6th Grade | Unit 8
1. THE RENAISSANCE

AWAKENING IN LEARNING | 7
AWAKENING IN THE ARTS AND ARCHITECTURE | 8
AWAKENING IN EXPLORATION | 10
AWAKENING IN RELIGION | 11
AWAKENING IN OTHER FIELDS | 14
SELF TEST 1 | 17

2. THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

CONTRIBUTING FACTORS | 21
ENGLAND AND THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION | 23
SELF TEST 2 | 30

3. THE AGE OF UNREST

REASONS FOR WAR | 34
WORLD WAR I | 35
REASONS FOR ANOTHER WAR | 36
WORLD WAR II | 38
YEARS AFTER WORLD WAR II | 42
SELF TEST 3 | 45

LIFEPAC Test is located in the center of the booklet. Please remove before starting the unit.
Modern Western Europe

Introduction

By the end of the thirteenth century, wealthy merchants all over Western Europe had bought great portions of land. These lands once were parts of feudal manors. On them the merchants built large city-states, which they ruled. City life, not rural, became the center of human activity. Busy commerce developed between the cities. You learned about these things in an earlier LIFEPAC®. In this LIFEPAC you will follow events that happened in Western European countries from the time called the Middle Ages until the present time. By the end of the thirteenth century, boundaries of the countries of Europe were defined. Strong national feelings grew. Explorers sailed out in the name of their home countries and conquered lands across the oceans.

At the same time banks were established for the exchange of money. The largest of these became the Medici Bank in Florence, Italy.

Italy is situated between the Near East, on the one hand, and Western Europe on the other. During the early centuries of the Middle Ages, brisk trading with both markets made Italy a rich country. Many people had time to be interested in art and science. A new spirit of wanting to learn came to Italy. A spirit of wanting to be free spread slowly into the whole continent of Europe.

In this period, the Roman Catholic Church lost some of its supremacy. People began to hope God could touch them as individual persons.

You will learn in this LIFEPAC about the Protestant Reformation. Most probably you will begin to know God better yourself.

The study of the Industrial Revolution should help you to appreciate the growth of huge cities. Mass production of goods began as a result of the Industrial Revolution. What happened in the twentieth century would not have been possible without mass production.

Today we live in the “Age of Unrest.” Starting in the early 1900s, this time has been marked by two world wars and by money problems. People in some countries lost freedoms they had worked hard to get. This study will help you to understand the need to follow Jesus’ teachings carefully.

Objectives

Read these objectives. The objectives tell you what you will be able to do when you have successfully completed this LIFEPAC. When you have finished this LIFEPAC, you should be able to:

1. Name at least three areas in which awakening took place in Western Europe during the Renaissance.
2. Tell how a person of Protestant faith seeks God.
3. Describe three inventions that revolutionized the textile industry in England.
4. Name at least three reasons why England was the most involved of all the Western European countries in the Industrial Revolution.
5. State the starting dates and at least two other facts each about World War I and World War II.
6. Describe the Berlin tragedy.
Survey the LIFEPAC. Ask yourself some questions about this study and write your questions here.
1. THE RENAISSANCE

The word Renaissance means rebirth. Renaissance is used to indicate a time of renewal or revival. Many scholars of the early fourteenth century thought that, in order to come out of darkness, the world had to return to the bright days of Rome and Greece. They wanted the Classical Age to be reborn. However, they did not entirely return to something old. When an interest in education was revived, men were also awakened to new ways of thinking and doing. The Renaissance saw an awakening in the arts and architecture, exploration, religion, and other fields.

Section Objectives

Review these objectives. When you have completed this section, you should be able to:

1. Name at least three areas in which awakening took place in Western Europe during the Renaissance.
2. Tell how a person of Protestant faith seeks God.

