

CONTENTS

Teaching Notes	5
Chapter 1: The Spirit of the Renaissance	6
Chapter 2: The Renaissance in Italy, Part One.....	9
Chapter 2: The Renaissance in Italy, Part Two	17
Chapter 3: The Empire.....	20
Chapter 4: Spain, 1492-1598.....	23
Chapter 5: France of the Renaissance	27
Chapter 6: Early Tudor England, 1485-1558	31
Chapter 7: The Renaissance in the North.....	36
Chapter 8: Renaissance Education.....	40
Chapter 9: The Renaissance and the Discoveries of Science	43
Chapter 10: The Age of Discovery.....	45
Chapter 11: Europe on the Eve of the Reformation.....	48
Chapter 12: The Reformation in Germany: Martin Luther.....	53
Chapter 13: Reformers in Switzerland and France.....	58
Chapter 14: The Reformation in England	61
Chapter 15: John Knox and the Church of Scotland.....	65
Chapter 16: The Bible in English.....	67
Chapter 17: The Wars of Religion.....	69
Chapter 18: The Counter-Reformation	74
Chapter 19: Economic Changes in the Sixteenth Century	78
Chapter 20: Elizabethan England, Part One	80
Chapter 20: Elizabethan England, Part Two	84
Bibliography.....	90

CHAPTER 1: The Spirit of the Renaissance

STUDY NOTES

1. **St. Thomas Aquinas:** the most significant medieval philosopher, known for his integration of Greek philosophy with Christian thought and for his extensive and original expositions of Christian theology
2. **Wars of the Roses:** a series of civil conflicts in England in the fifteenth century over claims to the throne
3. **Tudors:** an English royal family of Welsh origins; began ruling following the Wars of the Roses
4. **Queen Elizabeth:** Elizabeth I, Queen of England, 1533-1603
5. **Hundred Years' War:** a series of conflicts waged between the royal houses of France and England in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries over the right to rule France; France was ultimately victorious
6. **Louis XI:** King of France, 1461-1483
7. **Francis I:** King of France, 1515-1547
8. **Henry IV:** King of France, 1589-1610
9. **Ferdinand of Aragon:** King of Aragon (part of modern-day Spain), 1479-1516, and King of Castile, 1474-1516, due to his marriage to Isabella of Castile
10. **Isabella of Castile:** Queen of Castile (part of modern-day Spain), 1474-1504
11. **Reintroduction of Greek:** During the period of late antiquity, the knowledge of ancient Greek was gradually lost in Europe, even in centers of learning like the monasteries. Although some Greek texts were available in Latin (the intellectual language of the West during this time), many important texts, including Aristotle's works, were not. The reintroduction of Greek texts came first through contact with the Arab world, since Arab scholars had longed retained knowledge of Greek. Famed theologian Thomas Aquinas is noted for his integration of the newly rediscovered philosophy of Aristotle with mainly Platonic Christian theology, two systems that many at the time argued were irreconcilable. Throughout the late medieval era and early Renaissance, Greek texts continued to be "rediscovered" in the West, in part due to the influx of Byzantine scholars after the fall of Constantinople to the Turks in 1453,¹ and study of the Greek language began to slowly resurge throughout the same period. This reintroduction of Greek and Greek texts was one of the most important forces shaping the intellectual landscape in Europe in the late medieval era and throughout the Renaissance.

WORDS TO DEFINE

1. scriptorium: _____

2. sordid: _____

3. temporal: _____

[1] MacCulloch 78, Eire 70

IDENTIFICATION

1. Renaissance: _____

2. Holy Roman Empire: _____

COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

1. What was the general ethos organizing European society in the medieval era? Give examples of areas in which this ethos was demonstrated.

2. How did the European political landscape begin to shift in the early Renaissance? Explain how these changes were manifested in England, France, and Spain.

