

From the Renaissance to England's Golden Age



Timeline Cards



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The Renaissance

Timeline Cards

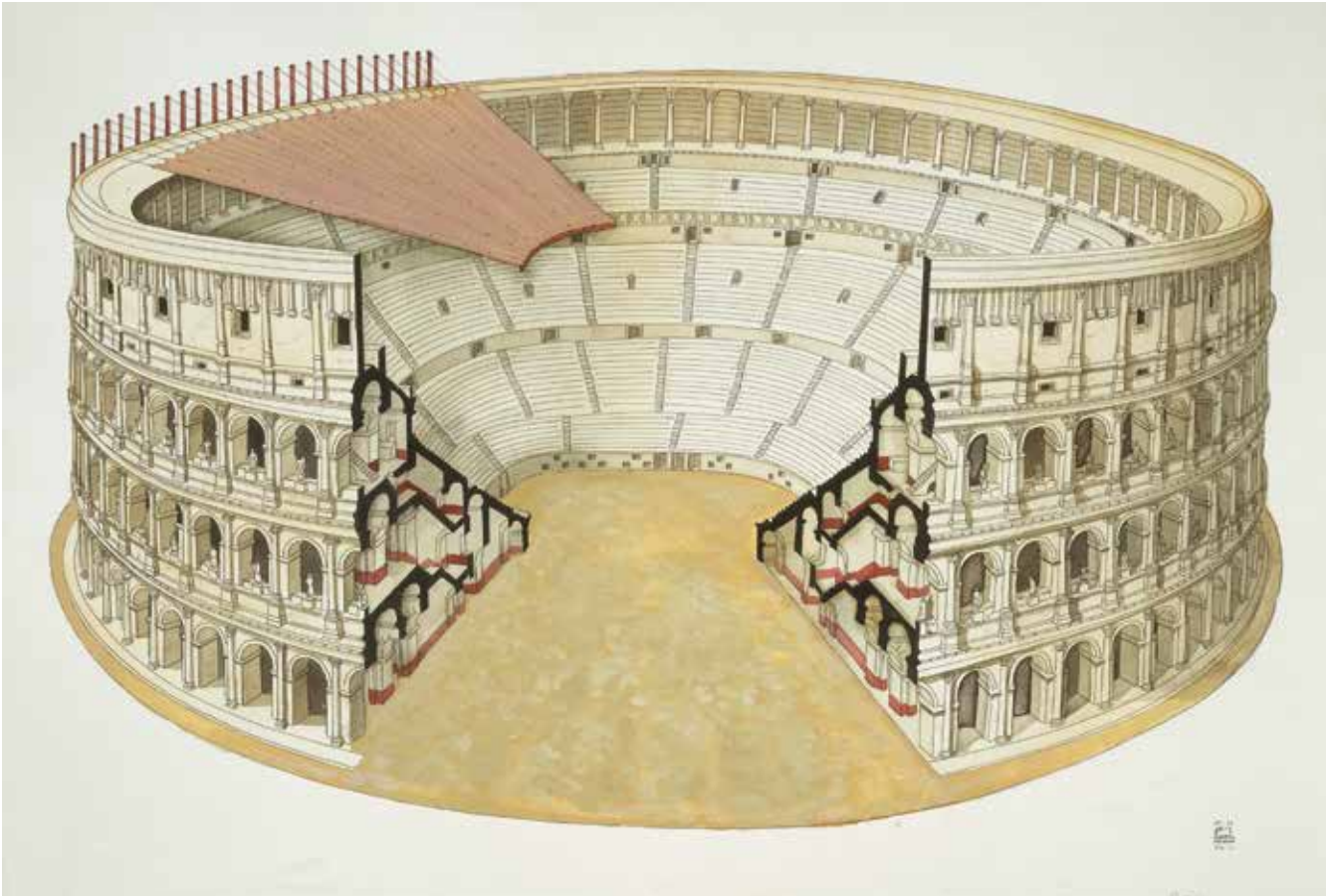
CHAPTER 1: A New Dawn



People living during the Renaissance were interested in the writing of great thinkers and writers from ancient Greece (2500s–300s BCE), such as Plato and Socrates.

Big Question: What factors helped bring about the age known as the Renaissance?

CHAPTER 1: A New Dawn



The architecture, art, and writings from ancient Rome (700s BCE–400s CE) also inspired people living during the Renaissance.

Big Question: What factors helped bring about the age known as the Renaissance?

CHAPTER 1: A New Dawn



In the late Middle Ages (1200s–1300s), Europe experienced the growth of towns, an increase in trade, and the rise of a money economy.

Big Question: What factors helped bring about the age known as the Renaissance?

CHAPTER 1: A New Dawn

The Italian Peninsula in the Renaissance



The Italian Renaissance began in Italy in the mid-1300s.

Big Question: What factors helped bring about the age known as the Renaissance?

CHAPTER 1: A New Dawn



In the 1400s, trade expanded within Europe and between Europe, Asia, and the Middle East.

Big Question: What factors helped bring about the age known as the Renaissance?

CHAPTER 1: A New Dawn



In about 1450, Johannes Gutenberg developed movable type in Europe.

