

## Renaissance and Reformation

### Lesson 1 The Renaissance Begins

#### ESSENTIAL QUESTION

*Why do people make economic choices?*

#### GUIDING QUESTIONS

1. *Why did the states of Italy become leading centers of culture during the Renaissance?*
2. *How did Italy's states become wealthy and powerful?*
3. *Who controlled the states of Italy?*

#### Terms to Know

**Renaissance** “rebirth”; period in European history from 1350 to 1650 when people became interested again in art and learning

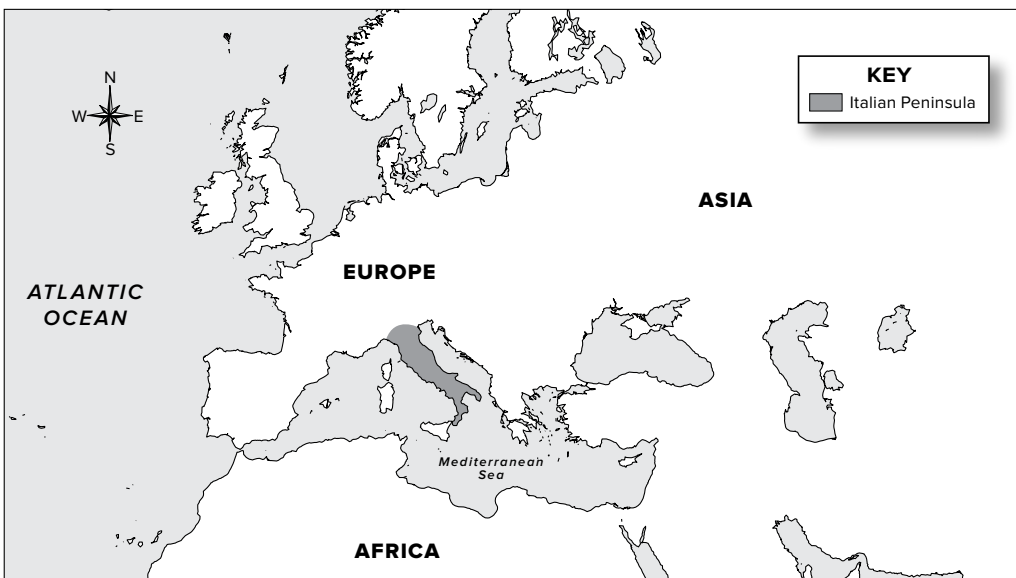
**secular** related to worldly things

**urban** related to cities, not the countryside

**mercenary** a soldier who fights for money

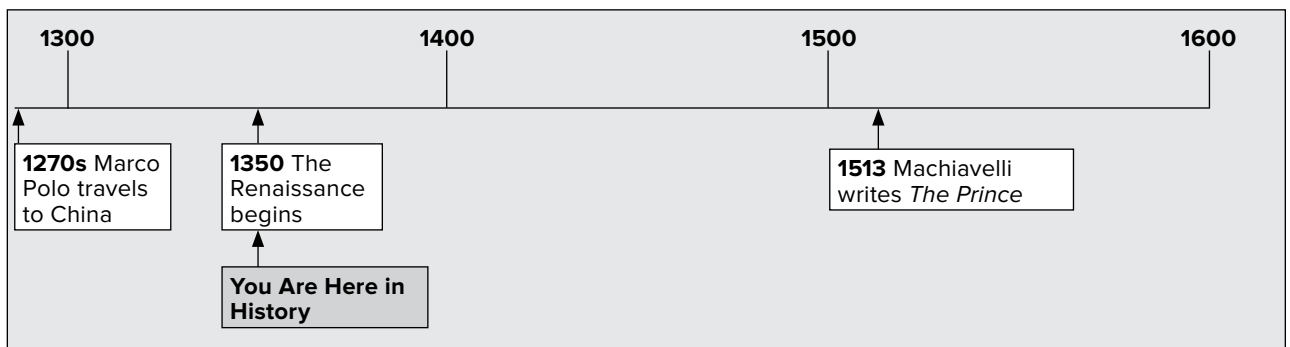
**diplomacy** making agreements with other countries

### Where in the world?



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### When did it happen?



**Renaissance and Reformation**

**Lesson 1** The Renaissance Begins, *Continued*

**The Renaissance in Italy**

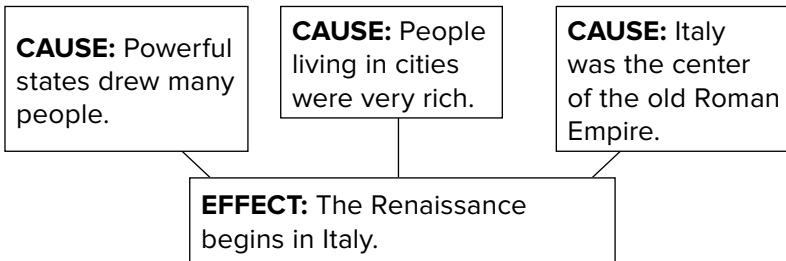
In European history, the years from about 1350 to 1650 were called the **Renaissance**. The word *renaissance* means “rebirth.” During this time period, people became interested again in art and learning.

