The Renaissance & Protestant Reformation
Chapter 17

Name _______________________

Hour 2 3 4 6 7
# Table of Contents

## Unit: Renaissance and Protestant Reformation

(Chapter 17)

Renaissance Europe Map Directions.................p.3
Renaissance Europe Map..............................p.4
Renaissance Guided Notes.............................p.5
Reformation Guided Notes..............................p.6-7
17.1 (Renaissance)HW...............................p.8-9
17.3 (Reformation)HW...............................p.10
Leadership & Machiavelli P.S. Analysis............p.11-12
Biography.com video on da Vinci...............p.13-14
Renaissance Art Analysis Directions...............p.15
Renaissance Art Analysis Sponge Activity........p.16
Ren/Ref Vocab Crossword.............................p.17

* **Bolded yellow font** denotes Homework Assignment or assignments for Points. Total points for homework = 30 points (+ 10 points each) and +10 points for high quality notes completely filled out.

* **Bolded green font** denotes assignments/in-class work worth 5 points each.

50 Points Possible
Renaissance Italy, CE. 1494
World History Map Directions

Directions: Read all directions before starting. Print all labels neatly. Look to p. 90-91 in the Nystrom Atlas pages provided to you. You must finish 1-20 for homework.

1. Title the map at the top “Renaissance Europe 1350-1600”. Write
2. The latitude and longitude signs are drawn at 2-degree intervals. Label these on the north and west sides of the map.

3. Label the Tiber River in blue pencil (It’s in dark black traveling north from Rome).

4. Label the following bodies of water: Tyrrhenian Sea, Adriatic Sea.

5. Label the following areas of land: Sicily, Africa, Corsica, Sardinia.


7. Draw a cross next to the label of Papal States.

Label all of the following republics in CAPITAL LETTERS

8. With a purple pencil, shade the Papal States. Label it as well.
9. With a green pencil, shade and label the republic of Venice.
10. With a red pencil, shade and label the republic of Naples.
11. With a dark blue pencil, shade and label the republic of Milan
12. With a yellow pencil, shade and label the republic of Siena.
13. With a light blue pencil, shade and label the republic of Genoa.
14. With a brown pencil, shade and label the republic of Milan
15. With an orange pencil, shade and label the republic of Florence

Map Comprehension

16. What does Renaissance literally mean?

17. Where did the Renaissance start? Also, where specifically did Renaissance ideas spread to?

18. What powerful city-state was ruled by the Medici’s?
19. Where was Michelangelo from? ________________
20. In what year did Leonardo da Vinci paint the Mona Lisa?
Renaissance Guided Notes

Fill in the blank: _______ is the birthplace of the Renaissance: an explosion in art, writing and _________.

What a difference a century makes!
- What is the difference between Donatello’s David and Michelangelo’s David a century later? Explain in detail...

Our Goals/Key Questions
1. What are the three reasons ______________ the Renaissance began in ________?
2. What are ____________ values? What is Humanism?
3. How did the methods and subjects in art change? (What are perspective and realism?)
4. ________ did Renaissance writers write about?
5. What is Vernacular and why is that important in reading and writing for people after the Middle Ages?

In the Middle Ages
• _______ (100 years; crusades). Plague 30-50% of Europe _________. Church unable to _______ mass death. Endure _________ now for eternal salvation later.

In the Middle Ages Continued
• ______ structure of Feudalism: From King to Serf. Rise of _________ around 1000 and Universities - ________. Popes and Kings _________ for power. Post-1200’s trade slowly _________.

Renaissance 1300-1600
• Why did the Renaissance began in Italy? 1. Good stopping place for ________ ships (brings $ in).
2. __________ heritage all around them (ruins, art, roads) 3. Scholars, ________ move here after Constantinople _______ in 1453.

