

Mr. Nortz
Global 9 (May 11-22)
Weeks 9 and 10

The Renaissance and Reformation were the start of modern times in the world. The home for these two events was Europe as it began to thrive following the Middle Ages. Many individuals became the leaders of these two movements.

The Renaissance, a **rebirth** of Greek and Roman ideas, was led by Renaissance Men such as the Ninja Turtles -- Michelangelo, Leonardo, Raphael, and Donatello. These men were all talented in a variety of fields and allowed society to become more secular, which means worldly. People became curious about many things and started asking questions and challenging old truths. This would eventually inspire the Scientific Revolution and the Age of Discovery.

The Protestant Reformation was just like the two words said -- a **protest** for **change**. The changes they desired were with the Catholic Church. Luther, Calvin, and Henry VIII challenged church authority which led to many changes and many different branches of Christianity. The Lutheran and Anglican branches began as a result of this movement.

The following passages are on many of the people who were key players in both movements. Read the passages and complete the questions after each passage.

1. The Renaissance-Introduction to the Renaissance

Exciting changes started happening in Europe beginning around the 1400's. People woke up to the world around them. Art, literature, and philosophy came alive with new ideas. This time period, which ended about 1600, is known as the Renaissance. "Renaissance" comes from the Latin word meaning "rebirth." The Renaissance was the rebirth of learning in Europe after the Middle Ages. The Middle Ages began with the fall of the Roman Empire. Throughout the Middle Ages, the thoughts of very wise classical philosophers were lost and forgotten. The papacy controlled everything and wanted people to live righteously. They wanted people to think only about theology, or the study of God. Noblemen had to follow the Catholic Church or they would be excommunicated, or kicked out. Peasants were too tired with their daily toil to pursue any interests like art or writing. Neither people, nor their ideas, traveled very far because of constant warfare. People were not as curious about the world around them. This is why the Middle Ages is sometimes called the Dark Ages. During the Renaissance all of this changed. If the Middle Ages were dark, the Renaissance was the bright dawn of a new era. Scholars and teachers began to rediscover the old thoughts of the classical philosophers from Greece and Rome. Instead of just accepting everything the leaders of the church said, people wanted to experience and learn about the world for themselves. Ships began exploring different parts of the world. They brought back new goods to trade. People started to explore new thinking too. They realized that they didn't just have to study their religion. They could enjoy many things here on earth, too. They called their new philosophy humanism because it focused on humans, not just God. What follows is a list of Renaissance terms:

1. Classical philosophers- Greek and Roman wise men, such as Plato and Aristotle, who wrote about politics, nature, and human nature.
2. Papacy-a system of government where the pope, leader of the Catholic Church, controls all politics.
- 3 righteously-To live righteously is to live according to the rules and ideas of religion.
- 4 toil-

any sort of really hard work. Toil used to be especially connected with farming and the land. 5 humanism- A philosophy that focuses on the brilliance and ability of the individual person.

The Renaissance movement got its start in Italy in the early 1300's. More and more ships began arriving from foreign places to Italy's many port cities. With them came goods to trade and many new ideas. Art, literature, thought and government began to blossom. Cities started to form. A new middle class of merchants grew from all the foreign trade. These middle class people had money and time to explore art and literature. They were not as stuck in the tradition of the church as the noblemen were, and they had more freedom than peasants. Eventually, these changes would spread to the rest of Europe's mainland. But first, they arrived in Italy — via the sea!

Questions: The Renaissance—Introduction to the Renaissance

1. How did the ideas of the philosophers of ancient Greece and Rome get lost for so many years?

- a. The philosophers went on a really long trip, and no one knew where they were.
- b. The books of the philosophers were buried in a mystery cave, which no one could find.
- c. No one could study the philosophers' ideas, so they lost their importance.
- d. All the books were written in languages that no one understood.

2. According to the passage, why didn't people during the Middle Ages care that much about the world around them?

- a. None of them had families, so their lives were pretty boring.
- b. They didn't think this world mattered – they were only focused on what their lives would be like in heaven.

- c. Their brains weren't very developed, so they weren't really able to experience deep emotions about anything.
- d. They all believed that what mattered most was what they learned from dreams while they were sleeping.

3. How were the people of the Renaissance different than those of the Middle Ages?

- a. They were more interested in exploring the world around them.
- b. They tended to be better looking.
- c. They were all philosophers.
- d. They all became priests.