After the hard years of the Black Death, Europeans became interested in the knowledge of the ancient Greeks and Romans. People became more **secular**. This meant that, even though religion was still important, people were interested in worldly ideas and events.

The Renaissance began in Italy, the center of the old Roman Empire. Italians were surrounded by Roman ruins and art. These ancient examples inspired the Italians in their own art.

Another reason the Renaissance was born was because Italian cities were very rich. People could pay painters, sculptors, architects, and other artists to make new works.

The powerful states of Italy also encouraged the Renaissance. In Europe, most people lived in the countryside. However, Italy was becoming **urban**. More people were living in the city than in the country. As a result, a different society began to develop in Italy. People shared ideas about art and learning. Strong economies developed.



**The States of Italy**

The states of Italy were independent of each other and very rich. They built fleets of ships and hired people to fight in their armies. A person who fights in an army for money is called a **mercenary**. Even though the states fought many wars, no state could beat all the others.

The Italian states sat on the Mediterranean Sea. They became rich through trade. The Italians bought Chinese silk and Indian spices to sell in Western Europe. They also sold goods from Europe in the Middle East.

**Marking the Text**

- Underline the reason this period of time is called the Renaissance, or “rebirth.”

**Identifying**

- Where did the Renaissance begin?

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**Defining**

- What is an *urban* area?

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**Reading Check**

- Why did wealthy Italians support artists during the Renaissance?

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## Renaissance and Reformation

### Lesson 1 The Renaissance Begins, *Continued*

**? Making Connections**

5. Why did Europeans want Asian goods?

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**Identifying**

6. Which city was the most famous Renaissance city?

\_\_\_\_\_

**✓ Reading Check**

7. How did the travels of Marco Polo affect Europeans?

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**Comparing**

8. Place a two-tab Foldable along the dotted line to cover the text about Florence. Title the anchor tab *City-States*. Label the top tab *Florence* and the bottom tab *Venice*.

List facts about each and use them to compare the two city-states.

Marco Polo was a merchant from Venice. In the 1270s, he traveled to China. There he met Kublai Khan, the ruler of the Mongol Empire. The emperor sent Marco Polo on trips all over China. Marco wrote a book about his travels. After reading his stories, many people wanted to buy China's goods.

**How did Italian states get rich?**

- Traded Chinese silk and Indian spices at high prices in Europe
- Sold Western European goods in the Middle East
- Met increasing demand for Asian goods

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Florence was the most famous city of the Renaissance. It was the first city to grow rich. It had many famous artists. Florence became rich from trading cloth, mainly wool from England. In Florence, the wool was woven into fine fabrics.

Banking was another way people in Florence made money. Merchants needed to know how much the coins from different countries were worth. Florentine bankers set up a system to do this. They used the florin, the gold coin of Florence, to measure the value of other money. Florence's richest family was the Medici family. They owned banks as far away as Flanders, which is today part of Belgium.

The people of Venice built their city on many small islands. Long wooden poles in the mud supported their buildings. Instead of making roads, the Venetians built canals and waterways. They used boats to move around the city. Venice also became a major shipbuilding center.

### A New Ruling Class

In Italy, old noble families moved to the cities. Rich merchants tried to live like noble families. The sons and daughters of nobles and rich merchants married each other. Their families blended together, and they became the upper class of the city-states.

Many city-states were republics at first. A republic is a government controlled by its citizens. Only merchants and artisans could be citizens. When city-states faced war or rebellion, they often gave power to a single person. Some leaders ruled harshly. Others used a more gentle approach.

**Renaissance and Reformation**

**Lesson 1** The Renaissance Begins, *Continued*

In Venice, the ruler was the duke, or doge. He was the official leader, but a small group of wealthy merchants held the real power.

In Florence, the Medici family controlled the government for many years. Lorenzo de' Medici ruled the city from 1469 to 1492. He was known as "the Magnificent."

**Lorenzo the Magnificent**

- part of the rich Medici family
- ruled Florence from 1469 to 1492
- supported artists, architects, and writers

Politics in Italy were not simple. The rulers of each city had to stop other rich people from taking power by force. They also had to get along with leaders from other states. To work with others, the Italians developed **diplomacy**. This is the art of making agreements with other countries. Today's ideas about diplomacy first began in Italy.

Niccolò Machiavelli was an official in Florence. He wrote a book called *The Prince* in 1513. He wrote that rulers should do anything they could to keep power and protect their city. This included killing and lying. Today when we say someone is being Machiavellian, we mean they are being tricky or sly and acting without morals.

