

## I. The Italian Renaissance

Use this link to access the reading material: <https://www.history.com/topics/italian-renaissance>

### A. Introduction

1. How did some Italian thinkers view the middle ages? Using what you know about the Middle Ages, why might they think that way?
2. According to the text, what makes the Renaissance different from the Middle Ages?
  - a.

### B. The Italian Renaissance in Context

1. Explain how Italy, and especially the city-state Florence, became the birthplace of the Renaissance
  - a.

### C. The New Humanism: Cornerstone of the Renaissance

1. What did Renaissance-era writers study and rediscover? How could you use this to understand why they saw the Renaissance as a “rebirth”?
  - a.
2. Explain how Humanism “formed the governing intellectual principle” of the Renaissance.
  - a.

### D. Renaissance Science and Technology

1. Explain the significant contributions of Da Vinci, Galileo Galilei, and Johan Gutenberg
  - a.
2. Explain how the Renaissance encouraged these scientific advancements
  - a.

## II. The Reformation

Use this link to access the material: <https://www.history.com/topics/reformation>

1. Why were reformers like Martin Luther, John Calvin, and Henry VIII so important to the Reformation? (give 2 examples)
  - a.
  - b.
2. What did this lead to?
  - a.
  - b.
  - c.

### B. Dating the Reformation

1. What event started the Protestant Reformation?
  - a.
2. How did the end of the Reformation positively affect Germany?
  - a.
  - b.
3. What were the key ideas of the Reformation and how did reformers get their ideas to a larger audience?
  - a.
  - b.
  - c.

### C. The Reformation: Germany and Lutheranism

1. What was the consequence for Martin Luther when he posted his 95 Theses?
  - a.

## Advanced History Pre-Reading: The Renaissance and Reformation

2. What could be a piece of evidence that shows that Martin Luther's efforts were successful?

- a.

### **D. The Reformation: Switzerland and Calvinism**

1. What did John Calvin's doctrine emphasize and what were the results of this in Switzerland and other European countries?

- a.

- b.

- c.

### **E. The Reformation: England and the "Middle Way"**

1. Why did Henry VIII split from the Catholic Church declaring he should be the authority in the English church?

- a.

2. What did this cause Henry to do?

- a.

- b.

3. Why was Elizabeth I important in the growth of the English church?

- a.

### **F. The Counter-Reformation**

1. What was the Counter-Reformation?

- a.

2. In what ways did the Counter-Reformation change the Catholic Church?

- a.

- b.

- c.

**G. The Reformation's Legacy**

1. Aside from religious changes in Europe, how else did the Reformation and Counter-Reformation create change, for the better and for the worst?
  - a.

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