4. What caused the Renaissance to arrive in Italy first?

- a. Italians tended to be less religious than other Europeans, even during the Middle Ages.
- b. Most of the books by the ancient philosophers had been stored in a library in Italy, so Italians were the first to rediscover them.
- c. Italy had fertile soil, so it was easy for ideas to blossom there, like flowers.
- d. Italy had a lot of port cities, so new ideas sailed in from all over the world.

5. Why didn't peasants pursue art or literature during the middle ages?

- a. They were not interested.
- b. They were too poor.
- c. They were too tired from their work.
- d. They were lazy.

2. "Leonardo da Vinci" Reading Comprehension

Directions: Read the passage. Then answer questions about the passage below.

Leonardo da Vinci was born in 1452 in the area of Florence, Italy. He did many things. He was a scientist. He was an inventor - he made new things. He was a musician. He was a mathematician. He was an architect – he knew how to plan the construction of buildings. He knew about animals. He knew about plants. He could do many things well. He was very talented. He was famous for his painting. He painted the Mona Lisa and The Last Supper. They are his most famous paintings. Many people know about them. He started working on The Last Supper in 1495 in Milan. He finished it in 1498. He started working on the Mona Lisa in 1503 in Italy. He finished it a short time before he died. It is now in France. Leonardo's paintings were very good. He understood how bodies worked. He knew how happy or sad people looked. He knew how emotion looked on people's faces. He understood nature, light, and shadow. His paintings looked real. Leonardo had many ideas for inventions. He drew plans for a helicopter. He drew plans for a tank. He had an idea for a calculator. He had an idea for making solar power, which is power that comes from the sun. Leonardo lived at the same time as Michelangelo and Raphael. He was 27 years older than Michelangelo. He was 31 years older than Raphael. Leonardo died in 1519.

- 1) When did Leonardo start the Mona Lisa?
A. 1495 B. 1498 C. 1503 D. 1519

2) Where is the Mona Lisa now?

A. In Florence B. In France C. In Milan D. None of the above

3) What was one of Leonardo's talents?

A. He could dance. B. He was a pilot.
C. He could cook. D. He knew math.

4) What was one of Leonardo's ideas?

A. He drew plans for a helicopter. B. He made drawings of a TV. C.
He got power from plants. D. He built a zoo.

5) Leonardo was 27 years older than...

A. Raphael. B. Aristotle. C. Socrates. D. Michelangelo.

6) The best synonym for emotions is...

A. health. B. shadows. C. feelings. D. None of the above.

7) What is another way to say solar? A. Related to talent B. Related
to nature C. Related to the sun D. Related to painting

3. Michelangelo

Nearly 500 years after his death, Michelangelo is still considered one of the greatest artists in history. He was a sculptor, a painter, an architect, and a poet of the Italian Renaissance. As with all artists of his time, he wasn't able to sculpt or paint whatever or whenever he wanted. His work was commissioned, or assigned to him and paid for by wealthy patrons, or sponsors. Michelangelo was an artist "for hire." Michelangelo didn't always enjoy the projects he was assigned. He made that very clear when he argued with the pope! In spite of the challenges he faced as an artist during the Renaissance, Michelangelo poured his heart and soul into his artistic expressions.

A Love of Art Michelangelo di Lodovico Buonarroti Simoni was born in Florence, Italy, in 1475. From his boyhood on, Michelangelo wanted to be a sculptor. This desire did not please his family. The Buonarroti, Michelangelo's family, were once minor nobility in Florence. Michelangelo's father thought that a sculptor's life was not respectable. He wanted his son to pursue a career that would restore greatness to the family. However, Michelangelo persuaded his father to allow him to take a three-year apprenticeship with a painter in Florence when he was 13. After just one year, Michelangelo decided that he had learned all he could from the painter. In that short time, word of his talent began to spread. He was 14 when he was invited to join a group of young sculptors who met at the home of the Medici, a wealthy and powerful family that ruled Florence. According to one story, Lorenzo de Medici was the one who convinced Michelangelo's father to allow him to become a sculptor. In any case, the young artist lived with the Medici family until Lorenzo's death in 1492. Shown above is Michelangelo's Pietá, a stone sculpture carved in 1499.

