

CULTURAL CHANGES IN THE RENAISSANCE

✿Today task consists on **READING** the following text about the invention of the **PRINTING PRESS** and doing the activities. Then you will learn about **COPERNICUS** and finally you will make some research about **MARTIN LUTHER, JON CALVIN** and **HENRY VIII**

A.Join the words and expressions in green with their sinomyns:

Before Johannes Gutenberg invented the printing press in 1440, books had to be copied by hand. This was a slow, **painstaking** process that could take more than a year for each book, and the people copying them often made mistakes. Very few books were published, and they were available only to monks and scholars.

Gutenberg's invention **pulled together** several different technologies. He combined block printing, a Chinese technique brought to Europe by Marco Polo, with the press used to make wine and olive oil. His great innovation was movable type—sets of letters made out of metal. Instead of having **to carve** a solid block of wood for every single page, printers could rearrange the letters and reuse the type to print new pages.

The first book that Gutenberg published was probably *Ars Minor* (*The Smaller Art*), the most commonly used textbook for teaching Latin grammar in schools. Existing copies of it are believed to date from as early as 1451. Around 1455, Gutenberg printed the first-ever complete edition of the Bible in movable type—an act that **enshrined** him in history.

Spreading the Word

By 1500, printing shops were in every major city in Europe. They had produced more than 8 million copies of books. Most of the books they **put out** were Bibles and religious texts, but they also published romance novels, collections of art by the German printmaker Albrecht Dürer, and classics by the Roman poet Ovid.

Although many people couldn't read, books spread knowledge to bakers and merchants as well as to lawyers and knights, writes historian Elizabeth L. Eisenstein. **"Gifted** students no longer needed to sit at the feet of a given master in order to learn a language or academic skill. Instead, they could **achieve mastery** on their own, even by sneaking books past their tutors."

Europe's rulers were quick to recognize the printed

word's power to transmit subversive (rebellious) ideas. In 1501, Pope Alexander VI threatened to excommunicate anyone who printed anything without clearing it with authorities of the Catholic Church. He was right to feel threatened. Books published by Martin Luther and John Calvin in the 1520s and 1530s spread the ideas of the Protestant Reformation.

In 1543, Nicolaus Copernicus, a Polish astronomer, published *On the Revolutions of Heavenly Spheres*. It explained his theory that Earth revolves around the sun. That challenged the idea that the sun revolves around Earth, which had become part of Church teachings.

In 1620, British philosopher Francis Bacon wrote that printing, gunpowder, and the compass were the three inventions that "have changed the appearance and state of the whole world."

The First Newspapers

In the late 1500s, pamphlets and newsletters appeared occasionally in German cities. They carried business news and more sensational stories, such as the **fiendish** tortures used by the bloodthirsty Transylvanian prince Vlad Dracula—the inspiration for the legend of Dracula. The Italian city-state of Venice published a newsletter in 1556. It sold for one *gazetta*, a small coin—the origin of the English word *gazette*, another term for newspaper.

Relation, the first regular newspaper, appeared in 1605 in Strasbourg, then an independent city on the border between France and Germany. It was followed by others in Germany, Belgium, Amsterdam, London, and Paris. The Swedish government newspaper *Post-och Inrikes Tidningar* (*Post and Domestic News*), founded in 1645, is the oldest newspaper still in existence. (Since 2007, it has been published only online.) The first American newspaper was *Publick Occurrences*, published in Boston in 1690. The British banned it after one issue.

—Steven Wishnia

1.Painstaking

2.Pull something together

3.To carve

4.Enshrine

5.Put something out

6.Gifted:

7.Achieve mastery:

8.Fiendish:

A.Sculp/shape

B.Consecrate

C.Diabolic

D.Reach expertise

E.Print

F.Elaborate

G.Expert/skilled

H.Unite

CHRONOLOGY

- 1398:** Johannes Gutenberg is born in Mainz, Germany.
- 1440:** Gutenberg first displays the printing press.
- 1451:** Gutenberg publishes the Latin textbook *Ars Minor*.
- 1455:** Gutenberg publishes the first printed version of the Bible.
- 1468:** Gutenberg dies.
- 1475:** William Caxton prints the first English-language book.
- 1501:** Pope Alexander VI tries to censor printed matter.
- 1520:** Martin Luther publishes three books.
- 1543:** Copernicus publishes his astronomical theories.
- 1556:** The city-state of Venice publishes a newsletter.
- 1605:** *Relation*, the first regular newspaper, is first published in Strasbourg.
- 1690:** The first and only issue of *Publick Occurrences*, the first American newspaper, is published in Boston.

QUESTIONS

1. How were books made before the printing press was invented? _____
2. How long did it take to make a book before the invention of the printing press? _____
3. What was Gutenberg's key innovation? How did it help? _____
4. What were the first books Gutenberg printed? _____
5. When did the first regular newspaper come out? _____
6. Name two subjects in which books published in the 1500s challenged established ideas. _____
7. How were people able to learn from books in ways that they couldn't before printing was invented? _____
8. What large group of Europeans was unable to do this? _____
9. Why might some people in power want to censor books and other printed matter? _____
10. Do you think that the Internet and computers are having as big an impact on society as the invention of printing? Why or why not? _____

COPERNICUS

In 1543, Nicolaus Copernicus, a Polish astronomer, published *On the Revolutions of Heavenly Spheres*. It explained his theory that Earth revolves around the sun. That challenged the idea that the sun revolves around Earth, which had become part of Church teachings.

