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| <input type="checkbox"/> Crusades | <input type="checkbox"/> papacy | <input type="checkbox"/> Classical Works |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Black Death | <input type="checkbox"/> secular | <input type="checkbox"/> Humanism |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Jerusalem | <input type="checkbox"/> Gutenberg | <input type="checkbox"/> Germany |
| <input type="checkbox"/> City-States | <input type="checkbox"/> printing press | <input type="checkbox"/> Protestant |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Venice | <input type="checkbox"/> Roman Catholic Church | <input type="checkbox"/> Church of England |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Florence | <input type="checkbox"/> indulgence | <input type="checkbox"/> Anglican Church |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Medicis | <input type="checkbox"/> monopoly | <input type="checkbox"/> Henry VIII |
| <input type="checkbox"/> political science | <input type="checkbox"/> heresy | <input type="checkbox"/> annulment |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Machiavelli | <input type="checkbox"/> heretic | <input type="checkbox"/> heir |
| <input type="checkbox"/> The Prince | <input type="checkbox"/> Martin Luther | <input type="checkbox"/> Elizabeth |
| <input type="checkbox"/> diplomat | <input type="checkbox"/> 95 Theses | <input type="checkbox"/> John Calvin |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Leonardo da Vinci | <input type="checkbox"/> Johann Tetzel | <input type="checkbox"/> Predestination |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Michaelangelo | <input type="checkbox"/> patrons | <input type="checkbox"/> Lutherans |
| <input type="checkbox"/> "Renaissance Man" | <input type="checkbox"/> perspective | <input type="checkbox"/> Magellan |

I. The Renaissance - What factors led to the emergence of the Renaissance in Western Europe?

- A. Materials - Renaissance Background Handout, Renaissance Notes
- B. Need to know: How did the Black Death and the Crusades influence the emergence of the Renaissance? Why did the Renaissance start in Italy? How did the Classical and Islamic civilizations influence the Renaissance? What artistic, scientific, and cultural changes took place during the Renaissance?
- C. Summary: The *Black Death* wiped out approximately one-third of the population of Europe. Those who survived the horrible *epidemic* felt a tremendous sense of empowerment, and began to think that they were capable of achieving great things. Also, those who survived the Black Death were fewer in numbers, so they began to make more money. This wealth is what supported the many artists of the *Renaissance*.

The *Crusades* also played a significant role in the emergence of the Renaissance. Crusaders were Christian "*holy warriors*" who travelled throughout the Middle East and Southeast Europe waging wars with many different groups, primarily Muslims (Saracen), to reclaim the holy lands in the area for Christianity - Roman Catholic Christianity. However, rather ironically, the campaign that set out to fundamentally change the Middle East in the end had a more significant impact on Western Europe itself, as Crusaders brought back with them goods from Islamic civilization, including: spices, paper, soaps, fine fabrics, etc. More importantly, Crusaders came across *Classical works* that had been translated into Arabic by Muslim scholars and brought them back to Europe. The Crusades also opened a trade route between Europe and the Middle East that set up Italy to benefit from its geographically lucky location in the middle of the Mediterranean Sea.

The Renaissance, or "rebirth", represented the emergence of Classical values and works in Western Europe. This movement began in Italy as a result of the combination of several factors. Italian *merchants* grew wealthy from the trade that was established by the Crusades with the East. The Black Death killed off so many people that the people left were in higher demand and made more money. Overall, there grew a tremendous interest in studying the works of the ancient Greeks and Romans. Those who studied these *Classical works* became known as *humanists*. Humanists attempted to recreate classical art, literature, and architecture. They also considered the individual, and human values to be the most important. Humanists viewed individuals as being capable of accomplishing anything they set out to do. This spirit is part of what fueled the movement to become better at art, to make improvements to society, and eventually to explore the world.

The Renaissance is perhaps best known for its artistic achievements. Renaissance artists strived to make art look as lifelike as possible, and began painting and sculpting ordinary people (very humanistic) instead of primarily religious topics like in the Middle Ages. Artists began to incorporate *perspective* to make their paintings look 3-D. Those who financially supported the arts were known as *patrons*. Two major patrons of the arts during the Renaissance was the Roman Catholic Church, and the Medici family. Two major Renaissance artists are Leonardo da Vinci, who was a sculptor, scientist, inventor, and painter. He was a "Renaissance Man" because he was so skilled in many fields. Michaelangelo was considered by many to be the greatest artist of all time. He painted the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel. He was also considered a "Renaissance Man"

What started in northern Italy spread throughout Europe. In northern Europe, artists began to paint very realistic paintings using oil paint. More importantly, Renaissance ideas of humanism and secular, scientific thinking. This inspired individuals like Machiavelli to document his political philosophies in *The Prince*, William Shakespeare to become what many consider to be the greatest writer that ever lived, and explorers like Ferdinand Magellan to circumnavigate, or sail around, the entire world.