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**Check for Understanding**

**List two reasons why Italy was an ideal location for the Renaissance to begin.**

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

**List two ways Italian states helped fuel the Renaissance.**

3. \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_

**? Analyzing**

9. Niccolò Machiavelli said rulers should do whatever they need to in order to keep power. Why?

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**✓ Reading Check**

10. Why did the Italian states develop diplomacy?

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**FOLDABLES<sup>®</sup>**

11. Place a one-tab Foldable along the dotted line to cover the Check for Understanding. Title the anchor tab *The Renaissance*. Draw five arrows from the title and write five words or phrases about the Renaissance.

Use your Foldable to complete the Check for Understanding.

## Renaissance and Reformation

### Lesson 2 New Ideas and Art

#### ESSENTIAL QUESTION

*How do new ideas change the way people live?*

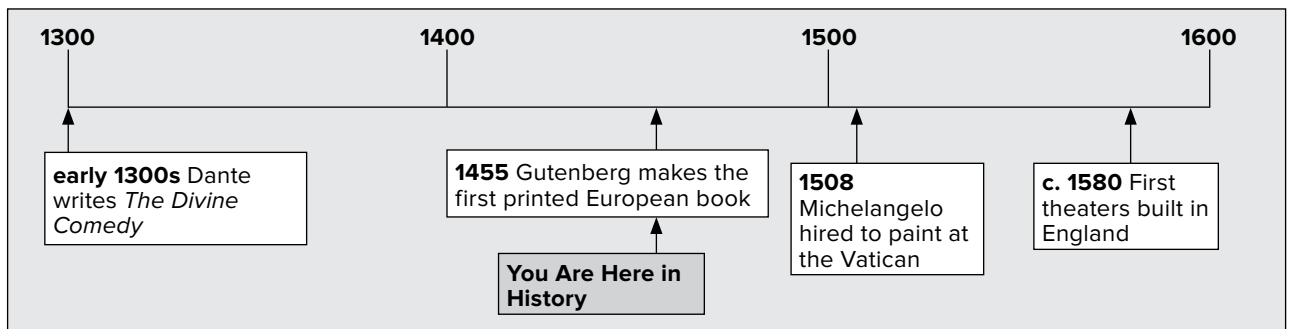
#### GUIDING QUESTIONS

1. *How did Renaissance writers rely on the past to develop new ideas?*
2. *How did Renaissance artists learn to make their art look natural and real?*
3. *How did the Renaissance change as it moved from Italy into northern Europe?*

#### Term to Know

**humanism** an emphasis on worldly concerns; a belief that reason leads to knowledge

### When did it happen?



### What do you know?

In the K column, list what you already know about life in the Renaissance. In the W column, list what you would like to know. After reading the lesson, fill in the L column with the information that you learned.

K	W	L

**Renaissance and Reformation**

**Lesson 2** New Ideas and Art, *Continued*

**Renaissance Humanism**

In the 1300s, European scholars created a new way of understanding the world. It was called **humanism**, and it was based on ancient Greek and Roman ideas. Humanists believed that individuals were important. They wanted to use reason, not just religion, to gain knowledge.

During the Crusades, Arab Muslims passed on what they knew about Greek and Roman works to western Europeans. Italians found old Latin writings in monasteries. They also studied old buildings and statues to understand what made them beautiful. Humanist scholars studied mathematics, medicine, biology, and astronomy.

Educated people wrote in the classical Latin. They also began to write in the vernacular, or the everyday language that people spoke in a region. When authors wrote in the vernacular, many more people could read their works.

Renaissance Humanists	
Humanist	Achievements
Francesco Petrarch	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>studied Roman writers</li> <li>wrote about famous Romans</li> <li>discovered old Latin writings</li> </ul>
Dante Alighieri	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>wrote <i>The Divine Comedy</i> in the vernacular</li> </ul>
Geoffrey Chaucer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>wrote in the vernacular</li> <li>wrote <i>The Canterbury Tales</i> in English</li> </ul>
Johannes Gutenberg	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>printed the Christian Bible using movable type</li> </ul>
Leonardo da Vinci	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>created great works of art</li> <li>drew sketches of scientific ideas and artistic projects</li> </ul>

In the early 1450s, Johannes Gutenberg invented a printing press that used movable metal type. It could print books quickly. More books were available so more people learned to read. Scholars read one another's works and wrote letters to discuss their thoughts. These changes helped ideas spread more quickly than ever before.

Leonardo da Vinci was one of the most important Renaissance scientists and artists. Most of what we know about him comes from his drawings of scientific projects.