Vocabulary

Study these words to enhance your success in this section.

architecture (är’ ku tek’ chur). The designing and drawing of buildings.
classical (klas’ u kul). Relating in some way to the classics.
classics (klas’ ik’ s). Creations of enduring value; perfect specimens, especially speaking of literature.
clergy (kler’ jē). Priests, ministers.
corrupt (ku rupt’). Becomes or makes impure, tainted, or injured.
dogma (dog’ ma). Formally stated principles of faith taught by the church.
era (ē’ rä). A period of time; a stage of history.
etcher (ech’ ēr). One who engraves on metal, glass, or the like, by means of acid.
indulgences (in dul’ jun suz). In the Roman Catholic Church the remission of the punishment still due after the guilt of a sin has been forgiven.
mural (my’ ur’ ul). Pertaining to a wall, as a painting on a wall.
penitential deeds (pen’ u ten’ shul deedz). In the Roman Catholic Church, acts performed to show one is sorry for a sin.
perceive (pēr sēv’). To apprehend with the mind; understand.
perspective (pēr spek’ tiv). Relative distance and positions as seen by the eye.
psychology (sī kol’ u jē). The science and study of the mind.
realistic (rē’ u lis’ tik). True to life.
sociology (sō shē ol’ u jē). The science and study of human groups or society.

spire (spīr). A slender, tapering stalk or steeple of a church.

theologian (thē’ ō lō’ jun). One who studies God

trustworthy (trust’ wēr thē). Reliable; deserving confidence.

**Note:** All vocabulary words in this LIFEPAC appear in **boldface** print the first time they are used. If you are not sure of the meaning when you are reading, study the definitions given.

**Pronunciation Key:** hat, āge, căre, fār; let, ēqual, tērm; it, īce; hot, ōpen, ōrdér; oil; out; cup, pūt, rūle; child; long; thin; /TH/ for then; /zh/ for measure; /l/ represents /a/ in about, /e/ in taken, /l/ in pencil, /o/ in lemon, and /u/ in circus.

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**Legend**

- Mountains
- Water

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| Map 1 | 6 | Section 1 |
AWAKENING IN LEARNING

In the early 1300s men began to see new value in the classical writings of the early Greeks and Romans. A revival of learning developed. Scholars began to think it was important to free human minds from the errors that had misled them through the Dark Ages and Middle Ages. Many schools were established.

One of the great Italian scholars who studied the classics of Greece and Rome was Francesco Petrarch (peet’ rark), 1304-1374. Petrarch taught that 1) man was able to reason for himself, 2) man was able to will his own thoughts and behavior, and 3) man could perceive problems and solutions for himself.

These ideas are generally accepted today. In the fourteenth century Petrarch’s words were like rays of hope because people were used to having someone else tell them what to think and believe.

A century later a scholar named Desiderius Erasmus (ear az’ mus), 1469-1536, spoke from Rotterdam in Holland. He disliked the rigid church dogmas that were taught in his day. These teachings often were very hard to follow. Persons who disobeyed them usually had to do penitential deeds for a long time. Erasmus asked teachers to educate people to think for themselves. Erasmus wanted people to be able to decide to do what was right rather than be forced to do it.

After the start of the Renaissance, philosophers, educators, and theologians began to teach more freely. Their work has brought us to the freedom of thought and worship we have in the United States of America now. The modern sciences of sociology and psychology also have grown out of the thinking of early scholars.

Write true or false.

1.1 __________ Wealthy merchants created huge farms out of the old feudal manors.
1.2 __________ The Medici Bank in Florence was the largest bank in Europe.
1.3 __________ Petrarch thought a man should have a teacher tell him what to think.
1.4 __________ Erasmus believed people should have to live by rigid dogmas.
1.5 __________ The study of psychology grew out of the new freedom of thought in the Renaissance.
1.6 __________ The center of human activity became the city-states.

Complete the following statements.

1.7 Six characteristics of the time between the end of the Middle Ages and the start of the Renaissance were
   a. ___________________________,  
   b. ___________________________,
   c. ___________________________,  
   d. ___________________________,
   e. ___________________________,  
   and f. ___________________________.

Section 1 | 7
AWAKENING IN THE ARTS AND ARCHITECTURE

During the Middle Ages artistic works were controlled by the Roman Catholic Church. All paintings and sculptures were expected to be of religious subjects. Even before the Renaissance came to other fields, art and architecture were affected by the rising freedom of thought.

Art. Artists were caught up in the spirit of new freedom. They began to do finer work. Their pictures had better depth and perspective. Many famous paintings still can be seen on the walls of churches in Italy and elsewhere. Michelangelo's (1475-1564) murals are in the Sistine Chapel of the Vatican in Rome. Vast and sweeping, they combine realistic detail with biblical allegory. Michelangelo was also a sculptor and an architect.

Leonardo da Vinci (1452-1519) was another fine painter and sculptor. His Mural, The Last Supper, has inspired Christians everywhere. This picture is still in Milan, Italy, but because he used experimental paints, the picture is fading from the church wall.