Big Question: What factors helped bring about the age known as the Renaissance?

CHAPTER 2: From Artisan to Artist



In the 1400s, Brunelleschi and Alberti invented the technique of perspective in painting, brilliantly demonstrated in Raphael's *School of Athens*.

Big Question: What were some of the changes that occurred during the Renaissance for artists and the work they produced?

CHAPTER 3: The Cradle of the Renaissance



By 1429, Cosimo de' Medici became the leader of the Medici family, which had banks in several important cities in Italy as well as in other European cities.

Big Question: How did the success of merchants and bankers during the Renaissance benefit artists?

CHAPTER 3: The Cradle of the Renaissance



1400s–1770s: Florence was governed by the Medici family.

Big Question: How did the success of merchants and bankers during the Renaissance benefit artists?

CHAPTER 4: Rome and the Renaissance Popes



The great Renaissance painter Raphael lived from 1483 to 1520.



Big Question: How did the Roman Catholic Church use the many talents of Renaissance artists?

CHAPTER 5: Venice: Jewel of the Adriatic



In about 1500, Venice was the leading commercial center in the Western world, controlling trade routes through Europe, the Middle East, and the rest of Asia.

Big Question: Why was Venice known as the “Jewel of the Adriatic” during the Renaissance period?

CHAPTER 5: Venice: Jewel of the Adriatic



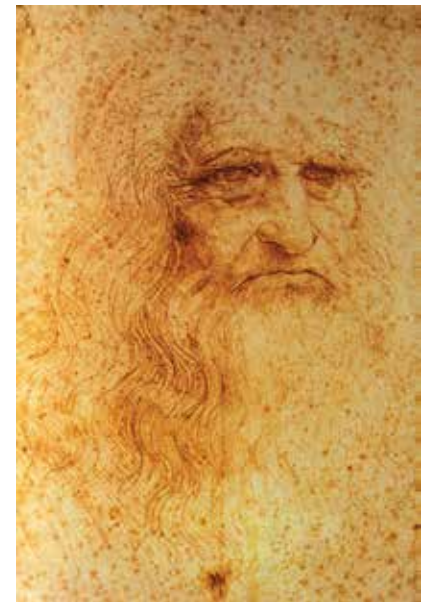
The Renaissance painter Titian (left) lived from about 1485 to 1576. He painted many celebrated portraits of men and women, such as the one on the right.

Big Question: Why was Venice known as the “Jewel of the Adriatic” during the Renaissance period?

CHAPTER 6: Leonardo da Vinci



The Renaissance man Leonardo da Vinci (below) lived from 1452 to 1519, and he painted such masterpieces as *The Last Supper* (left).



Big Question: Why might Leonardo da Vinci be described as a symbol of the Renaissance?

CHAPTER 7: Michelangelo



Michelangelo (left) was a master painter and sculptor who lived from 1475 to 1564. Among his greatest works is this sculpture of the *Pieta* (right).

Big Question: What does the art that Michelangelo created tell us about the Catholic Church at this time in history?

CHAPTER 8: Two “How-To” Men



In 1513, Machiavelli wrote *The Prince*. The printed version was first published in 1532.

Big Question: Why might people have been shocked by Machiavelli's book *The Prince*?

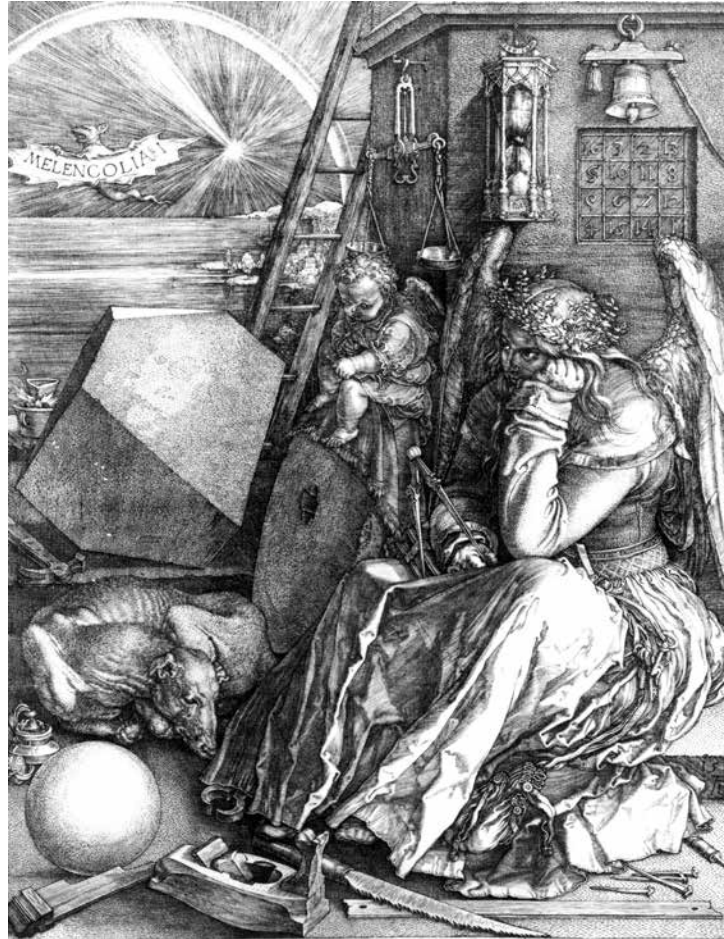
CHAPTER 8: Two “How-To” Men



In 1528, Castiglione published *The Courtier*.