**Defining**

1. Define the term *humanism*.

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**Analyzing**

2. Why might humanism have appealed to people after the Black Death?

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**Marking the Text**

3. Circle the names of two works that were written in the vernacular.



**Reading Check**

4. How did Gutenberg's printing press bring change to Europe?

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**Renaissance and Reformation**

**Lesson 2** New Ideas and Art, *Continued*



**Identifying**

5. Who paid artists to create works during the Renaissance?

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**Making Connections**

6. How could studying science have helped Renaissance artists?

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\_\_\_\_\_



**Comparing**

7. What was similar about the work of da Vinci and Michelangelo?

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**Reading Check**

8. What is the technique of chiaroscuro?

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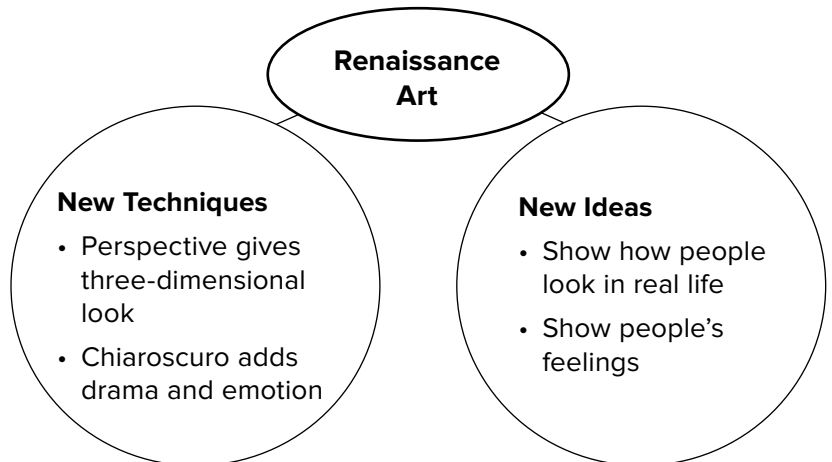
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**Italy's Renaissance Artists**

Rich Italian families and church leaders paid artists to make paintings, sculptures, and buildings. Renaissance artists followed examples of the ancient Romans and Greeks. They also expressed new humanist ideas.

Renaissance painters painted in new ways. They used perspective, a way of showing things as they appear at different distances. Artists studied the human body to help them draw more accurately. They used light and shadows instead of hard outlines to separate objects. This is called *chiaroscuro*. *Chiaro* means “clear or light” in Italian and *oscuro* means “dark.”



The golden age of Renaissance art lasted from 1490 to 1520. Famous artists of the time were Leonardo da Vinci, Michelangelo Buonarroti, and Raphael Sanzio.

One of da Vinci's most famous works is the *Mona Lisa*. He also painted *The Last Supper*, which shows Jesus with his disciples. Da Vinci showed the feelings of the disciples through their positions and gestures.

Michelangelo painted and sculpted. He tried to show realistic human beings with feelings and emotions. Michelangelo also painted the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel in Rome with images from the Christian Bible. The figures he painted have muscular bodies that show their power.

Raphael was one of the best painters in Italy. He is best known for a fresco called the *School of Athens*. It shows many Greek philosophers.

Some women, like the daughters of nobles, contributed to the arts. Artemisia Gentileschi was one of the first women to paint important historical and religious scenes.

**Renaissance and Reformation**

**Lesson 2** New Ideas and Art, *Continued*

**The Northern Renaissance**

In the late 1400s, the Renaissance spread to northern Europe and later to England. War, trade, travel, and the printing press spread humanist ideas.

The Northern Renaissance took place in present-day Belgium, Luxembourg, Germany, and the Netherlands. Northern artists painted with oil paints. Oils created richer colors and allowed more detail. Jan van Eyck was a Flemish painter. His best-known painting is *The Arnolfini Portrait*. It shows a newly married couple. Every fold in their rich clothes and every detail in the room are visible.

Albrecht Dürer was an important Renaissance artist from Germany. He is best known for his engravings. An engraving is made from an image carved in metal, wood, or stone. Ink is put on the surface, then the image is printed on paper. Dürer's *Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse* shows four men on horses who announce the end of the world.

In England, the Renaissance theater was very popular. Playwrights, or writers of plays, wrote about people's strengths, weaknesses, and feelings.

The greatest playwright of the time was William Shakespeare. He wrote comedies, historical plays, and tragedies. A tragedy is a play in which the main character suffers great loss or pain. Some of Shakespeare's most famous works are *Hamlet*, *Macbeth*, and *Romeo and Juliet*. Shakespeare's plays are still very popular.

**Check for Understanding**

List three features of Renaissance art.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_

For each of these categories, name three Renaissance artists.

4. Writers \_\_\_\_\_
5. Painters \_\_\_\_\_



**Explaining**

9. How did Renaissance ideas arrive in northern Europe?

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**Reading Check**

10. How did northern Renaissance painters differ from Italian Renaissance painters?

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11. Place a two-tab Foldable along the dotted line to cover the Check for Understanding. Title the anchor tab *Renaissance Changes*. Label the top tab *writers and their work* and the bottom tab *artists and their work*.

Write what you remember about important writers and artists during this time and their works.

