



9th Grade World History Study Guide Chapter 15 Renaissance and Reformation

Mrs. Williams

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Section 1

Where? 1.

I need to be able to locate these countries on a map for the test.
The Renaissance was really from about 1350-1600.

What was the Renaissance? 2.

Where did it happen first? 3.

Italy's economy was thriving during this time. They were very involved in education and learned from the scholars who had preserved all the teachings of the ancient Greeks. The interest in the classic writings led to a way of thinking called 4.

This school of thought focused on secular things. Secular means 5.

In medieval times, religious themes were the only focus. The humanists admired classical culture, but had many ideas like the Greeks and Romans.

How were the humanists like the Greeks and Romans?

6.

They also believed that the individual was most important. They believed people had worth and should spend their time 7.

The humanists wanted everyone to know about this new way of thinking, so they opened schools to teach others how to become humanists. They wanted the focus to be on the study of 8.

In college you will sometimes hear the term humanities. They are talking about 9.

Before these humanists schools developed, only 10.
had been the teachers.

Now, the humanists replaced the clergy as the teachers. The humanists taught all the rich merchants sons and the rich artisans sons. This way they were influencing the people with the most money.

Humanism also inspired new forms of writing. This new writing was about 11.

One of the most noted humanist writers was 12.

He wrote 366 13.

What the heck is that? 14.
All of his sonnets are about
15.

Another writer was named 16. He work glorified his own achievements in one of the very first 17. He encouraged people to “Write about themselves with their own hand”.
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There were new ideas in political thought, too. Sometimes in movies you may hear the term Machiavellian. This is referring to a political writer during the Renaissance. He was a diplomat from Florence named 18.

He wrote 19.

It told leaders that they were justified to use force or even deceit to maintain their power. The leaders of the time and even current leaders read this work and lived by it.

Another thing that humanism did was to breakout of only writing in 20.

This was the language of 21.

The humanists also began to write in the vernacular. This just means 22.

Most people did not know Latin.

Challenges

The humanists were questioning everything. One scholar did some excellent detective work. What he found shook their world! 23.

Through teaching & writing the humanists reshaped European Civilization.

City Life

The Italians didn't unify like France & England had. The Italians refused to let emperors, kings, or nobles to rule over them. This old system was called 24.

In Italy they became independent 25.

All of these had walled centers and a countryside.

Social

The city-states created a new social order. Now, 27.

mattered more than aristocratic titles. Land ownership was not nearly as important anymore. Instead of the landowners being the most powerful in Italy, it was the

28. who became the most powerful social and political group.

This was now called the 29.

Just below this class were the 30.

These were the

members of the 31.

They employed a large number of poor

workers who came to the cities to work, but lived in the countryside. These workers

were somewhere between the upper and middle class. At the very bottom of the social

order were the 32.

They worked on country estates

for the upper class merchants and bankers.

Government

During the Italian Renaissance, Italy is not under on government. They had many city-states that were ruled by rich families who had made a fortune from commercial trading

or banking. The middle class and the workers began to rebel against the upper class. They wanted 33.

The upper class managed to hold down the uprising. Each city-state had a political leader called 34. Some ruled like violent dictators; others won popular loyalty and improved their city-states. The ones who gained favor with the people 35.

The bankers and shopkeepers of the upper class wanted no part of any fighting in battles. Military service was seen as too costly & wars interfered with business. So, the signori hired soldiers called 36.

By hiring these guys, it drained the city-states of money. Instead of keeping up these hired men, the signori began to just 37.

They created the first diplomatic services. Ambassadors were appointed to represent each city-state. They all made an agreement that 38.

Three cities played leading roles during the Italian Renaissance:

39.

Florence

In the 1400's Florence came under the rule of rich banking family named 40.

These rulers helped humanism develop even more among the scholars and artists.

Florence became 41.

The very first person from the Medici family to rule Florence was Cosimo do' Medici.

He helped to ease the peasant uprising by raising the taxes of the 42.

Medici used this extra tax money to make improvements to the city that benefited

everyone. 43.



Medici kept peace with the neighboring city-states.

Next, his grandson ruled Florence. His name was 44.

He continued the good work of his grandfather. He gave the artists and writers money and held festivals for the people. Lorenzo became known as 45.

The wealth of Florence was threatened when other countries began to compete with them in their famous cloth making business. The cloth making business is sometimes called 46.

A friar (part of the Catholic church) began to give fiery sermons that attacked the Medici family for the decline in money. The friar's name was Savonarola. The people were soon convinced to overthrow Medici rule. Savonarola forced Florence to live under a strict code of conduct. Some of the rules were:

47.

Then, Savonarola went to far when he began to criticize church officials. In 1498, he was hanged for 48.

After this, the Medici family was returned to power in Florence, but the time of Florence's greatness had already passed.

Rome

In the 1500s Rome replaced Florence as the leading Renaissance city. In Rome, the wealthiest most powerful class was 49.

They made the buildings majestic and commissioned the most elaborate paintings and sculptures that glorified religious themes. During this time the largest Christian Church in the world was made beautiful. This church is called 50.

Many popes were corrupt and greedy. Pope Alexander VI was elected in 1492 because he 51. the College of Cardinals to vote for him. He used the church's money



to support his family's lavish life style.

Later, Pope Leo X stocked his forests and ponds with exotic animals so he could invite 52. and show off. He used the church's money! Whenever he had dinner parties, it was a tradition that he ordered for his servants to 53.



This was done to show off in front of the guests. Soon another state began to draw people away from Rome.

Venice

Venice is 100 islands at the end of the Adriatic Sea. Traders from all over the world came to Venice because they were the port for ships traveling between Europe and Asia. Spices and silk were desired from Asia, and by the late Renaissance period, it was Venice that was wealthiest! The ruler in Venice was called 54.

The Doge couldn't make decisions without consulting 55.

Even if the Doge's son wanted to marry, it had to be approved by the council.

The merchants in Venice charged a toll for the products that passed through their ports.

It was the merchants got rich. They built palaces called 56.

Venice became famous for their high quality printing houses and superb artists.

PAINTING

Before the Renaissance, the paintings had been almost like cartoons, but now the artists painted people more lifelike. The artists during the Renaissance studied

57-A. they could portray the body accurately. Artists were considered to be geniuses.

Architecture

During the Renaissance they returned to using 57-B.

They began to sign their work. In the medieval times, the buildings were all anonymous.

Sculpture

In Medieval times, the people always appeared fully clothes and sort of like a box. Nude



sculptures in the Renaissance were well defined.

Note: In Florence, the Medici family opened a school for sculptures. Two famous students came from this school 58.

Michelangelo went to Rome to sculpt for the Pope & painted the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel.

Painting

One great Renaissance artist was 59.

He was a citizen of Florence but traveled to Rome. His famous works include The Mona



Lisa and The Last Supper.

designed a flying machine way before the Wright Brothers.

He was also a scientist who