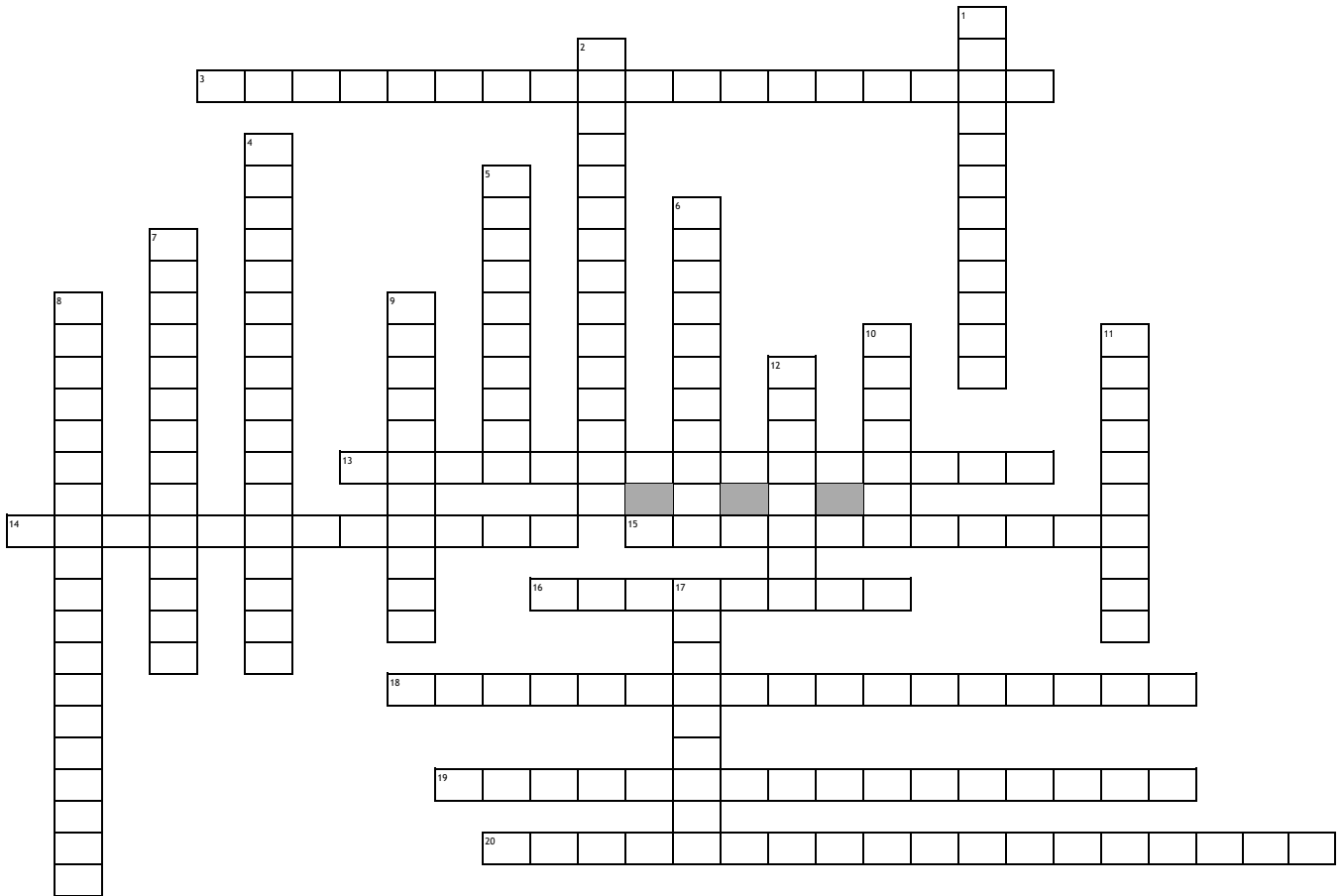


# Renaissance & Reformation



## Across

**3.** The early period when Italy was the center of the Renaissance. started ancient world to explore achievements, emphasis on power of human reason, humanists and humanism, desidius erasmus

**13.** Italian painter, scientist, and engineer. His paintings include The Last Supper (1498) and the Mona Lisa (1504-05). engineer, architect, scientists, inventor, artist.

**14.** German theologian who led the Reformation; believed that salvation is granted on the basis of faith rather than deeds (1483-1546)

**15.** The revival of art and literature under the influence of classical models in the 14th-16th centuries (also known as the rebirth)

**16.** Written by Martin Luther in 1517 and widely regarded as the primary catalysts for the Protestant Reformation

**18.** Dutch humanist and theologian who was the leading Renaissance scholar of northern Europe, praise of folly, criticized fasting, Church's interpretation of the bible

**19.** A Spanish knight from a Basque noble family, hermit, priest since 1537, and theologian, who founded the Society of Jesus (Jesuits) and was its first Superior General

**20.** English poet and dramatist considered one of the greatest English writers (1564-1616).

## Down

**1.** Italian sculptor, painter, architect, and poet; full name Michelangelo Buonarroti. A leading figure of the High Renaissance

**2.** The Peace of Augsburg was a treaty between Charles V and the forces of the Schmalkaldic League, an alliance of Lutheran princes, on September 25, 1555, at the imperial city of Augsburg

**4.** German printer who was the first in Europe to print using movable type and the first to use a press (1400-1468)

**5.** Swiss theologian (born in France) whose tenets (predestination and the irresistibility of grace and justification by faith) defined Presbyterianism (1509-1564)

**6.** Irish poet who wrote nostalgic and patriotic verse (1779-1852). published utopia, criticized gov't, start of communism, was canonized as a saint for saying that Henry wasn't the head of church because the pope is the head of the church.

**7.** A council of the Roman Catholic Church convened in Trento in three sessions between 1545 and 1563 to examine and condemn the teachings of Martin Luther- acted to abolish the selling of indulgences, formed Jesuits (society of Jesus, started by Ignatius Loyola).

**8.** theologians, churchmen, and statesmen whose careers, works, and actions brought about the Protestant Reformation of the sixteenth century.

**9.** art technique used for the first time in the renaissance, depth, life like

**10.** a religious order in the Catholic Church, known for their open-mindedness and high regard for education, pathocism, related a lot to humanists, they believed in education and started colleges, very low life standards and maintenance.

**11.** A grant by the pope of remission of the temporal punishment in purgatory still due for sins after absolution. The unrestricted sale of indulgences by pardoners was a widespread abuse during the later Middle Ages

**12.** predicted weather, included calendars maps medical advice.

**17.** Son of Henry VII and King of England from 1509 to 1547; his divorce from Catherine of Aragon resulted in his break with the Catholic Church in 1534 and his excommunication 1538, leading to the start of the Reformation in England (1491-1547)- crazy, Henry left church and created Anglican church