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## Renaissance and Reformation

### Lesson 3 The Reformation Begins

#### ESSENTIAL QUESTION

*How do religions develop?*

#### GUIDING QUESTIONS

1. *Why was the Church under pressure to reform itself?*
2. *How did Luther's reforms lead to a new form of Christianity?*
3. *How did the teachings of Protestant reformers shape the western world?*
4. *How did the Reformation shape England and later its American colonies?*

#### Terms to Know

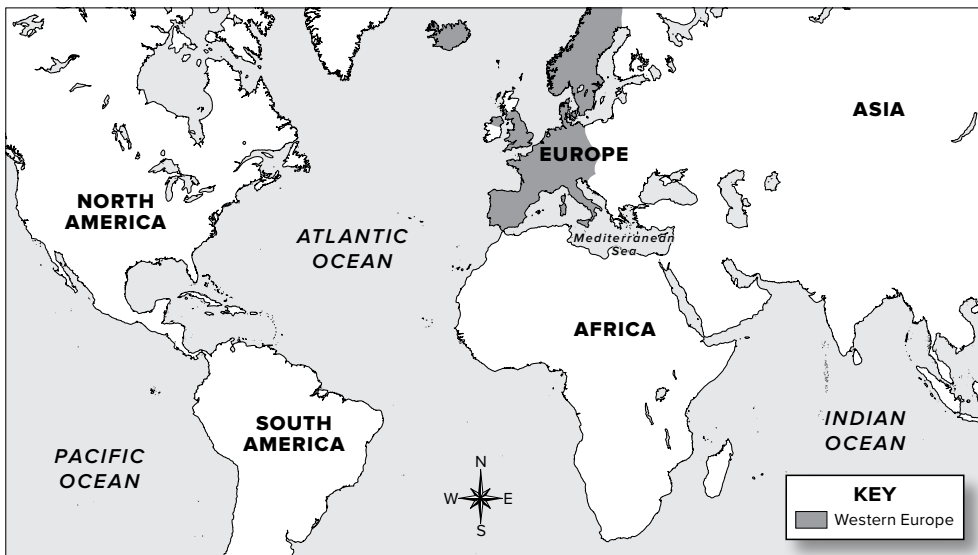
**Reformation** a religious movement that changed the Catholic Church and created Protestant churches

**indulgence** a pardon, or forgiveness, of sin

**predestination** a religious belief that God has already decided who will go to heaven

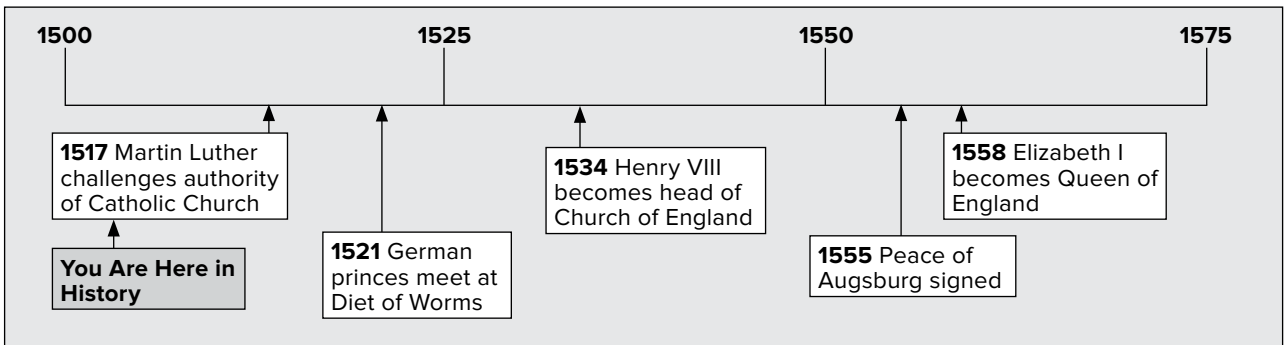
**annul** to declare not valid

### Where in the world?



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### When did it happen?



**Renaissance and Reformation**

**Lesson 3** The Reformation Begins, *Continued*

**Early Calls for Reform**

In 1517 a German monk named Martin Luther challenged the Catholic Church. At first, Martin Luther wanted only to reform, or change, the Catholic Church. This is why these events are called the **Reformation**. By the end of the Reformation, Europe had many new Christian churches.

Church officials had grown rich by selling indulgences. An **indulgence** was a certificate that said a person would not be punished for his or her sins. Many Catholics became angry at the Church for focusing on money.

In the 1370s, an English priest named John Wycliffe said that Jesus was the head of the Church, not the pope. Wycliffe wanted everyone to read the Bible, so he translated parts of it from Latin into English. After he died, his followers finished translating it.

Renaissance humanism led to Christian humanism. Its goal was to restore the simple faith of the early Church. A Dutch scholar named Desiderius Erasmus wrote that people should use their reason to become better Christians. He believed that people should be good in their everyday lives.

**Complaints About the Catholic Church**

- The Church focuses on money.
- Wycliffe says that Jesus, not the pope, is the head of the Church.
- Erasmus is angry that popes are rich.
- Wycliffe believes people should read the Bible in their own language.

