

## Remember the Renaissance? Remember the Reformation?

The Renaissance was the rebirth of culture in Europe that occurred around the 1300s to the 1600s. The people of Europe began to rediscover ideas and art from the ancient Romans and Greeks. This rebirth of culture led many to question those in power and question the way things were. Most people lived in poverty as poor farmers. They had to follow the orders and laws of those in charge, namely the nobles and the monarchs. But did it have to be that way?

The Reformation was the movement started by a priest in Germany—Martin Luther. He was very upset with the Church he was a part of and wanted to make some reforms, or changes. In the early 1500s, Luther wrote out a list of problems he saw in the Christian Church. This list—the 95 Theses—inspired many Christians to want to leave the Church and start their own Christian Churches. These new Christian Churches were called **Protestant** churches because they were protesting the original Christian Church, now called the Catholic Church. Europe became split between the Catholic and Protestant church, which led to many wars and much bloodshed.

These two movements—the Renaissance and the Reformation—created a spirit in Europe of curiosity about the world and of questioning those in power. As a result, two other movements happened. One movement was called the Scientific Revolution. The other was called the Enlightenment.

The Scientific Revolution was all about trying to understand how the world worked. Scientists began to experiment and to observe nature. Their work resulted in thousands of discoveries and inventions that shaped the way we look at the world and how we live our lives.



The Enlightenment was a movement that used the experimentation of the Scientific Revolution but applied it to society. The Enlightenment philosophers were trying to figure out the best way that a society can function. They would meet at cafes or in secret meeting places to discuss their ideas. These meetings were illegal in countries like France. Some philosophers thought a democracy like the ancient Greeks would be the best type of society. Others thought an absolute monarchy was the best option. The Enlightenment ideas led to revolutions across the entire world.



This week, you will read about the Scientific Revolution and the Enlightenment. You will read 3 sections from the textbook, create a personal dictionary for important people, places, and things, answer some questions, and do profiles on some scientists and philosophers of the Scientific Revolution and the Enlightenment.

All files will be provided on the website in PDF format. Please submit your work on Google Docs or by taking pictures and sending them to my email. Thank you and stay safe.

Mr. Lineback