

How did the **BLACK DEATH** affect European society, economics, and religion?

01

Who was **GIOVANNI BACCACCIO** and what did he write about?

02

How did the fall of **CONSTANTINOPLE** affect Western Europe?

03

What was the **HANSEATIC LEAGUE**?

04

What was the **RENAISSANCE**? What major ideas were brought about during this time?

05

What is **HUMANISM**? How is it a product of its time?

06

Who was **PETRARCH** and what did he write about?

07

Describe the political situation in **ITALY** during the Renaissance period.

08

How did **FAMILIES IN ITALY** affect politics and culture?

09

What role did **FLORENCE** play in the Italian Renaissance?

10

ANSWER

An Italian writer who wrote following the Black Death. In his Decameron, he wrote on subjects of everyday life — even the humorous and erotic — as a way of seeking out the good in the midst of chaos. He is considered one of the Italian “Three Fountains.” 02

ANSWER

**Society:** Severe depopulation, survivors often moved up in society, emphasis on living life; **Economics:** Initial decline, then rebound as people move to new careers; **Religion:** Challenged belief in God, Church’s power and influence (along with other factors) 01

ANSWER

A major alliance of trading states in Northern Europe (particularly the Holy Roman Empire and Low Countries). Made huge sums of wealth for many German families. Was known as the “Hansa.” 04

ANSWER

Power in the Eastern Mediterranean shifted to the Ottomans, who were Europeans had less of a desire to trade with. Europe began to search for a new route to trade in India and China. 03

ANSWER

Philosophy that argued on behalf of the achievements of mankind (lessened the role of religion). Main characteristics: 1.) Mankind is capable of great achievement, 2.) De-emphasize religion, 3.) Use Greece and Rome as examples to be followed. 06

ANSWER

A “rebirth” of classical (Greek and Roman) culture, as well as many new ideas. Began in Italy, but soon spread north. **Major Ideas:** Humanism, Individualism, and Secularism. 05

ANSWER

Italy was divided into often-feuding city-states (Florence, Milan, Genoa, etc.). The central region was controlled by the Papal States, with the south being dominated by the Kingdom of Naples. 08

ANSWER

An Italian writer and “Father of Humanism.” Wrote extensively on the glories of Greece and Rome (especially the Roman author Cicero). Encouraged people to live an active and productive life. He is considered one of the Italian “Three Fountains.” 07

ANSWER

Florence, the “Athens of the Middle Ages,” acted as the focal point of much of the cultural changes and innovations of the Italian Renaissance (due to great wealth and strong patronage). 10

ANSWER

Many wealthy families throughout Italy contributed to the political chaos of the time, but also helped to promote the arts through patronage. Most tended to make money from trade and banking. 09

Describe the **GOVERNMENT OF FLORENCE** during the Renaissance.

11

Who were the **MEDICI**, and what affect did they have on Florence?

12

Who were **DONATELLO**, **GIAMBOLOGNA**, **RAPHAEL SANZIO**, and **SANDRO BOTTICELLI**?

13

Who were **LEONARDO DA VINCI** and **MICHELANGELO BUONARROTI**?

14

What are the major characteristics of **RENAISSANCE ART**?

15

Who was **DANTE** and what did he write about? Why is he known as **IL POETA**?

16

Who was **NICCOLO MACHIAVELLI** and what did he write about?

17

What is meant by the **VERNACULAR LANGUAGE**, and when did it become popularized in literature?

18

How did the **NORTHERN RENAISSANCE** differ from the Italian Renaissance?

19

Who were **ALBRECHT DURER**, **NICHOLAS OF CUSA**, and **REGIOMONTANUS**?

20

ANSWER

Powerful and influential family based in Florence. Funded many Renaissance artists and acted as the de facto leaders of the city. Influence also spread into the rest of Europe (4 popes, 2 queens) 12

ANSWER

Government varied. Florence was often under the control of the Holy Roman Empire, but when independent, controlled passed to either the signoria (republican form of government) or the Podesta (a "temporary" dictator). Local families had major power 11

ANSWER

**DA VINCI:** The "Renaissance Man," made significant contributions to art, science, medicine, engineering, etc. (Mona Lisa, Last Supper); **MICHELANGELO:** Famous sculptor and painter, famous for his "David" and the Sistine Chapel ceiling; Both Florentine 14

ANSWER

*All Italian artists...*  
**DONATELLO:** Sculptor; **GIAMBOLOGNA:** Sculptor; **RAPHAEL SANZIO:** Painter, **SANDRO BOTTICELLI:** Painter 13

ANSWER

An Italian (Florentine) writer and poet. Wrote The Inferno and The Divine Comedy which proved monumental for Italian literature. Known as "Il poeta" for his role in establishing the Italian vernacular. He is considered one of the Italian "Three Fountains." 16

