

# THE RENAISSANCE & REFORMATION

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## WHY?

Because of the growth of trade and towns and the decline in the Church's power, as well as by reviving to some extent the culture of classical Greece and Rome, Europeans of the Renaissance developed a new perspective from which to look at all facets of their lives. The focus of life shifted somewhat from the worship of God to uplifting the achievements of individual human beings. This shift made Europeans challenge their fundamental notions about art, government, and especially religion.

## Outcomes: Students will

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- A. apply the ideas of *perspective* and the *individual* to analyzing all aspects of the Renaissance, Reformation, and Scientific Revolution by analyzing artwork, reading primary source literature, and through reading and class discussion (1.1.1, 4.1.1, 4.1.3, 4.1.6)
- B. identify causes of the Renaissance in an outline (4.4.3)
- C. Art (4.1.3)
  - 1. develop skills to analyze and interpret painting, sculpture, and architecture
  - 2. comprehend how Renaissance art reflected society
- D. Politics: through primary source reading, analyze how Machiavelli's *The Prince* was a reflection of Renaissance political values (1.1.1, 4.5.1, 4.4.4)
- E. The Reformation (4.1.4, 4.4.2)
  - 1. examine the causes of the Reformation and the issues raised by it
  - 2. compare and contrast different Protestant religions in a chart
  - 3. identify in writing several ways the Catholic church reacted to Protestantism

## Resources

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- A. text
  - 1. chapter 15, p. 352-379
  - 2. chapter 16.1, p. 382-387

## Outline

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- I. The Individual and Perspective
  - A. def. RENAISSANCE
  - B. Why, Where, & When did the Renaissance begin?
  - C. Perspective
  - D. Individualism & Humanism
  - E. Perfection: Baldassare Castiglione
- II. The Individual and Perspective in Art
  - A. art before the Renaissance
  - B. Italy & southern Europe
  - C. the Northern Renaissance
  - D. characteristics of Renaissance art
  - E. Renaissance literature
- III. The Individual and Perspective in Politics
  - A. the Italian city states
  - B. Machiavelli's *The Prince*

- IV. The Individual and Perspective in Religion: The Protestant Reformation
  - A. causes
  - B. Religious perspectives
    - 1. Lutheran
    - 2. Anglican/Church of England/Episcopal
    - 3. Calvinist
    - 4. Catholic, or Counter Reformation
  - C. Wars of Religion
  
- V. The Individual and Perspective in Daily Life
  - A. superstitions
  - B. recreation
  - C. writing & education
  - D. religion
  - E. economy
  - F. diet & housing
  
- VI. The Individual and Perspective in Science: The Scientific Revolution
  - A. the scientific method
  - B. study of nature
  - C. astronomy
  - D. physics
  - E. anatomy
  - F. other discoveries

### Vocabulary

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95 Theses	scientific method	Ignatius de Loyola
almanac	sects	Isabella d'Este
Anglican	standard of living	Johannes Gutenberg
broadside	theocracy	Johannes Kepler
Catholic (Counter) Reformation	Thirty Years' War	John Calvin
Council of Trent		King Henry VIII
Flemish school	Albrecht Durer	Leonardo da Vinci
Florence	Andreas Vesalius	Martin Luther
geocentric theory	Baldassare Castiglione	Michelangelo
heliocentric theory	de' Medici family	Niccolo Machiavelli
Huguenots	Donatello	Nicolaus Copernicus
humanism	Elizabeth I	Raphael
indulgences	Erasmus	Rene Descartes
Inquisition	Frances Bacon	Robert Boyle
Jesuits	Francesco Petrarch	Roger Bacon
perspective	Galileo Galilei	Scientific Revolution
predestination	Giotto	Sir Isaac Newton
Protestant Reformation	Hans Holbein	Sir Thomas More
Renaissance	Hieronymus Bosch	William Shakespeare