**Academic Vocabulary**

**Renaissance** -

the cultural rebirth that occurred in Europe from roughly the fourteenth through the middle of the seventeenth centuries, based on the rediscovery of the literature of Greece and Rome.

**Leonardo Da Vinci** –

Italian artist whose areas of interest included [invention](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Invention), [painting](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Painting), [sculpting](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sculpting), [architecture](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Architecture), [science](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Science), [music](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Music), [mathematics](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mathematics), [engineering](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Engineering), [literature](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Literature), [anatomy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anatomy), [geology](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Geology), [astronomy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Astronomy), [botany](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Botany), [writing](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Writing), [history](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History), and [cartography](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cartography). He has been variously called the father of [paleontology](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Paleontology) and architecture, and is widely considered one of the greatest painters of all time

**Medici Family –**

an Italian banking **family**, political dynasty and later royal house that first began to gather prominence under Cosimo de' **Medici** in the Republic of Florence during the late 14th century.

**Mercenary** - a professional soldier hired to serve in a foreign army

**Michelangelo** –

 was an Italian sculptor, painter, architect, poet, and engineer of the High Renaissance who exerted an unparalleled influence on the development of Western art.

**Raphael** –

an Italian painter and architect of the High Renaissance. His work is admired for its clarity of form, ease of composition, and visual achievement of the ideal proportions

**Machiavelli (The Prince) -**

as an Italian Renaissance historian, politician, diplomat, philosopher, humanist, and writer. He has often been called the founder of modern political science.

**Patron** - a person who gives financial or other support to a person, organization, cause, or activity.

**Republic –**

a state in which supreme power is held by the people and their elected representatives, and which has an elected or nominated president rather than a monarch.

**Humanism** - an outlook or system of thought attaching prime importance to human rather than divine or supernatural matters. Humanist beliefs stress the potential value and goodness of human beings, emphasize common human needs, and seek solely rational ways of solving human problems.

**Fresco** - a technique of mural painting executed upon freshly-laid, or wet lime plaster.



**Perspective** –

the art of drawing solid objects on a two-dimensional surface so as to give the right impression of their height, width, depth, and position in relation to each other when viewed from a particular point.

**Shakespeare** - was an English poet, playwright, and actor, widely regarded as the greatest writer in the English language and the world's pre-eminent dramatist.

**Gutenberg** - a German blacksmith, goldsmith, printer, and publisher who introduced printing to Europe

**Engraving** - a print made from an engraved plate, block, or other surface.

**Printing Press** -  a device for applying pressure to an inked surface resting upon a print medium (such as paper or cloth), thereby transferring the ink.

**Utopian** - modeled on or aiming for a state in which everything is perfect; idealistic.

**Protestant Reformation** –

the 16th-century religious, political, intellectual and cultural upheaval that splintered Catholic Europe, setting in place the structures and beliefs that would define the continent in the modern era.

**Martin Luther** - a German professor of theology, priest, former monk and a seminal figure in the Protestant Reformation. Luther came to reject several teachings and practices of the Medieval Western Christian Church.

**95 Thesis** –

 a list of questions and propositions against the church for debate. Popular legend has it that on October 31, 1517 Luther defiantly nailed a copy of his **95 Theses** to the door of the Wittenberg Castle church; widely regarded as the initial catalyst for the Protestant Reformation.

**John Calvin -** an influential French theologian and pastor during the Protestant Reformation. He was a principal figure in the development of the system of Christian theology later called Calvinism

**Huguenot** - a French Protestant of the 16th–17th centuries. Largely Calvinist, the Huguenots suffered severe persecution at the hands of the Catholic majority, and many thousands emigrated from France.

**Predestination** –

(as a doctrine in Christian theology) the divine foreordaining of all that will happen, especially with regard to the salvation of some and not others.

**Theocracy** - a system of government in which priests rule in the name of God or a god.

**Henry VIII** –

king of England, was famously married six times and played a critical role in the English Reformation, turning his country into a Protestant nation

**Annul** –

declare invalid (an official agreement, decision, or result) – usually in reference to a marriage

**Act of Supremacy -** was legislation in 1534 that granted King Henry VIII of England Royal **Supremacy**, which means that he was declared the supreme head of the Church of England. It is still the legal authority of the Sovereign of the United Kingdom

**Mary Tudor** - the Queen of England and Ireland from July 1553 until her death. Her executions of Protestants led to the posthumous sobriquet "Bloody Mary"

**Elizabeth I –**

Queen of England and Ireland from 17 November 1558 until her death. Sometimes called The Virgin Queen, Gloriana or Good Queen Bess, the childless Elizabeth was the fifth and last monarch of the Tudor dynasty

**Council of Trent** - held between 1545 and 1563 in Trento (**Trent**) and Bologna, northern Italy, was one of the Roman Catholic Church's most important councils. Prompted by the Protestant Reformation, it has been described as the expression of the Counter-Reformation.

**Inquisition** - tribunal established by Pope Gregory IX *circa*1232 for the suppression of heresy. It was active chiefly in northern Italy and southern France, becoming notorious for the use of torture. In 1542 the papal Inquisition was re-established to combat Protestantism, eventually becoming an organ of papal government.

**Jesuits** - a male religious congregation of the Catholic Church.

**Canonize** - (in the Roman Catholic Church) officially declare (a dead person) to be a saint.