Directions: Answer each of the following either True or False:

1. During the Renaissance, an astronomer named Galileo proved that the earth is at the center of the universe. ________

2. The Reformation movement that occurred during the Renaissance tried to reform criminals. ________

3. Before the Renaissance, books had to be copied by hand, one at a time. ________

4. Vasco da Gama was a Portuguese explorer. ________

5. During the Renaissance, most explorers were searching for new continents. ________
Fill in the blanks:

1. During the Renaissance, Martin Luther sought to __________ the Roman Catholic Church.

2. Johannes Gutenberg's invention of ___________ helped speed up the rate at which new information could be spread.

3. During the Renaissance, improved ships and instruments for__________ made it possible to explore the world.

4. _____________ was the first European kingdom to establish colonies in the North America.

5. _____________ was the first European kingdom to send ships around the southern tip of Africa.

Essay Question:

Describe the Medieval view of the universe and discuss how the studies of Copernicus and Galileo changed that view. Include a discussion of how Galileo's studies were greeted by officials of the Catholic Church.
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All About the Renaissance, Part Two: Science, Invention, Literature, Architecture, Exploration, and Religious Reform

Video Quiz

Answer each of the following questions either True or False:

1. Copernicus and Galileo believed that Earth was at the center of the universe. _______

2. Martin Luther wanted to reform Europe's Protestant churches. _______

3. Moveable-type printing was invented in Germany. _______

4. Stained glass windows were more popular in the churches of the Middle Ages than those of the Renaissance. _______

5. Spain was the first kingdom to try to find a sea route to Asia. _______
Across
3. The man who invented a method for making moveable type for printing.
5. The movement to reform the Catholic Church.
6. Columbus searched on behalf of this country during his explorations.
7. The Portuguese prince who founded a navigation school in the 1300s.
8. The continent to which most Renaissance explorers hoped to find a route.

Down
1. The German priest and professor who tried to reform the Catholic Church.
2. A Polish astronomer who theorized that the earth revolved around the sun.
4. The Italian scientist who proved the theories of an important Polish astronomer.
All About the Renaissance, Part Two: Science, Invention, Literature, Architecture, Exploration, and Religious Reform

Timeline and Timeline Activity

Name __________________

1300-1350- The dawn of the Renaissance in the city-states of northern Italy.
1347-1349- First Bubonic Plague strikes Europe.
1338-1453- "The Hundred Years' War" between France and England.
1419- Portuguese explorers are active along the African coast.
1439-1450- Johannes Gutenberg invents move-able type printing in Germany.
1492- First voyage of Christopher Columbus.
1498- Vasco da Gama reaches India.
1492-1517- The German priest and professor Martin Luther publicly lists his disputes (95 Theses) with the Catholic Church.
1521- Hernando Cortéz enters Tenochtitlan (Mexico City) for the first time. Eventually, he destroys most of the city.
1522- First voyage around the world is carried out by an expedition begun by Ferdinand Magellan.
1532- Francisco Pizarro conquers Peru.
1534- King Henry VIII is declared to be the head of the Church of England.
1540-1543- Francisco Vasquez de Coronado explores parts of modern-day New Mexico, Texas, Kansas, and Oklahoma.
1545-1563- The Council of Trent works to firm up the power of the pope and works for reform within the Catholic Church.
1564- Birth of William Shakespeare.
1565- Spain founds St. Augustine, Florida.
1590- The telescope is invented in Holland.
1599- Construction begins on Shakespeare's Globe Theatre.
1607- The first English settlement is established in Jamestown, Virginia.
1608- The first English settlement is established in Jamestown, Virginia.
1610- The Italian scientist Galileo improves the telescope and proves the theories of Copernicus. The city of Santa Fe, New Mexico, is established.

Timeline Activity
By consulting the Timeline, fill in the year(s):

1. Luther publicly lists his disputes with the Catholic Church. ________
2. Columbus's first voyage across the Atlantic Ocean. ________
3. The microscope is invented. ________
4. Magellan's expedition sails around the world. ________
5. St. Augustine, Florida, is founded by the Spanish. ________
architecture - The art or science of building.

astronomer - A scientist who studies the stars and planets.

astronomy - The science concerned with studying the stars and planets.

brutal - Cruel, harsh.

cathedral - A large Christian church that serves as the headquarters of a bishop.

chateau - A large French country house.

