



HISTORY & GEOGRAPHY

STUDENT BOOK

▶ **10th Grade | Unit 4**

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY 1004

Renaissance and Reformation

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Renaissance and Reformation

Introduction

The medieval systems of government, social structure, culture, science, and religion underwent significant changes within a span of only a few centuries. This contact with other cultures and civilizations led to increased exploration and trade and to the development of cities. A spirit of inquiry led scholars to study classic Greek and Roman literature. From a society organized around feudalism and the church, Western Europe evolved into a society composed of strong monarchies.

In this LIFEPAAC[®], you will trace this change through the transitional period known as the Renaissance. In the first section, you will be especially aware of changes in government, the arts, literature and thought, and science.

In the second section, you will study changes in religion. Catholicism had been a cohesive force in medieval Europe. During the Later Middle Ages, religious unrest developed into a movement known as the Protestant Reformation. This movement involved such men as John Wycliffe, Martin Luther, and John Calvin. The Reformation in England involved political, as well as religious changes and issues. You will learn more about the Protestant influences, as well as about reforms within the Catholic Church. All of these religious changes culminated in a series of religious wars which influenced most of Europe.

Objectives

Read these objectives. The objectives tell you what you will be able to do when you have successfully completed this LIFEPAAC. When you have finished this LIFEPAAC, you should be able to:

1. Trace the development of France, England, and Spain from feudal kingdoms to strong monarchies.
2. Trace the development of the five Italian states.
3. Identify and describe the developments made in the arts during the Renaissance.
4. Identify outstanding Renaissance writers and their work.
5. Identify major Renaissance scientists and explain their contributions to modern science.
6. Trace the European Protestant Reformation.
7. Trace the development of the Reformation in England.
8. Trace the Catholic reform movement.
9. Describe the impact of the religious wars upon Western Europe.

1. THE RENAISSANCE

Toward the end of the Middle Ages, a movement known as the Renaissance arose. The Renaissance was a transitional period, bridging the gap from medieval to modern times. Various changes occurred during this period: changes in the governments of Western Europe, changes in the arts, changes in literature and thought, as well as changes in science.

In this section, you will learn how the feudal system gradually faded away, leaving the strong national powers of France, England, and Spain. Italy, although not a national power, had expanded her city-states into five powerful regions or states.

Architecture, rather than painting, was the main interest during the medieval period. Gothic, Romanesque, and Byzantine styles of architecture were combined into new forms. Some of the Renaissance artists you will learn

more about include Michelangelo, Raphael, and Leonardo da Vinci. You may be surprised by the many accomplishments of these Renaissance men who became proficient in many fields, rather than specializing in just one area.

The Italian writers, Petrarch and Boccaccio, were actually transitional figures leading to the Italian Renaissance movement in literature. Their words influenced later Italians and other European writers. Literature flourished throughout Europe during this period.

Renaissance scientists ushered in a new approach to the study of science. Early in the thirteenth century, Roger Bacon had introduced experimentation as a scientific technique. Other outstanding scientists you will study include da Vinci, Copernicus, Galileo, Kepler, and Newton. Newton applied earlier knowledge in his discovery of laws of gravity.

Section Objectives

Review these objectives. When you have completed this section, you should be able to:

1. Trace the development of France, England, and Spain from feudal kingdoms to strong monarchies.
2. Trace the development of the five Italian states.
3. Identify and describe the developments made in the arts during the Renaissance.
4. Identify outstanding Renaissance writers and their works.
5. Identify major Renaissance scientists and explain their contributions to modern science.

Vocabulary

Study these words to enhance your learning success in this section.

bourgeoisie
humanities
poet laureate

Christian humanism
Moors

heliocentric
Neoplatonism

Note: All vocabulary words in this LIFEPAAC appear in **boldface** print the first time they are used. If you are not sure of the meaning when you are reading, study the definitions given.

CHANGES IN GOVERNMENT

The medieval feudal system was gradually replaced by the development of commerce throughout Western Europe. Changes were occurring during this period of transition, especially in the areas of government, politics, and human rights. The people began to strive for personal freedom. Serfs were becoming free-men, and countries were becoming nations. Some of these changes were brought about through wars.

The concept of Roman law, which supported strong monarchs by granting them unlimited authority, was absorbed slowly into most European countries. The acceptance of this idea, in turn, denied many the rights of the nobility, thus weakening the feudal structure.

