

## Major Themes of the Renaissance

- Importance of classical learning and worldly subjects
- Emphasis on individual achievement and expression
- Adventurous spirit and willingness to experiment
- Focus on realism in art and literature
- Questioning / challenging of traditional beliefs and knowledge

## Causes of the Protestant Reformation

Long-term Causes	Immediate causes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Catholic Church became more <u>secular</u> with the Renaissance</li> <li>➤ <u>Humanists</u> urged a return to the simpler roots of the religion</li> <li>➤ Changes in the <u>economy</u> due to urban markets and more coined money caused common people to look for social change that made more sense</li> <li>➤ Secular leaders questioned the authority and wealth of <u>the pope</u></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Johann Tetzel sold <u>indulgences</u> in Wittenberg</li> <li>➤ <u>Martin Luther</u> publicly posted his 95 Theses</li> <li>➤ Martin Luther translated the Bible into <u>German (vernacular)</u></li> <li>➤ The <u>printing press</u> spread Reformation ideas</li> <li>➤ Another reformer, <u>John Calvin</u> preached against Catholic traditions</li> </ul>

## Effects the Protestant Reformation

Immediate Effects	Long-term Effects
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Peasants' <u>Revolt</u> in Germany caused much destruction and loss of life</li> <li>➤ The Catholic <u>Reformation</u> was a response to the spread of Protestant ideas</li> <li>➤ <u>Strengthening</u> of the power and scope of the Inquisition</li> <li>➤ Widespread religious upheaval caused there to be an attitude of <u>intolerance</u> which led to the <u>persecution</u> of Jews and other religious groups</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Religious division and conflict would lead to full-scale <u>wars</u> in Europe</li> <li>➤ Founding of three major Protestant sects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><u>Lutheranism</u></li> <li><u>Calvinism</u></li> <li><u>Anglicanism</u></li> </ul> </li> <li>➤ <u>Division</u> of the Holy Roman Empire with the Peace of Augsburg</li> <li>➤ <u>Increased</u> Anti-Semitism over the next centuries</li> </ul>

## Important Figures of the Scientific Revolution

Person(s)	Achievement(s)	Date(s)
Nicolaus Copernicus	Developed the <u>heliocentric</u> model of the universe in <u>On the Revolutions of the Heavenly Spheres</u>	1543
Tycho Brahe & Johannes Kepler	Built observatory to calculate the planetary orbits and eventually supported/improved Copernicus's views	late 1500s
Galileo Galilei	Developed new <u>telescope</u> in order to see orbits of Jupiter's moons which contradicted <u>geocentrism</u>	early 1600s
Francis Bacon & Rene Descartes	called for experimental and observation to discard scientific knowledge; developed philosophy of human reasoning (foundations of scientific method)	early 1600s
Anton von Leeuwenhoek	Developed the <u>microscope</u> which allowed him to view and accurately describe human cells	mid-1600s
Robert Boyle	Identified basic building blocks of matter Opened the way for modern chemistry	late 1600s
Isaac Newton	Developed new math of <u>calculus</u> to explain laws of <u>gravity</u> and motion which explained why the planets revolved around the sun	late 1600s