While in the Medici household, Michelangelo had access to an impressive art collection that he studied extensively. Upon leaving the household, he set out to make a living as an artist. In these early years, he spent a significant amount of time at a local hospital, where he received permission to study bodies before they were buried. This gave Michelangelo a unique opportunity to understand how the

human body worked. You can see this understanding reflected in his work. Discovery Education Techbook © Discovery Communications, LLC 2 Michelangelo Biography One of Michelangelo's first jobs as a sculptor was to finish the work of another sculptor who had died. He carved three figures that were so impressive that they landed him another job. That job, in turn, led to another, this time in Rome, where Michelangelo was hired to sculpt Pietá. At the time, Pietá was a very common scene displayed in churches. It shows the Virgin Mary holding the body of her dead son, Jesus. It is intended to make worshipers recognize the sacrifice that Jesus made. Michelangelo's Pietá is carved of cold, hard stone, yet it makes people feel a powerful, emotional response. It was immediately recognized as a masterpiece, even though Michelangelo completed it when he was only 25 years old. It is the only work he ever signed, which he may have done in anger after hearing someone say that another artist was responsible for sculpting it. Today, the statue is displayed in St. Peter's Basilica at the Vatican.

Working in Florence and Rome Michelangelo's work on Pietá led to a commission that brought him home to Florence. Between 1501 and 1504, Michelangelo worked on a 19-foot slab of marble to create what has become another famous statue, David. It shows the biblical hero with a slingshot in his hand before battling the giant Goliath. For Michelangelo, it was also a patriotic statement. David triumphed over Goliath, much like Florence had faced challenges from more powerful Italian city-states. Though it was originally intended to support a cathedral wall, Michelangelo and the leaders of Florence wanted the statue proudly displayed in front of the palace. For that to happen, the narrow streets had to be made wider, and some archways had to be torn down. Forty men spent five days moving the 14-foot tall statue from a workshop behind the cathedral to the palace. In 1504, Michelangelo was hired to create a mural, or wall painting, for a palace council hall. Leonardo da Vinci was hired to paint a mural on the opposite wall. This brought the two rivals into direct competition with one another. Though da Vinci was

20 years older than Michelangelo and an artistic genius, Michelangelo disrespected him by making fun of one of da Vinci's projects that failed. Still, art historians think that Michelangelo's work was influenced by his exposure to da Vinci during this time. In the end, neither artist completed the commission they were assigned. Leonardo used an experimental technique that did not work, and Michelangelo was recalled to Rome. In 1505, Pope Julius II brought Michelangelo back to Rome to carve his tomb, which was to include 40 sculptures. This project was delayed because of its cost, and Michelangelo was assigned the less expensive task of painting the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel. The frescoes on the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel are perhaps the most famous of Michelangelo's work. The Sistine Chapel is located inside the Vatican, the center of Roman Catholicism. Michelangelo protested this assignment because he preferred sculpting to painting. Yet for the next four years Michelangelo worked on frescoes on the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel. The word fresco is Italian for "fresh." Paint is applied to wet plaster walls, which makes the paint colors seem to glow when they dry. Work had to stop during 1510–1511 because mold developed on the ceiling. While he waited for the problem to be solved, Michelangelo worked on improving his designs. Eventually, he painted the ceiling with nine stories from the book of Genesis, the first book of the Bible. Roughly 30 years later, after working on a variety of projects for private families, another pope, Paul III, asked Michelangelo to do additional frescoes in the Sistine Chapel. These would be located behind the altar and picture the Last Judgment, a popular theme of the time. This image shows Jesus as a judge, sending some souls upward, toward heaven, and other souls moving downwards towards hell. It is said that Michelangelo painted the faces of some of his rivals and enemies on figures near the bottom. In 1546, Michelangelo was named architect of the Vatican. He designed the first large dome supported by columns, which rested above St. Peter's burial place. Although it was not completed until after Michelangelo died, it further

enhanced his reputation. Michelangelo's Lasting Influence Today, much of what we know about Michelangelo is from his own telling. During his lifetime, he would send drawings to people as gifts or to make influential friends. As a result, many of his letters and drafts remain to this day. In addition, he hired a biographer to document his story after reading someone else's account of his life. What we know from these sources is that Michelangelo's faith influenced his work. Still, he was known to be arrogant and a difficult man to get along with. He had a terrible temper and could be rude. He had no pupils, as other great artists of the time did. Nor did he enjoy working with assistants, preferring to do all the work himself. By the time he died in 1564, he left behind many masterpieces from decades of work and many unfinished projects. Michelangelo's work is the product of pure genius, and he remains one of the greatest artists of all time.

After reading the passage, answer the following questions:

1. What is one way that Michelangelo was able to study and understand the human form?

- A. He read medical textbooks.
- B. He hired people to sit for portraits.
- C. He spent time at a hospital studying bodies.
- D. He sat in public squares and made sketches of people.

2. Based on which incident below could a reader conclude that the people of Florence had great respect for Michelangelo's art?

