

History through Literature: Reformation and Renaissance Viewing Questions

Directions: Answer the following questions while viewing the Discovery Learning Video. Use your own paper and turn in at the end of class. This assignment will be considered a quiz. Please pay attention throughout the video presentation.

1. For what masterpiece is Sir Thomas More chiefly remembered?
2. What was reborn during the Renaissance?
3. What Greek writer said “Man is the measure of all things”?
4. Who printed the first European book with movable type; what was the book?
5. What was the subject matter of the most popular literature of the day?
6. What was intended to be reformed by the Reformation?
7. How were bibles different after the Renaissance and Reformation?
8. What do many believe is Martin Luther’s best contribution to literature?
9. Who is the most famous writer of Spain’s “golden century” and what masterpiece did he write?
10. Name some writers who flourished during England’s “Elizabethan Renaissance.”
11. Name three plays by William Shakespeare.
12. What masterpiece of English literature was sponsored by King James I, Elizabeth the Great’s successor?

H.O.T. TOPICS: LITERATURE use the Chart along with the information from the video to answer the following questions.

1. Classical versus Christian ideas. What was being “reborn” during the Renaissance?
2. How did classical learning help erode the cultural power of the Church?
3. Define “syncretize.”
4. Discuss how Machiavelli’s *The Prince* was a sign of the times. What about Erasmus’s *The Education of a Christian Prince*?
5. What were the kinds of books that sold well during the first decades of printing? How does this compare to “bestselling novel” of today?
6. What was the name of the first book printed in English. What feudal ideal did these stories glorify? What was the chief purpose of the book and who was the audience?
7. What was the first modern novel? What attitude did this book take toward chivalry?
8. Define the following terms from the presentation.

Catholic	chivalry	classical	courtier	dissenters	dynasty	pamphlets
papal	parliament	patronage	propaganda	Protestant	feudalism	humanism
liberty of conscience		materialism	mercantilism	monarchs	Reformation	Renaissance
siglo de oro	slave trade					