Big Question: Why might people have been shocked by Machiavelli's book *The Prince*?

CHAPTER 9: The Renaissance in Northern Europe



German artist Albrecht Dürer (left) lived from 1471 to 1528. He created many outstanding paintings and engravings, such as the one shown on the right.

Big Question: How did the ideas of the Renaissance spread to other parts of Europe?

CHAPTER 9: The Renaissance in Northern Europe



Spanish author Miguel de Cervantes lived from 1547 to 1616.

Big Question:

How did the ideas of the Renaissance spread to other parts of Europe?

CHAPTER 9: The Renaissance in Northern Europe



The English playwright and poet William Shakespeare lived from 1564 to 1616.

Big Question: How did the ideas of the Renaissance spread to other parts of Europe?

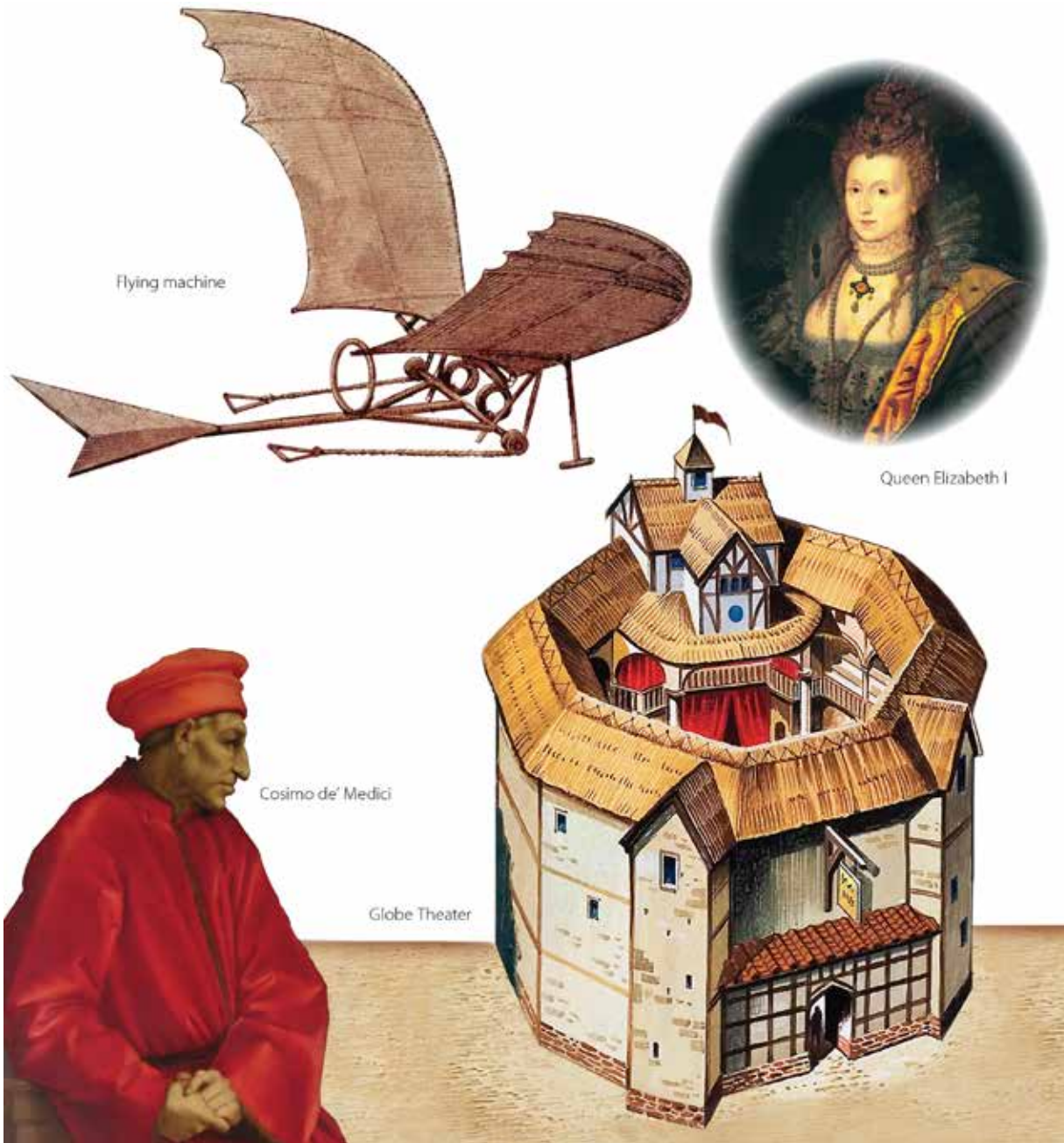
The Reformation

Timeline Cards



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Introduction: CHAPTER 1



The Renaissance, which started in Italy in the 1400s, was a time of great artistic and literary achievement. Patrons of the arts and learning included the pope, the Catholic Church, and wealthy families, such as the Medicis.

