***Renaissance Review***

***Test on***

To complete the study guide use your **textbook**, **quizzes**, **bell ringers, and guided notes** from class (PowerPoints and notes are on my webpage if you lost them).

**Directions:** *List 2 important facts about each of the following people*

1. *Marco Polo* Merchant from Venice whose stories about China increased trade
2. *Medici family* Were rich bankers who started the Renaissance in Florence, Italy
3. *Machiavelli*  wrote the book “the Prince” to give advice to rulers/politicians
4. *Galileo Galilei* scientist/teacher who used the telescope to prove the sun was the center of the solar system.
5. *Johannes Gutenberg* created the moveable type/printing press
6. *Martin Luther* started the reformation and Lutheran religion. He nailed his 95 Theses to the church door.
7. *Michelangelo* painted the Sistine Chapel
8. *Leonardo da Vinci* “Renaissance Man” because he was good at everything he did. He observed the world around him to learn.
9. What is the Renaissance? Time period of REBIRTH. Rebirth in learning and artwork, led to new religions, inventions, and discoveries.
10. How did the Medici family gain its wealth? Banking/charging interest
11. What effect did the translation of the Bible from Latin to different languages cause? It allowed people to learn how to read.
12. What is Humanism? Study of human abilities. Inspired by Greek and Roman ideas, art/poetry/history/literature were studied, and artists were honored for their skill.
13. Why did Martin Luther write the 95 Theses? They were his complaints with what the church was doing wrong. He wanted to use them to debate with the church and make reforms. He had a big problem with corruption, such as selling indulgences.
14. Describe the Roman Catholic Church and how it acts during the Renaissance. They act powerful, but are questioned by people like Galileo and Luther. The church doesn’t want to seem weak, so they don’t back down.
15. How did the Printing Press affect the spread of ideas during the Renaissance? It massed produced the Bible and the 95 Theses.
16. Why was Galileo brought to trial on charges of Heresy (going against the church)? He taught that the sun was the center of solar system, which went against the church’s beliefs.
17. What is perspective? Making paintings look 3D.
18. Name 3 major inventions of the Renaissance? Watch- allowed clocks to be portable. Microscope- magnified small objects.

Telescope- makes far objects seem close. Gunpowder- makes explosives.

Printing press/moveable type- allows printing to be faster.

Thermometer- estimates temperature.

Match- starts fire.

Eyeglasses- improves vision

Water closet- flushable toilet

1. What were the effects of the Scientific Revolution on Europe? Explain. People started thinking for themselves, making new inventions, and questioning authority.
2. What was the Reformation? And what were the people complaining about? A time period when the Catholic Church was reformed and many Protestant religions began. The people didn’t like wealthy priests, corruption, and some practices (selling indulgences)
3. What is the counter-reformation? And what were the effects of it? Catholic church fought back against the reformation, but made some changes.
4. What is the Council of Trent? Where the Counter-Reformation took place.
5. How were the ideas of the Middle Ages different from the ideas of the Renaissance? People started thinking for themselves, rebirth of education and learning led to people making discoveries and inventions that bettered peoples’ lives. Some questioned authority, there was more focus on living and less on dying.
6. Where did the Renaissance begin? Florence, Italy
7. What are indulgences? Pardons or forgiveness for sins
8. What does selling indulgences mean? Getting forgiveness by giving money.