

*Italian Renaissance***Section 1, pp. 437–443****Beginning of the Renaissance**Changes in Society

Effects of the Black Death and warfare

Rise of city-states: Papal States; Venice, Milan, Florence

Renaissance Ideas*Renaissance*

Humanism/ Humanists: Boccaccio, Petrarch

Secular writers: “universal man”

Castiglione, *The Courtier*; Machiavelli, *The Prince*Science of Renaissance

Arab translations

Copernicus

Renaissance ArtPatrons & Styles/Techniques of arts

Patron: Lorenzo de Medici

Use of perspective; shift of themes

Da Vinci

Michelangelo

Raphael

Bramante

*Northern Renaissance***Section 2, pp. 444–447****Renaissance spreads north**Trading goods & ideas

Hanseatic League

Book revolution: Gutenberg, printing press

Philosophers & Writers

Erasmus

St. Thomas More, *Utopia*

Shakespeare

Christian de Pisan, *City of Women***Artists**

Dürer

Van Eyck

Pieter Bruegel the Elder

*Protestant Reformation***Section 3, pp. 449–454****Catholicism in 1400s**

Reasons for dissatisfaction: indulgences

Early reformers: John Wycliffe, Jan Hus

Martin Luther*95 Theses*

Luther’s message; reactions

*Protestant***Spread of Protestantism**

Zwingli: theocracy

John Calvin: predestination

Other reformers: Knox/ Presbyterian; Anabaptists;

Hutter/ Hutterites; Mennonites, Amish Mennonites

Protestantism spreads to England

Henry VIII: annulled/annulment

Reformation Parliament: Act of Supremacy

Church of England; “Supreme Head”

Henry’s heirs: Edward VI, Bloody Mary, Elizabeth

Elizabeth’s reign

*Counter-Reformation***Section 4, pp. 455–460****Reforming the Catholic Church**Early Reformers

Savonarola

Jesuits: St. Ignatius Loyola

Council of Trent

Charles Borromeo; Francis of Sales

Women & the Church: Company of St. Ursula, Teresa of Avila, Carmelite Order

The Inquisition: in Spain; *Index of Forbidden Books*

Changes; persecution & hysteria; political effects

Religious Wars: Italian Wars; Catholics among Germans; Conflicts between religions (Huguenots)