II. Protestant Reformation - What factors led Martin Luther to start the Protestant Reformation? What impact did this have on Europe and the rest of the world?

- A. Materials - Protestant Reformation worksheet, Protestant Revolution video, Video Worksheet, Map Presentation (in class)
- B. Need to know: What was the state of Europe and the Catholic Church at the end of the Middle Ages? How did this influence the actions of the Catholic Church, and the attitudes of those towards the Church? What factors led Martin Luther to post his 95 Theses in protest to the Church? What were the various “unintended consequences” of Martin Luther’s protest?
- C. Summary: Throughout the Middle Ages, the Roman Catholic Church was the most powerful force in Europe. They experienced a *monopoly* of power, because if someone wanted to be considered saved by a Church, they had to go to the Roman Catholic Church. In addition, the only Bibles at the time were in either Latin or Hebrew, and only the Priests could understand it. Consequently, the Church controlled the interpretation of the Bible.

Centuries of unbridled power had an impact on the Church, as it grew increasingly *secular*. The papacy, or office of the Pope, had become more of a political office than a religious one. Moreover, Popes developed a reputation for very unwholesome behavior. This type of corruption was evident throughout the Catholic Church. One controversial practice of the Church at this time involved the selling of indulgences; those who bought a letter of indulgence would be pardoned for their sins. Most famous for selling indulgences was Johann Tetzel, who led a circus-like procession. The selling of indulgences made the Church terribly rich.

Among the Church’s monks at the time in Germany was a man named Martin Luther. Luther was appalled at what he saw going on in the Catholic Church at the time. He began to question the Catholic Church. According to Luther, salvation could only come through the faith of the individual, not through the selling or buying of indulgences. The Catholic Church, and its Priests were not divine, or heavenly, and had no special power or authority to save people. Luther felt that all people should be allowed to read the Bible. Luther considered the Church to be committing heresy, or a fraudulent change in the proper way of doing things. Likewise, the Catholic Church considered Luther’s criticism, and translating the Bible in German to be heresy.

Luther tried to voice his concerns to Church officials but was given no attention. So on October 31st, 1517 he posted his 95 Theses on the church door in Wittenberg. The main message of his 95 Theses was that salvation could be achieved only through faith, in addition to the many things he saw the Church doing that he considered to be heresy. Luther was brought to a religious trial and asked to recant his criticism of the Catholic Church. He did not. As a result, Pope Leo X excommunicated Martin Luther from the Catholic Church.

Around this time, a goldsmith named Johann Gutenberg developed engraved signatures for letters, numbers, and punctuation marks and built molds to hold the signatures in place. He had created the first printing press. The technology was not new, as the Chinese had been block printing from the 9th Century, but Gutenberg’s development of movable type made it easier to change letters and words. The first book printed by the printing press was the Bible. Martin Luther recognized the potential of the printing press in spreading his message and had his 95 Theses printed in mass, along with all sorts of other materials critical of the Church.

Many people liked what Martin Luther said for many different reasons. Peasants, tired of living in such a depraved condition, took Martin’s critique of the Church as their queue to rise up and put an end to the practice of serfdom. Martin Luther denounced these peasants, who then decided to no longer have him as their leader. Instead, Thomas Muntzer exploited the peasants’ anger and become their leader. His army of peasants was defeated, and Muntzer was imprisoned and then decapitated.

Other European leaders saw Luther’s challenge to the Church as their opportunity to break away from the Catholic Church so that they would no longer be under the Pope’s control and would no longer have to pay taxes. They gave Martin Luther protection and support. Frederick of Saxony took Luther to his castle, where Luther translated the Bible into everyday German, so that everyone could read and interpret the Bible for themselves.

Others like John Calvin followed in Martin Luther’s break from the Catholic Church, but started their own religions. Henry VIII of England broke with the Catholic Church over the Pope’s refusal to annul his marriage to Catherine. As a result, he ordered Parliament to end the Pope’s authority and started the Church of England, or Anglican Church, of which he was the leader. Following Henry VIII, England went through great instability until his daughter Elizabeth took control.

All those who broke away from the Catholic Church became known as Protestant. Protestantism became a major branch of Christianity, separate from Roman Catholicism and Eastern Orthodoxy. Under the umbrella of Protestantism developed many different denominations. Those who followed Luther became known as Lutherans, while those who followed Calvin became Calvinists. There were also other groups like the Anabaptists, and the Puritans in England. Today there are approximately 20,000 Protestant denominations.