Calvinism - Religious ideas promoted by Protestant leader John Calvin.

Columbus, Christopher - Explorer for Spain. Made four voyages across the Atlantic, starting in 1492, searching for a route to Asia.

compound microscope - A device that possesses more than one lens for magnifying tiny objects; invented in Holland in the 1590s.

Copernicus, Nicolaus - A Polish astronomer who, in the 1500s, theorized that the earth revolved around the sun.

denominations - Church sects or branches.

elaborate - Complicated.

excommunicated - To be banned from the Roman Catholic Church.

Galileo, Galilei - Italian astronomer who, in the early 1600s, proved that the earth rotates on its axis once a day and that it orbits the sun once a year.

gnostic - "Earth-centered"; the old view of the universe that the earth was in a fixed position at its center.

Gothic - An architectural style characteristic of medieval times that employed pointed windows.

Gutenberg, Johannes - German inventor, who in the in the first half of the 15th century, devised a method for making moveable type for printing. His invention allowed for the mass production of inexpensive books.

heliocentric - "Sun-centered"; the idea that the planets rotate around the sun.

illumination - Process of providing light.

indulgences - Spiritual devices for shortening of the punishment due for forgiven sins. Before the Reformation, indulgences could be purchased, an activity Martin Luther deemed to be corrupt.

innovations - New ideas or changes.

Latin - Language of ancient Rome.

lower case - Non-capital moveable type letters that are stored in the lower compartment of a type case.

Lutheranism - Religious ideas promoted by Martin Luther.

Luther, Martin - German priest and professor who, in the first part of the 16th century, tried to reform the Catholic Church but ended up heading the Protestant movement instead.

Medieval - Same as the Middle Ages.

Middle Ages - The "middle period" of history between the fall of Rome and the birth of the Renaissance.

moat - A deep, wide, defensive ditch around a castle that is usually filled with water.

moveable type - A printing method where individual, raised letters could be temporarily arranged into words, sentences, and paragraphs on a plate. Ink was rubbed over the letters on the plate, which was then pressed on paper to make the page of the book.
mysticism - Process of discovering truth through purely spiritual means.

navigation - Method of determining the correct course for a ship.

New World - The continents of North and South America plus associated islands.

ornamentation - Decoration.

Prince Henry the Navigator - Portuguese prince who founded an important school for navigation. As a result of Henry's efforts, the Portuguese were able to explore the entire coast of Africa and find a sea route from Europe to India.

printing press - A machine for printing the pages of books, newspapers, etc.

Protestant Churches - Christian churches that separated from the Roman Catholic Church during the Reformation.

Ptolemaic system - The astronomical system conceived by the Greek astronomer Ptolemy (second century A.D.) that was considered to be true throughout the Middle Ages. Under the Ptolemaic system, the earth was believed to be the stationary center of the entire universe and the sun and planets were thought to revolve around the earth.

Reformation - A religious movement in the 16th century directed at reform of the Catholic Church that led to the creation of Protestant Christian churches.

repressed - Put down or suppressed.

Renaissance - A period of great cultural and scientific rebirth that began in Italy from the mid-14th to the mid-15th centuries and ended during the first half of the 17th century.

telescope - A magnification device invented during the Renaissance that is used to see far-away objects.

typeset - To arrange moveable-type letters into words for printing.

unprecedented - Never having occurred before; without precedent.

upper case - Moveable type capital letters that are stored in the upper compartments of a type case.

Vocabulary Activity:
Directions: By consulting the vocabulary list, find the correct word (or words) to fill in the blank.

1. The __________ was a movement to reform the Roman Catholic Church.

2. Printers of long ago kept capital letters in the ________ part of the type case.

3. The people of the Roman Empire spoke ____ ____. 

4. A __________ is a large French country house.

5. A __________ is a deep ditch around a castle.