CHAPTER 1: An Age of Change



In 1440, Johannes Gutenberg developed movable type in Europe.

Big Question: What were the obvious advantages of the development of the printing press?

CHAPTER 2: The Birth of Protestantism



In 1517, Martin Luther attached a copy of his Ninety-five Theses, or statements, to the door of the church in Wittenberg, Germany. These statements explained Luther's religious ideas.

Big Question: Why was Luther's religious revolution more successful than earlier reformers' attempts?

CHAPTER 3: The Spread of Protestantism



John Calvin wrote the *Institutes of the Christian Religion* in 1536. Calvin and his writings had major influences on the evolution of the Protestant revolution against the teachings of the Roman Catholic Church.

Big Question: Besides Lutheranism, what other Protestant religions developed in Europe?

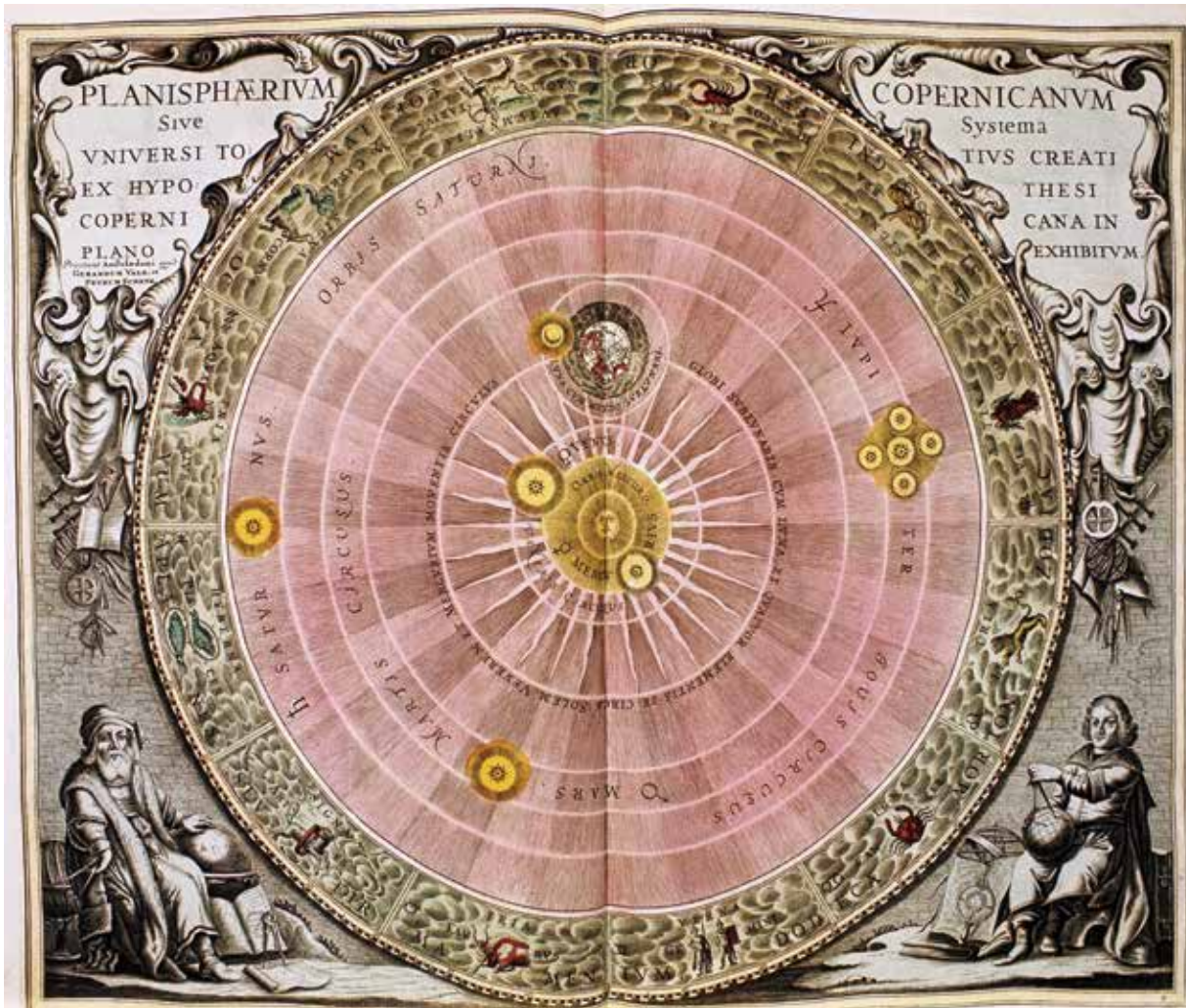
CHAPTER 3: The Spread of Protestantism



King Henry VIII of England established the Church of England when the pope refused to annul his marriage to his first wife, Catherine.

