Introduction-Read the intro and identify three-four main ideas. Write an analytical thesis (how and why) incorporating the ideas in a well-crafted ARGUMENT.

Main Ideas:
1. 
2. 
3. 
4. 

THESIS:

As you read the chapter define the following-
1. papacy

2. Renaissance

3. indulgence

4. Protestant Reformation

5. Catholic Reformation

6. Scientific Revolution

7. Enlightenment

8. Copernicus

9. bourgeoisie

10. joint-stock exchange

11. gentry
17.1. Culture and Ideas (pp. 449-456)

1. Intro. Identify THREE changes/transformations that occurred during this time in Europe.

A.

B.

C.

A. Religious Ideas

2. Identify and explain the following contributing factors to the Protestant Reformation:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Factor</th>
<th>Explanation and how it contributed to PR</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Church wealth and building</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>indulgences</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martin Luther</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

3. Explain Martin Luthers’ perspective on salvation and the “Romanists.”

4. What role did the printing press play in the spread of these ideas?

5. Who was John Calvin and what were his beliefs? How did they differ from Luthers’ beliefs?

6. What role did politics play in the spread, successes, and/or failures of the reform movement?
7. Describe the Catholic Reformation. (who, when, where, why, how, and SO WHAT?)

8. What were the impacts/effects of these reformations of Europe?

B. Traditional Thinking and Witch-Hunts
9. Explain the WITCH-HUNTS that occurred during this period in Europe’s history. Address the following-the natural world, and supernatural events, fear, trial records, role of women and widows)

10. How are these witch-hunts a “dramatic illustration of common beliefs and cultural heritage” between the Protestants and Catholics?

C. The Scientific Revolution
11. Identify and explain how the Scientific Revolution challenged previously held ideas and assertions?
12. Complete the following table addressing SR thinkers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Thinker</th>
<th>Explanation and significance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Copernicus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Galileo</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Brahe</td>
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<td>Kepler</td>
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<td>Newton</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

13. How did these ideas challenge traditional ideas of the authority of the church? Be specific.

D. The Early Enlightenment

14. How did the Scientific Revolution connect to the Enlightenment?

15. How did the Reformation influence the Enlightenment?

16. How was the Enlightenment more of frame of mind than a movement?
17.2 Social and Economic Life (pp. 456-462)

For the following items, identify and explain the major characteristics, significance, and changes that occurred.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The Bourgeoisie</th>
<th>Peasants and Laborers</th>
<th>Women and Family</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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