Though the largest number of Renaissance artists came from Italy, good painters arose everywhere in Western Europe. Among those good painters were Dürer, Brueghel the Elder, and El Greco. Dürer, (doo’ rer) (1471-1528) was a famous German etcher and painter. Brueghel (brew’ gul) the Elder (1520-1569) was Flemish. His two sons, who followed him as painters, worked in Belgium also. El Greco (gray’ co) (1548-1614) was born in Crete, but lived most of his life in Spain. Besides paintings and sculptures, artists worked on etchings, woodcuts, and other forms of craftsmanship.

Artists no longer confined their work to religious subjects. Their paintings and statues began to express the life of the people.

Architecture. The Gothic cathedrals of the Middle Ages had high spires pointing to heaven and God. Inside, their ceilings were high.

During the Renaissance, architects such as Donato Bramante (braun’ unt’ yay) (1444-1514), Michelangelo, Da Vinci, and others all lowered the steeples and interiors of churches they designed. Their purpose was to make men have the feeling of the love of God surrounding them.

| (Left) Gothic church with spires pointing to heaven. | (Right) Bramantes Tempietto. Lowered roof-line symbolized God close to man. |

1.8 Along with a spirit of wanting to learn, there was a revival of ____________________________________________ .

1.9 The writings of the early Greeks and Romans are called ____________________________________________ .

1.10 A theologian is a ____________________________________________ .
Complete the statements.

In this LIFEPAC you are given the dates when some of the persons were born and when they died. Dates are handy tools to use to place the persons in proper times and places. Dates also help us to know how long a person lived, or how old he was when a certain event happened.

1.11 By looking at Michelangelo’s dates we can tell that he lived to be ________ years old.
1.12 Leonardo Da Vinci lived for ________ years.
1.13 We can tell Michelangelo and Da Vinci possibly knew each other because their names are both Italian and their __________________ overlap.
1.14 Leonardo Da Vinci was _____________ (older, younger) than Michelangelo.
1.15 Leonardo Da Vinci was ____________ years old when Michelangelo was born.
1.16 We know El Greco never knew Dürer personally because ________________________________.
1.17 Dürer died when Brueghel was only ________ years old.
1.18 Bramante died five years before ________________________________.

Write true or false.

1.19 __________ Renaissance artists did poor work.
1.20 __________ The ceilings of Renaissance churches were lower than those of Gothic churches.
1.21 __________ Brueghel the Elder was an Italian artist.
1.22 __________ Da Vinci’s mural, The Last Supper, has been preserved in a museum.
1.23 __________ Besides being a painter, Michelangelo is well known for his sculptures.
1.24 __________ All Renaissance paintings are of religious subjects.
AWAKENING IN EXPLORATION

If we, in the United States, know how and why our continent was discovered, we can understand why we still have close ties to Western Europe. It is exciting to relive in imagination those explorations with the brave men who dared to do them. The European discoverers of Renaissance times mainly sought westerly trade routes by water to India and the Orient.

**Columbus.** Christopher Columbus was a Renaissance explorer. He was certain that if he could sail westward in the Atlantic Ocean, he could reach the Far East. This route would be faster and easier than a water route around the coast of Africa, or so he thought. He believed the earth was round, but, of course, he had no idea how long the earth's circumference was. When he was about thirty years old he tried to persuade the king of Portugal to finance sailors and ships to carry out his voyage plan. The king of Portugal refused him.

King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella of Spain finally consented to send him. They outfitted him with three ships and less than a hundred men. Columbus and these men left Spain August 3, 1492, in three small ships. The journey took weeks of sailing with no land in sight—nothing but ocean water. His men almost mutinied. Finally land was sighted. On October 12 the men set foot on shore of San Salvador Island (now Watling's Island) in the Bahamas.

After that the rulers of Spain gave him more ships and more men. Columbus made three more trips to the New World. Once he sailed past the north coast of South America. He believed, all the time, he was viewing islands off the mainland of India.

After Columbus, a steady stream of explorers sailed westward to the new land. Mainly they came from Portugal, Spain, England, and Italy. Each established colonies in the name of his country. Some colonies were founded in North America, some in South America.

**World-wide explorers.** One Portuguese navigator named Vasco da Gama did find a water route to India. He sailed around the south coast of Africa and into the Indian Ocean in 1497.