The feudal system had been an outgrowth of the search for military protection. By the late Middle Ages, new discoveries in weaponry had made it possible for kings to hire mercenaries (or professional soldiers) to fight for money, rather than for land and favors. Both the cross-bow and the long bow made a knight's chain mail obsolete. Even armor had its drawbacks: Knights were clumsy and virtually helpless when unhorsed in battle. The development of gunpowder and cannons made it possible to storm even the most massive medieval castles. All of these developments replaced feudal war tactics.

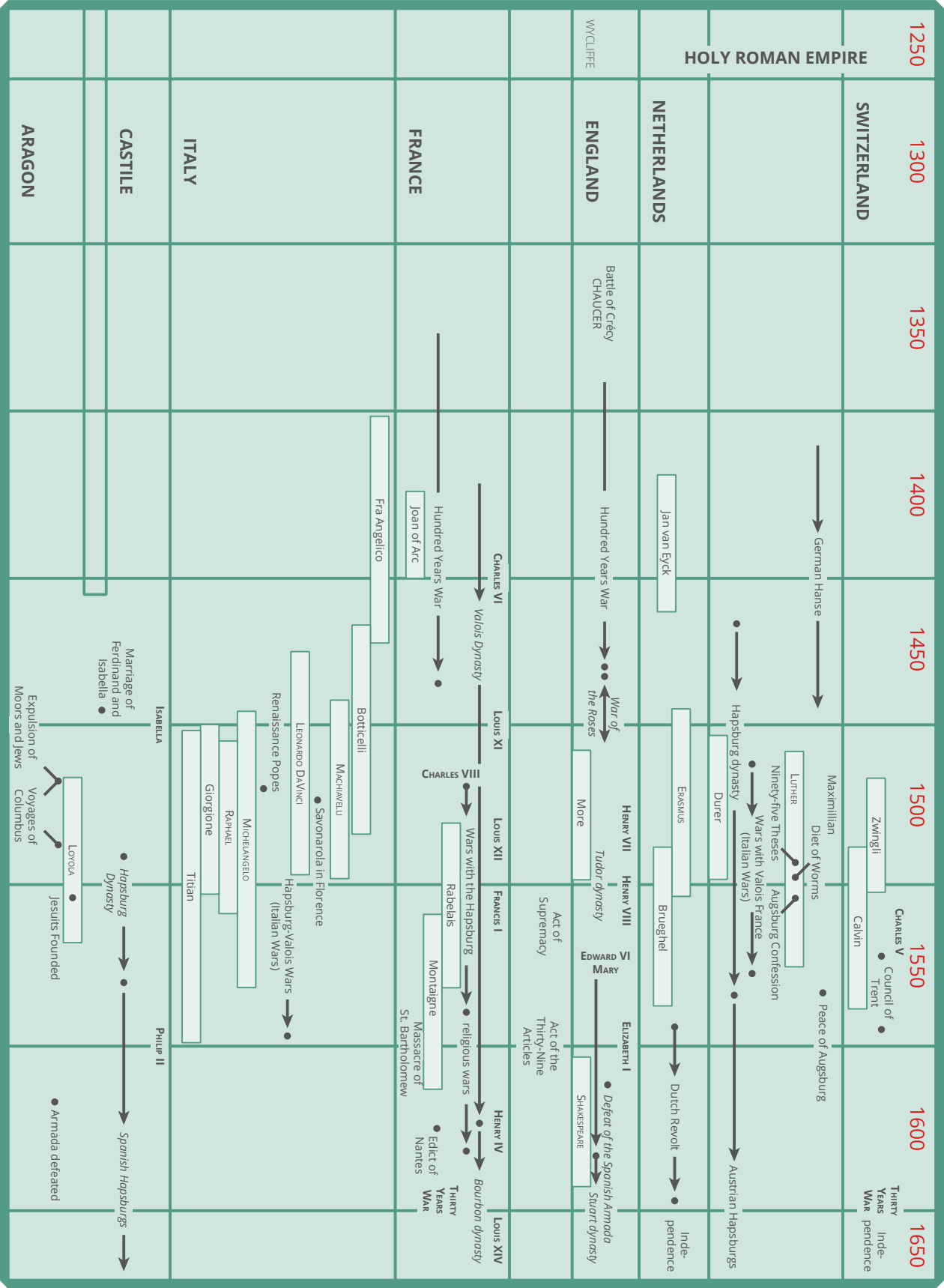
The growth of trade, which was stimulated by the crusades and later exploration, encouraged the establishment of commercial towns. These centers of commerce supported a centralized government to protect their trade routes from roving bands of robbers. Out of this commercial development emerged a new class of people—the middle class. Since the medieval feudal and manorial systems included only the nobility and the peasants, they were not supported by this newer middle class. Members of the middle class began to find places for

themselves in city government. Their loyalties were usually with the king rather than with the church, which disapproved of trade and banking.

