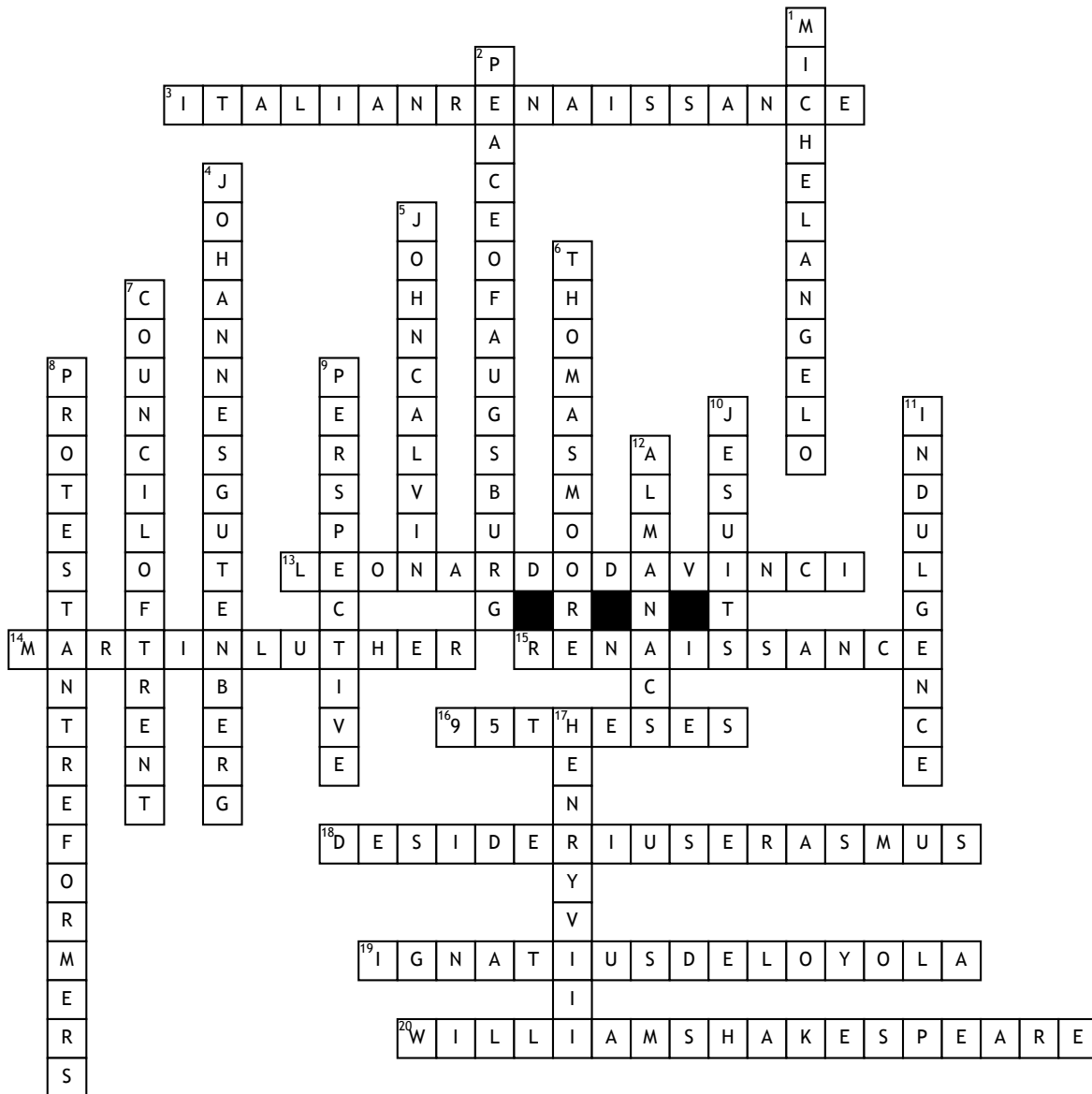


Name: _____

Date: _____

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