

Renaissance and Reformation Vocabulary

Renaissance – “rebirth;” cultural and intellectual; emphasized the importance of human divinity; awakening of interest in literature, art and science; see ltr. B

Reformation – every individual should be able to read the Bible on his own; see ltr. I

Printing Press – result is books published more quickly, and inexpensively; spread of ideas that were uncensored by the Church

Edict of Worms – Pope Leo X charged Martin Luther with heresy and excommunicated him

Church of England – not found in document

The Council of Trent – where the Catholic Church defined its beliefs, revitalized the Church

Peace of Augsburg – ended religious warfare in Germany; accepted the division of Christianity in Germany; Princes could choose Catholicism or Lutheranism; that is what their peasants had to be; same legal rights for both religions; but, no real religious freedom

Anabaptists – radicals; believed church is a voluntary community of adult believers; spiritual rebirth as an adult; all believers are equal; separation of church and state

Henry VIII – King of England; led reformation in England, broke ties with the Church – made Church of England and declared it was the state religion so he could divorce, gain land and wealth

Desiderius Erasmus – first Christian humanist; writer, philosopher; studied the Bible and applied humanism to Christianity, wrote *In Praise of Folly*, which criticized the Catholic Church for stressing rules and forgetting about the needs of the individual

Charles V – Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire; tried to convince Martin Luther to change his ideas; issued the Edict of Worms

Ulrich Zwingli – Priest in Zurich, Switzerland; wanted to reform the city; leader of Protestantism in Switzerland; after his death, John Calvin took over

Cosimo de'Medici – 1389-1464; first of the Medici political dynasty; ruled Florence; supported the arts

Lorenzo de'Medici – 1449-1492; Lorenzo the Magnificent; Florence; diplomat

Jan and Hubert van Eyck – 1380-1441; 1st Renaissance artist in N. Europe; invented oil painting; used oil, shade and perspective; Hubert – older brother of Jan

Thomas More – wrote *Utopia*; author; killed by Henry VIII for refusing to acknowledge him as the head of the Church of England

Elizabeth I – daughter of Henry VIII; she reformed the Church of England for moderates: Mass in English rather than Latin, Catholic not persecuted if loyal to Elizabeth I, ended some Catholic rituals

John Calvin – 1509-1564; Ldr of Protestant Reformation; ruled Geneva, Switzerland; believed politics and religion should be together; predestination; wanted to reform society

Machiavelli – father of modern politics; 1469-1527; wrote *The Prince*

Raphael – leading artist of the Renaissance; Florence, Italy; “School of Athens;” painting of Greek philosophers; Pope sponsored him; High Renaissance

Johannes Gutenberg – printed the Guttenberg Bible using moveable type; printing press; printed the Bible in Latin; vernacular – language spoken by the people

Leonardo da Vinci – High Renaissance; Renaissance Man; Artist; *Last Supper* and *The Mona Lisa*; scientist, astronomer, engineer

Ignatius of Loyola – Catholic; in 1534 founded the Jesuits; believed in education

Martin Luther – translated Bible into the vernacular; Catholic; wanted to change the Catholic Church and get rid of indulgences; first protestant; concerned with the salvation of the individual

Michelangelo – High Renaissance; Florence; artist; Sistine Chapel; Sculptor-“David”; architect – St. Peter’s Church

Dante – first Renaissance author; 1265-1321; trained in religion and classical philosophy; summarizes medieval thought

Secular – worldly viewpoint; as increasing wealth created new possibilities for enjoyment of material things people turned to this; as opposed to Godly viewpoint

Printing Press – movable type; Johannes Guttenberg; this encouraged research and helped spread religious ideas

Urban Society – a system in which cities are the center of political, economic, and social life

Doge – Venice; rulers that are elected for life

Calvinism – belief in predestination and an absolute sovereignty of God

Dowry – sum of \$ given by wife's family to husband upon marriage; marriage was to strengthen business and family ties.

The Prince – Machiavelli; described how a strong ruler gets power and keeps it; how political leaders operated in Italy; ruthlessness, power and politics by any means necessary

Fresco – mural painting; done on plaster; walls and ceilings

Lutheranism – the spread of Luther's ideas; specific beliefs: bible readings, songs, preaching the work of God

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Classical – refers to pastimes or works of the eras

Humanism – rediscovery of man as an individual

Divine Comedy – Dante; his travels to Hell; Purgatory and Heaven; Hell – 9 circles, special group in each

Salvation – acceptance into Heaven

Predestination – John Calvin; God has already determined your fate, no free will

The 95 Thesis – list of things Catholic Church was doing wrong; Martin Luther

Annul – to declare invalid; Henry VIII wanted to end his marriage

Indulgence – w/Catholic Church; paying money for forgiveness of sins

Christian Humanism – movement in N. Europe during Renaissance combining classical learning (humanism) w/the goal of reforming the Church; focus on human achievement rather than religion; result: artists, architects, writers, and scientists were admired

Purgatory – where souls go until ready for heaven; *Divine Comedy*

Utopia, 1516 – Thomas More; criticized English society by comparing it to a perfect society

Mercenary – soldiers who sold their services to the highest bidder

Perspective – showed 3 dimensions on a flat surface; led to classicalism

Theocracy – government controlled by religious leaders

Humanities – education involving history, literature, grammar, and rhetoric

Recant - say that one no longer holds an opinion or belief, especially one considered heretical

City-States – see letter A