France. The Treaty of Paris established between Louis IX and Henry III in 1259, temporarily formed the basis for foreign relations between France and England. Edward I, Henry's successor, also carried out the terms of the treaty. By this treaty, a large portion of French territory remained under the control of England, but France was dissatisfied with this arrangement. The English-held duchy of Aquitaine was also a trade center.

A disagreement between French and English sailors was used as an excuse by Philip VI to attempt his take-over of Aquitaine. At the same time, Philip VI and Edward III both claimed the French throne. This action resulted in war between the two countries, and an uneasy peace was achieved for a short period. Finally, Edward III decided to fight France in an effort to prevent the loss of English land in France and declared war in 1337. This intermittent fighting which lasted over a century was known as the Hundred Years War. Although such issues as boundaries and feudal rights were involved, the underlying issue was the fact that the French could not accept English possession of French territory. Other factors leading to war included France's intervention against England in a dispute with Scotland and England's economic interest in Flanders, a French fief.

Flanders had been a center for weaving woolen cloth. Although France claimed Flemish allegiance through the Flemish count, the allegiance was not supported by the weavers. When the count tried to restrict trade with England, which supplied both the raw wool to Flanders and the market for the woolen products, the weavers overthrew him. Flanders then allied herself with England.

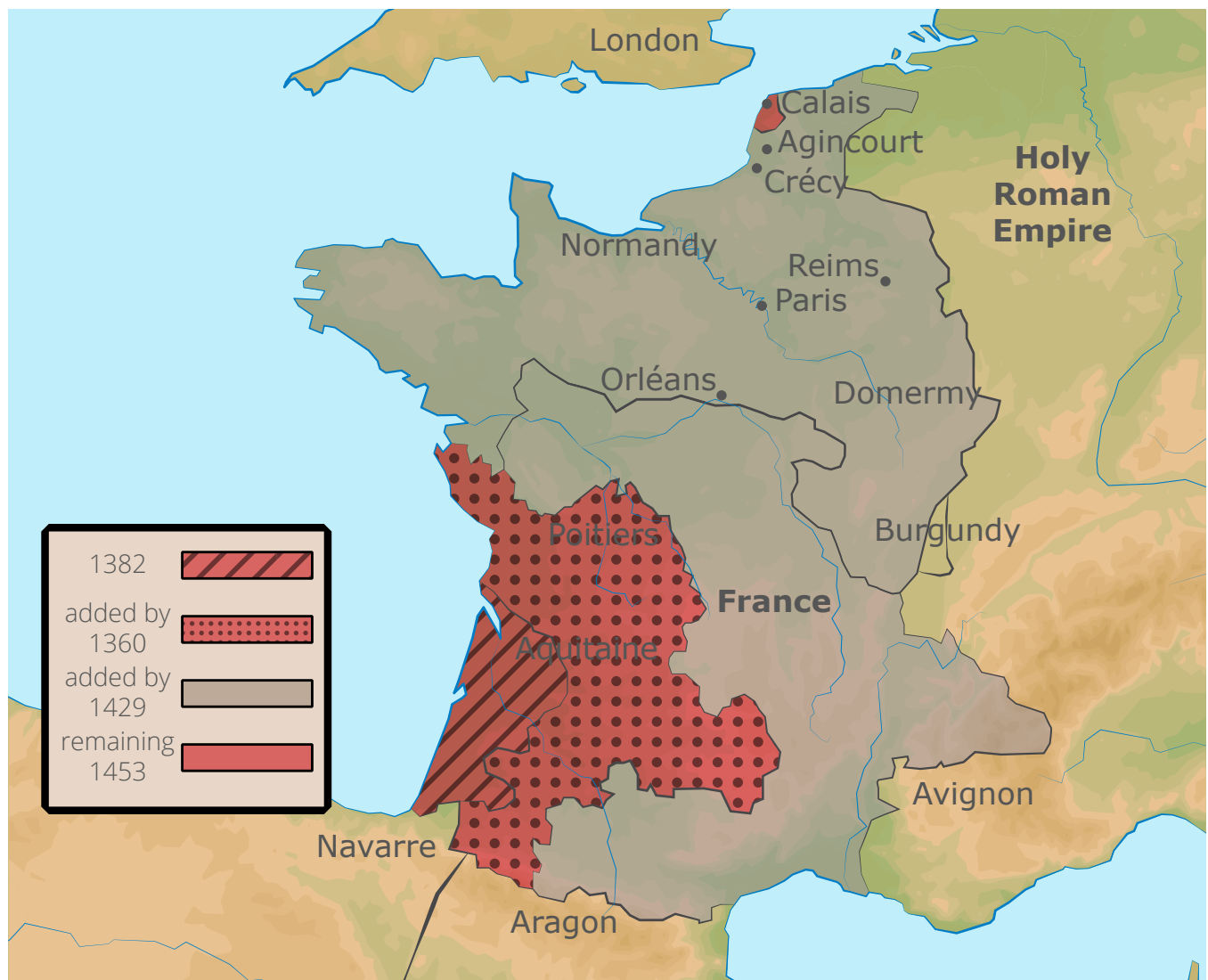


The Battle of Crecy in 1346 resulted in the overwhelming defeat of the French forces. Calais was the next to be attacked. After a year long siege, the English finally overcame this strategically located town. England had gained control of the narrowest part of the English Channel. While they were attacking France, the English were unsuccessfully invaded by the Scots.

Other destructive raids were made on France. France suffered military devastation since all of the fighting had occurred in France. The Black Death had weakened the country as well. The Black Death, or bubonic plague, killed a large portion of the population.

All the pillaging and looting disgusted the French people who rebelled in protest against King John, the head of a weak government. Although these rebellions were put down, France was a defeated country. The Treaty of Calais in 1360 brought an apparent end to the war. Since the terms of the treaty restored to England all the French territories claimed by them, the French people were again provoked.

At the death of John in 1364, Charles V, sometimes called Charles "the Wise," ascended to the throne. His reign brought about the elimination of governmental corruption and the establishment of France as a strong nation.