- A. Michelangelo was asked to design the dome over St. Peter's burial place.
- B. Lorenzo de Medici helped Michelangelo's father understand the importance of art.

- C. The Pope asked Michelangelo to be both a painter and an architect, in addition to a sculptor.
- D. They widened streets to move his statue to the front of a palace, where everyone could see it.

3. What source from the Bible inspired Michelangelo's creation of the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel?

- A. the death of Jesus
- B. the story of Virgin Mary
- C. the stories from Genesis
- D. the story of David and Goliath

4. Many artists during the Renaissance worked on commission, and had to create art for different patrons. Were commissions good or bad for artists? Support your opinion with details from the reading passage.

4. Machiavelli

34	Upon this a question arises: whether it is better to be loved than feared or feared than loved? It
35	may be answered that one should wish to be both, but, because it is difficult to unite them in one
36	person, it is much safer to be feared than loved, when, of the two, either must be dispensed with.
37	Because this is to be asserted [stated as fact] in general of men, that they are ungrateful, fickle
38	[quickly changing], false, cowardly, covetous [greedy], and as long as you succeed they are yours
39	entirely; they will offer you their blood, property, life, and children, as is said above, when the need

40 is far distant; but when it approaches they turn against you. And that prince who, relying entirely on
41 their promises, has neglected other precautions, is ruined; because friendships that are obtained
42 by payments, and not by nobility or greatness of mind, may indeed be earned, but they are not
43 secured, and in time of need cannot be relied upon; and men have less scruple
44 [hesitation/reluctance] in offending one who is beloved than one who is feared, for love is
45 preserved by the link of obligation which, owing to the baseness [lack of moral character] of men,
46 is broken at every opportunity for their advantage; but fear preserves you by a dread of
47 punishment which never fails.

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

Source: Niccolo Machiavelli, *The Prince*, ed. W. K. Marriott. London: J. M. Dent and Sons, 1908, pp. 117-118, 129-131. <http://legacy.fordham.edu/halsall/source/prince-excerpt.asp>

21. According to Machiavelli, what is the answer to the question, “whether it is better to be loved than feared or feared than loved?”

22. According to Machiavelli, what are the qualities of men?

23. What does Machiavelli mean when he writes, “as long as you succeed they [men] 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 (li. 38-40)?”

24. According to Machiavelli, what are the consequences for a prince who relies entirely on the promises of men (li. 40-43)? Why is that so?

25. According to Machiavelli, why do “men have less scruple [hesitation/reluctance] in offending one who is beloved than one who is feared (li. 43-44)?”

26. According to Machiavelli, what must a prince prevent himself from doing to avoid hatred from his citizens and subjects?

5. Johannes Gutenberg

0000.

With the invention of the personal computer and the Internet, a new age in communications began. Now people could communicate faster and more easily than ever before. Writing, editing, and storing information became

quick and easy. It was no longer necessary to write draft after draft when changes could be made so easily using a word processor program. Messages could now be sent in no time to anywhere in the world, without addressing envelopes or paying for stamps.

Centuries earlier, around the year 1450, a similar revolution in communications had occurred in Germany. This happened when Johannes Gutenberg invented the printing press. Gutenberg was not the first person to use printing to copy a piece of writing. Printing had already been invented in China, where they used clay to print Chinese characters. Small items, such as posters and flyers, were already being printed in Europe too, using the woodblock method of printing. Books and other larger works, however, were still being copied by hand. At this time, books were usually produced only in Latin, and only the most educated people read them. Gutenberg's printing press changed all of this. Gutenberg's printing press used type made of metal. Each letter or punctuation mark was cast separately. This meant that the type could be rearranged over and over again to print many different items. This improvement to the printing process was called moveable type. With Gutenberg's method, the letters were set by hand into a wooden frame, or printing block. Then ink was rolled over the whole block. Next, a heavy press pushed the printing block down onto a sheet of paper. The printing block could be used over and over again to print many copies, and then the type could be rearranged to set the next page.

Gutenberg printed calendars, grammar books, and all types of useful publications, but his really extraordinary project was the Gutenberg Bible. Nothing like it had ever been printed before.

The Gutenberg Bible was a two-volume book that was 1,282 pages long. Even with the printing press, it was a huge undertaking. Gutenberg couldn't do it by himself. He had to recruit workers and find wealthy patrons to sponsor the project. When the printing was done, around 1454, they had

180 copies of the Bible, 150 printed on paper and 30 printed on parchment. Artists added the colorful, or "illuminated," letters to each copy by hand. Forty-eight copies of Gutenberg's Bible still exist today, including two in the Gutenberg Museum. They are considered treasures, not only because they were the latest in technology in their time, but also because they are beautiful books.