Renaissance 1300-1600
• Italian ________ full of wealth educated people willing to ________ arts and science. These people are called what? ________ Rome is home of powerful and wealth ________ _______ = supports arts.
• Three Characteristics
1. Individualism-
2. Humanism-
3. Secularism-
4. Vernacular-
   - Dante’s Divine Comedy and Boccaccio’s Decameron are examples of this.
CONNECTOR
HOW DO PEOPLE PROTEST TODAY? PROVIDE AN EXAMPLE. EXPLAIN. (3-4 COMPLETE SENTENCES)

Notes : 2 Objectives Today

1. Catholic Church Hierarchy
   ● People were
   ● I.M.A.D!

2. Martin Luther’s Protestant Reformation.
   ● Luther’s Ideas were
   ● F.U.N.

The Catholic Church cared about ____________, and taking care of ____________

Protestant:

Reformation:

I = M =

Tetzel- Usury-

Who would this anger?

Why was the Catholic Church so Powerful in Europe?


Martin Luther and the Protestant Reformation

95 Theses:

F=

U=
Gutenberg and the Printing Press

Henry VIII (DAD)

D:  
A:  

D:

Legacy of the Reformation

1.

2.

3.

Did the Catholic Church Change? 4 reasons
# Chapter 17 sec. 1 Italy: Birth of the Renaissance

p. 470-479

**Directions:** Read only the sections as directed and answer questions in the right hand blank. Write in **complete sentences** or you will not get credit for your answers. Answer questions 1-23 for full credit...

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Read p. 471 “Setting the stage,” “Italy’s advantages”</th>
<th>ANSWERS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. In the Middle Ages, what did people suffer from?</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Go to the glossary. Write out the entire definition of the term <strong>Renaissance</strong>.</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. What three advantages made Italy the birthplace of the Renaissance?</td>
<td>1. 2. 3.</td>
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<tr>
<td>4. How did the cities of Italy help create the Renaissance?</td>
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<tr>
<td>5. How was northern Italy culturally different from the rest of Europe? Why?</td>
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<tr>
<td>6. What is your opinion of the Medici family (tell me positives and negatives).</td>
<td>Positive-Negative-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Why did wealthy merchants spend their money on art?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Read p. 472-473 Classical and Worldly Values**

| 8. What two cultures did Renaissance artists study? |         |
| 9. Define **humanism**. |         |
| 10. How did humanism influence Renaissance ideas? |         |
| 11. What are the humanities? |         |
| 12. What is a renaissance man? |         |

**Individualism** stressed the importance of being unique individuals, as opposed to fitting into society like people in the Middle Ages did. Individualism openly encouraged individuals to think of themselves as very different from others and pushed people to become the best version of themselves. It also taught people to be **proud and boastful** about their achievements and unique qualities.

**Read the two primary sources on page 473**

| 14. Do the qualities called for in the ideal Renaissance man and women seem to emphasize the individual or the group? |         |
| 15. Isabella d’Este’s portrait was painted by Titian, and Castiglione’s by Raphael - **famous painters**. What does this tell you about the subjects’ social status? |         |

**Read p. 474-477 Renaissance revolutionizes art, and writers change literature**

| 16. In what ways was Renaissance art revolutionary? |         |
| 17. How do you think Leonardo’s studies helped his art? |         |
| 18. **Read history makers**. Why do you think that both artists are considered “Renaissance men?” |         |
| 19. Why was it important that writers began writing in the vernacular? |         |
20. **KEY QUESTION:** Does Machiavelli think that a prince should prefer to be loved or feared? Why?

**Section reading:** The Renaissance Revolutionizes Art
21. Go to the glossary. Write out the entire definition of the term **perspective:**

22. Explain how individualism influenced Italian Renaissance art.

23. For the following Renaissance Italians explain why they are important (plus main works)
   a. Michaelangelo:
   b. Lenoardo da Vinci:
   c. Raphael
   d. Petrarch
   e. Machiavelli:
### Read page 488-489

**Causes of the Reformation and Luther Challenges the Church**

1. What Renaissance ideas weakened church authority?
   
2. Name at least two practices of the Catholic Church in the 1500’s that might have disturbed ordinary churchgoers.
   
3. Read “History Makers – Martin Luther” on page 489. How did Luther’s fears change him?
   
4. a. What is an indulgence (look at the glossary on R83)?
   b. Why was Martin Luther unhappy with the sale of indulgences?