In the year 1500 Pedro Alvarez Cabral was sent out by Portugal to follow the same route to India that Vasco da Gama discovered. His fleet sailed too far west so that his expedition discovered Brazil, in South America, by accident. Eventually getting back on course, Cabral reached India. He established a factory there before returning home.

Ferdinand Magellan also flew the flag of Portugal. His fleet was the first to sail around the world. In 1519 he was given five ships. In your study of South America you learned how he had trouble with his men at Patagonia in Argentina. He managed to get through the strait at the southern tip of South America. From there his ships (now only four because of the Patagonia mutiny) took ninety-eight days to sail to the Far East. Magellan and his men named the western ocean the *Pacific*, because of its gentle winds and calm seas. The voyage was barely endurable. The ships had no fresh provisions, little water, and spoiled bread. The men resorted to eating oxhides, sawdust, and rats. Scurvy, a disease of the skin, afflicted them all.

In March of 1521, Magellan's fleet reached the Philippine Islands. A month and a half later Magellan was killed by natives. Later one of his ships, the Victoria, made it home to Portugal. A crew member acting as captain brought the ship back around the coast of Africa. The fact that the trip was completed meant that a new *era* in worldwide travel had begun. More importantly, men now knew how far it was to the Orient, and that unexplored continents lay in between.
AWAKENING IN RELIGION

At the time of the awakening, the Roman Catholic Church had many good people in it. Some of the clergy, however, had corrupted the practices of the church. Erasmus, Luther, Calvin, and John Knox are the most well-known of those who tried to reform and renew the Christian church.

Reformation attempts within the church. Many Catholic scholars, like Erasmus, thought the Roman Catholic Church’s demands were unnecessarily strict. Also, a general feeling had grown that the practice of selling indulgences rather than assigning penitential deeds was harmful. Several leaders within the Roman Catholic Church tried to change the church’s ways. Their efforts were not altogether successful.

Martin Luther was a Catholic priest who, more and more, disagreed with some of the teachings and practices of his church. He was a strong German man, very sensitive and emotional. Often he became discouraged.

In 1517 he was reading in the New Testament and became convinced he should declare his objections to his church. He wrote down ninety-five theses (reasons) why he thought the Roman Catholic Church was wrong. He nailed the theses to the door of the castle church in Wittenberg. Read in your Bible Romans 1:16 and 17. These are the words that changed Martin Luther’s life.

Protestant Reformation. Luther soon left the Roman Catholic Church. He preached that people may approach God directly for salvation. He preached that if a person prays for forgiveness he will receive God’s forgiveness directly. He preached this message to the end of his days. His followers are called Lutherans.

Because of the protests of Luther and others against corrupt practices within the church, these people were called Protestants. The term, Protestant church, had its beginning in these events.

Answer the following questions in complete sentences.

1.25 What was the main purpose of the Renaissance explorers? ___________________________________

1.26 Why did Columbus sail west when he wanted to reach the Far East? ______________________

1.27 How was a water route to India found? _________________________________________________

1.28 Which fleet was the first to sail around the world? _________________________________________
Protestant services have always been in the language of the people. The Gutenberg press had been invented about sixty years before Luther started his work. Bibles were being printed in increasing quantity. Luther taught the people to read the Scriptures for themselves.

Luther believed the Holy Spirit would guide them to understand the words they were reading. We believe this, too.

Lutheranism spread mainly to the countries of Scandinavia. These countries have the same Germanic roots in custom and language that Germany has.

Luther’s teachings were a revival of first century Christianity. These teachings were responsible for a new spiritual awakening all over Europe. The awakening led to reformation, that is, the reforming of the church.

A reformer of Luther’s time was a man named John Calvin, a theologian who taught in Geneva, Switzerland. The church he founded was called the Reformed Church. A little less stern than the Lutheran Church, the Reformed Church spread quickly to Holland and across all of Central Europe including France. The Protestants in France were called Huguenots.

In Great Britain, reformation started in Scotland. The leader in Scotland was John Knox. His followers later formed the Presbyterian congregations.

The Church of England, or Episcopal Church, was started for political reasons, not religious reasons, during the reign of Henry VIII in the mid 1500s. The Church of England became a full-fledged Protestant church toward the end of the century.

Religious fervor for reform led to the establishment of many other denominations during the Renaissance period.
Complete the following activity.

