UNIT 3B Review
The Renaissance: what, where, when?

- Rebirth of art and learning
- Florence brought money to support the arts
The Renaissance: What does secular mean?

- Worldly
The Renaissance: Who were the Medici’s and why were they patrons?

- Wealthy bankers who were financial supporters of the arts
The Renaissance: What is perspective?

- Two-dimensional art
The Renaissance: What is the vernacular?

- Writing in common (everyday) language
The Renaissance: Who was the Renaissance Man?

- Ideal Man
  - Educated
  - Smart
  - Can dance
  - Writes poetry
  - Plays music
The Renaissance: What is humanism? Why did it start?

- Intellectual and cultural movement that arose from the study of classical Greece and Roman culture
The Renaissance: Achievements of Leonardo da Vinci

- Painted the Mona Lisa and the Last Supper
The Renaissance: Achievements of Michelangelo

- Painted forceful characters in the Sistine Chapel
The Renaissance: Who was Gutenberg and how was he related to the Bible?

- He improved the printing press which made the Bible more accessible to common people.
The Renaissance: What was Erasmus known for?

- Wrote “The Praise of Folly” - critical of the Church
The Renaissance: What was Petrarch known for?

- Famous poet
- Father of humanism
The Renaissance: What was Machiavelli known for?

- Writer that viewed people as being selfish or corrupt therefore leaders need to be clever
- *The Prince* (author)
The Reformation: What is a reformation?

- A radical change that alters society
The Reformation: What was The Reformation?

- Criticism of the Church in Rome led by the Pope
The Reformation: Causes of the Reformation

- European merchants resented paying taxes to the Church
- Selling of indulgences
- Problems with church officials
The Reformation: What is an indulgence?

- A pardon for sins that was granted to a person who had sacrifices or payments.
The Reformation: What were Martin Luther’s teachings?

- Main belief was that all people with faith are equal
- Justification of faith
The Reformation: How did he disagree with the Catholic Church?

- Troubled by the Church’s selling of indulgences
- Saw it as false salvation
- Wrote the 95 theses
The Reformation: What is a Protestant?

- People protesting against the Catholic Church
The Reformation: What were the effects of the Reformation?

- The moral and political power of the Catholic Church decreased
The Reformation: What was John Calvin’s teachings?

- Predestination - God knows in advance who will attain salvation
The Reformation: What was the Council of Trent?

- Church’s interpretation of Bible was final
- No selling of false indulgences
- Stop spread of Protestantism
- Creation of schools to train priests
The Reformation: Goals of the Counter-Reformation

- To strengthen and purify the Catholic Church and to combat Protestantism
The Reformation: Who were the Jesuits?

- Followers of Jesus
- Demanded 4 vows:
  - Poverty
  - Chastity
  - Obedience to Christ
  - Obedience to Pope
The Reformation: Who was Henry VIII and why did he not want to be Catholic?

- King of England that needed/wanted a divorce from his wife for political reasons
- No divorce allowed in Catholic Church
The Reformation: Who was the founder of the Anglican Church?

- Elizabeth I (daughter of King Henry)
The Scientific Revolution: What was it?

- A new way of thinking about the natural world
The Scientific Revolution: Causes

• A willingness to challenge accepted ways of thinking
The Scientific Revolution: What was the geocentric theory? Why did people believe it?

- The earth was the center of the universe
- Church officials backed it up
The Scientific Revolution: Copernicus

- Heliocentric Theory
- Studying sun at center point of universe
The Scientific Revolution: Did he publish work quickly? Why or why not?

- No
- He feared ridicule and persecution because his findings contradicted popular religious views.
The Scientific Revolution: Kepler

- Improved on Copernicus theories
- Planets revolve around the sun in elliptical orbits instead of circles
The Scientific Revolution: Galileo

- Study of the sky
- Made improvements to the telescope
The Scientific Revolution: Did the Church like him? What did they do about it?

- No
- Forced him to live under house arrest
The Scientific Revolution: What were some of his discoveries?

- Discovered Jupiter had at least 4 moons
### The Scientific Revolution: What is the scientific method? Which scientists contributed to it?

- Scientists rely on observations, experiments to come to conclusions
- Bacon and Descartes
The Scientific Revolution: New technologies of the Revolution

- Printing press, telescope, weapons
The Scientific Revolution: Newton

- Helped develop the theory of motion known as the Law of Universal Gravitation
Improvements in medicine and scientific instruments