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**IDX G9 History S STUDY GUIDE ISSUE 6**

**By Dylan Kim and Gavin Yu**

# 16-1 The Renaissance in Italy

**#1. Key Concepts**

* What was the Renaissance?

-A period of cultural "rebirth" (1300s–1500s) in Europe.

-Focused on classical Greek/Roman ideas, humanism, and individualism.

* Why did it start in Italy?

-Italy had Roman ruins and manuscripts.

-Wealthy city-states (like Florence) funded art and learning.

-Trade brought new ideas and money.

* What is humanism?

-A focus on human potential, education, and classical texts (grammar, poetry, history).

**#2. Important People**

* Medici Family

-Powerful bankers in Florence who paid artists (Leonardo, Michelangelo).

* Leonardo da Vinci

-Painter (Mona Lisa), inventor, scientist – a true "Renaissance Man."

* Michelangelo

-Sculptor (David), painter (Sistine Chapel ceiling).

* Machiavelli

-Wrote “The Prince” – said rulers should be strong, not always moral.

**#3. Art & Innovations**

* New Techniques

-Perspective: Made paintings look 3D.

-Realism: Studied anatomy for lifelike art.

-Oil Paints: Brighter colors and light effects.

* Famous Works

-Mona Lisa (Leonardo) – mysterious portrait.

-David (Michelangelo) – perfect marble statue.

-The School of Athens (Raphael) – shows Greek thinkers.

* **#4. Books & Idea**
* -Castiglione’s “The Book of the Courtier”
* -Taught how to be the ideal Renaissance noble: smart, athletic, artistic.
* -Machiavelli’s The Prince
* -Said leaders should do whatever works to stay in power (even lying).
* **#5. Discussion Questions**
* -Why was Italy the perfect place for the Renaissance?
* -How did art change from medieval to Renaissance times?
* -Was Machiavelli right? Should leaders care more about power or being good?

中文重点 (Chinese Summary):

* + 文艺复兴: 14–16世纪欧洲文化复兴，重视人文（学习古典文学/艺术）。
  + 意大利中心: 因罗马遗迹、佛罗伦萨等富城和梅第奇家族支持艺术家。
  + 艺术突破: 透视法（达芬奇《蒙娜丽莎》）、真实人体（米开朗基罗《大卫》）。
  + 政治思想: 马基雅维利《君主论》主张“为达目的不择手段”。

# 16-2 The Renaissance in the North

**#1. Key Concepts**

* What was the Northern Renaissance?
  + A cultural movement (1400s–1600s) in northern Europe (Flanders, Germany, England).
  + Combined Italian Renaissance ideas with local traditions.
* How did it differ from the Italian Renaissance?
  + More focus on religious reform (e.g., Erasmus criticizing the Church).
  + Used vernacular languages (not just Latin) in literature.
  + Art emphasized daily life (e.g., Bruegel’s peasants) and realistic details.

**#2. The Printing Revolution**

* Johann Gutenberg’s Printing Press (1455)
  + First printed Bible → mass production of books
  + Impact:
  + Cheaper books → more people learned to read.
  + Spread ideas faster (e.g., humanism, religious reform).

**#3. Important People**

* Erasmus
  + Dutch priest/humanist; pushed for Bible translations in vernacular.
  + Criticized Church corruption.
* Thomas More
  + Wrote “Utopia” (ideal society with equality/education).
* Shakespeare
  + English playwright; explored “human nature” in “Hamlet”, “Macbeth”.
  + Enriched English language (coined 1,700+ words).
* Albrecht Dürer
  + German artist; mixed Italian techniques with engraving.
  + Called the “Leonardo of the North.”

**#4. Art & Literature**

* Flemish Painters
  + Jan van Eyck: Oil paintings with realistic details (Arnolfini Portrait).
  + Pieter Bruegel: Peasant life scenes (Winter Landscape).
* Dürer’s Innovations
  + Engraving: Etched designs on metal plates for prints.
* Vernacular Writing
  + Books in local languages (not Latin) → reached middle-class readers.

**#5. Discussion Questions**

1. How did the printing press change education and religion?

2. Why did northern artists focus more on everyday life than Italians?

3. Was “Utopia” practical? Why or why not?

Sources: Textbook.

中文重点 (Chinese Summary):

* + 北方文艺复兴: 结合意大利艺术与本地传统，重视宗教改革（如伊拉斯谟）和市井生活（勃鲁盖尔画农民）。
  + 印刷术: 古腾堡发明活字印刷→书籍普及，加速思想传播。
  + 关键人物:
  + 莎士比亚：戏剧探讨人性，丰富英语词汇。
  + 丢勒：版画技术融合意大利风格。
  + 艺术创新: 油画细节（凡·艾克）、平民题材（勃鲁盖尔）。

# 16-3 The Protestant Reformation

**#1. Key Concepts**

* What was the Protestant Reformation?
  + A 16th-century religious movement against Catholic Church abuses, leading to new Christian denominations (e.g., Lutheranism, Calvinism).
* Why did it start?
  + Church corruption: Indulgences (paying for forgiveness), lavish pope lifestyles.
  + Humanist influence: Erasmus and others critiqued Church practices.
  + Printing press: Spread reform ideas quickly (e.g., Luther’s 95 Theses).