Some of the following words are found in the section *Awakening in Religion*. Each of them has a prefix. On the left is the word, to the right an explanation of the prefix and definition of the total word.

Now do these four things.

1. Read the word.
2. Read the explanations to the right.
3. Under the word to the left put 1 line under the prefix.
4. Under the word to the left put 2 lines under the root word.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Prefix Explanation</th>
<th>Word Definition With Prefix</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.29</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. reform</td>
<td><em>re</em>- = again</td>
<td>to form again</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. revival</td>
<td><em>re</em>- = again</td>
<td><em>re+vivere</em> (to live), to live again</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. remain</td>
<td><em>re</em>- = back</td>
<td><em>re+manere</em> (to stay), to stay back</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. unnecessary</td>
<td><em>un-</em> = no or not</td>
<td>not necessary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. denomination</td>
<td><em>de-</em> = to intensify</td>
<td><em>de+nomen</em> (name) to put all of one name together</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. demand</td>
<td><em>de-</em> = to intensify</td>
<td><em>de+mandate</em> (command) to make a mandate stronger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. awake</td>
<td><em>a-</em> = to intensify</td>
<td>to intensify the wakened state</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.31</td>
<td><em>be-</em> = affect with</td>
<td>came to be</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.32</td>
<td><em>for-</em> = opposite or away</td>
<td>the act of giving away any fine that might be given. (To refuse to give a fine).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.33</td>
<td><em>in-</em> = in, into, within</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. include</td>
<td><em>in-</em> = in, into, within</td>
<td><em>in+claudere</em> (to shut) to shut within</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. important</td>
<td><em>im-</em> = within</td>
<td><em>im+portare</em> (to carry a message) = within the value of the message</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. individual</td>
<td><em>in-</em> = not</td>
<td><em>in+divide</em> = not divisible</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Match the following names and phrases.

1.34 _______ Erasmus
1.35 _______ John Knox
1.36 _______ Calvin
1.37 _______ Wittenberg
1.38 _______ Luther
1.39 _______ Geneva
1.40 _______ Huguenots
1.41 _______ Henry VIII

AWAKENING IN OTHER FIELDS

The sense of personal worth brought by the Renaissance led men to creative goals in just about every area of life. Changes in music prepared the way for the composers of classical music, such as Bach and Handel.

Classical music, however, came after the Renaissance period. When you read the following paragraphs, you will realize the work of men during the awakening still has a strong effect on our everyday lives.

Science. Copernicus (ko pur’ nee kus), 1473-1543, from Poland, was the first great astronomer of the new age.

In 1608 Hans Lippershey, a Dutchman, followed Copernicus with the invention of the telescope. His telescope helped men to observe the sky and the movements of the heavenly bodies. These men are only two of the many men who began to work in scientific fields during the Renaissance. You will read about others in different LIFEPACs. One important fact to remember is the careful way they all recorded their information and conclusions. This careful recording has resulted in the scientific method of research. All trustworthy scientists use this method to gain and to store knowledge.

Government. Toward the end of the Middle Ages, at Runnymede, outside of London, England, King John was forced to sign a document called the Magna Carta (the Great Charter). Certain rights and privileges to his people were guaranteed by the king.

After the Great Charter, the movement toward more freedom through government became stronger. The belief grew that all men are equal under God, capable of governing themselves. This idea was not new. Classical Athens and Sparta in Greece were, for a time, governed by the people. Before the Renaissance was over, solid foundations had been laid for later, strong democracies in America and in Western Europe.
Inventions. Leonardo da Vinci, besides being an artist, was an inventor. From thinking up devices to help man float on water, to sketching how to fly like a bat, his active mind kept working. In the mid 1400s Johann Gutenberg invented the printing press. Others claimed to be the first to invent printing. These men paved the way for a succession of inventions. You will learn more about them in the section on the Industrial Revolution.

Complete the following activities.

1.42 Name the procedure that trustworthy scientists use to gain and store knowledge. ___________

1.43 Name Lippershey’s important invention. _____________________________

1.44 Name the two cities of ancient Greece which had government by the people. ______________

1.45 Name the king of England who was forced to sign the Great Charter. _________________

1.46 Name two of Leonardo da Vinci’s inventive ideas.
   a. _____________________________
   b. _____________________________

Write a paragraph.

1.47 In your opinion which of the awakenings studied in this section (learning, arts and architecture, exploration, religion, science, government, or invention) did more to influence life in the United States where you live today? Write a paragraph giving reasons for your answer.