5. What were the three main points of Luther’s teachings?
   
### The Response to Luther

6. What is excommunication?

7. Why did the Pope excommunicate Luther? Explain

8. Why do you think Charles V could not force the Protestant princes back into the Catholic Church even after defeating them in war?

9. Why did Luther’s ideas encourage the German peasants to revolt?

10. What does the term protestant mean?

11. Look at p. 491. Three distinct branches of Protestantism emerged in the 16th century. What are those three branches?

12. Which of the branches on the chart are most different and which are most similar?

### England Becomes Protestant

13. Why did King Henry VIII of England need either a divorce or an annulment?

14. What does the Reformation Parliament signal?

15. Elizabeth I came to power at a time of religious turmoil. How did she deal with the question of religion?

16. How did Henry VIII’s marriages and divorces cause religious turmoil in England?
What Constitutes a Great Leader?
Analysis of The Prince (1513) by Niccolo Machiavelli

Part A: Defining Leadership

What is leadership? Dictionary.com says that leadership is the position or function of a leader, a person who guides or directs a group. My opinion is that leadership is motivating others to be better than they already are.

1. Pick two people in your opinion that qualify as excellent leaders. Then, explain what makes them good leaders.
   a. 
   b. 

Part B: Background on Machiavelli:

The Prince (1513) by Machiavelli examines the imperfect conduct of human beings. It does so by taking the form of a political guidebook. In The Prince, Machiavelli examines how a ruler can gain power and keep it in spite of his enemies. In answering this question, he began with the idea that most people are selfish, fickle, and corrupt. To succeed in such a wicked world, Machiavelli said, a prince must be strong as a lion and shrewd as a fox. He might have to trick his enemies and even his own people for the good of the state. In the Prince, Machiavelli was not concerned with what was morally right, but what was politically effective.

He pointed out that most people think it is praiseworthy in a prince to keep his word and live with integrity. Nevertheless, Machiavelli argued that in the real world of power and politics a prince must sometimes mislead the people and lie to his opponents. As a historian and political thinker, Machiavelli suggested that in order for a prince to accomplish great things, he must be crafty enough to not only overcome the suspicions but also gain the trust of others.

Part C: Primary Source Reading and Interpretation

Directions: Now read the primary sources from the Prince. Answer the questions after the Primary Sources

That Which Concerns a Prince on the Subject of the Art of War

The Prince ought to have no other aim or thought, nor select anything else for his study, than war and its rules and discipline; for this is the sole art that belongs to him who rules, and it is of such force that it not only upholds those who are born princes, but it often enables men to rise from a private station to that rank.
And, on the contrary, it is seen that when princes have thought more of ease than of arms they have lost their states. And the first cause of your losing it is to neglect this art; and what enables you to acquire a state is to be master of the art. Francesco Sforza, though being martial, from a private person became Duke of Milan; and the sons, through avoiding the hardships and troubles of arms, from dukes became private persons. For among other evils which being unarmed brings you, it causes you to be despised, and this is one of those ignominies against which a prince ought to guard himself, as is shown later on.

1. According to Machiavelli, what should a prince be an expert at?

2. If the prince has the skills from #1, what will it guarantee him?

3. What does it mean to think “more of ease?”
Concerning Things for Which Men, and Especially Princes, are Blamed
It remains now to see what ought to be the rules of conduct for a prince toward subject and friends. And as I know that many have written on this point, I expect I shall be considered presumptuous in mentioning it again, especially as in discussing it I shall depart from the methods of other people. But it being my intention to write a thing which shall be useful to him to apprehends it, it appears to me more appropriate to follow up the real truth of a matter than the imagination of it; for many have pictured republics and principalities which in fact have never been known or seen, because how one lives is so far distant from how one ought to live, that he who neglects what is done for what ought to be done, sooner effects his ruin than his preservation; for a man who wishes to act entirely up to his professions of virtue soon meets with what destroys him among so much that is evil.