Gutenberg's printing press brought about a revolution in communications, much like the computer did much more recently. Once books could be mass-produced, they began to be printed in the languages that people spoke every day, not just in Latin. More and more people began to read and write. In fact, Gutenberg's printing press was one of the inventions that led up to the great changes beginning to happen in Europe in the late Middle Ages. Changes in the way people lived and worked, including the Renaissance of art and literature and the Industrial Revolution, all had roots in the new communication technology that Gutenberg began with his printing press.

Johannes Gutenberg Questions

1. Gutenberg's printing press was invented before
A. wood block printing B. clay printing
C. the computer D. none of the above
2. Gutenberg's invention was a milestone in the field of

A. communications B. metal work
C. transportation D. art

3. Gutenberg printed _____ copies of the Bible.
A. 30 B. 1450 C. 180 D. 48

4. Gutenberg's invention encouraged people to
A. work B. travel C. cook D. read

5. "Moveable type" meant type that could
A. print more than one copy B. be lifted easily
C. be rearranged D. change shape

6. This article compares Gutenberg's invention to the invention of the
A. automobile B. computer C. assembly line D. pyramids

7. Latin was the language used by scholars
A. after the invention of the printing press B. in Germany only
C. up until the time of the printing press D. in England only

8. Gutenberg's invention changed the course of history. Do you agree or disagree? Explain your answer.

6. **The MEDICI family** ruled the city of Florence throughout the Renaissance. They had a major influence on the growth of the Italian Renaissance through their patronage of the arts and humanism. Rulers of Florence The Medici family were wool merchants and bankers. Both businesses were very profitable and the family became extremely wealthy. Giovanni de Medici first brought the family to prominence in Florence by starting the Medici bank. He also was the leader of the Florence

merchants. His son, Cosimo de Medici became the Gran maestro (leader) of the Florence city-state in 1434. The Medici family ruled Florence for the next 200 years until 1737. Leaders of the Renaissance The Medici are most famous for their patronage of the arts. Patronage is where a wealthy person or family sponsors artists. They would pay artists commissions for major works of art. The Medici patronage had a huge impact on the Renaissance, allowing artists to focus on their work without having to worry about money. A significant amount of the art and architecture that was produced in Florence at the beginning of the Renaissance was due to the Medici. Early on they supported the painter Masaccio and helped pay the architect Brunelleschi to rebuild the Basilica of San Lorenzo. Other famous artists that the Medici supported include Michelangelo, Raphael, Donatello, and Leonardo da Vinci. The Medici didn't just support the arts and architecture. They also supported science. They supported the famous scientist Galileo Galilei in his scientific efforts. Galileo also worked as a tutor for the Medici children. Bankers The Medici owed much of their wealth and power to the Medici Bank. It made them one of the richest families in all of Europe. It was the largest bank in Europe at its peak and was very well respected. The bank made notable improvements in accounting procedures including the development of the double-entry bookkeeping system. Important Members • Giovanni de Medici (1360 - 1429): Giovanni was the founder of the Medici Bank, which would make the family wealthy and allow them to support the arts. • Cosimo de Medici (1389 - 1464): Cosimo began the Medici dynasty as the first Medici to become leader of the city of Florence. He supported the famous sculptor Donatello and the architect Brunelleschi. • Lorenzo de Medici (1449 - 1492): Also known as Lorenzo the Magnificent, Lorenzo de Medici ruled Florence through much of the peak of the Italian Renaissance. He supported such artists as Michelangelo, Leonardo da Vinci, and Sandro Botticelli. • Pope Leo X (1475 - 1521): The first of four Medici to become Pope, Leo commissioned many works from the artist Raphael. • Catherine de Medici (1529 - 1589): Catherine married King Henry II of France and became Queen of France in 1547. She later served as regent for her son King Charles IX and played a

major role in the reign of her third son Henry III. Catherine supported the arts and brought ballet to the French court. • Marie de Medici (1575 - 1642): Marie became Queen of France when she married King Henry IV of France. She also acted as regent for her young son Louis XIII of France before he became king. Her court painter was the famous Peter Paul Rubens. Interesting Facts about the Medici Family • Although the names were later changed, Galileo initially named four of the moons of Jupiter he discovered after children of the Medici family. • The Medici Family produced four popes in total including Pope Leo X, Pope Clement VII, Pope Pius IV, and Pope Leo XI. • The Medici Family is sometimes called the Godfathers of the Renaissance. • In 1478 Giuliano Medici was assassinated by the Pazzi family in front of 10,000 people at the Easter church service. • Ferdinando de Medici was a patron of music. He helped to fund the invention of the piano.