______________________________________________________________________________

______________________________________________________________________________

______________________________________________________________________________

______________________________________________________________________________
Complete the following map activity.

Use Map 3 in Section 3 to find the countries in which the following cities are located. Underline them in red on the map and write the names of the countries in the blanks.

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.48</td>
<td>____________________________</td>
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<td>1.50</td>
<td>____________________________</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.55</td>
<td>____________________________</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Review the material in this section in preparation for the Self Test. The Self Test will check your mastery of this particular section. The items missed on this Self Test will indicate specific areas where restudy is needed for mastery.
SELF TEST 1

Write true or false (each answer, 2 points).

1.01 ________ The classical period was centered in ancient Palestine.
1.02 ________ Michelangelo sketched plans for a way for men to fly.
1.03 ________ Awakening in this LIFEPAC refers to the Renaissance.
1.04 ________ Renaissance means revival.
1.05 ________ Many scholars recommended returning to the classics.
1.06 ________ Freedom of thought keeps us from doing well in school.
1.07 ________ Petrarch thought man could will his thoughts and behavior.
1.08 ________ Erasmus liked rigid dogmas.
1.09 ________ Florence is in Italy.
1.10 ________ Wittenberg is in Scotland.

Write the correct letter and word or phrase on the line (each answer, 2 points).

1.11 In the Middle Ages all art was about ________________________________.
   a. religious subjects  b. icons  c. landscapes  d. family life

1.12 Leonardo da Vinci painted ________________________________.
   a. The Blue Boy  b. The Sistine Chapel  c. The Last Supper  d. The Nativity

1.13 Renaissance artists began to depict the ________________________________.
   a. life of the people  b. church life  c. country roads  d. life in the city-states

1.14 Michelangelo was a ________________________________.
   a. painter and sculptor  b. sailor and explorer  c. priest and author  d. merchant and trader

1.15 Renaissance architects lowered their church steeples and interior ceilings to ________________________________.
   a. make them easier to build  b. save on building materials  c. make men feel the love of God close to them
d. make them easier to heat

1.016 Columbus sailed in the name of __________________________.
   a. Spain  b. Portugal  c. England  d. Italy

1.017 Columbus was an explorer of the ____________________________.
   a. Middle Ages  b. Renaissance period  c. classical period  d. Reformation

1.018 Columbus first landed on ____________________________.

1.019 A ship from Magellan’s fleet was ____________________________.
   a. sunk in the Pacific Ocean  b. first to go around the world  c. first to go around Africa  d. lost

1.020 The explorer who discovered Brazil by mistake was ____________________________.

Match these words and phrases (each answer, 2 points).

1.021 ______ Roman Catholic  a. Church of England
1.022 ______ Martin Luther  b. Reformed Church
1.023 ______ indulgences  c. castle church at Wittenberg
1.024 ______ ninety-five theses  d. permission not to do penitential deeds
1.025 ______ John Calvin  e. Presbyterians
1.026 ______ individual person  f. Lutheran
1.027 ______ John Knox  g. philosophers
1.028 ______ Gutenberg press  h. Protestant belief
1.029 ______ Henry VIII  i. French Protestants
1.030 ______ Huguenots  j. Bible
                      k. penitential deeds
Complete these statements (each answer, 3 points).

1.031  Classics, as referred to by scholars of the Renaissance, were written by__________________
_____________________________________________________________________________________________

1.032  City-states of the Renaissance were once ________________________________________________.

1.033  The bank that grew to be the largest was ________________________________________________.

1.034  The rulers of the city-states usually were ________________________________________________.

1.035  Lippershey invented the ________________________________________________________________.

1.036  During the Renaissance, when the boundaries for countries were strengthened, there
developed ________________________________________________________.

1.037  The scientific method is used for research by ______________________________________________

1.038  The early document that started people thinking about more freedom through
government was the ________________________________________________________________.

1.039  The first country that had rule by the people was ____________________________________________

1.040  The first printing press usually is credited to ____________________________________________

Complete these activities (each answer, 5 points).

1.041  Name three areas in which awakening took place during the Renaissance.

   a. ____________________________________________________________.

   b. ____________________________________________________________.

   c. ____________________________________________________________.

1.042  Tell how a person of the Protestant faith finds salvation. ________________________________

   __________________________________________________________________

   __________________________________________________________________