Hence, it is necessary for a prince wishing to hold his own to know how to do wrong, and to make use of it or not according to necessity. Therefore, putting on one side imaginary things concerning a prince, and discussing those which are real, I say that all men when they are spoken of, and chiefly princes for being more highly placed, are remarkable for some of those qualities which bring them either blame or praise; and thus it is that one is reputed liberal, another miserly...; one is reputed generous, one rapacious; one cruel, one compassionate; one faithless, another faithful... And I know that every one will confess that it would be most praiseworthy in a prince to exhibit all the above qualities that are considered good; but because they can neither be entirely possessed nor observed, for human conditions do not permit it, it is necessary for him to be sufficiently prudent that he may know how to avoid the reproach of those vices which would lose him his state...

4. How does a prince need to know how to do and when to use it?

5. Why can’t a person possess all the characteristics of being good?

Concerning Cruelty and Clemency, and Whether it is Better to be Loved than Feared
Upon this a question arises: whether it is better to be loved than feared or feared than loved? It may be answered that one should wish to be both, but, because it is difficult to unite them in one person, it is much safer to be feared than loved, when, of the two, either must be dispensed with. Because this is to be asserted in general of men, that they are ungrateful, fickle, false, cowardly, covetous, and as long as you succeeded they are yours entirely; they will offer you their blood, property, life, and children, as is said above, when the need is far distant; but when it approaches they turn against you. And that prince who, relying entirely on their promises, has neglected other precautions, is ruined; because friendships that are obtained by payments, and not by nobility or greatness of mind, may indeed be earned, but they are not secured, and in time of need cannot be relied upon; and men have less scruple in offending one who is beloved than one who is feared, for love is preserved by the link of obligation which, owing to the baseness of men, is broken at every opportunity for their advantage; but fear preserved you by a dread of punishment which never fails.

Nevertheless a prince ought to inspire fear in such a way that, if he does not win love, he avoids hatred; because he can endure very well being feared whilst he is not hated, which will always be as long as he abstains from the property of his citizens and subjects and from their women.

6. Is it better than to be loved or feared, or better to be feared than love. Explain your reasons.

7. What is Machiavelli’s position on #6?

8. Do you believe this 16th century document is still relevant today? Why or why not?
Leonardo da Vinci
A Biography

BACKGROUND: Leonardo di ser Piero da Vinci more commonly Leonardo da Vinci or simply Leonardo (15 April 1452 – 2 May 1519), was an Italian artist and "Renaissance Man" whose areas of interest included invention, painting, sculpting, architecture, science, music, mathematics, engineering, literature, anatomy, geology, astronomy, botany, writing, history, and cartography. He has been variously called the father of paleontology and architecture, and is widely considered one of the greatest painters of all time. Sometimes credited with the inventions of the parachute, helicopter and tank, he epitomized the Renaissance humanist ideal. Many historians and scholars regard Leonardo as the prime exemplar of the "Universal Genius" or "Renaissance Man"

Preview the questions below. Watch intently to answer the questions. You must answer them in complete sentences.

1. Was da Vinci right-handed or left-handed?

2. Da Vinci is an apprentice to what favorite artist? ____________.

3. What was his first assignment? What painting was this?

4. What stood out about this painting?

5. What does Verrocchio do after the painting is finished?

6. What types of things did da Vinci write in his notebooks?

7. Why did da Vinci write backwards and left-handed? Do you believe it was a code or something else? Discuss.


9. What did he do to make sure nobody would steal his work?

10. Who commissioned the Last Supper?
11. How many restorations did the Last Supper have?


13. What is the most celebrated painting in history?

14. Where is this painting today?

15. What happened to the painting in 1911?

16. Why did Leonardo dig up dead bodies and study them?

17. Do you believe da Vinci is the most accomplished man in history? Why or why not? Discuss thoroughly.
The Renaissance Art Sponge Activity
Introduction

Objectives: Students will analyze Renaissance art by viewing famous art of the era. Using the form, students will respond to the questions by writing complete sentences.

Directions:
1. Read the following **Overview of the Renaissance** and **Characteristics of Renaissance Art** list (below). You will need to use information from these sources to write your responses. We will be filling in the blanks as a class.
2. Look up and examine the artwork assigned to you. Discuss with your partner the questions on the **Analysis Worksheet**. Then each partner will write their own response in their own words.

