**Renaissance and Reformation**

**The Waning of the Middle Ages**

* Starting in the 12th Century, life in Europe began to change. The Crusades brought new \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from the East to Europe, stimulating a rebirth of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. They also weakened the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Empire, contributing to its later collapse.
* New trade led to the growth of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the development of a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ class, and the greater use of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Instead of performing services for their feudal lord, many people began using money to pay the lord instead. Other events that contributed to the end of the medieval period were the Great Famine, the Black Death, the Hundred Years War, and the Great Schism.

**The Great Famine (1313-1322)**

* Unusually heavy rains led to flooding. Eventually, crops \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and livestock \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in waterlogged fields. The result was the **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**. Farm animals needed for work were slaughtered for food, and seed grain was eaten. This shortage of grain increased grain prices by more than 6 times. Millions of people \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from the famine. Many questioned the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ why this catastrophe was happening.

**The Black Death (1347-1351)**

* The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(*bubonic plague*) occurred only 25 years after the Great Famine. Rats with fleas carrying the disease entered Europe from Asia on trading \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Between 1347 and 1351, 25 million people, about \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of Europe’s population, died in the epidemic. People were buried in mass graves without receiving any \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from the Church.
* Some blamed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ people for poisoning the wells; others claimed the plague was God’s punishment for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ living. The Black Death created a labor \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Europe. Large numbers of peasants escaped from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ when landowners and towns, needing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, offered them freedom in exchange for work.

**The Hundred Years’ War (1337-1453)**

* The Hundred Years’ War between \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ broke out when the French king died without an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and the King of England claimed the French throne. This long period of warfare slowly strengthened royal power in both countries. Instead of relying on a feudal \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ based on the service of his nobles, each king developed a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ army of foot soldiers.
* New \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ emerged, such as the English long bow. Later gunpowder and cannons were introduced from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Knights became less important in battle. Both England and France also developed greater national feeling, and loyalty to their kings.
* **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**, a young French maiden, rallied French troops around the heir to the throne. She turned the tide when she successfully drove the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ out of the city of Orleans and crowned the new French \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at Rheims Cathedral. Later, Joan was captured and burned at the stake by the English as a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. But within 20 years after her death, the war was over.

**The Great Schism (1378-1417)**

* The Pope often clashed with Europe’s **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**(*non-religious*) rulers. Kings sought the right to appoint \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, who controlled vast areas of land; they also wanted to try priests in royal courts, and to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Church lands. The Pope resisted these demands.
* In 1305, a Frenchman was elected \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. He moved the Papacy from Rome to Avignon in France, where it fell under the French King’s influence. In 1378, an Italian was elected Pope, who decided to move the Papacy back to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. French cardinals claimed the election was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and elected a French Pope to keep the Papacy in Avignon. This **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** (*split*) greatly weakened the Church’s authority.
* A Church Council made matters worse by electing a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Pope in 1409. Finally, a new Church Council deposed all three Popes, and elected a single Pope in 1417, but the church’s prestige was greatly \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**The Renaissance**

* A new interest in learning about the classical civilizations of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ developed in the city-states of Italy in the 1400’s. This led to a period of great intellectual and artistic \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, known as the **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**, meaning “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.” The renaissance is often considered as one of the great turning points in the history of Western Civilization.
* The Renaissance began in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in part because of its strategic location on the Mediterranean Sea. As \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ between Asia and Europe increased, the cities of Italy emerged as centers of banking, commerce, and handicrafts. Genoa, Pisa, and Venice became important centers of Mediterranean \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. As home to the Popes, Rome collected \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from throughout Europe.
* The city-states of Milan, Florence, and Sienna grew wealthy from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and making goods. Italian city-states also flourished because no single ruler, as in France, had united the peninsula and crushed their independence.
* During the Renaissance, wealthy Italian merchants and nobles acted as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, supporting artists, writers and scholars. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** increased as people began to show greater interest in this world than in the life hereafter. People used observation and experience to explain the world, rather than simply relying on traditional \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ teachings.
* In Italy, scholars were still surrounded by the remains of ancient \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. They were impressed by the achievements of pre-Christian artists and thinkers. Like the ancient \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, Renaissance thinkers believed in the power of human \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to explain the world. They looked on man as the focus of all things. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** placed great emphasis on the dignity, worth, and uniqueness of each person.

**The Impact of the Renaissance**

* Renaissance artists, architects, scholars, and writers and scientists created a legacy of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that still influences us today.