1) How did the Medici family become wealthy?

- a. Selling weapons
- b. Farming land
- c. Banking and wool
- d. Selling art
- e. Real estate

2) What city did the Medici family rule?

- a. Florence
- b. Rome
- c. Milan
- d. Naples
- e. Venice

3) What famous scientist did the Medici family support?

- a. Copernicus
- b. Gutenberg
- c. Raphael
- d. Newton
- e. Galileo

4) Why was the Medici family important to the growth of the Renaissance?

- a. Because they were talented artists
- b. Because they invented humanist philosophy
- c. Because they helped to invent the printing press

d. Because they supported the arts and artists e. Because they made it legal to paint in Italy

5) Which word below is used to describe people who support artists?

a. Banking b. Merchandiser c. Patronage d. Marketing e. Noble

6) Which member of the Medici was the founder of the Medici dynasty? a. Giovanni b. Cosimo c. Lorenzo d. Catherine e. Leo

7) How many popes came from the Medici family? a. 0 b. 1 c. 2 d. 4 e. 7

8) What country did both Catherine de Medici and Marie de Medici become queen of? a. France b. Italy c. Spain d. England e. Austria

9) Besides painting, what other subjects did the Medici support?

a. Music b. Science c. Architecture d. All of the above

10) Which member of the Medici family ruled during the height of the Renaissance and supported such artists as Leonardo da Vinci and Michelangelo?

a. Giovanni b. Marie c. Lorenzo d. Cosimo e. Catherine

7. Martin Luther (1483 - 1546)

Martin Luther was a German monk and teacher of theology (religion). He was troubled about the possibility of not going to heaven. He led a strict life, but was worried about sin. Luther read the writings of early Christian theologians, including St. Augustine, and the Bible. He found the answer he was looking for in Paul's Letter to the Romans (Romans 1:17 - "The righteous shall be justified by his faith.") Only faith (in the ultimate goodness of Jesus), not good deeds, could save a person. No good works, rituals, etc. would save a person if they did not believe. Martin Luther prepared to burn the

papal bull. Overall, Luther was a rather crude man. He had no trouble with talking about taking up arms against those who opposed him. He also saw fit to use foul language to combat evil. For example, he dismissed the Jewish rabbis' interpretations of Scripture as "Jewish piss and sh__." He thought his physical ailments were caused by the devil, who was trying to stop him. Before Martin Luther died, when he was very ill, he told his wife, "I am fed up with the world, and it with me. I am like a ripe stool, and the world is like a gigantic anus, and so we're about to let go of each other." The Beginnings Indulgences Tetzl, a friar, sold indulgences. Doctrines of indulgences taught that Christ and the saints had stored up a treasury of merit. Indulgences could reduce the amount of time spent in purgatory; did not bring forgiveness of sin. Indulgences were sold to raise money for the church's increasing expenses. (They were like car salesmen, and lied about them.) (Although Erasmus fiercely attacked philandering and corruption among the clergy, his dislike of violent reform made it impossible for him to give anything but qualified support to Martin Luther. He remained loyal to the Church of Rome and wrote: "I laid a hen's egg; Luther hatched a bird of quite a different species.") The 95 Theses Luther began to question the Catholic Church. Some of his beliefs about the church were:

- People could not "buy off" their sins, only God could forgive sins.
- People were naturally sinful and should seek salvation by believing in God and doing good works
- Priests should be subject to the law the same as ordinary men and women
- Priests are not divine beings
- That all people should be allowed to read the Bible, not just priests. They should interpret the Bible for themselves. Their interpretation of the Bible is just as important as that of a Priest.

On October 31, 1517 Luther posted, on a church door in Wittenburg, his 95 theses saying salvation is achieved through faith alone. He just wanted the church to clean up their act, but the church didn't want to. (Posting things on the church door was really no big deal, that is where people posted all kinds of notices.) The church basically laughed at him, but the people didn't laugh.) The Church was mad, but the people followed Luther. These people became known as "Lutherans." Diet of Worms In 1520 Pope Leo X ordered Luther to give up his beliefs. Luther

burned the order in front of a cheering crowd and was excommunicated by Leo X. In 1521 Charles V, the Holy Roman Emperor, declared Luther an outlaw when he wouldn't give up his views. Martin Luther went into hiding in a castle (castle of Frederick of Saxony, a German Prince) and translated New Testament into German, making it possible for more people to read the Bible. Acceptance of Reforms Some local German churches accepted Luther's ideas. Lutheranism won enormous support and spread throughout Europe because:

- People didn't like all their money going to Rome.
- They didn't like the Italians controlling all church property.
- German princes saw a chance to get church property.

