**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. *
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| 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
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| 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
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| 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 youHow did he confront the Catholic Church? | How does Martin Luther’s definition of salvation differ from the Catholic Church? |
| 1. 95 Theses
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| 1. Indulgences
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| 1. English Reformation
 |  | How does the English Reformation change the relationship between Kings and Popes in Europe? |
| 1. Catholic Reformation/ Counter Reformation
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