**The English Renaissance: 1485–1660 NAME:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Historical Context & Cultural Influences**

I. The Monarchy and the Church (p. 295–296)

A. Background: This was a period when various forms of Christianity became law of the land, and

 writers were either celebrated or censured for their work. Some writers, such as Sir Thomas

 More and Sir Walter Raleigh were put to death over their writing.

 B. The Tudors

 1. Henry Tudor (Henry \_\_\_) took the throne in 1485.

 a. negotiated favorable commercial treaties abroad

 b. built up \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 c. financed expeditions that established English claim in the Americas

d. created political alliance w/ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by arranging for his son Arthur to

 marry Spanish princess, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (England’s greatest “New World” rival)

 e. alliance continued when Henry’s younger son, Henry, married Catherine after

 Arthur died

 C. The Protestant Reformation

 1. Dissatisfaction w/ Roman Catholic spreading in Europe

 2. Wealth & power of the church led to much \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 3. Martin Luther, a German monk, wrote out \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(arguments) against

 corrupt church practices and nailed them to the church door in 1517

 a. Luther condemned as a heretic by the Pope

 b. his ideas spread through Europe

 c. his ideas led to protests ag. the Catholic church and a split into

 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_churches

 D. The Church of England

 1. Henry VIII was loyal to Catholic church at first

 2. Henry obsessed with producing a male heir & tried annulling marriage to wife who

 birthed a daughter, Mary

 3. Pope refused annulment & Henry declared himself head of the

 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in 1534

 4. Henry divorced Catherine and married, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, in effort to have a

 male heir

 5. Henry went through \_\_\_\_\_\_\_wives and produced only one son, Edward VI

 6. Edward took the throne at age 9 but died at age 15.

 7. Puritans, a group who wanted to purify the church of all Roman Catholic practices,

 formed

 8. After Edward died, Catherine’s daughter, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_took the throne.

 9. To avenge her mother, Mary brought back Catholicism and persecuted Protestants and

 became known as “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.”

 10. Elizabeth, Mary’s half sister, took the throne from Mary.

II. The Elizabethan Era (p. 296)

 A. Elizabeth I, unwanted daughter of Henry VIII and Anne Boleyn

 B. England prospered under Elizabeth

 1. She was a great politician.

 2. She exercised absolute authority

 3. She was sensitive to public opinion and respectful of Parliament

 4. She prevented costly wars, ended unpopular \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_alliance, and

 encouraged overseas exploration

 C. Elizabeth \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Church of England

 1. Used church as buffer between Catholics and Puritans

 2. Ultimately had Mary beheaded in 1587 because Catholics believed Mary was rightful

 heir to throne

 3. Spain sent \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to challenge British

 navy (over Mary’s death) and lost giving Eliz. great military power

III. The Rise of the Stuarts (p. 297)

 A. Elizabeth died in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ dynasty ended

 B. James VI of Scotland (Mary Stuart’s son) ruled as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of England

 C. James supported Church of England, angering Catholics and Protestant extremists

 D. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of 1605 was unsuccessful attempt to kill James

 and blow up Parliament

 E. Charles I (James’s son) took throne in 1625

 1. clashes with Puritans worsened

 2. dismissed Parliament (11 years)

 3. took strong measures against his opponents, esp. Puritans who emigrated to

 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to escape persecution

 4. created civil war when he tried to crush those who rebelled ag. his introducing Anglican

 practices in Scotland’s Presbyterian churches

**IV. The Defeat of the Monarchy (p. 297)**

 A. Civil War pitted \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (Catholics, Anglicans, & nobility) ag. Parliament

 supporters (Puritans, smaller landowners, & middle class

 B. General Oliver Cromwell led Puritan army to defeat Royalists in 1645, had the king beheaded,

 and took power

 C. Puritans established a rigid and unpleasant control (even closed theaters)

 D. Cromwell died in 1658 & his son unsuccessfully tried to take his place

 E. Charles II (son of Charles I) returned from exile and took throne. His reign ushered in the

 **RESTORATION.**

**V. Cultural influences in the Renaissance** (p. 298)

 A. The Renaissance

 1. means \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 2. started in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in 14th century

