for the Age of Exploration? What was one motive for Europeans to explore the world? What four developments made exploration easier?
33. What was one effect of Portugal's exploration? How did the Spanish conquistadors affect the Americas?
34. What was one effect of England's victory over the Spanish Armada?
35. What was the era of enlightened thought in Europe that challenged traditional beliefs about science and emphasized careful observation of the natural world?
36. Who was the Italian astronomer, renowned for his scientific discoveries, who proved Copernicus' theory that the earth revolved around the sun, for which he was tried, threatened with torture, and persecuted by the Catholic Church?
37. What invention made Galileo's work possible?
38. For what discovery is Isaac Newton known?
39. Who was the English philosopher who wrote about the importance of observation and experimentation and is credited with the development of the scientific method?
40. What were three key inventions of the Scientific Revolution?
41. In what way was the Enlightenment similar to the Scientific Revolution?
42. According to John Locke, what was the basis of government?
43. What movement was greatly influenced by the Enlightenment?