**Luther’s Reformation**

Martin Luther’s disagreement with the Catholic Church led to a big change in Christianity. Luther decided that Catholic Church teachings were wrong. He said that a person needed only faith, and not good works, in order to go to heaven.

In 1517 Pope Leo X told church leaders to sell indulgences to get money for a new cathedral. Luther was angry. He wrote a list of 95 reasons why indulgences were wrong. The list became known as the Ninety-Five Theses. People across the German kingdoms read them.



**Summarizing**

1. What was the major complaint people had about the Catholic Church?

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**Defining**

2. What is an *indulgence*?

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**Reading Check**

3. What were the goals of the Christian humanists?

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## Renaissance and Reformation

### Lesson 3 The Reformation Begins, *Continued*



#### Summarizing

4. What were the three main beliefs of Lutheranism?

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#### Reading Check

5. How did the Ninety-Five Theses affect the Catholic Church in Germany?

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#### Identifying

6. According to Calvin, who should control the church?

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#### Reading Check

7. How did Calvinism influence ideas about government?

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Luther began to attack other Catholic beliefs. He said popes could make mistakes when they taught about Christianity. He argued that all Christians had a right to read the Bible. He said Christians could confess their sins to God without the help of a priest.

Pope Leo X thought Luther was dangerous. He made Luther leave the Catholic Church. Luther's ideas led to a new branch of Christianity, called Lutheranism. It was the first Protestant church. It was based on three main ideas.

- Belief in Jesus, not good works, brings a place in heaven.
- The Bible is the final source for truth about God.
- The church includes all believers, not just the clergy.

Many German rulers made their kingdoms Lutheran. They took land from Catholic monasteries. In addition, rulers could set their own church taxes and keep the money for themselves. Protestant rulers became stronger. The Catholic Church became weaker.

These changes angered the Holy Roman Emperor Charles V. Charles V went to war with the Lutheran German rulers, but could not defeat them. Finally, an agreement named the Peace of Augsburg made most of northern Germany Protestant territory. The south stayed Catholic. This division still exists today.

### The Reformation Spreads

Martin Luther's reformation spread across Europe. John Calvin agreed with Martin Luther and added other ideas, too. Calvin's main idea was that God has decided who will go to heaven and who will not. This belief is called **predestination**. This means that no matter what people do, God has decided the final outcome of all events.

Another important idea of Calvinism is that kings and bishops should not control the church. The people of the church should choose their own elders and ministers. His ideas influenced people in England, Scotland, and the Netherlands. Calvinism began to give people the idea that they could elect government leaders.

#### Important Ideas from Calvin

- God has already decided who is going to heaven.
- Kings and bishops should not control the church.
- People should choose the clergy.

**Renaissance and Reformation**

**Lesson 3** The Reformation Begins, *Continued*

**The Reformation in England**

In England, King Henry VIII was stubborn and impatient. He wanted a son to rule after him. Unfortunately, he had only a daughter with his wife Catherine. Henry wanted to **annul**, or end, his marriage. An annulment says that the marriage never happened. Then he could remarry.

The pope refused. So Henry had the highest-ranking church official in England end his marriage to Catherine. He then married Anne Boleyn. Because of that, the pope excommunicated Henry from the Catholic Church. Henry had Parliament pass the Act of Supremacy. This made the king, not the pope, the head of the Church of England.

- Henry ordered all priests and bishops to accept him as the new head of the church.
- Some who refused were killed.
- Henry took the Catholic Church’s land in England.
- He gave some of the land to his nobles so they would stay loyal to him.

When Henry’s oldest daughter Mary became queen, she wanted to make England a Catholic country again. Mary arrested or executed many Protestants. When she died, her half-sister Elizabeth became queen. She was a Protestant, so she brought back the Anglican Church.

A group of Protestants called Puritans wanted to purify the Anglican Church of its Catholic ways. Queen Elizabeth I put up with the Puritans, but James I did not. James I and the king who came after him, Charles I, mistreated the Puritans. Many Puritans moved to America so they could practice their religion freely. These colonies became the states of Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island.

**Check for Understanding**

List two contributions of Martin Luther.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_

Name two facts about the Puritans.

3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_



**Defining**

8. What was a *Puritan*?

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**Reading Check**

9. Why did Henry VIII seize Catholic Church lands in England?

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10. Place a two-tab Foldable along the dotted line to cover the Check for Understanding. Label the two tabs *Lutheran Church* and *Puritanism*.

Use both sides of the tabs to record what you remember about the roles of each in the Reformation. Use the Foldable to help answer Check for Understanding.

