How did the Crusades, Black Death, and Great Schism contribute to the end of the Middle Ages?

How did politics, economics, intellectuals, artists, and religions affect the Renaissance?

Politics –

[What were some key points from Machiavelli’s The Prince?]

Economics –

Intellectuals –

Artists –

Religions –

Define the following terms:

Secular –

Humanism -

Perspective -

Heresy –

Indulgence –

What major causes led to the Renaissance?

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Why did the Renaissance start in Italy?

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Who were the Medici’s, and what impact did they have on culture and economy during the Renaissance?

What major effects came from the Renaissance?

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What major causes led to the Protestant Reformation?

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What major effects led to the Protestant Reformation?

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Who was Martin Luther and what were some of his major beliefs?

Who was John Calvin, and what were some of his major beliefs?

Explain the relationship between Christianity, individualism, and the growing secularism that began with the Renaissance.

What impact did the growth of secularism have on politics and governments in Europe?

Describe the conflict between King Henry VIII of England and the Pope, and the effects of their disagreement.

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Define “religious nationalism”

What were some of the actions taken by the Catholic Church to revitalize interest and support after the Protestant Reformation?

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Who invented the printing press?

What impact did the printing press have on the Renaissance and the Reformation in Europe?

Describe the art and architecture that was created during the Renaissance.

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What was a major focus of artwork during the Renaissance? How did this differ from the Middle Ages?

What influences help create these developments?

Describe the following artists, and identify one major artwork by each:

Leonardo Da Vinci

Michelangelo –

Raphael -