Big Question: Besides Lutheranism, what other Protestant religions developed in Europe?

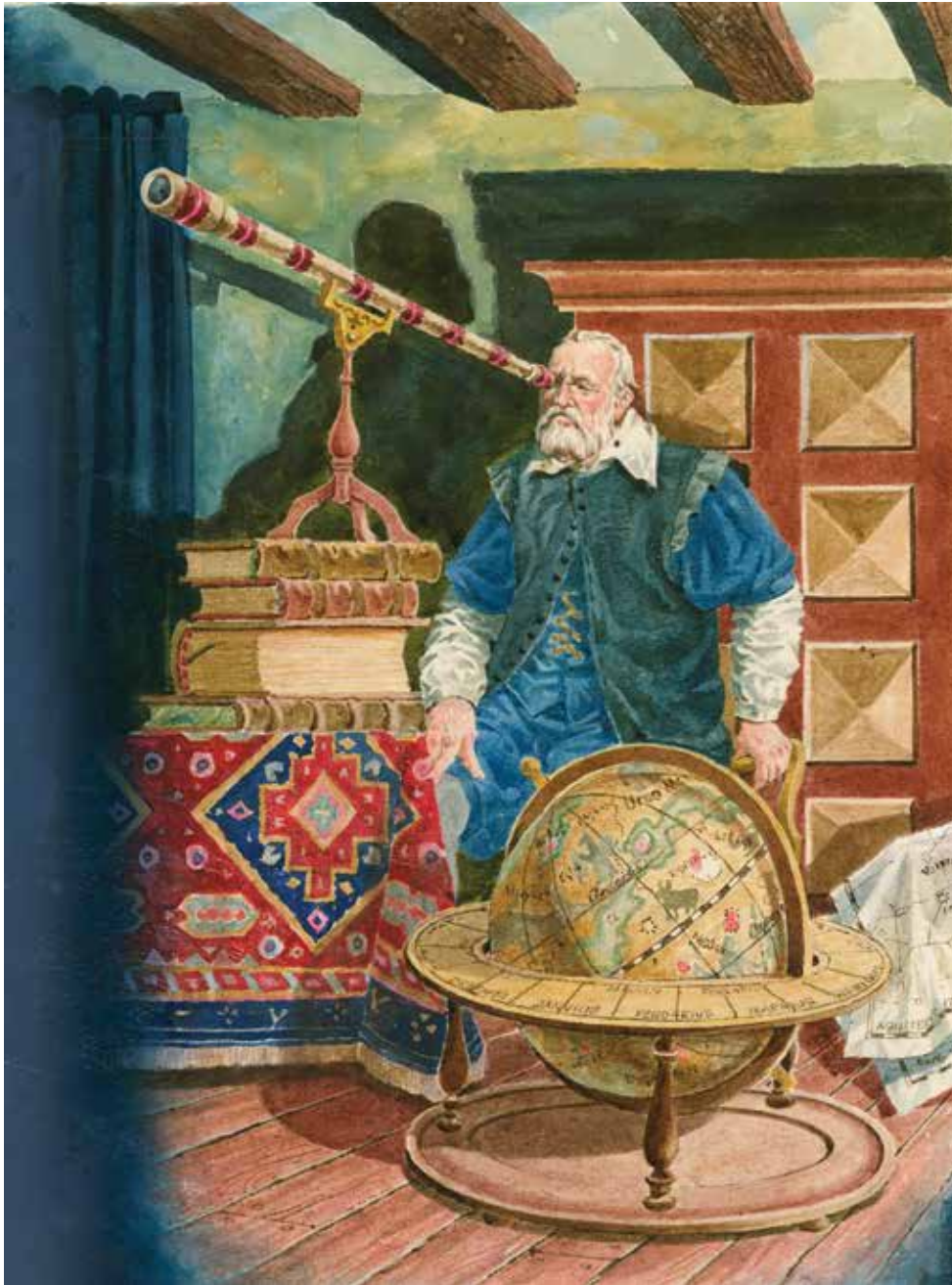
CHAPTER 4: A Revolution in Science



In 1543, the Polish astronomer Copernicus published his revolutionary theory that Earth revolved around the sun. By placing the sun at the center of a system within a larger universe, with Earth moving around the sun, Copernicus's theory called into question long held beliefs about the universe.

Big Question: How might scientific discovery have challenged religious belief?

CHAPTER 4: A Revolution in Science



Galileo built a more powerful telescope and confirmed Copernicus's theory of the universe.

Big Question: How might scientific discovery have challenged religious belief?