In 1620, British philosopher Francis Bacon wrote that printing, gunpowder, and the compass were the three inventions that "have changed the appearance and state of the whole world."

1.Where was Nicolas Copernicus born?

2.Find out What's the name of the theory that Nicolas explained in his book (page 15 of your book)

3.According to this text there was a different theory from Copernicus's called GEOTHECENTRIC HYPOTHESES that said that

And this theory was part of the _____ teachings

THE REFORMATION

In the text about the Printing it says that MARTIN LUTHER spread the ideas of the CATHOLIC REFORMATION. But What was the Reformation?

The Reformation

Martin Luther, a monk from Wittenberg in Germany began to criticize the power and corruption of the Catholic church in 1517. Luther demanded reform of the church.

Some of Luther's criticisms of the church:

♦ Indulgences - paying for forgiveness



Pardoners, with permission from the Pope, travelled all across Europe selling Indulgences. They said all you had to do was buy one and you could pay for forgiveness - even for someone who had already died. You could buy a ticket to heaven!



MARTIN LUTHER

♦ The Bible - only in Latin



Luther said it was unfair of the Pope to stop translations of the bible. Ordinary people couldn't read Latin. Luther said it was unfair because they had to rely on what their priest told them - they couldn't read it themselves!

Luther's supporters became known as Protestants. This was because they protested against the Church.

A. **Give** a definition for the word Indulgence (book, page 50)

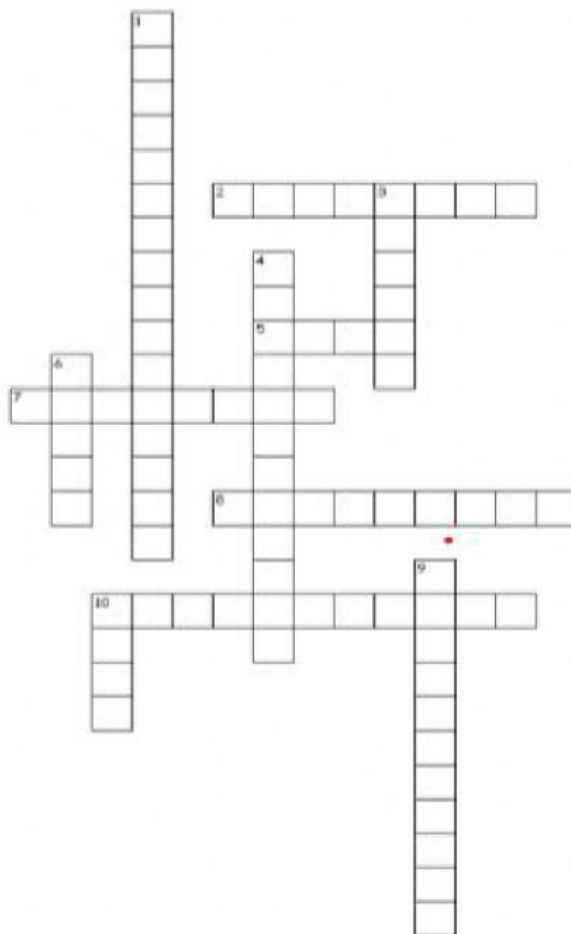
Indulgence:

B.What did the Church use the money collected from the indulgences?. Give an example (use book information)

C. Which were the **MAIN PRINCIPLES OF THE LUTHERAN DOCTRINE?**

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

COMPLETE THE CROSSWORD



Across



2. One invention in particular helped the spread of ideas during the Reformation.
5. Luther visited which city in 1510?
7. In 1500 the majority of people belonged to which branch of religion?
8. The place where all the souls of dead people go.
10. Luther's supporters became known as?

Down



1. The list of arguments which Luther nailed to the church door in 1517 is known as?
3. This person was sent to Wittenberg to sell "Letters of Indulgence".
4. A German reformer and one of the founders of Protestantism.
6. The Bible was written in which language?
9. Certificates or letters that absolved the buyer of sin and were used by the Pope as a way of raising money.
10. The head of the Catholic Church is called?



Latin, Rome, printing, Martin Luther, trader, indulgences, 95 theses, heaven, Pope, catholic, protestants

D.The text about Printing refers to **JONH CALVIN** too. Read the information of your book in page 51 and answer:

1.Where was J.Calvin from?

2.Give a definition for PREDESTINATION:

3.Where did he spread his beliefs from:

4.To which countries did Calvinism spread and who were Calvinists called there?

A. name:

B. name:

C. name:

D. calvinists

5.Look at the map in page 51 and answer: Did reformation success in Spain?

E.(Use Page 51 of your book too)

At first Henry VIII disagreed with Luther. He was worried that if people were prepared to attack the church, they might be prepared to attack the monarchy. However, when the Pope refused to grant Henry's divorce from Catherine of Aragon, Henry changed his mind.



In 1534, Henry made himself head of the Church in England. Henry was now hostile to people who remained loyal to the Pope. He demanded everyone was loyal to one person - HIM - not someone far away in Rome!

In 1535, Henry began arresting monks for high treason. Some monks were publicly tortured and beheaded, and several nuns were executed. In 1536, Henry granted permission for an English translation of the bible to be published, ordering that a copy should be placed in every church in England.

1.Where was Henry VIII's wife from and who were her parents?

A.

B.

2.En 1534 he made himself _____ thanks to the Act of _____ and broke with the _____ Church. The new English church was called _____