In 1529, German Princes issued a formal "protest" against efforts by the Church to suppress the reforms. The reformers came to be known as "Protestants." They broke away from the Catholic Church, thus beginning the Protestant branch of Christianity. A homemade indulgence certificate from Tetzal Friar Tetzal would travel around selling indulgences to people.

1. Who was Martin Luther?

2. What were Martin Luther's religious views?

3. In what way was Martin Luther a "crude" man?

4. What were indulgences? Why do you think they became so popular?

5. Which of Martin Luther's disagreements with the Catholic Church do you think were most influenced by the Renaissance idea of humanism? Why?

6. What did Martin Luther do in response to his disagreement? What was the initial reaction?

7. What was the long-term impact of Martin Luther's break from the Catholic Church? What do we see today as a result of his "revolution"?

8. JOHN CALVIN was born in Noyon, France in 1509. His mother passed away several years after his birth. He received an education at the Brethren of the Common Life School. Upon completion he went on study for the priesthood. But his father wanted him to study law so he enrolled in the University of Orleans. Over time, Calvin became close friends with Nicholas Cop who was the rector of the University of Paris. When Cop voiced his support of Martin Luther and the reform of the Catholic Church, he and Calvin were forced to flee. During this time, Calvin underwent a conversion, surrendering his life to Jesus Christ. For the next couple years, Calvin was forced to move frequently to escape from authorities who sought his life. In 1536, he published the first edition of his Institutes of Christian Religion. This book, still in circulation, gives a defense of the faith and provides an explanation of what the Reformers believed and still believe today. During

the same year, while passing through Geneva, he was asked by William Farel to stay and assist in the Reform. Calvin agreed to do so but two years later, both men were forced to leave the city because of their work. Calvin went on to Strasbourg where he pastored a church. He also met and married his wife, Idelette de Bure there. They had one child who died in infancy. While pasturing, Calvin wrote his Commentary in Romans in 1539. Over the years he would continue to publish commentaries on different books of the Bible. In 1541, Calvin went back to Geneva where he led them again, working to reform both church and city. It is said that during his time in Geneva, Calvin preached over 2,000 sermons. A typical week included two sermons on Sunday (the Sabbath) and three sermons throughout the week. In 1564, Calvin died but his work helped shape the thinking of the Western World as we know it. His reforms were based upon the teachings of the Bible. Calvin believed the Scriptures to be the ultimate authority and thus used it to organize church governance and other social reforms. Today, Calvin's thoughts and beliefs are referred to as Calvinism, which are also known as Reformed Theology.

1. What country was John Calvin born in?

2. What did his father want him to study?

3. In 1536, Calvin published his first book called

4. What was the book about?

5. Who asked Calvin to stay in Geneva?

6. What city did he become a pastor in?

7. What book in the Bible did Calvin write his first commentary about?

8. Calvin's reforms were based upon what book

9. How was Calvin SIMILAR to Luther?

10. How was Calvin DIFFERENT than Luther?

9. The Tudor Monarchs

Henry VII (r. 1485-1509)

Henry Tudor became King Henry VII of England and Wales after defeating Richard III at the Battle of Bosworth in August 1485. This battle saw the end of the Wars of the Roses which had brought trouble to England.

Henry VIII (r. 1509-1547)

Henry VIII is probably the most well known of the Tudor kings. He was a very selfish person and by the end of his life everyone was afraid of him,

mainly because of his ruthless behaviour toward anyone who didn't agree with him.

King Edward VI (r. 1547-1553)

Edward VI became king at the age of nine upon the death of his father, Henry VIII. He was known as 'The Boy King'. His mother was Jane Seymour, Henry VIII's third wife.

Edward was a sickly child. Edward died at the age of 16 in 1553.

Lady Jane Grey (r. nine days in 1553)

Jane's father was Henry Grey and her mother was Lady Frances Brandon, who was the daughter of Henry VIII's sister Mary and the great grand-daughter of Henry VII. Lady Jane Grey ruled for only 9 days before Mary I had her arrested and executed.

Queen Mary I (r. 1553-1558)

Mary I was the daughter of Henry VIII and Catherine of Aragon and was a committed Catholic. When she came to the throne she promised to return England to Rome and Catholicism.

Why is Mary I called Bloody Mary?