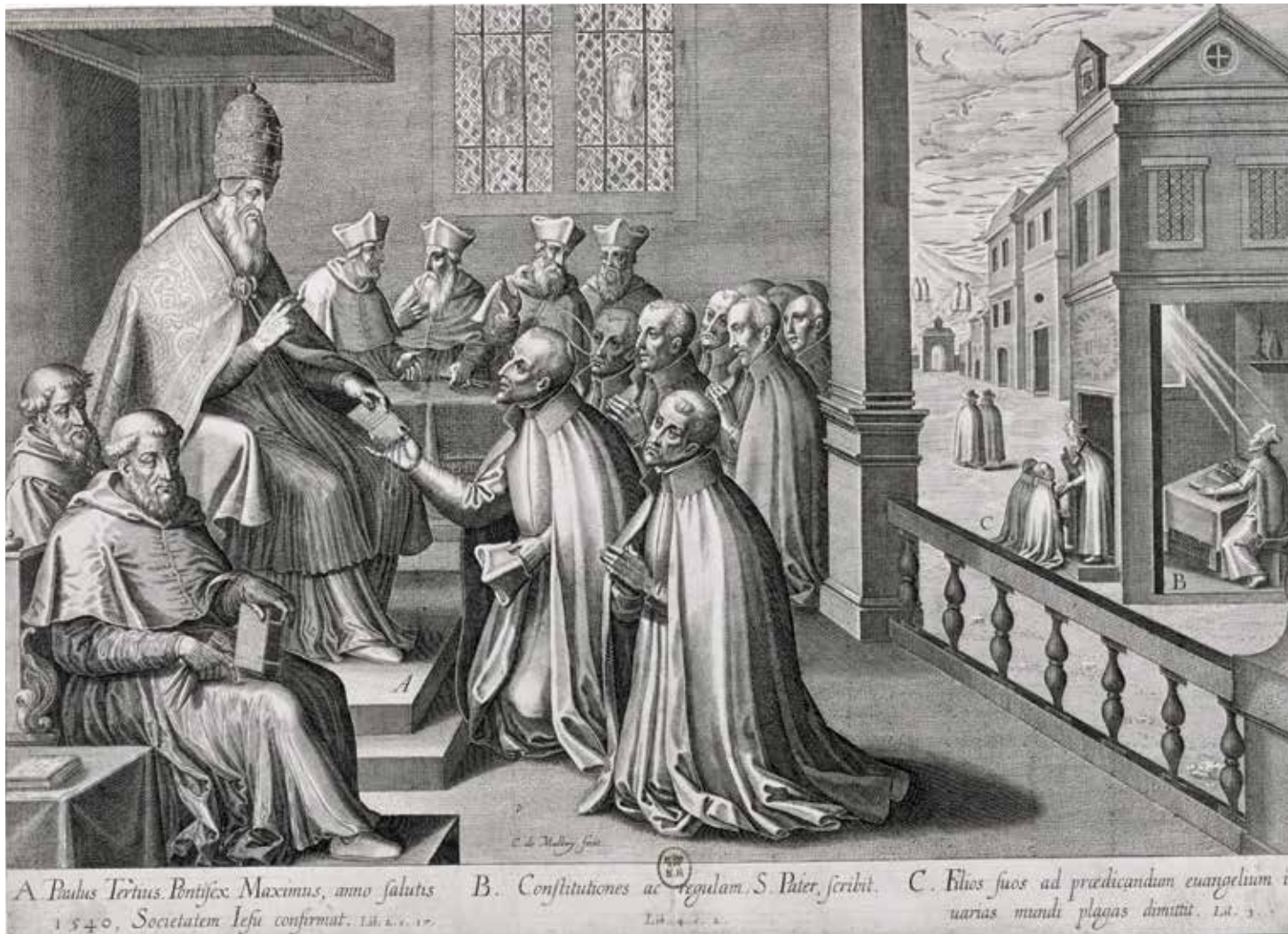
CHAPTER 4: A Revolution in Science



In 1633, Galileo was condemned by the Church for heresy and was forced to recant his support of Copernicus's theory.

Big Question: How might scientific discovery have challenged religious belief?

CHAPTER 5: Reform Within the Church



Ignatius Loyola and Pope Paul III were two leaders of the Counter-Reformation who worked to bring about reform within the Catholic Church.

Big Question: What were the outcomes of the Counter-Reformation?

England in the Golden Age

Timeline Cards



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Introduction: CHAPTER 1



In 1517, Martin Luther attached his Ninety-five Theses to the door of the church in Wittenberg, Germany.

Introduction: CHAPTER 1



In 1534, Henry VIII of England broke from the Catholic Church and established the Church of England.

CHAPTER 1: Elizabeth I



Queen Elizabeth I (1533–1603) ruled England for almost half a century, raising her kingdom to a peak of glory.

Big Question: How did Queen Elizabeth I manage the conflicts between the Catholics and the Protestants?

CHAPTER 1: Elizabeth I



William Shakespeare (c. 1564–1616), one of the greatest English playwrights, wrote plays to entertain Elizabeth I and her successor.

Big Question: How did Queen Elizabeth I manage the conflicts between the Catholics and the Protestants?

CHAPTER 2: Britannia Rules the Waves



Between 1577 and 1580, Sir Francis Drake robbed other ships' treasures to give to Queen Elizabeth I of England.

Big Question: Why might the Catholics in England have chosen to be loyal to their Protestant queen, rather than support King Philip of Spain?

CHAPTER 2: Britannia Rules the Waves



In 1588, English ships defeated the Spanish Armada.

Big Question: Why might the Catholics in England have chosen to be loyal to their Protestant queen, rather than support King Philip of Spain?