**#2. Martin Luther’s Role**

* Luther’s Protest (1517)
  + Nailed 95 Theses to Wittenberg Church door, criticizing indulgences.
  + Key beliefs:
  + Salvation by faith alone (not Church rituals).
  + Bible as sole authority (not pope).
  + Clergy can marry.
* Impact
  + Excommunicated by Pope Leo X (1521).
  + Holy Roman Emperor Charles V declared him an outlaw (Diet of Worms).
  + Lutheran Church formed; spread via printing press.

**#3. John Calvin & Calvinism**

* Calvin’s Teachings
  + Predestination: God already chose who is saved ("saints" vs. "sinners").
  + Theocracy: Geneva’s government run by church leaders.
  + Strict lifestyle: Banned dancing, swearing; emphasized hard work.
* Spread of Calvinism
  + Influenced Scotland (John Knox), France (Huguenots), Netherlands, and later America (Puritans).

**#4. Key Terms**

* + Indulgences: Payments to reduce punishment for sins.
  + Diet of Worms (1521): Trial where Luther refused to recant.
  + Peace of Augsburg (1555): Let German princes choose Catholicism or Lutheranism.

**#5. Discussion Questions**

1. Why did Luther’s ideas spread faster than earlier reformers like Jan Hus?

2. How did Calvin’s predestination change daily life in Geneva?

3. Was the Peasants’ Revolt (1524) a failure? Why or why not?

中文重点 (Chinese Summary):

* + 宗教改革: 16世纪反对天主教会腐败的运动，路德（95条论纲）和加尔文（预定论）为核心人物。
  + 路德宗: 主张“因信称义”、《圣经》权威，允许牧师结婚。
  + 加尔文主义: 预定论、神权政府（日内瓦）、严格生活规范。
  + 影响: 印刷术加速思想传播；《奥格斯堡和约》允许诸侯选择信仰。

# 16-4 Reformation Ideas Spreads

**#1. Key Concepts**

* How did Protestantism spread in England?
  + Henry VIII broke from the Catholic Church (1534 “Act of Supremacy”) to divorce Catherine of Aragon.
  + Established the Anglican Church (kept Catholic rituals but rejected papal authority).
  + Elizabeth’s “Elizabethan Settlement” (1559): Compromise between Protestant doctrine and Catholic traditions.
* What were radical Protestant sects?
  + Anabaptists: Rejected infant baptism, sought social equality (precursors to Mennonites/Amish).
  + Persecuted by both Catholics and mainstream Protestants.

**#2. Catholic Reformation (Counter-Reformation)**

* Council of Trent (1545–1563)
  + Reaffirmed Catholic teachings:
  + Salvation by faith + good works (vs. Luther’s "faith alone").
  + Bible + Church tradition as truth sources.
  + Reformed abuses: Penalized corrupt clergy, improved education.
* Jesuits (Society of Jesus)
  + Founded by Ignatius of Loyola to combat heresy.
  + Tactics: Schools, advisors to rulers, secret missions.
* Teresa of Avila
  + Reformed convents; emphasized prayer/meditation.

**#3. Persecution & Intolerance**

* Witch Hunts (1450–1750)
  + Targets: Women (midwives, outcasts) accused of devil worship.
  + Peaked in Germany/Switzerland during religious conflicts.
* Jewish Persecution
  + Ghettos: Forced segregation in Venice (1516).
  + Luther turned against Jews; expelled from Spain/German states.

**#4. Key Terms**

* + Act of Supremacy (1534): Made English monarch head of the Church.
  + Anabaptists: Radical Protestants rejecting infant baptism.
  + Index of Forbidden Books: Catholic list banning Protestant/humanist works.

**#5. Discussion Questions**

1. Why did Henry VIII’s personal life trigger England’s Reformation?

2. How did the Jesuits differ from Protestant reformers in their methods?

3. Were witch hunts more about religion or social control? Explain.

中文重点 (Chinese Summary):

* + 英国宗教改革: 亨利八世因离婚问题创立英国国教；伊丽莎白一世折中新教与天主教传统。
  + 反宗教改革: 特伦特会议重申天主教教义；耶稣会通过教育/秘密行动对抗新教。
  + 迫害: 猎巫针对女性；犹太人被驱逐至隔离区（如威尼斯）。