

## Ninth Grade Study Guide:

### ***People:***

Sundiata  
Mansa Musa  
Mansa Sulayman  
Ibn Battuta  
Boccaccio  
Cimabue  
Giotto  
Masaccio  
Donatello  
Botticelli  
Michelangelo  
Leonardo DaVinci  
Raffael  
El Greco  
Machiavelli  
Peter Waldo  
Francis of Assisi  
John Wycliff  
Jan Hus  
Martin Luther  
John Calvin  
Henry VIII  
Johann Tetzel  
Charles V

### ***Terms and Concepts:***

#### **Africa:**

Matrilineal/Patrilineal  
Matriarchal/Patriarchal  
Monogamy, Polygyny, Polyandry, Group Marriage  
Bantu (Who are they? What is the evidence of their cultural spread?)  
Nilo-Saharan/Nilotic Culture  
Ghana  
Mali  
Songhai  
Trans-Saharan Trade  
Specifically Gold-Salt Trade  
Spread of Islam  
Timbuktu

**Renaissance:**

Expansion of world trade and expansion of classical knowledge from Crusades

Changes in Literature

Changes in Painting

Changes in Sculpture

Foreshortening

Chiaroscuro

Sfumato

Humanism

Idea of the “Renaissance Man”

Machiavellian Politics

**Reformation:**

Heresy

Tithes

Indulgences

Nepotism

Simony

Luxury and Wealth of Bishops, Cardinals, and the Pope

Popery

Control of Theological Knowledge

Early Challenges to and attempts to reform the Catholic Church

Bible in the Vernacular

Predestination

95 Theses

Papal Bull *Exurge Domine*

Diet of Worms

Junkers

Schmalkaldic League

Peasant Rebellions

Lutherans

Calvinists

Anabaptists

Anglicans/Episcopalians

***Potential Essay Questions:***

How did the humanism that grew during the Italian Renaissance help contribute to the Protestant Reformation? As part of your larger answer, cite specific examples of protestant beliefs that show the influence of humanism and describe how it can be seen.

In what ways was the medieval Catholic Church flawed, how did this contribute to widespread discontent among the peasantry, and how did this contribute to the protestant reformation? In your answer you must address at least three specific flaws.

How do the changes in art, sculpture, and literature from the gothic through the early renaissance, and high renaissance reflect a changing ideology associate with the renewed importance of classical (Greek and Roman) ideas? In your answer you must cite specific pieces of art and literature.