**Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Unit 3: Renaissance and Reformation**

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| Terms | Definitions | Application |
| 1. Renaissance | What is it?  Where did it start? | Explain why this is called a rebirth.  Give specific examples of “new” practices. |
| 1. Humanism |  | Give an example or a work of art or a piece of literature which exemplifies either Humanism or Secularism.  Explain **WHY** this piece of art is related to this concept. |
| 1. Secular |  |
| 1. Commercial Revolution |  | What impact do the Crusade trade routes have on the rise of art in Europe? |
| 1. Vernacular | Writing in a native language or dialect rather than in Latin or Greek. | How does the use of vernacular and the printing press advance the Protestant Reformation? |
| 1. Printing Revolution |  |
| 1. Protestant Reformation |  | List and describe 2 different sects of Protestantism. |
|  | Who was he?  What were his beliefs? (fill-in-the-blank)  (1)salvation by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ alone  (2)church teachings should be based on the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ alone  (3)don’t need priest to interpret the Bible for you  How did he confront the Catholic Church? | How does Martin Luther’s definition of salvation differ from the Catholic Church? |
| 1. 95 Theses |  |  |
| 1. Indulgences |  |  |
| 1. English Reformation |  | How does the English Reformation change the relationship between Kings and Popes in Europe? |
| 1. Catholic Reformation/ Counter Reformation |  |  |