**Unit 3 Middle Ages, Renaissance, and Reformation Study Guide**

1. What were the Middle Ages? A time in history after the collapse of the Roman Empire and before the Renaissance. A development of feudalism, decline of education, bubonic plague, and church became more important.
2. How did the population of Europe Change after the collapse of the Roman Empire? Decline and many people left cities to rural areas.
3. Who was educated and what became the centers for education? Priest and church officials, monasteries who were led by monks and nuns
4. What groups invaded Rome? Germanic Tribes
5. What religion spread after the fall of Rome? Christianity
6. Who brought Christianity to the Germanic people? Romans and monasteries (monks and nuns)
7. What happened at the Battle of Tours in 732? Islam Was stopped from spreading into Europe.
8. What is a monastery? Who lived and worked in a monastery? Monasteries were built to bring the Christian faith to new groups. Monks and nuns lived worked in the monasteries which became centers for learning.
9. What were the 3 reasons the renaissance started and flourished in Italy? Thriving cities, a wealthy merchant class, and the classical heritage of Greece and Rome.
10. Who was Charlemagne? What did he do that had not been done since the fall of Rome? King of France who united Europe and Spread Christianity.
11. Pope Leo III gave Charlemagne the title of…Holy Roman Emperor
12. What is feudalism? government system was forming in Europe based on the control of land also became a social system
13. What is a lord? What is a vassal? What is a knight? What is a peasant? What is a serf? Lord= noble, vassal is a landowner under a noble, Knight is a landowner who is also the warrior, a peasant and a serf work the land and cannot leave, they must pay a tax.
14. What is a fief? Land given in the feudal system
15. What does the class structure of feudalism look like? (i.e. the pyramid) Draw out-look at notes
16. What was the manor? Land and area in care of the noble
17. How does a serf/ peasant pay tribute to his/her lord? Through loyalty and a tribute or tax (duty)
18. What were the crusades and how many were there? Holy war to rescue Jerusalem from the Muslims; 4
19. What was the Bubonic Plague? Disease carried by fleas on rats from Asia that killed 1/3 of the population.
20. What does Renaissance mean? Rebirth
21. Where did the Renaissance begin and why? Italy; thriving cities, wealthy merchant class, and heritage of classical Roman and Greece.
22. Which social class dominated Italian Renaissance politics? Merchant Class
23. What is humanism? Movement focused on human potential and achievements
24. What does secular mean? Worldly matters
25. What is a patron? Financial supporter of the arts
26. What is realism and perspective as it relates to art?
27. Who was Leonardo da Vinci?
28. How did literature change during the Renaissance?
29. Who was Petrarch?
30. Who was Niccolò Machiavelli?
31. Who was William Shakespeare?
32. What is a printing press?
33. Who was Johann Guttenberg?
34. What is movable type?
35. What was the impact of the printing press on the spread of ideas and the price of books?
36. Who was Martin Luther?
37. What is Protestantism? What is a protestant?
38. Who was King Henry the VII and what was the legacy of his split from the Pope?
39. Who was John Calvin?
40. What is predestination?
41. Who were the Jesuits?
42. What was the purpose of the Council of Trent?
43. How many people did the Bubonic plague kill in Europe?
44. What is Lay Investitures?
45. Charlemagne was known for……

**Short Answer: 10 points**

**Choose ONE of the following to answer in a paragraph form.**

* Explain the system of Feudalism. Be sure to include the following in your answer: Lord, Vassal, Peasant, Serf, and Manor
* Who was Johann Guttenberg and explain the significance of the printing press and movable type the impact on education during the Renaissance
* Explain what the Reformation was and the response by the Catholic Church.

**For Extra Credit on test know: the caste system as a way of life, holy cities of Islam, difference between Buddhism and Hinduism, Eastern Roman Empire Capital, what the Phoenicians are known for, what Dharma is.**