| English Possession in France During the Hundred Years War 1337-1453

The war effort, which in fact had not stopped, was renewed by Charles V in 1369. The French, led by Bertrand du Guesclin, were at a definite advantage. France was aided by the Spanish fleet. As a result, the English agreed to another truce, which lasted until the death of Edward III in 1377.

Richard II of England inherited the crown as a child. His incompetent counselors were unable to pull the country together to resist renewed coastal attacks by the French.

During Charles' reign, the tax system became more efficient. The French monarchy was supported by a tax structure that brought in more money than that of any other European power.

In 1380 both General du Guesclin and Charles V died. Charles VI, called Charles the Mad, was not old enough to rule. His uncles, who were selfishly acting in their behalf, were unable to unite the factions in France. By 1394, a truce was signed with England, and in 1396, Richard II married the daughter of Charles VI. The result of this alliance was peace with England for about thirty years.

France, however, was plunged into a period of civil strife because illness had left Charles VI insane. France had no strong central government such as England had in Parliament. The *Parlement* of Paris was a law court and the *Estates General* was almost nonexistent. Two contenders for power were Philip the Bold, the Duke of Burgundy and the uncle of Charles VI, and Louis, the Duke of Orléans and the brother of Charles VI. After Philip's death in 1404, his son, John the Fearless, had Louis murdered. A few years later, Duke John was himself assassinated.

By 1415, Henry V had invaded France and gained a victory. The Treaty of Troyes was signed in 1420. France was still a divided country.

Joan of Arc, a young girl from Domremy, furthered the cause of French nationalism. Joan

had absorbed the people's feelings of resentment against the English occupation and civil disorder. The legendary and historical aspects of the story of Joan of Arc are intertwined. Both affected a twenty-year period of history.

Joan had heard voices and had seen visions as an adolescent. She believed she had been visited by the archangel Michael, who instructed her to become "an instrument of divine will." Whatever her motivation, she set out to help the king receive his rightful crown and kingdom by driving out the English and subduing the opposition. Joan convinced Charles VII of her divine mission, and she was allowed to accompany troops to relieve the troops of the besieged Orléans. With her help, the French troops promptly defeated the English along the Loire.

Joan decided that Charles should be crowned at Rheims, which was held by the English. Therefore, French troops stormed through the English-held territory. In 1429 Charles was crowned in an extremely simple ceremony. With the crowning of a king, the national spirit of the people arose.

