

THE RENAISSANCE MOVES NORTH

TEXT SUMMARY

Northern Europe took a long time to recover from the Black Death. (See Chapter 9.) As a result, the Renaissance did not begin there until the 1400s. It slowly spread to Spain, France, Germany, and England. A German artist named Albrecht Dürer traveled to Italy to study Italian art. When he returned home, he helped spread the ideas of the Italian Renaissance throughout Germany.

Like Italian humanists, northern humanists believed that education was important and studied ancient Greeks and Romans. However, they also explored religious ideas and believed that learning should change society. Erasmus, for

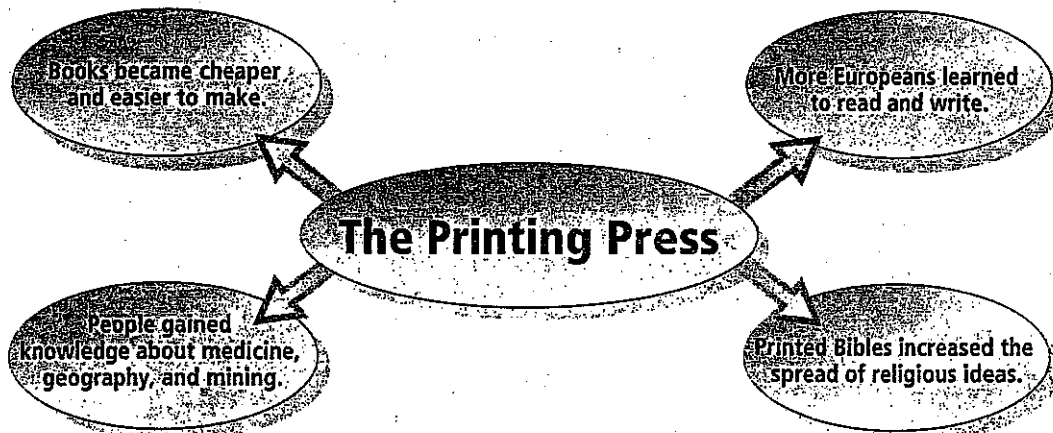
example, wanted to reform the Church. Sir Thomas More wanted to build a perfect society of peace and harmony.

The northern Renaissance produced many talented artists and writers. Pieter Bruegel used bright colors to paint scenes from peasants' lives. William Shakespeare wrote 37 plays that are still performed all over the world. Cervantes wrote *Don Quixote*, a story about the adventures of a foolish knight. After the invention of the printing press, more people were able to read these and other works. (See diagram below.)

THE BIG IDEA

The Renaissance slowly spread to northern Europe where artists and writers experimented with new methods and ideas.

GRAPHIC SUMMARY: The Printing Press



In 1456, Johann Gutenberg was the first person to print a book using movable metal type. The invention of the printing press caused great changes in Europe.

REVIEW QUESTIONS

1. What did northern humanists believe about learning?

2. **Diagram Skills** What were two effects of the invention of the printing press?

THE PROTESTANT REFORMATION

TEXT SUMMARY

THE BIG IDEA

The ideas of Martin Luther and John Calvin led people to separate from the Roman Catholic Church and form new Protestant churches.

During the Renaissance, the Roman Catholic Church faced serious problems. Popes fought wars for power and land.

They lived a rich lifestyle and acted like kings instead of God's representatives on earth. The Church increased its fees for religious services such as marriage and baptism. It also sold **indulgences**. An indulgence forgave a person for his or her sins and allowed entrance into heaven.

By the 1500s, many Christians wanted to reform the Church. A German monk named Martin Luther wrote 95 arguments against indulgences. He believed that Christians reach heaven only through faith in God.

Because of his radical views and outspoken ideas, Luther was excommunicated and declared an outlaw. However, the ideas of Martin Luther spread through Europe. To many, Luther was a hero. His actions began what became the Protestant Reformation. His followers set up the Lutheran Church. They were called Protestants.

John Calvin was another important reformer. Like Luther, Calvin believed that Christians could reach heaven only through faith in God. Calvin also believed that people were born sinners. He preached **predestination**, the idea that God decided long ago who would go to heaven. His followers lived strict, disciplined lives. Calvinism spread to Germany, France, Scotland, and England.