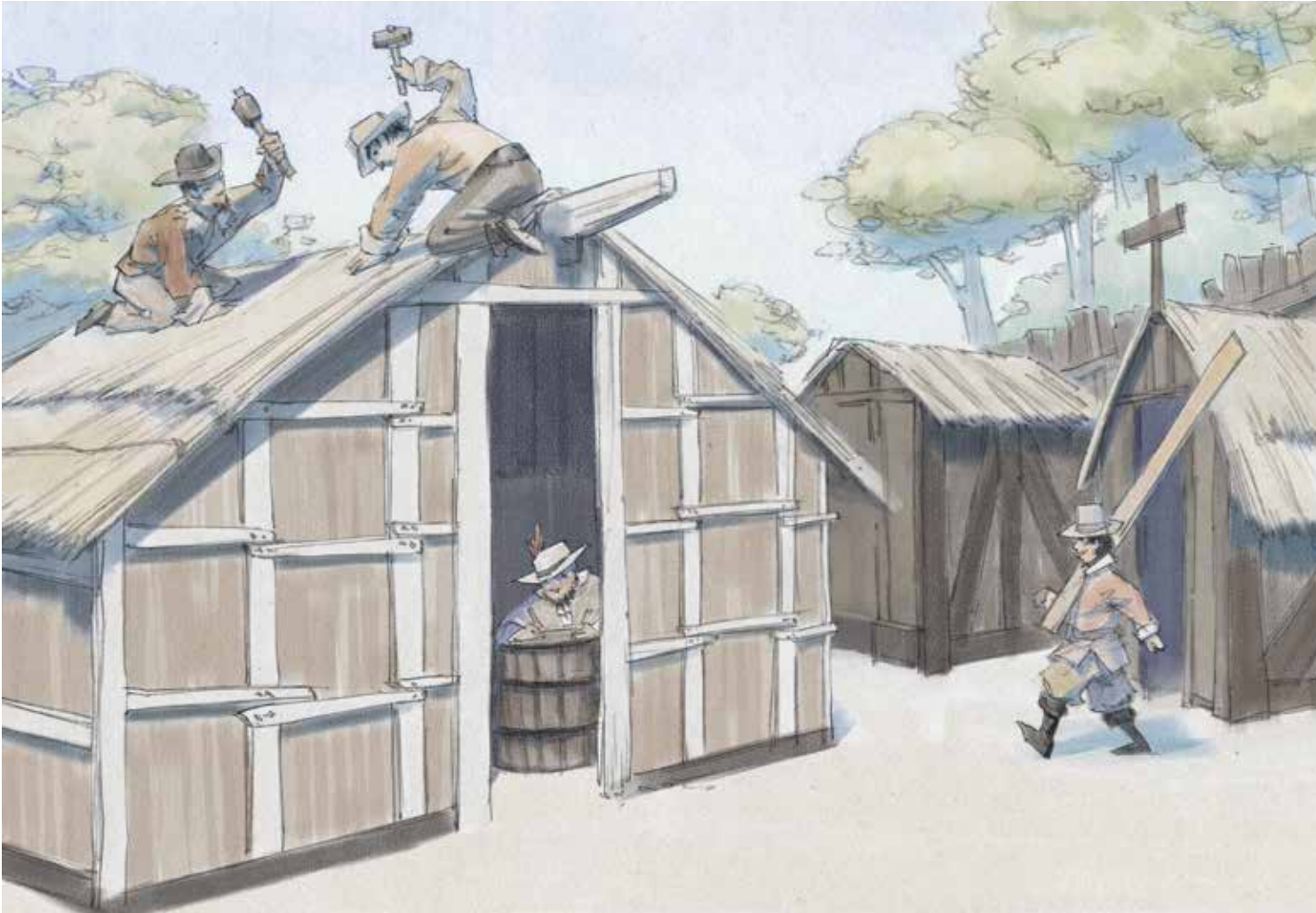
CHAPTER 3: The Civil War



At Elizabeth's death, James VI of Scotland became King James I of England in 1603.

Big Question: Why did Parliament distrust Charles I and his wife Henrietta?

CHAPTER 3: The Civil War



In 1607, a group of English colonists settled in Virginia and named their colony Jamestown, after King James I.

Big Question: Why did Parliament distrust Charles I and his wife Henrietta?

CHAPTER 3: The Civil War



King Charles I married Henrietta Maria, the Catholic daughter of the king of France, in 1625.

Big Question: Why did Parliament distrust Charles I and his wife Henrietta?

CHAPTER 3: The Civil War



During the English Civil War (1642–1651), the nobles who supported King Charles were called Cavaliers (left). Those who supported the Parliament were called Roundheads (right).

Big Question: Why did Parliament distrust Charles I and his wife Henrietta?

CHAPTER 4: The Puritan Ruler



Cromwell led Parliament's army to victory in the English Civil War, which ended in 1651. His troops, nicknamed *Ironsides*, never lost a battle.

Big Question: Why might Oliver Cromwell have once earned the reputation of being a dictator?

CHAPTER 4: The Puritan Ruler



Charles I was tried and executed in 1649.

