CSA Study Guide

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| **Renaissance**  Definition- Rebirth of art and literature of Ancient Greece and Rome  Where did it start and why did it start there?  Italy-   1. Center of Trade 2. Wealthy Merchants 3. Catholic Church is there (buying art) 4. Roman empire was there   *Key Terms:*  Perspective- A new art technique that makes art appear 3-D.  Humanism- An old idea that celebrates individual achievement  Patron- They pay the artists for their work (Catholic Church and the Medici Family)  Vernacular- Everyday language (William Shakespeare and printing press)  How did art change from Medieval times to the Renaissance? Art was more realistic due to perspective and less religious  **Exploration**  *Early exploration-*  Why are we exploring? Where do we want to go and what do we want from there?  God, Glory, Gold  They want to go to Asia (China and India, for silk and spices)  Portugal- leader of exploration (due to technology)  Prince Henry- set up a navigational school  New technologies-  caravel- fast ship  triangular sail- makes it more agile  compass- points north  astrolabe- uses the stars for latitude  *Spain-*  Columbus- “discovered” the Americas  Cortez- conquered the Aztecs  Pizarro- conquered the Incas  Magellan- circumnavigated the world (even though he actually died) ☹  What is the effect on native populations?  They get wiped out due to guns and disease (the didn’t have resistance) (Natives die due to disease so they make bad slaves)  What is the Triangular Trade? Draw a triangle and list what items were being exchanged between Europe, Africa, and the Americas.  From Europe to Africa: guns, rum  From Africa to Americas: slaves (middle passage)  Americas to Europe: raw goods (cotton, tobacco, etc.)  Slave Trade- Middle passage was when slaves were forcibly sent to Americas  Define Mercantilism- Economic system where countries want MORE gold and silver  Define Columbian Exchange- The exchange of goods, ideas, plants, animals, and disease  From Americas to Europe  Positive: thanksgiving foods (potato, turkey, corn)  Negative: inflation due to gold and silver  Syphilis  From Europe to Americas:  Positive: grapes, horses, cows, piggies,  Negative: slavery, guns, disease (smallpox) | **Reformation**  Definition- A time of change and reform in the Catholic Church  *People associated with the Reformation:*  Martin Luther-  Who was he? A German monk who had probs with the Catholic Church  What did he do? Wrote the 95 theses  What was he mad about? (Need 2 things!)  Selling of indulgences  Upset at “worldliness” of Catholic Church  What does “secular” mean? Worldliness or non religious—he was mad that the CC was fighting wars, building empires (holy roman empire) and building these fancy churches that he saw as outside of the bible.  What are indulgences?  Releasing people from performing a penalty---  A way to pay money and get out of penalty for sins  What were his ideas about how the church should change?  Make it less worldly, no more indulgences  What were short-term effects of Luther’s actions?   1. He is excommunicated 2. He translates the Bible into German 3. He starts the Lutheran Church   What are the long-term effects of Luther’s actions?   1. Catholic Counter Reformation 2. New Christian Sects 3. Less power for Catholic Church   **Reformation, cntd.**  *Henry VIII-*  Where was he king?  England  What did he want?  A male heir, so he asked for a divorce (but the church denied him the divorce)  What did he do to get his way?  He took over the Catholic Church and he started his own church, the Anglican Church  Who were his heirs and which religion did they force upon the British people?  Elizabeth- tolerant  Edward- Protestant  Mary- Catholic  *Catholic Counter Reformation-*  What happened at the Council of Trent?  The Catholic Church made changes- directed reform  Who was Ignatius of Loyola?  He was a Jesuit (he started them)  Who are Jesuits?  Goal is education, service, discipline |