GRAPHIC SUMMARY: Leaders of the Protestant Reformation

Martin Luther	John Calvin
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Did not believe in sale of indulgences. • Believed Christians reached heaven only through faith in God. • Did not believe that priests had special powers. • Ideas spread to northern Germany and Scandinavia. • Followers later called themselves Protestants. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Believed Christians reached heaven only through faith in God. • Believed people are born sinners. • Preached predestination. • Ideas spread to Germany, France, Holland, England and Scotland. • Led a community in Switzerland.

Martin Luther and John Calvin were two very important reformers during the Reformation.

REVIEW QUESTIONS

1. What were two problems the Roman Catholic Church faced during the Renaissance?

2. **Chart Skills** What did Martin Luther believe about priests?

REFORMATION IDEAS SPREAD

TEXT SUMMARY

Throughout Europe, Catholic rulers and the Catholic Church fought back against Protestantism. In England, King Henry VIII originally supported the Church. However, when he asked the pope to **annul**, or cancel, his marriage, the pope refused. Henry was very angry. With the help of Parliament, he took control of the English Church. Henry then set up the Church of England, called the Anglican Church.

As the Protestant Reformation continued, Catholics began to work for reform from within the Church. This change was called the Catholic Reformation. Catholics wanted to strengthen the Church and stop other Catholics from converting to Protestantism. They took

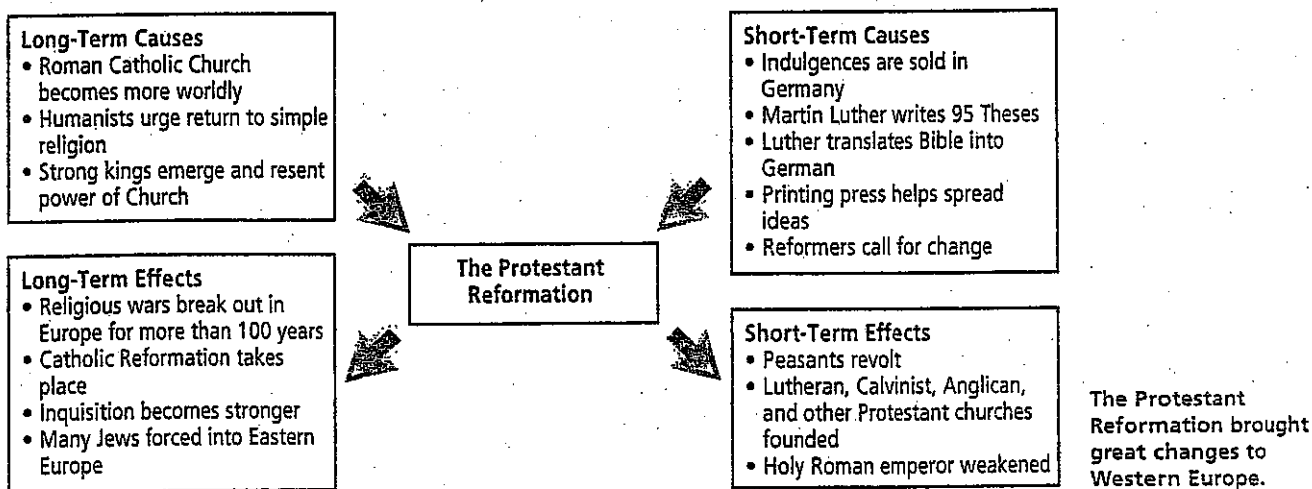
steps to end corruption and set up schools to train the clergy. A group of priests called Jesuits spread Catholicism throughout the world. Teresa of Avila reorganized and reformed monasteries and convents in Spain.

The Protestant and Catholic Reformations divided Europe into a Catholic south and a Protestant north. Terrible religious wars broke out throughout Europe. Both sides tortured and killed people who did not agree with their teachings. The strong religious feeling contributed to a wave of witch hunting. Both Protestants and Catholics persecuted and **expelled**, or drove out, Jews.

THE BIG IDEA

Both the Protestant and Catholic Reformations brought sweeping changes to Europe.