**The Artistic Impact: Painting and Sculpture**

* Before the Renaissance, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Italy was greatly influenced by Byzantine styles. Religious paintings were highly \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, often with gold and jewels, but appeared flat and un-lifelike. Figures often floated in space without shadows. The size of a figure was based on its \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, not where it was placed in the picture.
* In the 1300s, the painter \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (1276-1337) had already astonished Italians by painting in an entirely new style, using scenes with figures in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ space. Giotto’s figures stood firmly on the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, became smaller as they receded in space, were given depth by realistic shading, and showed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and gestures.
* During the Renaissance, each generation of Italian artists made improvements to make their paintings more \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Their challenge was to show three dimensional \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on a two-dimensional surface. Masaccio (1401-1428) and other artists developed the rules of **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**, using guidelines to calculate how things recede in the distance until they reached a vanishing point. These artists also introduced shadows and other \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ effects.
* Italian painting reached its peak during the “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” with paintings of LeonardoDaVinci(1452-1519) was a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as well as painter of such works as the *Mona Lisa* and *The Last Supper*. Da Vinci discovered how to use shadowing and blurred lines, especially on the eyes and mouth, to make his subjects appear incredibly \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Leonardo also had one of the best scientific minds of his time. To understand human anatomy, he dissected human corpses. His notebooks include designs for a parachute and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Michelangelo (1475-1564) was a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ artist. His major sculptures, such as *David*, *Moses*, and the *Pieta*, were startlingly realistic, just like the paintings of the time. Each sculpture was carved from a single slab of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. His giant fresco painting of Bible scenes on the ceiling of the SistineChapelin Rome is considered one of the greatest works of art of all time. A fresco is a painting made on fresh \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Michelangelo’s sculptures and paintings equally glorified the human form.

**The Artistic Impact: Architecture**

* Renaissance architects studied the ruins of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from ancient Rome to develop a new Renaissance style. They abandoned the pointed arches and ornamentation of the Middle Ages. They used the columns and circular arches of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ architecture for a simpler classical style. In early Renaissance Florence, citizens built a large \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ but did not know how to complete its giant roof. They held a competition among architects. FilippoBrunelleschi, who had studied Roman buildings, was chosen as the winner. He developed a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that created an immense interior space. At the time, the cathedral in Florence was the largest church in the world. These accomplishments in art demonstrated the Renaissance fascination with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ rather than the next, as well as the technical achievements possible from the application of reason.

**The Intellectual Impact: Scholarship and Literature**

* Renaissance \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ studied classical Roman and Greek literature, poetry, and philosophy. The Italian scholar Petrarch, the “Father of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_,” collected and studied ancient \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. New methods of criticizing texts led some, like Erasmus, to question the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Other Renaissance authors wrote on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (*non-religious*) subjects.
* Renaissance writers described the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of man, celebrated the pleasures of the senses and instructed nobles in how to behave in a prince’s court. Many writers, like Boccaccio, wrote in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (*local*) language instead of Latin. As the Renaissance spread, writers such as Rabelais in France, WilliamShakespearein England, and Cervantes in Spain completed works in their own native languages.

**The Political Impact**

* Niccolo Machiavelliwas a courtier and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Florence, the most powerful Renaissance city-state. His book, *The Prince*, was a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in how to secure and maintain political \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Machiavelli argued that the most successful rulers were not those who acted according to laws or conscience, but those who were willing to do whatever was necessary to hold power: “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.”
* The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the Italian city-states, the weakening of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the reasoning of writers like Machiavelli contributed to the Renaissance concept of “reason of state.” Rulers justified taking whatever measures they needed to strengthen their state in order to survive. They collected \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and raised \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-, often by hiring professional soldiers. They also exchanged ambassadors, creating modern \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Rulers in larger states like France soon copied these practices.

**The Economic Impact**

* Renaissance ideas and products quickly spread all over Europe. People strove to improve their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ conditions, while the wealthy accumulated more \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ goods. This encouraged and increase in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, a greater variety of products (*especially clothes, foods, wines, and furnishings*), and the growth of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**The Intellectual Impact: Science and Technology**

* The Renaissance spirit of inquiry also led to important discoveries in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The Church taught that the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was the center of the universe. Nicholas Copernicus(1473 – 1453), a Polish scientist, took careful measurements that led him to conclude that the Earth \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the sun. His work was banned by the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, since it opposed Church doctrine.
* Galileo Galilei(1564 – 1642) was a famous Italian \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. His studies of motion laid the foundation for modern \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Galileo’s observations with one of the first telescopes strengthened his belief in Copernicus’ theory. Charges were brought against Galileo by the Catholic Church. He was told that he could no longer publicly state that the Earth moved around the sun. In 1632, he was ordered to appear before the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Rome. At his trial, he was found \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and was confined to his home.