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**Overview: The Renaissance**

The word “renaissance” means “_________,” and as Europe moved out of the gloom of the Middle Ages, many people felt as if the world was indeed being born again. The Renaissance witnessed a remaking of nearly all of society’s institutions: _______, ________, ________ (E,S,P) and educational. It was also a time when leading thinkers revisited the great or classical ideas of ancient ________ and ________, and found new ways in which to apply these ideas.

One of the hallmarks of the Renaissance was a shift in the way people looked at the world and at themselves. In the Middle Ages, religion had dominated most people’s lives, and they accepted without question what the ________ taught them: ________ was at the center of the universe, the Pope’s edicts and laws were a direct expression of God’s will and thus had to be obeyed, and preparing for the afterlife was more important than any material pursuits in mortal life. During the Renaissance, however, this view began to change. An artistic movement arose in Italy in which painters changed the way in which they depicted humans and the natural world. Much of medieval art had illustrated important biblical themes and events by creating fantastical scenes that bore little resemblance to the real world. Italian artists in the early renaissance began to include more realistic depictions of landscapes and showed people with individual faces that expressed emotions. Moreover, though most art still focused on religious themes, some new works centered on ________ (non-religious) subjects. In fact, secularism in general became more widespread during the Renaissance and people began to focus more on life on earth rather than the afterlife to come.

The new emphasis on realism in art resulted in a variety of new techniques as well. Artists were quick to do anything in order to gain the support of ________, and many artists aimed to create works that were truly unique. Artists and architects used simple geometric forms like the square and the circle in combinations with mathematical principles to incorporate ________ - ________ in their works. Painters also strove for proportion as they tried to make the figures in their pictures seem to be the correct size in relation to one another. Sculptors and other artists also made intensive studies of human anatomy in order to make their representations of people seem more lifelike.

Much of what we today characterize as the Renaissance began in Italy in the 1400’s (particularly in the city of ________), then spread northward in the 1500’s. It started as a movement among the intellectual and social elite, but eventually came to mean something more to the people of Europe as a whole. Today when we think of the Renaissance, we think of the era’s spirit of innovation and creativity, of “Renaissance men” such as Leonardo da Vinci who excelled at a wide variety of things, and of its incredible rich artistic legacy of paintings, frescoes, sculptures, buildings, and literature.

**Characteristics of Renaissance Art:**

- Both religious and nonreligious scenes
- Figures look idealized, perfect
- Bodies may look active, moving
- Bodies may be nude or clothed
- Real people doing real tasks
- Faces express what people are thinking
- Colors respond to the light that falls on them
- Interest in nature, lots of natural detail
- Full, deep backgrounds with perspective (depth of the image or 3D appearance)
- Paintings are symmetrical (balanced on both sides)
- Influence of Greece and Rome (either in subject matter or architecture)
# The Renaissance Art Sponge Activity

**Directions:** With a partner, analyze the paintings, people, or sculptures provided and describe what is taking place. Then, explain in detail the significance of the person, object or event in detail. Finally, you must look up background information on the story of these Renaissance masterpieces.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Art #</th>
<th>1. Title/Artist/Date/Style</th>
<th>2. Description &amp; story of what is taking place</th>
<th>Characteristics of Renaissance Art (see prior page 3-4 characteristics)</th>
<th>-Patron who Commissioned/ -Two Questions to ask Artist</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
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<td>1.</td>
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<td>Describe in detail how it’s demonstrated</td>
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Complete the crossword below

Across
2. Sculpted the statue David and painted the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel
4. Stressed the importance of being unique, and become the best you can be instead of fitting in like during the Middle Ages
6. Church of England
8. Non-Catholic Christians
11. Threat by pope taking away a person's right to membership in the Church
14. Because he was not granted an annulment by the Pope, he decided to create his own church and divorce Catherine of Aragon in order to wed Ann Boleyn and have an heir

Down
1. Senses the here and the now as well as worldly rather than spiritual
3. 3D characteristics of art based on lined symmetry
5. Pardon sold by a priest
7. Intellectual movement based on human potential and achievement
9. Ruling family of the city-state Florence, they were patrons (supporters) of the arts
10. Native language
12. Painted the Mona Lisa and the Last Supper
13. Luther said all teachings should be based on the ________