Feeling that her goal had been accomplished, Joan wished to return home. Charles, however, refused to let her go. After a military setback, Joan of Arc was captured in 1430 by the English, who sent her to the Inquisition. She was tried as a witch and a heretic and was burned at the stake in 1431.




The French forces rallied and a period of negotiation followed. By 1436, the capital and most of France had been restored to Charles VII, known as the Well Served. France emerged from the Hundred Years War a national power, supported by people desiring protection from war and lawlessness.

Louis XI became king of France in 1461, succeeding Charles VII. He was a monarch used to getting his own way by whatever means it might take. He would use diplomacy, bribery, and even poison. One stumbling block for Louis

XI was Charles the Bold of Burgundy. In an effort to increase his own power, Charles was killed. Louis then seized Burgundy.

France also captured Provence and Brittany. By the end of the fifteenth century, France had

become a strong monarchy. It had a strongly centralized administration and a royally controlled judicial system. Under France's system, the nobility played a secondary role to the king, but the **bourgeoisie** had risen in importance.

KINGS OF FRANCE			
ROYAL HOUSE	REIGNING NAME	EPITHET OR NOTABLE ACTS	REIGN AS KING
House of Capet 	Louis IX	<i>"Saint Louis"</i>	(1226-1270)
	Philip III	<i>The "Bold"</i>	(1270-1285)
	Philip IV	<i>The "Fair"</i>	(1285-1314)
	Louis X	<i>The "Stubborn"</i>	(1314-1316)
	John I	Died in Infancy	(1316)
	Philip V	<i>The "Tall"</i>	(1316-1322)
	Charles IV	<i>The "Fair"</i>	(1322-1328)
	House of Valois 	Philip VI	<i>The "Fortunate"</i>
John II		<i>The "Good"</i>	(1350-1364)
Charles V		<i>The "Wise"</i>	(1364-1380)
Charles VI		<i>The "Mad"</i>	(1380-1422)
Charles VII		<i>The "Victorious"</i>	(1422-1461)
Louis XI		<i>The "Spider"</i>	(1461-1483)
Charles VIII		<i>The "Affable"</i>	(1483-1498)
Louis XII		<i>"The Father of the People"</i>	(1498-1515)
Francis I		Standardized the French Language	(1515-1547)
Henry II			(1547-1559)
Francis II			(1559-1560)
Charles IX			(1560-1574)
Henry III		King of Poland-Lithuania before France	(1574-1589)
House of Bourbon 		Henry IV	<i>"Good King Henry"</i>
	Louis XIII	<i>The "Just"</i>	(1610-1643)
	Louis XIV	<i>The "Great" or "The Sun King"</i>	(1643-1715)



Complete the following activities.

- 1.1** What was the Renaissance? _____

- 1.2** List four reasons for the Renaissance.
- _____
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____
- 1.3** List four major areas of change.
- _____
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____

Write the letter for the correct answer on each blank.

- 1.4** One factor *not* leading to the Hundred Years War was _____.
 a. England's trade with Flanders
 b. English possession of French territory
 c. The marriage between Richard II and the daughter of Charles VI
 d. French alliance with Scotland against England
- 1.5** Bertrand Du Guesclin was the _____.
 a. French advisor to Scotland
 b. French general under Charles V
 c. Count of Flanders, a French fief
 d. leader of the French sailors
- 1.6** Flanders was important as _____.
 a. a French fief
 b. a strategically located town on the English Channel
 c. Du Guesclin's duchy
 d. a center for weaving woolen cloth

- 1.7 The fact that was *not* true of France during the period before 1364 is that _____ .
- France was a strong national power
 - France had a weak government
 - France suffered military devastation
 - the war ended temporarily with the Treaty of Calais
- 1.8 The reign of Charles V did *not* bring about _____ .
- a lasting peace
 - the elimination of governmental corruption
 - the establishment of France as a strong nation
 - an efficient tax structure bringing in more money than that of any alien European power

Complete the following statements.

- 1.9 Joan of Arc believed in a strong _____ .
- 1.10 In a simple ceremony, _____ was crowned king of France.
- 1.11 Joan was captured, sent to the Inquisition, and _____ .
- 1.12 France emerged from the Hundred Years War as a _____ .
- 1.13 Charles VII was succeeded by _____ .

