

## Unit 6: Connecting Hemispheres- Changing Ideas Review KEY

### The Renaissance

1. What was the Renaissance?
  - Renaissance: rebirth of culture that was inspired by Classical Greco-Roman ideas and art
2. Where did the Renaissance begin? How did it spread?
  - began in Italian City-States
  - Classical Greco-Roman ideas & art spread through trading (merchants) and returning Crusaders
3. What caused the Renaissance to begin?
  - Wealth in Italy's city states because of growing trade
  - Wealthy Italian city-states invested in art & culture
4. What impact did the Renaissance have?
  - Increased focus on secular ideas
  - Spread of individualism & humanism
  - Idea of a Renaissance Man: individual who is multi-talented
  - Focus on scientific research
5. What is humanism?
  - A philosophy that tries to balance religious faith with an emphasis on the individual & an interest in nature and human society
6. What is individualism?
  - The belief in the importance of an individual's achievements and dignity.

### Renaissance Art

7. What are the major characteristics of Renaissance art?
  - Math applied to art- proportions, depth
  - Realistic human form
  - Influenced by Greeks and Romans (Gods/goddesses and architecture from Greece and Rome used in the painting)
  - Nature, landscapes
8. What are the major characteristics of Renaissance architecture?
  - Domes
  - Columns
  - Greek and Roman Sculptures, often showing the beauty of the human form
9. Which artist painted the Sistine Chapel? **Michelangelo**
10. Which artist painted The Last Supper? **Da Vinci**
11. What are the major characteristics of Renaissance literature?
  - Secular
  - Written in vernacular (common language)
  - Spread by Printing Press

### The Scientific Revolution

12. What was the Scientific Revolution?
  - Movement brought about by a man's desire for new knowledge, rejected the Catholic Church's teachings and introduced the Scientific method in which people observed and tested hypotheses
13. What contributions did each of these scientists make to the Scientific Revolution?
  - Nicholas Copernicus:** Heliocentric theory (Earth orbited the sun)
  - Galileo:** Proved heliocentric theory
  - Isaac Newton:** Gravity, Laws of Motion: "for every action there is an equal and opposite reaction"
  - Robert Boyle:** Discovered elements and compounds (father of chemistry)
14. How was the Catholic Church affected by the Scientific Revolution?
  - Catholic ideas were questioned -Church did NOT support new scientific findings, conflicted with bible

### The Reformation

15. What were indulgences?
  - a pardon for certain types of sin, sold by the Catholic Church

16. What were the causes of the Reformation?

- Objections of Martin Luther in his 95 Theses - selling indulgences and corruption in the Catholic Church
- The Great Schism
- Spirit of questioning was encouraged by Humanism
- Invention of printing press

17. What were the political effects of the Reformation?

- Catholic Church loses power & reforms
- End of the Christian unity of Europe
- Religious wars
- Protestant kingdoms gain more power

18. What were the intellectual effects of the Reformation?

- Increased literacy
- Questioning of the Church/papal authority was encouraged
- New ideas about Christianity emerged – printing press helps spread these new ideas

19. What were the economic effects of the Reformation?

- Protestant kingdoms consolidate more wealth because they do not have to send money to the pope in Rome
- Protestant kingdoms gain land by confiscating Church land and assets when they converted

20. What were the religious effects of the Reformation?

- New branches of Christianity emerge
- Catholic Counterreformation – to reform the Catholic Church, restore power to the Pope and stop spread of Protestant religions.
- Less religious authority for the Catholic Church

21. What were John Calvin's beliefs?

- Predestination-belief that God decided, before creating the world, who will & will not be saved
- Restrictions on individuals by public scrutiny and punishment

## **The Enlightenment**

22. What was the Enlightenment & why was it significant?

- A movement in intellectual activity that changed European views of government and society.
- Believed natural laws governed human society and wanted to reform society by applying science and reason

23. Be able to list important Enlightenment thinkers, the philosophies they believed in, and their impact on society

### **John Locke:**

- Natural rights – life, liberty, property
- Govt.'s power comes from consent of the governed; if govt. does not protect rights, people are justified in rebelling

### **Thomas Hobbes:**

- Introduced idea of a social contract where individuals contract with a ruler to govern them. –strong gov. needed

### **Voltaire:**

- Religious freedom and free speech

### **Montesquieu:**

- Separation of powers between different branches of govt.

### **Blackstone:**

- common law, individual rights based on law

### **Thomas Jefferson:**

- Used many of Locke's ideas about natural rights in order protect individual rights

### **Rousseau:**

- The Social Contract - Society agrees to be ruled by its general will
- Individual rights, freedom, & equality

24. What are the effects of the Enlightenment?

- New political ideas, suffrage (right to vote), written constitutions, and public education

*Short Answer Question (SAQ): Be sure you can explain the causes and effects of the Reformation.*