

Name_____

RRR Packet

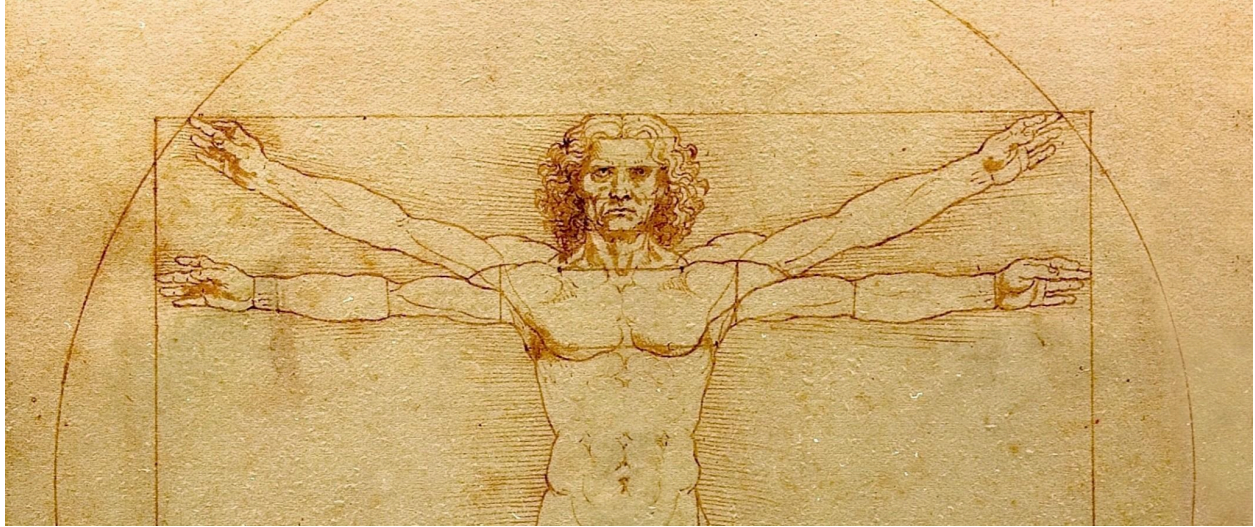
- The Renaissance -
(1420-1600)

- The Reformation -
(1500-1648)

- The Scientific Revolution -
(1520-1700)

Directions: Go through this packet in order. Try not to skip around too much. Write all of your answers right in the packet. Keep this packet and don't lose it. It is due on the first day of school. This is a research packet, which means you can look up the answer online and share them with each other.

Please take notes on the highlighted terms. These highlighted terms will be on your first quiz in 8th grade. I recommend getting your 8th grade five subject notebook during the summer and taking notes on the highlighted terms in your new notebook.



The Italian Renaissance

Near the end of the Middle Ages, the Italian City States became wealthy from trade. Rich leaders like Cosimo de' Medici became **patrons** of the arts. The Renaissance, which means **rebirth**, was a cultural revival. Artists, writers, and philosophers brought back **classical** ideas and often put new twists on them.

5: The most famous artist of the Italian Renaissance was **Leonardo da Vinci**. Write the names of his five most famous works.

4: The Italian City-States became wealthy from trade. Write down the four most well-known Italian city-states of the Renaissance.

3: Petrarch, Machiavelli, and Dante were the most influential writers of the Italian Renaissance. For each of them, write down their most famous book or writing.

2: Define patron. Define classical.

1. Choose one of the works of Leonardo da Vinci that you wrote above. Draw a copy of it in the small space below. Need more space? Do it on the back of this page.



The Northern Renaissance

An inventor from the HRE named **Johan Gutenberg** invented the printing press, which built on the ideas of movable type from China. The press was able to make books at a fast pace, which had never been done before. This caused the spread of ideas all over Europe. The ideas of the Italian Renaissance quickly spread to Northern European civilizations like the Netherlands, the HRE, and England.

5: Because it was made up of many civilizations, the HRE was more like a confederacy than an empire. Find a map of the Holy Roman Empire from around the year 1500. List 5 civilizations that are contained within the empire.

4: In England, playwright **William Shakespeare** wrote many plays and sonnets. List 4 of his most famous plays.