England. Before the reign of Edward III, England was weakened by the differing factions. Edward II was opposed by barons who were afraid of a powerful monarchy. They forced the king to grant them powers of reform in 1311. The ordinances they made reorganized the government, giving it greater power. They removed all opponents from power and forbade the king to act without their approval. The king, accused of neglect and incompetence, was deposed from the throne and subsequently was murdered. Although the actions of the barons were selfish in motive, the result of these actions were forerunners of a representative system of parliamentary government.

Edward III brought unity to England. The barons caused him to restore Archbishop Stratford, who had been removed from office, to his position as chancellor. The conflict between the barons and the royalty almost disappeared during his reign. Edward was a popular monarch. He was energetic, ambitious, gracious, and responsive to the people. The middle class began to become more influential during

Edward's reign. His major contribution to the unity of England was to prevent domestic strife by becoming involved in foreign affairs. The Hundred Years War, which began during Edward's reign in 1337 and continued until 1453, was dominated by English victories until the 1420s when France began to win significant battles and finally won the war.

Edward III was a popular king and the war was welcomed by the English people. The English had utilized the longbow and the pike successfully in many battles. The Black Death, or plague, of 1348 and 1349, delayed the war for a time. Economic problems were magnified by unemployed, unskilled veterans. During this period of domestic unrest, Parliament became more important, especially as a source of levying revenue.

By the mid-fourteenth century, groups of knights and burgesses had begun meeting to discuss common problems or to write petitions to submit to the king's council. From this consultation grew the House of Commons, which

SELF TEST 1

Write true or false (each answer, 1 point).

- 1.01 _____ The Renaissance marked a drastic change from the darkness of the Middle Ages to the rebirth of knowledge.
- 1.02 _____ Wars tended to encourage the Renaissance.
- 1.03 _____ Towns sprang up as a result of the growth of trade encouraged by the crusades.
- 1.04 _____ The government of France was stable during the Hundred Years War.
- 1.05 _____ The restrictions imposed upon Edward II by the barons led to a parliamentary type of government.
- 1.06 _____ The Wars of the Roses was won by the French.
- 1.07 _____ The Renaissance encouraged a more centralized form of government and a sounder economy in most Western European countries.
- 1.08 _____ The Tudor dynasty, established by Henry VII brought peace and prosperity to England.
- 1.09 _____ Italy was composed of five relatively wealthy states during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries.
- 1.010 _____ A *duke* is the same thing as a *doge*.

Complete the following statements (each answer, 3 points).

- 1.011 The French general who led under Charles V was _____.
- 1.012 The country famous for weaving woolen cloth was _____.
- 1.013 The Hundred Years War resulted in many battles being won by the
a. _____, but the b. _____ won the war.
- 1.014 One of the most powerful political families in Italy was the _____ family.
- 1.015 The gold coin used as a standard for Europe was the _____.
- 1.016 The Wars of the Roses was between the a. _____ and the
b. _____ over c. _____.

- 1.017 Giotto was a famous Renaissance _____ .
- 1.018 The three greatest Renaissance painters were a. _____ ,
b. _____ , and c. _____ .

Match the following terms with the correct answer (each answer, 2 points).

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1.019 _____ <i>The Prince</i> | a. an attempt to restore a purity to Christianity |
| 1.020 _____ Christian humanism | b. an idealized society invented by Sir Thomas More |
| 1.021 _____ <i>Utopia</i> | c. a play by Shakespeare |
| 1.022 _____ <i>Hamlet</i> | d. written by Boccaccio. |
| 1.023 _____ <i>Don Quixote</i> | e. painted by da Vinci |
| 1.024 _____ <i>Decameron</i> | f. a book by Cervantes |
| 1.025 _____ "Mona Lisa" | g. a book by Machiavelli |
| 1.026 _____ <i>The Praise of Folly</i> | h. written by Ben Jonson |
| | i. written by Erasmus |

Identify or explain these names or terms (each answer, 4 points).

- 1.027 heliocentric _____

- 1.028 oligarchy _____

- 1.029 Romanesque _____

- 1.030 mercenaries _____

- 1.031 Inquisition _____

- 1.032 Renaissance _____

Complete the following lists (each answer, 2 points).

1.033 Four reasons leading to the Renaissance:

- a. _____ ,
- b. _____ ,
- c. _____ ,
- d. _____ .

1.034 Four areas of change during the Renaissance:

- a. _____ ,
- b. _____ ,
- c. _____ ,
- d. _____ .

84

105

SCORE _____

TEACHER _____

initials

date



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