

Name: _____ Period: _____ Date: _____

THE RENAISSANCE (1485-1660)

Directions: Begin on page 193 in your literature book Elements of Literature and read the following introduction about the Renaissance. As you read, fill in the correct answers on your study guide.

Beginning in the late 1400s, the English Renaissance marked changes in people's _____, _____, and _____.

I. Rediscovering Ancient Greece and Rome (page 193)

- A. The term *renaissance* itself is a French word meaning “_____.” It refers particularly to renewed interest in _____, which means the writings of ancient Greece and Rome.
- B. Very few ordinary people could read. Those who could read were encouraged to concentrate on texts promoting _____. People learned to read _____ once more and reformed the _____ they read, wrote, and spoke.
- C. Fifteenth century scholars rediscovered the writing of ancient Greece and Rome. At this same time, people became more curious about _____ and their _____.

II. It All Began in Italy (page 196)

- A. The new energy and creativity were first observable in Italy, where considerable _____ had been generated from _____ and _____ with the East.
- B. The Renaissance began in fourteenth-century Italy, where the _____ financed many intellectual and artistic endeavors.

III. Humanism (page 197)

- A. The humanists went to the old Latin and Greek classic to discover _____ answers to such questions as “What is a human being?” “What is a good life?” and “How do I lead a good life?”
- B. _____ provided complete answers to these questions, answers that the Renaissance humanists accepted as _____.
- C. The humanists sought to harmonize these two great sources of wisdom: the _____ and the _____.

IV. **The New Technology** (page 198)

- A. The inventor of printing with movable type was a German named _____.
- B. He printed the first complete book, an immense _____, at Mainz, German, around 1455.
- C. _____, a merchant, diplomat, and writer who had been living in the Low Countries, set up a printing press in Westminster (now part of London).

V. **Two Friends** (page 199)

- A. _____ is today perhaps the best known of all the Renaissance humanists.
- B. Because he wrote in _____, he could address his many writings to all the _____ people of western Europe.
- C. He taught Greek at Cambridge University and became friendly with a number of important people, among them a young lawyer named _____.
- D. He also wrote in _____--poems, pamphlets, biographies, and his famous treatise on human society, _____.
- E. Hundreds of writers have imitated or parodied it, and it has given us a useful adjective for describing impractical social schemes: _____.

VI. **The Reformation** (page 200)

- A. Although the exact nature of Reformation varied from country to country, one feature was common to all Reformers: They rejected the authority of the _____ and the Italian _____.
- B. Strong feelings of _____ and _____ made the English people resent the financial burdens imposed on them by the _____--the pope, after all, was a _____ in far-off Italy.
- C. A monk named _____ had founded a new kind of _____, based not on what the pope said, but on a _____ of the Bible.

VII. **King versus Pope** (page 202)

- A. The generations-old conflict between the pope and the king of England came to a climax when Henry VIII wanted to _____ his wife of twenty-four years.
- B. In 1531, refused an _____ by the pope, Henry VIII broke with the _____ in Rome and declared himself head of the _____.
- C. The best known of all those who remained loyal to the pope was _____, now the Lord Chancellor of England. Henry ordered that his Lord Chancellor be _____.
- D. This was the very beginning of _____ in England.

E. Many felt that the new church was not reformed enough, that it was merely a copy of

_____.

VIII. **Henry VIII** (page 203)

- A. The five Tudor rulers of England are easy to remember: They consist of a _____, a _____ and three _____.
- B. _____ was a shrewd, patient, and stingy man who restored _____ and _____ to the kingdom; without these, there could never have been a cultural Renaissance.
- C. Despite his messy home life, Henry VIII was a very important figure. He created the _____, which put a stop to foreign invasion so England and provided the means for this island kingdom to spread its _____, _____, and _____ all over the globe.

IX. **The Boy King and Bloody Mary** (page 204)

- A. Henry VIII was survived by three children: Mary, Elizabeth, and Edward. According to the laws of succession, the son had to be crowned first, and so at age _____ the son became _____.
- B. When Edward died of tuberculosis, he was followed by his half-_____ half-_____ Mary.
- C. Mary was a devout, strong-willed _____ determined to avenge the wrongs done to her mother. She restored the _____ in England, and ruthlessly hunted down _____.
- D. Mary's executions earned her the name "_____."
- E. When Mary died of a fever, childless, her sister _____ became queen.

X. **Elizabeth** (page 205)

- A. Elizabeth I was one of the most _____ and _____ monarchs in history.
- B. She reestablished the _____ and again rejected the _____, and the pope promptly _____ her.
- C. Elizabeth resisted marriage all her life and officially remained "_____"(thereby giving the American colony Virginia its name).
- D. Elizabeth survived many plots against her life. Several of these plots were initiated by her cousin _____ Stuart, Queen of _____. Mary, a direct descendant of Henry VII, was heir to England's throne, and being a _____, was eventually deposed from her throne in _____ Scotland. Elizabeth endured Mary's plots for _____ years and then, a true daughter of her father, sent her Scottish cousin to the _____.

XI. The Spanish Armada Sinks (page 208)

- A. _____ of _____, ever watchful for an excuse to hammer at England, used _____ as an excuse to invade England.
- B. In 1588, England's _____, assisted greatly by nasty weather in the Irish Sea, destroyed the _____.
- C. This victory assured England's and all of northern Europe's independence from the powerful _____ countries of the _____.

XII. A Flood of Literature (page 210)

- A. After the defeat of the _____, Elizabeth became a beloved symbol of _____, _____, and _____ to her subjects, and she provided _____ to scores of English authors.
- B. Literary works that did not directly represent her were _____ to her because authors knew she was a connoisseur of _____ and a person of remarkably wide _____.

XIII. Decline of the Renaissance (page 210)

- A. Elizabeth died childless, so her _____, James VI of _____, was her successor.
- B. As James I of _____, he lacked Elizabeth's ability to resolve (or postpone) critical issues, especially _____ and _____ ones.
- C. The difficulties of James's reign became the impossibilities of his _____. Some of his most powerful subjects had him _____.
- D. For the next eleven years, England was ruled by _____ and the Puritan dictator _____, not by an anointed king.
- E. The end of the Renaissance is usually marked by the return of the exiled king _____ in 1660. By this time, more _____ and _____ values were beginning to challenge the accepted doctrines of _____.