 3. started in England later, around 1485 with Henry VII and flourished under Elizabeth I

 B. Renaissance Worldview

 1. more interest in “world to come” rather than afterlife

 2. curiosity about life on earth

 3. emphasis on individual and human potential

 4. “Renaissance man” was a well-rounded man who cultivated his talents to the fullest

 C. Creativity & Exploration

 1. art, literature, beauty, and exploration thrived

 2. inventions and discoveries made new things possible

 a. invention of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_allowed more ship exploration

 b. Gutenberg’s printing press made books widely available (by 1530 more than half

 of England’s pop. could read)

 3. theater and literature flourished during Elizabethan times

 4. James I commissioned new translation of Bible (the King James version)

 5. Renaissance officially ended in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with the restoration of the

 monarchy

**VI. Renaissance Literature**

A. Pastoral Poems and Sonnets(p. 299)

 1. poetic creativity thrived at court

 2. pastoral poetry developed

 a. portrays shepherds and rustic life in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_manner

 b. written in courtly language

 c. form was artificial with meters and rhyme schemes characteristic of formal

 poetry

 B. Improving Nature

 1. Elizabethans loved natural world but sought to improve it through art and literature

 2. Sonnet (originally from Italy) modified to suit English language, became popular form of

 love lyric

 3. English sonnet became known as the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sonnet

VII. Shakespearean Drama (pp. 300–301)

A. Influences on Elizabethan drama

1. Medieval Plays

 a. mystery plays (based on scripture)

 b. miracle plays (based on the lives of saints)

 c. morality plays (based on teaching a moral)

 2. Interludes (plays that the nobles families watched that ridiculed manners and customs

 of commoners)

 3. Latin / Greek Drama modeled characteristics of comedy and tragedy

 B. Shakespeare’s influence

 1. By 1600, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ theater was the most successful

 2. Shakespeare wrote \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ plays (tragedies, comedies, & histories)

3. Acting was a difficult profession because actors had to

 a. please the audience

 b. memorize lines

 c. sing and dance, wrestle and fence, clown and weep

 C. Christopher Marlowe

 1. used English language for dramatic purposes

 2. tragedies showed psychological probing

 D. Ben Jonson

 1. wrote plays with satire and cynical commentary on lives of ordinary Londoners

 2. drew audiences with elaborate scenery, costumes, music, and dance

VIII. The Rise of Humanism (pp. 302–303)

 A. Humanism = new idea

 1. focused on the importance of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 2. focused on spiritual value of beauty in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and art

 3. focused on power of human reason to decide what was good and right

 4. “humanists” taught these new ideas based on “humanities” (art, history, philosophy, and

 literature)

 B. English Humanists

 1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the Dutch monk, held high ideals and criticized European society

 and church for falling short

 2. Sir Thomas More wrote \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ about a perfect society

 3. concerned with classical learning (reading and writing in Greek and Latin)

IX. Spiritual and Devotional Writings (pp. 303–304)

 A. England remained a Christian nation

 B. King James Bible

 1. molded English \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_style

 2. allowed more people access to the Bible because it was translated

 3. took\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ scholars 7 years to complete

 4. remains most important and influential of all English translation

 C. Two Masterpieces

 1. Paradise Lost (by John Milton) was a blank-verse poem based on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and

 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, tempted by Satan

 2. The Pilgrim’s Progress, an allegory by John Bunyan, about a character named Christian

 who takes a dangerous journey from this world to the next where he encounters

 obstacles on the way

X. The Metaphysical and Cavalier Poets (pp. 304–305)

 A. Cavalier poetry

 1. written by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ & his followers

 2. went against extravagant Elizabethan lyrics

 3. poetry was lighthearted, charming, witty, & sometimes cynical

 4. advocated “carpe diem” or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 5. tended to treat limited, human-focused subects

 B. Metaphysical poetry

 1. written by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and his followers

 2. broke with convention

 3. employed unusual imagery, elaborate metaphors, & irregular meter

 4. themes included death, physical love, & religious devotion

 5. tried to encompass the vastness of the universe & life’s complexities and contradictions