3: The three most famous artists from the Northern Renaissance are all from the Netherlands. They are Pieter Breugel the Elder, Albrecht Durer, and Jan Van Eyck. For each, list their most famous painting.

2: Christine de Pizan, a French poet, wrote her **prose** in the **vernacular** instead of Latin. Define prose. Define vernacular.

1. Find a video that shows how the printing press works. Watch that video. Describe in your own words how the printing press works.



The Protestant Reformation

The Roman Catholic Church had become powerful, corrupt, and greedy. The church was selling **indulgences** for profit. A Catholic priest from the HRE named **Martin Luther** spoke out against the church. His actions began a series of protests that culminated in large numbers of people leaving the Church and starting their own Christian **denominations**.

5: List the 5 largest Protestant Christian denominations in the world today.

4: The Protestant Reformation changed England dramatically. **King Henry VIII** decreed that the entire civilization become Protestant. Many say he was upset with the Pope for not allowing him to divorce his wife. Name 4 wives of King Henry VIII.

3: Luther believed in three important concepts: Sola Fide, Sola Scriptura, and Sola Gratia. What do these mean in English?

2: Martin Luther was the most famous Protestant Reformer. Name two more famous Protestant Reformers.

1. Luther was upset with the Catholic church's practice of selling indulgences. What is a papal indulgence?



The Catholic Reformation

The Roman Catholic Church called an important meeting to address the Protestant Reformation. The meeting, which was called the Council of Trent, led to some major changes. The Church decided that Protestant teachings were **heresy**. They decided to **excommunicate** Protestants who disagreed with what the church taught. They stopped selling indulgences and created new rules for priests.

5: One of the most infamous parts of the Catholic Reformation was the Spanish Inquisition. List 5 facts about the Spanish Inquisition that prove its infamy.

4: The Catholic church refocused on mission work during The Catholic Reformation. List four places St. Francis Xavier did missionary work.

3: Three saints of the Catholic Reformation are St. Angela Merici, St. Teresa of Avila, and St. Ignatius of Loyola. List one famous accomplishment for each.

2: Luther's idea of Sola Fide was considered heresy. He was excommunicated by the Roman Catholic Church. Define heresy. Define excommunication.

1. One of the changes made by the Catholic Church was a requirement that men had to go to special schools called **seminaries** before they could become priests. How could this help stop corruption?



The Wars of Religion

The Protestant Reformation set off a series of wars between Catholics and Protestants. The most important of these wars was the **Thirty Years War**, which took place in the HRE and resulted in 8 million deaths. The most important result of the war was the creation of modern-day countries, which are sometimes called **nation-states**. So today, we call them countries instead of civilizations.

5: The Peace of Westphalia ended the Thirty Years War. Name 5 civilizations that fought in the war.

4: French Protestants were called **Huguenots**. Mr. Devor's ancestors were Hugenots who lost the wars against Catholics in France. List four facts about Huguenots.

3: Name the three most important battles of the Thirty Years War.

2: Protestants won in Northern Europe and Catholics won in Southern Europe. Today, Northern Europe is mostly Protestant and Southern Europe is mostly Catholic. Name a country in Northern Europe. Name a country in Southern Europe.

1. The leader of Spain during the Thirty Years War was Phillip IV. Draw a family tree connecting Phillip to his ancestors Ferdinand and Isabella. Use the back of this paper!



The Scientific Revolution

For hundreds of years, everyone believed in Ptolemy's **Geocentric Theory**, which states that the earth is the center of the universe. A scientist named **Nicolaus Copernicus** came up with a new theory: **Heliocentric Theory**, which states that the sun is the center of the universe. When Copernicus doubted the old theory and came up with his own, the Scientific Revolution had begun. This period of time featured new ideas in astronomy, new inventions, and the creation of the **scientific method**.

5: Nicolaus Copernicus was just the first. List 5 other important scientists of the Scientific Revolution.

4: Draw pictures of the four most important inventions of the Scientific Revolution: the **barometer**, the microscope, the thermometer, and the telescope. Need more room? Use the back of this page.

3: Nicolaus Copernicus was a **polymath**. 1) Define polymath 2) List two other people we learned about this year that you think might be considered polymaths.

2: Which two men developed the Scientific Method?

1. How did The Roman Catholic Church feel about the new discoveries of the Scientific Revolution?