ANSWER

1.) Return of perfectionism (originally Greek), 2.) toleration of nudity, 3.) perspective/depth, 4.) sense of realism (push away from symbolism) 5.) sense of movement. Paint and sculpture common. 15

ANSWER

The local language of a place; Tended to become more popular in literature following the Renaissance period (most texts were written in Latin previously) 18

ANSWER

An Italian (Florentine) writer and a founder of modern political science. Wrote The Prince, which commented on Florentine politics at the time. Argued the end justifies the means and believed it was better for a ruler to be feared than loved (example to later dictators) 17

ANSWER

**DURER:** German artist (painter, print-maker); **NICHOLAS OF CUSA:** German humanist author; **REGIOMONTANUS:** Famous German astronomer and mathematician. 20

ANSWER

Occurred after the Italian Renaissance, was characterized largely by a sense of "Christian Humanism," blend of Christian and humanist ideologies. Took place in Spain, France, HRE, and England. 19

What was the **PRINTING PRESS**, and what impact did it have on Western Europe?

21

Who were **REMBRANDT VAN RIJN**, **PIETER BRUEGEL THE ELDER**, and **HIERONYMOUS BOSCH**?

22

What factors pressed **GERMANY**, **SPAIN**, and **FRANCE** into the Renaissance?

23

What factors led to a **DECLINE** in the power of the **CATHOLIC CHURCH** by the end of the 15-century?

24

Who were **JOHN WYCLIFFE** and **JAN HUS**?

25

What was **MYSTICISM**, and why was it so popular in the late middle ages?

26

What **ABUSES** rocked the Church prior to the Reformation?

27

What were **INDULGENCES**, and what effect did they have on religious life in Europe?

28

Who was **MARTIN LUTHER**, and what affect did his **95 THESES** have on religious life in Europe?

29

What was the **PROTESTANT REFORMATION**? What effect did it have on Europe?

30

ANSWER

*All famous Dutch painters.*

22

ANSWER

*Major invention of Johannes Gutenberg (though originally developed in China); Vastly improved literacy rates as well as the spread of information throughout Europe (Major impact on Prot. Reformation)*

21

ANSWER

*The "Babylon Captivity of the Church" (The Avignon Papacy), The Black Death, and many reformers and "heretics" challenged the ideas of the Church.*

24

ANSWER

**GERMANY:** Wealth from the Hansa and political decentralization spawns artistic patronage; **SPAIN:** End of the Reconquista brings a cultural Golden Age; **FRANCE:** End of the Hundred Years' War strengthens the power of the King, who acts as a major patron

23

ANSWER

*Mysticism was the belief that God could be experienced personally and powerfully without the need for the Church. Popularized by those who were frustrated with the Church's corruption and empty promises, but tended to pursue religious depth, not rebellion*

26

ANSWER

**JOHN WYCLIFFE:** English preacher, spoke out against the Church and translated his own bible into English; **JAN HUS:** Czech priest and founder of the Hussite movement against the Church

25

ANSWER

*Certificates entitling the bearer to full or partial remission of sins, sold by the Catholic Church; Used to build St. Peter's Basilica in Rome, but acted as a major criticism for Martin Luther.*

28

ANSWER

*Simony (sale of church offices), Nepotism (giving of offices to friends and relatives), onset of humanism and secularism and a desire for wealth conflicted with Church values; Many non-Biblical traditions*

27

ANSWER

*Major cultural revolution in Western Europe in the early/mid-1500's (begun by Martin Luther). Shattered the power of the Catholic Church and led to the establishment of many Protestant denominations of Christianity*

30

ANSWER

*Originally an Augustinian monk, author of the 95 Theses; publication of his works sparked the Protestant Reformation and led to the development of Lutheranism (destruction of religious unity in Europe)*

29

What are the five basic beliefs of most **PROTESTANT DENOMINATIONS**?

31

How did **JOHN CALVIN** differ from the ideas of Martin Luther?

32

What is meant by the **PURITAN WORK ETHIC**? How does it relate to the ideas of **PREDESTINATION**?

33

What are **PRESBYTERIANS**, **HUGUENOTS**, and **PURITANS**?

34

What was the goal of the **DIET OF WORMS**? Was it successful in this?

35

What was the **COUNTER-REFORMATION**? How effective was it in re-establishing the power of the Church?

36

What was the **SOCIETY OF JESUS**? What role did it play in the Catholic Counter-Reformation?

37

What was the **COUNCIL OF TRENT**? What did it accomplish?

38

What is meant by **BAROQUE** style of art and architecture?

39

How did the **TUDOR DYNASTY** rise to power in England?