Big Question: Why might Oliver Cromwell have once earned the reputation of being a dictator?

CHAPTER 4: The Puritan Ruler



In 1653, Oliver Cromwell became Lord Protector of Great Britain.

Big Question: Why might Oliver Cromwell have once earned the reputation of being a dictator?

CHAPTER 5: Merry Monarch and Brother



In 1660, the English Parliament invited Charles II back to England to be king. This period was known as the Restoration.

Big Question: Why did many people not want James II to be king?

CHAPTER 5: Merry Monarch and Brother



The bubonic plague and the 1666 Great Fire of London created hardship and difficult times for many English people.

Big Question: Why did many people not want James II to be king?

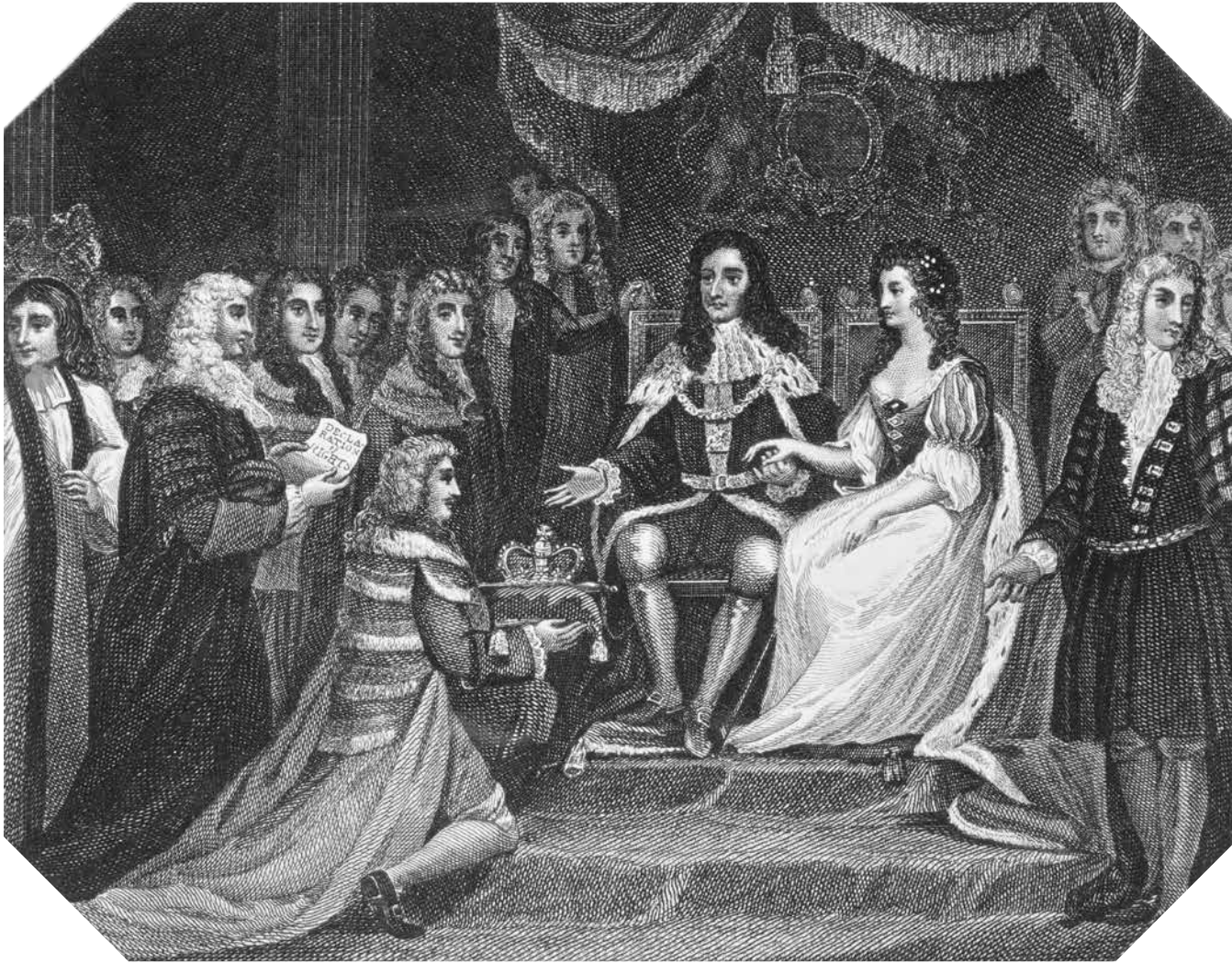
CHAPTER 6: The Glorious Revolution



The transfer of power in the late 1680s from James II to William of Orange and his wife, Mary, became known as the Glorious Revolution.

Big Question: Why was a foreign ruler invited to invade England?

CHAPTER 6: The Glorious Revolution



In the late 1680s, the English Bill of Rights was an important step in limiting the power of kings and queens, and in creating a more democratic government in England.

Big Question: Why was a foreign ruler invited to invade England?

The Renaissance

Subject Matter Expert

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The Reformation

Subject Matter Expert

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England in the Golden Age

Subject Matter Expert

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