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## Renaissance and Reformation

### Lesson 4 Catholics and Protestants

#### ESSENTIAL QUESTION

*Why does conflict develop?*

#### GUIDING QUESTIONS

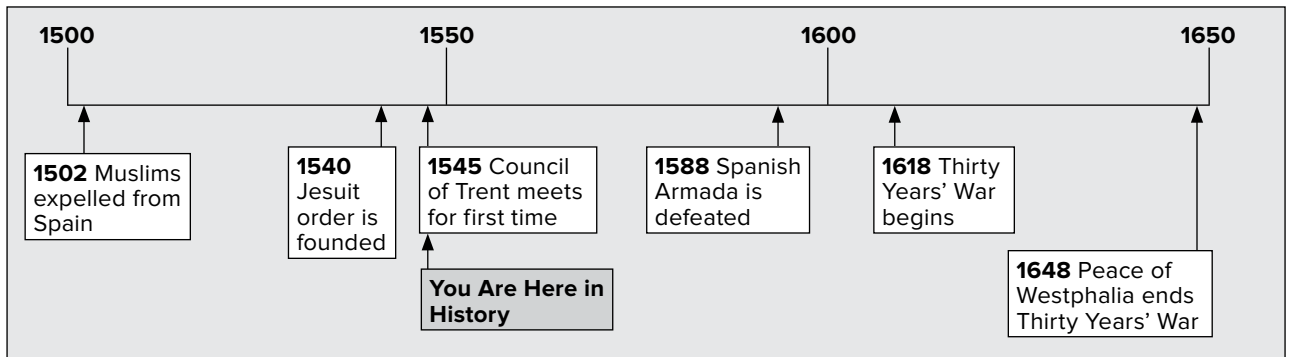
1. *How did the Catholic Church respond to the spread of Protestantism?*
2. *How did wars of religion affect Europe?*

#### Terms to Know

**seminary** a school for religious training

**heresy** a religious belief that goes against what the church says is true

### When did it happen?



### What do you know?

Read each statement. Circle T if you think the statement is true. Circle F if you think the statement is false.

- |  |   |   |
|--|---|---|
| 1. A priest could learn about the Bible at a seminary.         | T | F |
| 2. The Spanish Armada defeated the English navy.               | T | F |
| 3. The Catholic Church lost members after the Reformation.     | T | F |
| 4. All countries in Europe became Protestant.                  | T | F |
| 5. The Reformation led to war between the countries of Europe. | T | F |

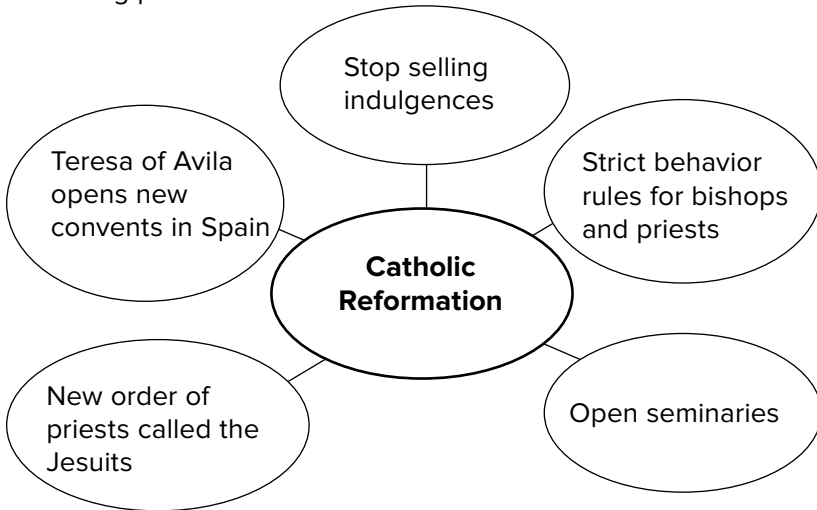
**Renaissance and Reformation**

**Lesson 4 Catholics and Protestants, *Continued***

**The Catholic Reformation**

In the 1500s and 1600s, the Catholic Church tried to stop Protestantism. This was called the Catholic Reformation.

The Catholic Church knew it needed to change. Pope Paul III called a church meeting at Trent, Italy. The Council of Trent made Catholic beliefs clear. It also ended many abuses. For example, the Catholic church stopped selling indulgences. The council set up strict rules for how bishops and priests should act. They were told to work harder at teaching the faith. The Catholic church set up seminaries to train priests. A **seminary** is a special school for educating priests.



Spain was formed in 1469 when King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella married and joined their two kingdoms. They wanted a strong nation. They thought if everyone in Spain were Catholic, Spain would be united and loyal.

Muslims had ruled much of Spain during the Middle Ages. Catholics, Jews, and Muslims lived together with few problems at that time. Christians and Jews had to pay special taxes and had limited rights, but they were allowed to practice their own religions.

This religious harmony ended when Catholics took over Spain. Jews and Muslims were no longer welcome. Spain's rulers set up the Spanish Inquisition to find out people's religious beliefs. The Spanish Inquisition was a Catholic court. It was designed to uncover **heresy**, or beliefs that oppose church teachings. The Spanish Inquisition used torture and executions. About 2,000 Spaniards were killed.



