So they wanted to focus on each person being happy

Women’s Rights:
- Only wealthy families could send their kids to study and they only sent the boys
- **Christine de Pizan** was a writer who was highly educated and the first female writer
  - Questioned the difference in treatment of boys and girls

Elizabethan Age:
- **William Shakespeare** is the greatest playwright
  - Because his plays showed brilliant command of the English language and a deep understanding of people
  - He paid attention to details
- Wrote about social and political issues
- Born in Stratford, Upton, and wrote 154 sonnets and 37 plays

Printing Press:
- Invented by Johann Gutenberg
- Helped spread Renaissance ideas
- First book printed was Gutenberg’s Bible in 1455
- Printing made it easier to make many copies of books (before they were written by hand) so more people had access to books
- Mostly printed in English, French, Spanish, Italian, or German
  - Made it easier for people to read the Bible in their language
  - They started forming ideas about Christianity that were different from the Church’s teachings

Effects of the Renaissance:
- Changed from focusing on Church to focusing on individuality
- **Printing press helped communicate ideas**

Changes In the Arts:
- Use of Greek and Roman art styles
- Secular and religious artwork
- More realistic styles
- Vernacular language in writings
Section 4 - The Reformation Continues

Summary:

John Calvin is inspired by Luther and makes his own beliefs, his followers are Calvinists. John Knox is inspired by Calvin takes his ideas to Scotland. Followers are called Presbyterians and they replace the Catholic queen with her Protestant son. Anabaptists think people must be baptized as adults. Katherina von Bora is the wife of Luther. The Church tries to reform itself, called the Catholic reformation. Ignatius of Loyola helps form the Society of Jesus who build schools, send missionaries, and fight protestants. Pope Paul III creates the Council of Trent who decide on 4 important things. Pope Paul IV creates a list of forbidden books which must be burned. The Reformation divides Europe and creates many branches of Protestantism. It also makes Catholics and Protestants see the importance of education. Rulers start to become stronger than the Church.

- Huldrych Zwingli began religious reform in Switzerland
  - He was a Catholic priest in Zurich
  - He wanted to return to early Christianity

John Calvin:
- John Calvin was a French law student interested in Church doctrine
- Calvin published his book Institutes of the Christian Religion
  - He thought people were bad by nature
  - People’s fates were decided at birth
  - The people who were saved by God were called the elect
    - This belief is called predestination
- Geneva became the model protestant city after Calvin ruled it
- Calvinists in France were called Huguenots

John Knox:
- John Knox visited Geneva from Scotland and admired Calvin’s ideas
- He preached Calvin’s ideas when he returned home
  - Each community was governed by presbyters
    - Presbyters: a group of elders who governed community churches
  - Followers of Knox became known as Presbyterians
- They replaced the Catholic queen Mary of Scots with her baby son King James
- People softened Calvin’s strict rules over time