



Renaissance and Reformation

Timeline Cards

This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.

You are free:

to Share—to copy, distribute, and transmit the work to Remix—to adapt the work

Under the following conditions:

Attribution—You must attribute the work in the following manner:

This work is based on an original work of the Core Knowledge® Foundation (www.coreknowledge.org) and the additions from the Louisiana Department of Education, made available through licensing under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike4.0 International License. This does not in any way imply that the Core Knowledge Foundation or the Louisiana Department of Education endorses this work.

Noncommercial—You may not use this work for commercial purposes.

Share Alike—If you alter, transform, or build upon this work, you may distribute the resulting work only under the same or similar license to this one.

With the understanding that:

For any reuse or distribution, you must make clear to others the license terms of this work. The best way to do this is with a link to this web page:

<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/4.0/>

Copyright © 2023 the Louisiana Department of Education for the additions to CKHG and the Core Knowledge Foundation for its predecessor work CKHG.

www.coreknowledge.org

All Rights Reserved.

Core Knowledge®, Core Knowledge Curriculum Series™, Core Knowledge History and Geography™, and CKSci™ are trademarks of the Core Knowledge Foundation. Bayou Bridges is a trademark of the Louisiana Department of Education.

Trademarks and trade names are shown in this book strictly for illustrative and educational purposes and are the property of their respective owners. References herein should not be regarded as affecting the validity of said trademarks and trade names.

CHAPTER 1: The Renaissance



The Renaissance, which took place from 1300 to 1650 CE, was a time of rebirth and rediscovery in Europe.

Framing Question: What factors helped bring about the age known as the Renaissance?



CHAPTER 1: The Renaissance

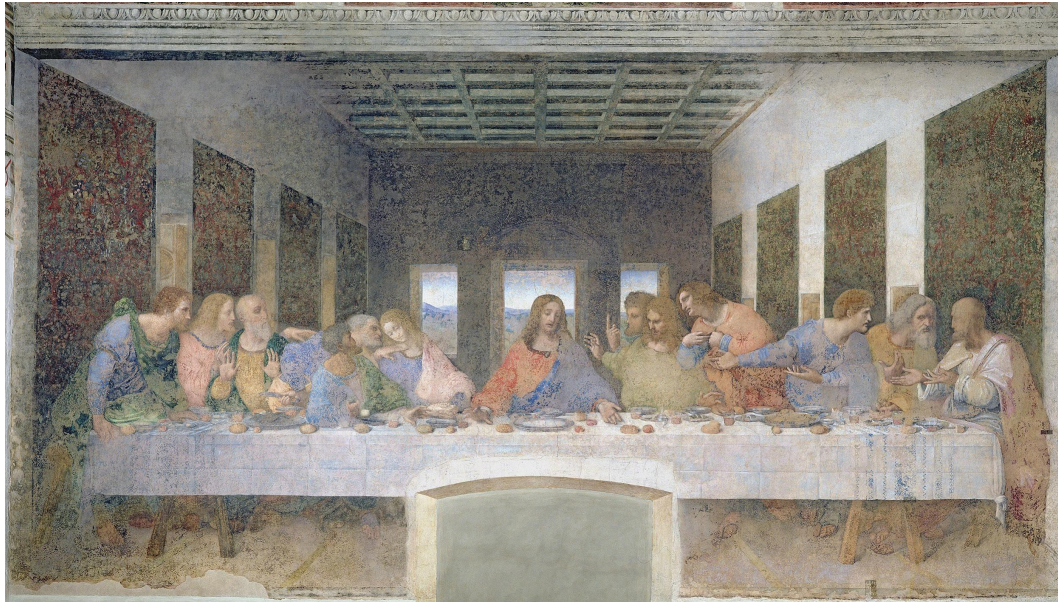


Francis Petrarch (1304–74 CE) was one of the leaders of the humanist movement, which helped usher in the Renaissance.

Framing Question: What factors helped bring about the age known as the Renaissance?



CHAPTER 1: The Renaissance



Between 1495 and 1498 CE, Leonardo da Vinci painted the *Last Supper*, depicting Jesus's final meal with his followers before his crucifixion.

Framing Question: What factors helped bring about the age known as the Renaissance?