She is known as Bloody Mary because of the numbers of people who were executed for being Protestants. Mary burned nearly three hundred Protestants at the stake when they refused to give up their religion.

Queen Elizabeth I (r. 1558-1603)

Elizabeth I - the last Tudor monarch - was born at Greenwich on 7 September 1533, the daughter of Henry VIII and his second wife, Anne Boleyn.

When Elizabeth came to the throne, she was 25. She became queen on her half-sister's death in November 1558. Elizabeth was the daughter of Henry VIII and Anne Boleyn and was very well-educated (fluent in six languages).

Questions

1. What was Mary I also known as? Why?
2. What did Mary I promise to do when she became Queen?
3. Which of the Tudor monarchs do you like best? Give your reasons.
4. What was Edward VI also known as? Why?
5. Which Tudor monarch spoke six languages? Why do you think it would have been useful?

6. Choose a Tudor monarch and write six questions you'd like to ask them. Then explain the reasons why you wanted to ask these questions.

10. ELIZABETH I was the queen of England from 1533 until 1603. Elizabeth ruled very differently from other kings and queens before her. She asked experts for advice instead of making decisions by herself. She was also more **tolerant** of religious differences instead of attacking people with different faiths. While most kings and queens usually married and had children at a young age, Elizabeth did not marry nor have children during her life although she did have romantic relationships.

In Ireland, there was a rebellion against England mostly because of religious differences. Elizabeth used her armies in an attempt to stop *it*. Most historians agree that her fight against the rebelling Irish was very

brutal and many thousands of them died. Most of the Irish rebellions were stopped but some fighting continued even after Elizabeth's death in 1603.

Philip II, the king of Spain was growing more confident after his armies won a series of battles against England in other parts of the world. He **eventually** decided to attack England itself. In 1588, the Spanish armada set sail for England. Greatly outnumbered by the Spanish ships, it seemed all hope was lost for England. The English navy attempted a desperate tactic by setting eight of its own ships on fire and sailing them towards the Spanish armada. The Spanish captains panicked at the sight of the fiery ships and **retreated**.

Elizabethan England had many problems. The price of food was very high due to **inadequate** crops. The war versus Spain and in Ireland and Scotland cost a very large amount of money. Instead of asking the government for more money, she gave land to the very rich and gave **them** too much control over business. Historians disagree about whether Elizabeth was a good leader but most people agree that she was very interesting and made some very important decisions as a ruler.

1. According to the article, how was Elizabeth different to previous kings and queens?
 - a. she didn't get married or have any romantic relationships

- b. she listened to recommendations from others and was more open-minded
- c. she listened to recommendations from others and made her own decisions
- d. she didn't mind showing her disapproval of people with different faiths

2. The word 'tolerant' in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to:

- a. direct
- b. punishing
- c. accepting
- d. Aggressive

3. Paragraph 1 is about:

- a. why Elizabeth was tolerant of other religions
- b. how Elizabeth was different from other leaders
- c. why Elizabeth did not ask other people for help
- d. the mystery of why Elizabeth never got married

4, The word 'it' in paragraph 2 refers to:

- a. rebellion
- b. England

- c. religion
- d. Ireland

5. Paragraph 2 is about:

- a. The Irish potato famine
- b. Elizabeth's war against rebellions in Ireland
- c. The brutality of modern warfare
- d. Queen Elizabeth's death in 1603 and its effects in Ireland

6. According to the article, why did King Phillip II decide to attack England in 1588?

- a. He did not think that it was good for England to have a female leader
- b. England had set his armada on fire and he was very angry with Elizabeth
- c. He gained courage after Spain was victorious fighting England elsewhere
- d. He had previously lost a series of battles against Queen Elizabeth

7. The word 'eventually' in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to:

- a. typically
- b. essentially
- c. virtually
- d. Subsequently

8. The word 'retreated' in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to:

- a. drew back
- b. drew on
- c. drew up
- d. drew out

9. According to the article, when did the Spanish armada sail for England?

- a. 1533
- b. 1588
- c. 1603
- d. 1633

10. The word 'inadequate' in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to:

- a. Insufficient
- b. Incapable
- c. incomplete
- d. satisfactory

11. The word 'them' in paragraph 4 refers to:

- a. Business
- b. Government
- c. Very Rich
- d. Historians

12. According to the article, which of the following statements is TRUE?

- a. England had major economic problems near the end of Elizabeth's rule
- b. Elizabeth was defeated by Spain and Ireland
- c. All historians believe that Elizabeth was not a good ruler of England
- d. Philip II was the king of Spain and wanted to marry Queen Elizabeth