40

ANSWER

Calvin believed that the Church should be more powerful than the state (or should be the state [theocracy]); argued for the idea of predestination and the non-existence of free will. 32

ANSWER

1.) Salvation comes through faith alone (not through good works, 2.) The Bible is the ultimate source of truth, 3.) Baptism and communion are the only valid sacraments, 4.) The clergy is not superior to the laity (common man); 5.) Church is subject to the State 31

ANSWER

**PRESBYTERIANS:** Scottish Calvinists (actually established Calvinism as the official faith); **HUGUENOTS:** French Calvinists, **PURITANS:** English Calvinists 34

ANSWER

Predestination argued that all destined to heaven were chosen before their birth; Wealth is just a sign of membership in "The Elect," has been used as a means of gaining/abusing wealth for centuries 33

ANSWER

Attempt by the Catholic Church to undo the effects of the Reformation by stemming the spread of Protestant ideas and countering some criticisms; Caused the Church to stabilize the decline of power in Europe, but also led to major expansion in the New World 36

ANSWER

Major military trial meant to punish Martin Luther if he failed to recant of his works. Failed, causing Luther to go into hiding and the Reformation to continue. 35

ANSWER

Major ecumenical (religious) council intended to deal with Protestantism's many criticisms: Concluded that works (including all seven sacraments) were necessary for salvation and Church authority still stemmed from tradition, some minor corrections 38

ANSWER

(Also known as the Jesuits) Militaristic order of Monks meant to carry out the goals of the Counter-Reformation (Stop Protestant ideas, spread Catholicism); largely successful in its efforts 37

ANSWER

Brought to power as the victors of the Wars of the Roses in England (Major civil war between the houses of York and Lancaster); Henry Tudor (Henry VII, a Lancastrian) won, establishing the important dynasty. 40

ANSWER

Post-Renaissance form of art and architecture (supported by the Church for its general lack of nudity), often involving religious themes and gripping emotional scenes; intended for religious glorification, but often used in many palaces throughout Europe once "trendy" 39



Describe **KING HENRY VIII** and the establishment of the **ANGLICAN CHURCH**.

41

Describe the rule of **QUEEN ELIZABETH I** in England.

42

What was the **SPANISH ARMADA**?  
What is the significance of its defeat in **1588**?

43

What groups squared off during the **FRENCH WARS OF RELIGION**? What was the result?

44

What were the causes and results of the **30 YEARS' WAR**?

45

What culture played a key role in the early development of **KIEVAN RUS'** (the early Russians)? How so?

46

What major change was brought about by **PRINCE VLADIMIR OF KIEV**?

47

What role did **MOSCOW** fulfill during the Mongol reign (The Golden Horde)? How did this affect them?

48

Describe the contributions of **IVAN III** ("The Great") and **IVAN IV** ("The Terrible") to the Russian state.

49

What were the causes and results of the "**TIME OF TROUBLES**" in Russia?

50

ANSWER

"The Elizabethan Age," known as England's Golden Age; Served as England's Renaissance and saw great artistic and literary (aka Shakespeare) achievement (despite Elizabeth's refusal to marry and surrender her power) 42

ANSWER

Second king of the Tudor Dynasty, known for his "Great Matter," Wanted to divorce Queen Catherine of Aragon despite pope's refusal, broke away from the Church and established the Anglican (English) Church as a result, when Henry acted as his own pope 41

ANSWER

Primarily Catholics versus French Huguenots, Huguenot leader Henry Navarre won the conflict by taking the throne (despite massive Huguenot losses previously), but converted to Catholicism to satisfy the majority (though still preserved a sense of tolerance) 44

ANSWER

Massive Spanish fleet of warships (built with wealth brought from the New World); destroyed by the English in 1588, marking the decline of the Spanish Empire (despite the massive empire they were building in the New World) and the rise of the English 43

ANSWER

**THE BYZANTINES;** Gave the Rus' their written language (Cyrillic), their religion (Eastern Orthodoxy) and many artistic, architectural, and political ideas (i.e. Justinian's Code, etc.) 46

ANSWER

**CAUSES:** Many different causes for each of the many different countries involved (acts as the first true "World War"), major issue was the desire for autonomy for the HRE's semi-independent princes. **RESULTS:** Devastated Germany and Spain, led to many new independent areas (Switzerland) and gains for countries like France and the Netherlands 45

ANSWER

As the "Grand Duchy of Moscow" (or Muscovy), acted as the tribute collector for the Mongols, gaining significant power over the region. It set them up to serve as the Russian capital after the Mongol demise (gave major territory, money, and influence) 48

ANSWER

Decided to change the religion of his people from paganism to something more centralized and established; decided on Orthodox Christianity at the advice of his grandmother (Olga) and his Byzantine trading partners (only after scoping out potential alternatives) 47

ANSWER

Ivan IV had no strong successor (had killed his eldest son) causing Russia to decline into civil war; massive famine soon followed; Ended with the rise of Mikhail Romanov and the beginning of the Romanov Dynasty, which would rule Russia until 1917. 50

ANSWER

**IVAN III:** Tripled the Russian borders, established himself as the first "Tsar," **IVAN IV:** Established Russia as a major empire, expanded borders; Both crushed the power of the Boyars (nobles) but did little to improve the status of the Russian serfs 49