CHAPTER 1: The Renaissance

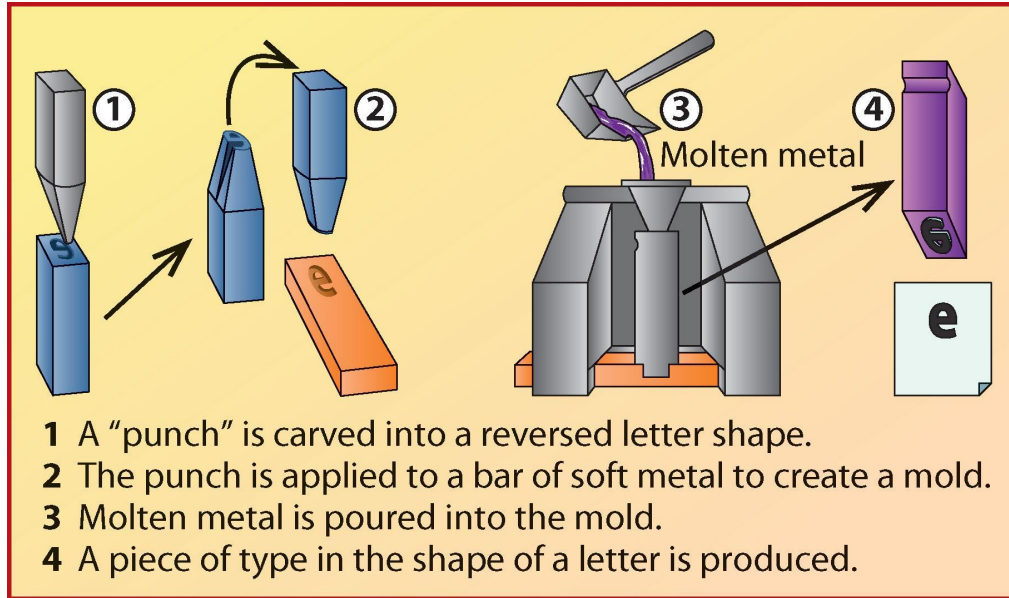


From 1508 to 1512 CE, Michelangelo painted a great fresco in the Sistine Chapel.

Framing Question: What factors helped bring about the age known as the Renaissance?



CHAPTER 1: The Renaissance



Johannes Gutenberg's movable type printing press, created in the 1440s CE, revolutionized the spread of knowledge and ideas.

Framing Question: What factors helped bring about the age known as the Renaissance?



CHAPTER 2: The Reformation



Martin Luther hung his ninety-five theses on the gates of Wittenberg cathedral in 1517 CE.

Framing Question: What factors helped bring about the age known as the Reformation?



CHAPTER 2: The Reformation



John Calvin broke with the Catholic Church and led reforms from 1530 to 1564 CE that gradually spread into parts of France, Scotland, England, and parts of central Europe.

Framing Question: What factors helped bring about the age known as the Reformation?



CHAPTER 2: The Reformation



The Thirty Years' War (1618–48 CE) began as a series of disputes between Catholic and Protestant groups and became a power struggle between European states.

Framing Question: What factors helped bring about the age known as the Reformation?



CHAPTER 2: The Reformation



Henry VIII, King of England, broke with the Catholic Church in 1532 CE so he could divorce Catherine of Aragon and marry Anne Boleyn.

Framing Question: What factors helped bring about the age known as the Reformation?



CHAPTER 2: The Reformation

By the mid-1500s CE, Europe was home to a variety of religions.



Framing Question: What factors helped bring about the age known as the Reformation?



CHAPTER 3: The Scientific Revolution



Nicolaus Copernicus proposed the heliocentric model, which said the sun was at the center of the universe, in the 1500s CE.

Framing Question: What new ideas were introduced during the Scientific Revolution?



CHAPTER 3: The Scientific Revolution



The work of Galileo Galilei brought new attention to the ideas of Copernicus, which led to Galileo being put on trial by the Catholic Church in 1633 CE.

Framing Question: What new ideas were introduced during the Scientific Revolution?



CHAPTER 3: The Scientific Revolution



Isaac Newton revised the scientific method and proposed three laws of motion as well as the law of gravity in the 1600s CE.

Framing Question: What new ideas were introduced during the Scientific Revolution?



Subject Matter Expert

Dr. Darren Staloff, PhD, Professor of History, The City College of New York

Illustration and Photo Credits

Archivart / Alamy Stock Photo: 10, 14

Chris Hellier / Alamy Stock Photo: 4

Isaac Newton dispersing light with a glass prism, 1874 (engraving)/PVDE / Bridgeman Images: 15

Martin Luther (1483-1546) hanging his 95 theses in Wittenberg, 1517 - On October 31, 1517, Martin Luther redified 95 theses against the virtue of the indulgences he placed on the gates of Wittenberg Cathedral.

Engraving from 1865./Unknown Artist, (19th century)/Private

Collection/Stefano Bianchetti / Bridgeman Images: 8

Portrait of Henry VIII aged 49, 1540 (oil on panel)/Holbein the Younger,

Hans (1497/8-1543) / German/Palazzo Barberini, Gallerie Nazionali

Barberini Corsini, Rome, Italy/Bridgeman Images: 11

Portrait of Jean Calvin, 17th century (oil on canvas)/French School, (17th century) / French/Bibliothèque de la Société de l'Histoire du Protestantisme Français, Paris, France/Bridgeman Images: 9

Science History Images / Alamy Stock Photo: 3

Sistine Chapel Ceiling, 1508-12 (fresco) (post restoration)/Buonarroti, Michelangelo (1475-1564) / Italian/Vatican Museums and Galleries, Vatican City/Bridgeman Images: 6

SuperStock / Jay Pasachoff/Pasachoff, Jay: 13

The Last Supper, 1495-97 (fresco) (post restoration)/Vinci, Leonardo da (1452-1519) / Italian/Santa Maria delle Grazie, Milan, Italy/Bridgeman

Images: 5