**Gutenburg’s Revolution in Printing**

* For thousands of years, Europeans had copied all of their scrolls and books by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Most of these works were found in monasteries and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ libraries. Block printing was invented in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and introduced to Europe in the 1300s. The printer cut out every word on the face of a wooden block, leaving the letters raised. The block was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, then the paper was laid on it and pressed down. With block printing, the printer could make copies of a book, but the blocks took a long time to cut, and each block could print only one page.
* Johann Gutenburgdeveloped a printing press with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Germany around 1450. Gutenburg created individual letters of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, which were held together in a frame. The type for each page could be broken down and reused. It was much easier to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ type than to carve an entirely new wooden block.
* The invention of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ type, along with the use of a special press and oil-based inks, allowed the mass production of printed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for the first time. This encouraged the spread of new \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. More people also began to learn to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**The Protestant Reformation**

**Luther and His Ideas**

* In the early sixteenth century, the Catholic Church had fallen into the practice of selling \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ – pardons from punishment for committing a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, allowing the sinner to enter \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. This practice brought in a great deal of revenue for the Church. The Pope was using money from the sale of indulgences to construct St. Peter’s Basilica in Rome.
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(1483 – 1546) was an Augustinian monk. In 1517, Luther posted Ninety-Five Theses (*statements*) on a church door in Germany. His theses challenged the Pope’s right to sell \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Luther believed that neither priests nor the Pope had special powers to provide \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to individuals. Like St. Augustine, he valued faith in God. Luther concluded that only through \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in God could a person be saved and go to Heaven. He also believed that each individual must read and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the Bible for himself or herself to achieve this faith.
* Because of his writings, the Pope \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Luther – \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ him from the Church. In defiance, he publicly burned the Pope’s decrees. Luther was next summoned to appear before Charles V (the Holy Roman Emperor) and representatives of the German states at the city of Worms. When Luther refused to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at the Diet (*assembly*) of Worms, Charles V banned him as an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Luther was able to obtain \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from several German princes, who helped him to succeed. He appealed to their feelings of German patriotism against sending money to a Pope in Italy. Luther responded to the Pope’s condemnation by establishing the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Church. He felt believers did not need special priests: each person could read the bible on his or her own. For this reason, Luther \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the New Testamentinto German and wrote a number of pamphlets to persuade others. The reformers became known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Many German princes adopted Protestantism. They also used this as an opportunity to seize Church \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and close monasteries. When German peasants rebelled in 1524-1525, Luther sided with the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. He had attacked the Pope, but he supported \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ authority.

**Later Reformers**

* Gutenburg’s invention of movable type helped Luther and his followers spread their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ throughout Europe. Other reformers followed Luther’s lead. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (1509 – 1564) started a new Protestant Church in Geneva. Calvin reasoned that since God was all-knowing, it was **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** (*already decided by God*) who would be saved and who would be damned. While faith was the key to salvation, it was God who gave faith to some and denied it to others. Only the “Elect” would be saved. Calvinists encouraged hard \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and a strict \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ code. They saw worldly \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as a sign of God’s favor.

**The Catholic Counter-Reformation**

* As \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ swept across many parts of Europe, the Catholic Church reacted by making limited \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and curbing earlier \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. This movement is known as the Catholic \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. At the Council of Trent, the Church redefined Catholic beliefs and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the sale of indulgences. The Church also banned Protestant books and established the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, a court whose purpose was to punishheretics– those who denied Church teachings.

**The Political Impact of the Reformation**

* Under the leadership of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and with the support of the Holy Roman Emperor, Catholics checked the further spread of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and even won some areas back to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. In general, France, Italy, Spain, and Southern Germany remained Catholic. Northern Germany, Holland, and Scandinavia became Protestant.
* At first, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ remained Catholic. However, when the Pope refused \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_demand for a divorce from his Spanish wife, Henry broke with the Catholic Church and turned to Protestantism. Henry closed English monasteries, seized all Church lands, and declared himself head of the English Church in the **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** (1534).
* Wars between Catholics and Protestants began in the 1520s and lasted for more than a century. During the **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** (1618 – 1648), as many as one-third of the German population was killed.
* The Reformation tended to strengthen the power of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ rulers. In Protestant countries, people no longer had \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the Pope: the secular ruler became the highest authority. In Catholic countries, the Church gave more power to secular rulers to help fight Protestantism.
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of England was a good example of a strong secular ruler. Although a woman, she won the loyalty and affection of her subjects. Elizabeth maintained a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ form of Protestantism and defended England from attacks by Catholic \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**The Artistic and Economic Impact**

* The Reformation affected \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, as different styles emerged in Catholic and Protestant countries. Catholic art glorified Jesus, Mary, and the Saints. Many Protestants felt it was wrong to depict \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. They specialized in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or “still life” scenes. By creating art about secular subjects, Reformation artists could glorify God by portraying the natural beauty of God’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The weakening of Papal authority may also have stimulated \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ growth in Northern Europe, where the Church no longer collected taxes. Religious wars resulted in widespread \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, but also stimulated economies by creating a need for new \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.