**Explaining**

1. What did Catholic leaders discuss at the Council of Trent?

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\_\_\_\_\_



**Drawing Conclusions**

2. How would the seminaries help reform the Catholic Church?

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**Marking the Text**

3. Circle the names of three religions that lived side by side in Spanish kingdoms before the marriage of Ferdinand and Isabella.



**Identifying**

4. What was the Spanish Inquisition?

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**Renaissance and Reformation**

**Lesson 4 Catholics and Protestants, *Continued***

 **Reading Check**

5. What was the goal of the Spanish Inquisition?

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 **Paraphrasing**

6. How did war between Spain and England start?

\_\_\_\_\_

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 **Marking the Text**

7. Underline the description of the ships in the Spanish Armada.

 **Explaining**

8. Why did French nobles rebel against the Catholic king?

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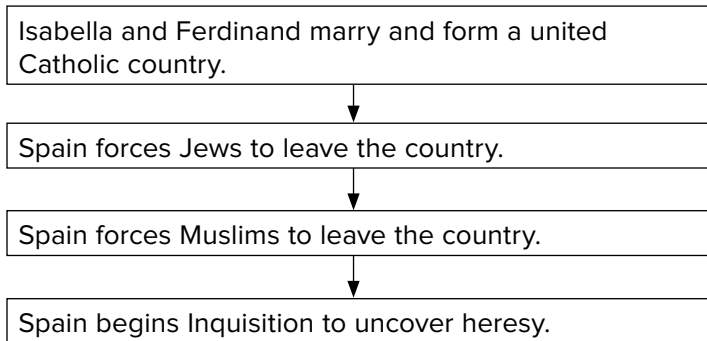
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In 1492 Ferdinand and Isabella ordered all Jews to become Catholic or leave the country. Ten years later, they ordered Muslims to do the same.

Church and government controls did not stop writers and artists in Catholic Spain. Miguel de Cervantes was a writer. He wrote the novel *Don Quixote* about a funny knight and his servant.

**Events in Catholic Spain after 1469**



**Religious Wars**

By the mid-1500s, Christians in Europe were divided. Most northern Europeans were Protestant. Most southern Europeans were Catholic. Differences in religions led to wars in Europe. These wars lasted until about 1650.

During the rule of Queen Elizabeth I, England was the strongest Protestant power in Europe. Spain, led by King Philip II, was the strongest Catholic power. When Elizabeth helped the Protestant Dutch rebel against Spain, Philip grew angry. He decided to invade England.

In 1588 Philip sent a huge fleet, called the Spanish Armada, to England through the English Channel. This is the narrow body of water between England and Europe. The Spanish ships were large and had many guns. However, they were hard to steer. The smaller English ships moved faster. They drove back the Armada. Then there was a great storm and many Spanish ships were lost. The Protestant English had defeated the Catholic Spanish.

During the 1500s, most people in France were Catholic. Wealthy people, though, became Protestant. They were called Huguenots. They followed the ideas of John Calvin.

Many French nobles wanted to be able to practice their religion freely. They also wanted to weaken the power of the king of France.

## Renaissance and Reformation

### Lesson 4 Catholics and Protestants, *Continued*

A civil war broke out between Protestants and Catholics in France. The Huguenots were led by Henry of Navarre who became King Henry IV of France. He wanted people to be loyal to him. He decided to change his religion, or **convert**, to Catholicism. He thought that being the king of France was more important than being Protestant.

Henry worked to end the religious war in France. He issued an edict, or order, when he visited the city of Nantes. The Edict of Nantes said that Catholicism was the official religion of France. However, it also gave Huguenots the right to worship as they wanted.

#### Catholic and Protestant Conflicts

- England destroyed the Spanish Armada.
- The Huguenots fought the Catholic rulers of France.
- The Thirty Years' War started in Bohemia and spread through Europe.

The worst religious war of the Reformation began when Protestant nobles in Bohemia turned against their Catholic king. The war lasted for 30 years. France, Sweden, and Denmark sent troops to help the Protestants. Spain and the Holy Roman Empire supported the Catholics. Even though France was a Catholic country, it helped the Protestants in order to win territory and wealth. The war was not just about religion.

The German people suffered greatly in the war. Finally, in 1643, the Holy Roman Emperor asked for peace. To end the war, the countries signed the Peace of Westphalia. After the war, Spain and the Holy Roman Empire were weaker. France was a stronger nation.

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#### Check for Understanding

List two responses the Catholic Church had toward the Reformation.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_

List two events that led to the end of the Reformation.

3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_



#### Marking the Text

9. Underline the name of the agreement that ended the Thirty Years' War.



#### Reading Check

10. Why was the Edict of Nantes important in the history of France?

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11. Place a two-tab Foldable along the dotted line. Title the anchor tab *Reformation*. Label the first tab *Beginning* and the next tab *End*. Draw an arrow from left to right, across both tabs.

Write words or short phrases to record what you remember about the beginning and end of the Reformation.