

Glossary**CHAPTER 1 European Renaissance and Reformation**

bubonic plague Deadly disease that spread across Europe and Asia in the mid-14th century, killing millions of people

classical related to ancient Greece and Rome and emphasizing ideas of order, balance, and harmony

clergy Religious officials

doctrines Principles; statements of policy

landscapes Pictures showing scenery or land forms

merchants storekeepers and traders

movable type Printing blocks that did not have to be made one by one but could be moved into new positions and reused

nobles People of high rank

oil-based paints Paints that are made with oil; the oil dries slowly and allows for details, blending, and changes

Parliament Law-making body in England

peasant related to poor or lower class people who worked the land

protested Actively disagreed

realistic Lifelike

revolt Uprising, rebellion

salvation Freedom from the effects of sin

sculptors People who create works of art by carving

spiritual sacred; related to religion

three-dimensional Having length, width, and height; giving a sense of depth

AFTER YOU READ**Terms and Names**

A. Fill in the blank with the name or term that best completes the paragraph.

Presbyterian

Anabaptists

Anglican

Lutheran

Reformation

Protestant

In Germany, Martin Luther began a movement for religious change called the **1** _____. He and his followers began a separate religious group called the **2** _____ Church. In England, Elizabeth finished and headed the **3** _____ church. In Scotland, John Knox established yet another branch of the **4** _____ faith. His church was the **5** _____ Church. Other Protestant reformers included the **6** _____, who believed in separation of church and state.

B. Write the letter of the name or term next to the description that best explains it.

a. Jesuits

b. secular

c. Calvinism

d. Peace of Augsburg

e. patrons

f. indulgence

g. Utopia

h. humanism

i. predestination

j. vernacular

- _____ **1.** Focus on human potential and achievements
- _____ **2.** An agreement in 1555 declaring that the religion of each German state would be decided by its ruler
- _____ **3.** Concerned with worldly rather than spiritual matters
- _____ **4.** Doctrine that God has decided all things beforehand, including which people will be eternally saved
- _____ **5.** Use of native language instead of classical Latin
- _____ **6.** Body of religious teachings based on the ideas of the reformer John Calvin
- _____ **7.** Members of the Society of Jesus, a Roman Catholic religious order founded by Ignatius of Loyola
- _____ **8.** Imaginary land described in a book by Thomas More; this word now means an ideal place
- _____ **9.** People who financially supported artists
- _____ **10.** Release from punishments due for a sin