RENAISSANCE AND REFORMATION



CHARTS

1-5. Your student has been instructed to complete this chart on famous men in the Age of Exploration by telling what country each explored for and what lands he explored or discovered. (1 point for each box in the first column, 2 points for each box in the second column)

	COUNTRY FOR WHICH HE EXPLORED	LANDS HE EXPLORED OR DISCOVERED
CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS	Spain	 Along with a crew of sailors, Christopher Columbus set sail in August of 1492. On October 12, 1492, an island was sighted, which Columbus named San Salvador. Thinking he had reached the Indies, Columbus unknowingly had discovered the New World. Columbus made four trips to the New World all told.
Ferdinand Magellan	Spain	 He discovered a passage or strait from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific Ocean. He led the first voyage to circumnavigate the globe.
Prince Henry	Portugal	 Prince Henry of Portugal is credited with beginning the Age of Discovery in the early 1400's. Though he never went on any expeditions himself, he sponsored many explorations of the west coast of Africa.
JACQUES CARTIER	France	 Explored the North American coast Became the first European to sight the St. Lawrence River in what is now Canada
GIOVANNI VERRAZANO	France	An experienced Italian seaman commissioned by the French who was the first to explore the Hudson River, New York Bay, and Cape Cod in 1525

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6-11. Complete this chart on famous Reformers by describing who each was, where he was from, and his contribution as a Reformer. (1 point for each box in the first column, 2 points for each box in the second column)

	WHO WAS HE AND WHERE WAS HE FROM?	CONTRIBUTION AS A REFORMER
DISIDERIUS ERASMUS	Dutch priest and classical scholar from the Netherlands	 In 1516, he published a scholarly edition of the Greek New Testament along with a new Latin translation of the Bible. He wrote The Praise of Folly, a satirical work of essays aimed at criticizing the corrupt practices of the clergy and their negligence of inner piety and devotion as mod- eled in the Scriptures.
WILLIAM	Early English leader of the Protestant Reformation	 In 1525, he completed his translation of the Bible from Greek and Hebrew into English. He smuggled these Bibles into England until he was caught and burned as a heretic.
Martin Luther	German monk who ushered in the Protestant Reformation in Germany	 In opposition to the practice of selling indulgences, he wrote the Ninety-Five Theses on October 31, 1517 and nailed them to the door of the Castle Church in Wittenberg. Refused to recant his beliefs at the Diet (trial) of Worms because his conscience was ruled by the Word of God Translated the New Testament into German so that the common people could read it
HENRY VIII	King of England	 Reformation was strictly political under his reign. His desire for a strong dynasty led him to a political break from Rome and the pope's rule. Though Henry severed the churches of England from Roman Catholic rule, he persecuted both Reformers and Catholics.
JOHN CALVIN	French exile and scholar who resided in Geneva, Switzerland	 Set up a government for the city of Geneva according to Protestant principles Wrote the Institutes of the Christian Religion, a systematic exploration of what Scripture teaches on a wide variety of issues, particularly on the sovereignty of God and its implications for every aspect of life
WILLIAM OF ORANGE	Known as William the Silent, a nobleman who ruled over the northern provinces of the Netherlands	 With the knowledge that Philip II of Spain was persecuting the Dutch, William tirelessly worked to regain his country's freedom, leading his people in revolt against Spanish oppression in 1566. Under William's leadership, the Dutch Republic declared its independence from Spain in 1581.

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12-15. Complete this chart on famous Renaissance artists by telling whether each was from the northern or southern Renaissance and the artistic contribution of each. (1 point for each box in the first column, 2 points for each box in the second column)

	Northern or Southern Renaissance?	ARTISTIC CONTRIBUTION
LEONARDO DA VINCI	Southern	 Versatile Renaissance man of Italy, who was not only an accomplished artist, but also an architect, inventor, scientist and musician His most famous portrait is the Mona Lisa
Michelangelo	Southern	 Versatile Renaissance man who was an artist, sculptor, architect, and poet Famous for sculpting the Pieta and David as well as for his work in the Sistine Chapel
ALBRECHT DÜRER	Northern	 Considered the greatest German painter of the Renaissance and a master printmaker as well Immersed himself in study of the Italian Renaissance, which greatly influenced his works Some of his later paintings reveal his involvement with the new ideas of the Reformation
Jan van Eyck	Northern	 Flemish artist who worked with a vast variety of detail and symbolic meaning One of the first European artists to work entirely in oil paint

TIME LINE

15 dates (1 point each)

Correct Dates	Shorthand Label
1200-1500	Aztecs and Incas
1300's-1600's	The Renaissance
1492-93	Columbus Discovers the New World
1509-47	Henry VIII
1516	Erasmus' New Testament
1517	95 Theses

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Correct Dates	Shorthand Label
1519-21	Cortéz Subdues Aztecs
1519-22	Magellan's Expedition
1521	Luther at Worms
1532	Pizarro Conquers Incas
1545-63	Council of Trent
1553-58	Bloody Mary
1558-1603	Elizabeth I
1588	Spanish Armada Defeated
1598	Edict of Nantes

GEOGRAPHY

10 labels (2 points each)

- Columbus's Route
- Prince Henry
- Cape of Good Hope
- Cuba

- Bartolomeu Dias
- The Azores
- Puerto Rico

- Vasco da Gama
- Calcutta
- Brazil

Teacher's Answer Map Early Explorers 1419 - 1504 Greenland KEY Prince Henry the Navigator 1419 Bartolomeu Dias 1488-1500 Vasco de Gama 1497 Christopher Columbus 1492-1504 Japan The Azores:. Florida Cuba Calcutta Puerto Rico America Venezuela Colombia Brazil Cape of **E**aster I. Good Hope Cape Horn

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Tapestry of Grace Y2-W12

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GEOGRAPHY

10 labels (2 points each). Note: City placement may be approximate.

- Amsterdam
- Austria
- France
- Worms

- Italy
- Norway
- Prussia

- Spain
- Sweden
- Wittenberg

