Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Standards 7-9 Test Study Guide

# Standard 7

1. What institution emerged as the only form of stability within medieval society in Europe?

The Church

1. What was a knight?

Soldier during the Middle Ages that performed military service to a noble

1. What is a definition for feudalism?

Political system in which nobles are granted land that legally belongs to the king in exchange for loyalties and military service

1. When a noble gave a vassal a fief, what did that noble get in return?

Military Service

1. What did peasants get from the nobles that they worked for?

Protection

1. What was manorialism?

Political, economic, and social system by which the peasants of medieval Europe were rendered dependent on their land and on their lord.

1. Why did manors have to be completely self-sufficient?

Rival Kings did not want to trade with each other

1. What did Charlemagne do?

United Europe

1. Draw the feudal triangle and label each level. King-Noble-Knights-Peasants

Standard 9

1. What is a definition of the Renaissance?

Rebirth of Classical culture in areas of the arts and learning

1. What did Johann Gutenberg do?

Inventor of the printing Press

1. What is Humanism?

Intellectual movement that focused on studying Greek and Roman Classics in order to better understand the world

1. How did the printing press help the development and spread of the Renaissance?

Allowed for more material to be accessible

1. What is a patron?

Person who financially supports art and artists

1. What was a “Renaissance Man?”

A man who excelled in many fields of study

1. What were two works of art by Leonardo da Vinci?

Mona Lisa and the Last Supper

1. What were two works of art by Michelangelo?

Statue of David and the Sistine Chapel Ceiling

1. How did Renaissance ideas spread into Northern Europe?

Trade

1. Who was Machiavelli?

Author of the Prince

1. What were three subjects of Renaissance art?

(1) A reverent revival of Classical Greek/Roman art forms and styles; (2) A faith in the nobility of Man (Humanism); (3) The mastery of illusionistic painting technique

1. What was the Protestant Reformation?

Movement founded by Martin Luther stemmed from corruption and unhappiness with in the Catholic Church

1. What were the major causes of the Protestant Reformation?

Corruption of the Cathloic Church, Selling of Indulgencies, Church had little interest in spiritual needs

1. What were the three basic teachings of Martin Luther?

Salvation through Faith, People of faith were all equal an no need for priests to interrupt the Bible.

1. What were the 95 Theses?

Luther’s criticisms of the Church that he nailed to the door of the Church in Wittenberg, Germany

1. What were indulgences?

Certificate sold by the Church that forgave a persons sins

1. Why did Henry VIII start the Church of England?

To get a divorce

1. What was the Anglican Church formed by Elizabeth I?

Compromise between Catholics and Protestants

1. How did the Catholic Church respond to the Protestant Reformation?

Counter Reformation

1. What are three things that the Jesuits did to fight against the Protestant Reformation?

Stop the spread of Protestants, Train Missionaries, and Pledge obedience to the Pope

1. ~~What were three legacies of the Reformation?~~