

**Date:**

**Student Name:**

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## *Week 15 - The Northern Renaissance and Its Scholars*

### **General Information for All Grades**

Though many people do not realize it, the northern Renaissance was quite distinct from the southern Renaissance. Many of the leading men of the northern Renaissance also became leaders of the Protestant Reformation, and it is for the latter that they are better remembered and more celebrated. It is important to remember, though, that the leaders of the Reformation were scholars who were well versed in the classical studies made popular by the Italian Renaissance. They mastered Greek and Latin, and many were professors before they were Reformers. Northern and southern Renaissance thinkers were interested in many of the same things. The one major difference, however, was that northern scholars focused on the Bible as the primary ancient work, and their studies of antiquity led them to emphasize the mysteries and beauties of Scripture more than the glories of pagan philosophers. Very quickly, through reading Scripture in the original languages, many of them came to see errors in Roman Catholic Church doctrine and practice, and (though seeing reform initially) some broke with her once and for all. Therefore, some of the men that you meet this week as great scholars of the northern Renaissance you will see again over the next three weeks as leaders of the Protestant Reformation.

The people of the Northern lands were significantly different from the southern Europeans in many ways. They had Germanic (rather than Mediterranean) roots and had never been firmly assimilated into the Roman Empire. The northerners were far enough away from the center of the Roman Church to have much independence of thought. If one compares a map of the Roman Empire to a map of Europe during the late 1600's, one can clearly see the correlation between political affiliation with Rome and the development of predominantly Roman Catholic populations. Remember our studies of Wycliffe, Gutenberg, and Hus in Week 10? It was in England, Germany, and modern-day Poland that those early lights" shone. The Roman Church still had a lot of temporal power in modern France, Italy, and Spain, where Catholicism was firmly ingrained. However, because of factors like the printing press and the unique political situations in Germany, England, and Switzerland, the reformers were not easily silenced and quickly gained wide popularity in these northern European lands.

The northern Renaissance and the Reformation are almost contemporary. Both movements unfolded simultaneously; some northern scholars did not become Protestants, but many did. This week, we will look at the revival in northern scholarship, particularly biblical scholarship that helped to inspire the Reformation. Dialectic students will also revisit the political situation of northern Europe at the time, laying the groundwork for understanding how the Reformation could take root in these lands. Rhetoric students will concentrate on exploring the differences in the roots and fruit of the northern Renaissance as compared with that in the South.

To sum up, it is crucial to note that while not all northern Renaissance thinkers were Reformers or Protestants, all Protestant Reformers were Renaissance scholars. They were "Psalm 8 humanists," those who saw that God is high above man and that man is only glorious to the degree that he glorifies and thanks God. The heart of each Renaissance thinker dictated the direction his studies took him, whether to the Romans 1 humanism that exalted man (or even Creation), or deeper into a personal grace-filled relationship with the Living God. There are so many AMAZING books coming up! You're going to enjoy all this.

### **Psalm 8:1-2**

*O Lord, our Lord, how majestic is your name in all the earth! You have set your glory above the heavens. From the lips of children and infants you have ordained praise because of your enemies, to silence the foe and the avenger.*

### **Romans 1: 21-23**

*For although they knew God, they neither glorified him as God nor gave thanks to him, but their thinking became futile and their foolish hearts were darkened. Although they claimed to be wise, they became fools and exchanged the glory of the immortal God for images made to look like mortal man and birds and animals and reptiles.*

## READING

### ALL UG and LG - - ENRICHMENT or READ ALOUD

- Famous Men of the Renaissance & Reformation by Rob Shearer p73-77, 87-93, 99-100, 105-112, 147-152
- Trial and Triumph, by Richard Hannula chapter 20
- The World of Columbus and Sons by Genevieve Foster p 319-374
- LG & UG Story of the World Vol. 2 Chapter 34 (Section 1)
- VIDEO – A Man for all Seasons (Riveras have)

### LG

- Mr. Pipes and Psalms and Hymns of the Reformation by Douglas Bond p1-38
- Martin Luther: A Man Who Changed the World, by Paul L. Maier
- Amazing Leonardo daVinci Inventions You Can Build Yourself, by Maxine Anderson

### UG

- Thunderstorm in the Church (Week 1 of 2)
- Mr. Pipes and Psalms and Hymns of the Reformation by Douglas Bond p1-38

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### IALECTIC

- The Man who Laid the Egg by Louise Vernon
- For Those Who Dare by John Hudson Tiner, p 23-25
- The World of Columbus and Sons, by Genevieve Foster p 319-374

### RHET

- The Hawk that Dare Not Hunt by Day, by Scott O'Dell
- The Story of Liberty by Charles Coffin Chapter VIII
- Invitation to the Classics by Louise Cowan and Os Guinness 117-120
- Discourse on Free Will, edited by Ernst Winter, section on Erasmus's argument (Week 1 of 2)

• Lower Grammar Words

*courtier*

*investigate*

*scenery*

*three-dimensional*

*landscapes*

*proverbs*

Upper Grammar Words (All Lower Grammar Words +)

*grammar*

*rhetoric*

*scholar*

*classical*

*rural*

palazzo

opaque

maces

harquebus

**Lower Grammar People**

Vesalius

Blank handwriting practice lines (top section).

Blank handwriting practice lines (middle section).

Martin Luther

Blank handwriting practice lines (bottom section).

*Pieter Bruegel*

Upper Grammar People (All LG people +)

*William Tyndale*

Handwriting practice lines for the name 'William Tyndale', consisting of two sets of three horizontal lines (top, dashed middle, bottom).

*Desiderius Erasmus*

Handwriting practice lines for the name 'Desiderius Erasmus', consisting of two sets of three horizontal lines (top, dashed middle, bottom).

*Charles V*

Handwriting practice lines for the name Charles V. The page contains two sets of three-line guides (top solid, middle dashed, bottom solid) for tracing and independent practice.

**Rhetoric and Dialectic Biography – All Upper Grammar People +**

*Martin Luther*

Handwriting practice lines for the name Martin Luther. The page contains two sets of three-line guides (top solid, middle dashed, bottom solid) for tracing and independent practice.

*Albrecht Durer*

Handwriting practice lines for the name 'Albrecht Durer'. The page contains two sets of three-line guides (top solid, middle dashed, bottom solid) for tracing and writing practice. The first set is positioned below the name, and the second set is positioned below the second name.

*Ivan the Terrible*

Handwriting practice lines for the name 'Ivan the Terrible'. The page contains two sets of three-line guides (top solid, middle dashed, bottom solid) for tracing and writing practice. The first set is positioned below the name, and the second set is positioned below the second name.

*William Tell*

Handwriting practice lines consisting of multiple sets of three horizontal lines (top solid, middle dashed, bottom solid) for tracing and writing practice.