Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Period: \_\_\_\_\_\_

Connecting Hemispheres: Changing Ideas Review KEY

**Learning Goal 1**

1. What was the Renaissance?
* Renaissance: flowering (or rebirth) of culture that was inspired by Classical Greco-Roman ideas and art
1. Where did the Renaissance begin? How did it spread?

-began in Italian City-States

- Classical Greco-Roman (Classicism) ideas and art reentered Western Europe via trade routes (merchants) and returning Crusaders

1. What caused the Renaissance to begin? What impact did the Renaissance have?

Nurtured by the greater economic prosperity (wealth) created from growing trade and commercial activity in the Italian City-States. The Renaissance spread North from there

A greater focus on the individual, human society, culture and nature (Humanism and Individualism) encouraged a growing secularism (focus on the here and now) and celebration of the reasoning powers of man to improve their earthly life further fueling developments in science, political thought and religion.

1. What is humanism?

Philosophy - tries to balance religious faith with an emphasis on individual and an interest in nature and human society

1. What is individualism?

The belief in the importance of an individual’s achievements and dignity.

**Learning Goal 2**

1. What are the major characteristics of Renaissance art?
* Mathematics applied to art- PROPORTIONS
* Realistic human form
* Influenced by Greeks and Romans (Gods/goddesses and architecture from Greece and Rome used in the painting)
* Landscapes
1. What are the major characteristics of Renaissance architecture?
* Domes
* Columns
* Greek and Roman Sculptures, often showing beautiful human form
1. What are the major characteristics of Renaissance literature?
* Less religious
* Written in common language
* Printing Press made literature more available

**Learning Goal 3**

1. What were the causes of the Reformation?
* Objections of Martin Luther in his 95 Theses - selling indulgences and corruption in the Catholic Church
* The Great Schism
* Spirit of questioning was encouraged by the philosophy of Humanism
* Printing press quickly spreading new ideas
1. What were the political effects of the Reformation?
* Catholic Church losses some political power
* End of the Christian unity of Europe
* Protestant kingdoms gain more political power, they do not have to submit to the will of the Catholic Church
* 30 years of religious war in Europe
1. What were the intellectual effects of the Reformation?
* Questioning of the Church was encouraged
* New ideas about Christianity emerged – printing press helps spread these new ideas
1. What were the economic effects of the Reformation?
* Protestant kingdoms consolidate more wealth because they do not have to send money to Rome and they would often confiscate Church land and assets when they converted to Protestantism
1. What were the religious effects of the Reformation?
* New branches of Christianity emerge
* Less religious authority for the Catholic Church
* Catholic Counterreformation – to reform the Catholic Church, restore power to the Pope and stop spread of Protestant religions.

**Learning Goal 4**

1. What was the Scientific Revolution?

Movement brought about by a man’s desire for new knowledge, rejected the Catholic Church’s teachings and introduced the Scientific method in which people observed and tested hypotheses

1. What contributions did each of these scientists make to the Scientific Revolution?

**Nicholas Copernicus:** Earth orbited the sun (heliocentric theory)

**Galileo:** Proved heliocentric theory, objects with of different masses fall at the same velocity

**Isaac Newton:** Gravity, Laws of Motion: “for every action there is an equal and opposite reaction”

**Robert Boyle:** Discovered elements and compounds

1. How was the Catholic Church affected by the Scientific Revolution?
* Church doctrine was brought into question -Church did NOT support new scientific findings
* Move away from church and towards a scientific/secular world view

**Learning Goal 5**

1. What was the Enlightenment? Why was it significant?
* A revolution in intellectual activity that changed European views of government and society.
* Believed Natural laws governed human society and wanted to reform society by applying logic and reason
1. Be able to list important Enlightenment thinkers, the philosophies they believed in, and their impact on society

**John Locke:**

* Natural rights – life, liberty, property
* Govt.’s power comes from consent of the governed; if govt. does not protect rights, people are justified in rebelling

**Thomas Hobbes:**

* Introduced idea of a social contract where individuals contract with a ruler to govern them.
* Strong govt. necessary to preserve society and maintain order

**Voltaire:**

* Religious freedom and free speech

**Montesquieu:**

* Separation of powers between different branches of govt.

**Blackstone:**

* common law, individual rights based on law

**Thomas Jefferson:**

* Used many of Locke’s ideas about natural rights and right to rebel in order protect individual rights

**Rousseau:**

* The Social Contract - Society agrees to be governed by its general will
* Individual rights, freedom, & equality
* People are naturally good, society Corrupts them

**John Calvin:**

* Predestination-belief that God decided, before creating the world, who will & will not be saved
* Restrictions on individuals by public scrutiny and punishment
1. What are the results of the Enlightenment?

Suffrage (right to vote), written constitutions, and public education