GRAPHIC SUMMARY: The Protestant Reformation



REVIEW QUESTIONS

1. Why did Henry VIII set up the Church of England?

2. **Diagram Skills** Name one long-term cause and one short-term cause of the Protestant Reformation.

THE SCIENTIFIC REVOLUTION

TEXT SUMMARY

THE BIG IDEA

A new way of thinking, based on experimentation and observation, changed the way Europeans looked at the world.

Beginning in the 1500s, new ideas about science changed the way Europeans thought about the world. This period of change was called the Scientific Revolution. Since ancient times, people had believed that the Earth was at the center of the universe. However, in the 1500s and 1600s, scientists such as Copernicus and Galileo showed that the planets revolved around the sun.

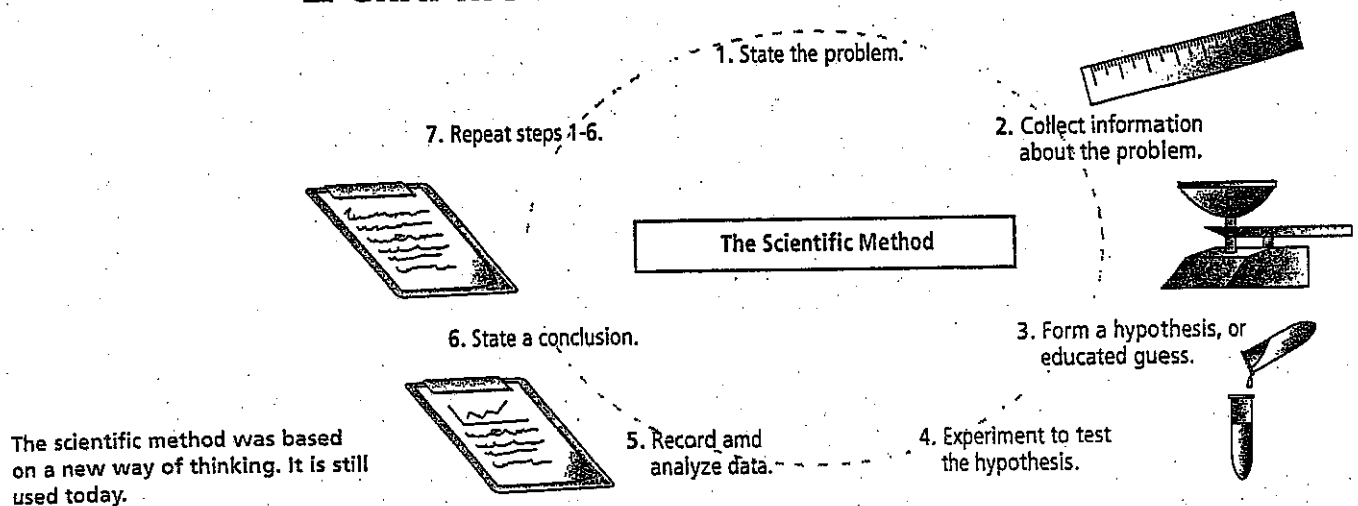
At first, the discoveries of Copernicus and Galileo upset many Europeans. Over time, however, a new way of thinking about science emerged. Scientists began to observe the world around them and to develop ideas about why things happened. They did experiments to test these ideas. This

new way of thinking was called the **scientific method**.

With the scientific method, scientists made important advances in many areas. Isaac Newton discovered a force that kept the planets in their orbits around the sun. He called that force **gravity**. In chemistry, Robert Boyle made important discoveries about gases. In medicine, a French doctor named Paré developed an ointment for preventing infection and began using stitches to close wounds.

The scientific method changed the way people thought. Two important thinkers were Francis Bacon and René Descartes. Bacon stressed experimentation and observation as the best way to learn the truth. Descartes argued that human reasoning was the best way to gain understanding.

GRAPHIC SUMMARY: The Scientific Method



REVIEW QUESTIONS

- How did scientists such as Copernicus and Galileo change the way people viewed the universe in the 1500s and 1600s?
- Diagram Skills** Why do you think scientists need to repeat their work, as shown in Step 7?