

MESOAMERICA, THE RENAISSANCE & THE REFORMATION

Vocab

Mesoamerica: an area extending from central Mexico to Honduras, where several of the ancient complex societies of the Americas developed.

Tikal: Mayan city and major center in northern Guatemala.



Glyph: a symbolic picture; used as a writing system



Codex: a bark-paper book



Triple Alliance: an association of the city-states of Tenochtitlan, Texcoco, and Tlacopan, which led to the formation of the Aztec Empire.

Chinampas: “floating gardens”; farm plots built on the marshy fringes of the lake

Montezuma II: Aztec emperor who demanded tribute and sacrifice



Ayllu: In the Inca Empire, the requirement that all able-bodied subjects work for the state a certain number of days each year.

Mita: In Incan society, a small community or family group whose members worked together for the common good.

Quipu: a set of knotted strings that could be used to record data.



- **Renaissance:** Rebirth in art, writing, architecture, learning, and culture.

- **Patrons:** Those who financially supported the arts.

- **Humanism:** intellectual movement that focused on human potential and achievements.



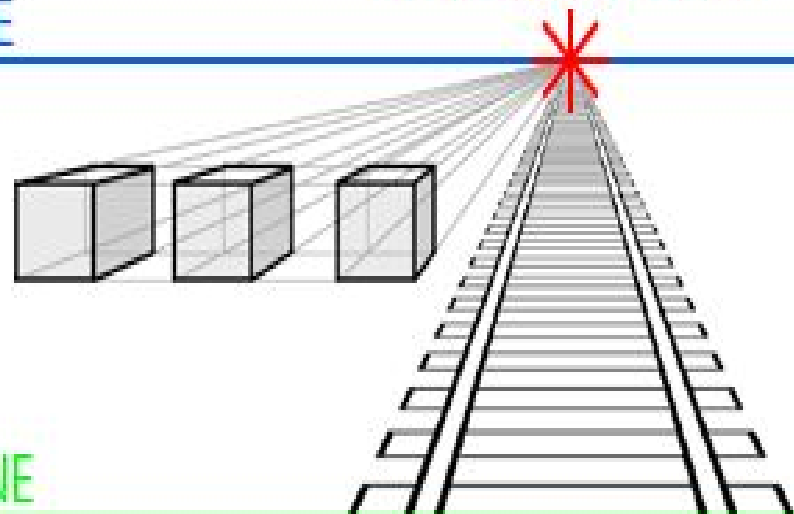
- **Perspective:**
Technique which shows three dimensions on a flat surface through use of a vanishing point.

ONE-POINT PERSPECTIVE

HORIZON LINE

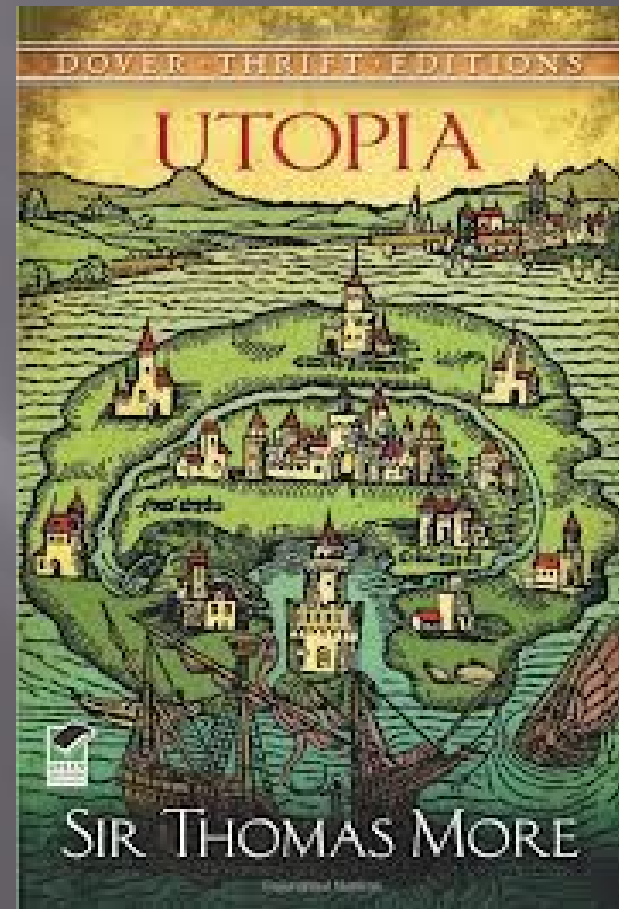
VANISHING POINT

*NOTICE DISTORTION
AS OBJECTS ARE
FURTHER FROM
VANISHING POINT*



PICTURE PLANE

- **Vernacular:** Native language
- **Utopia:** An ideal place as depicted in Thomas More's *Utopia*.



- **Reformation:** Religious movement begun by Martin Luther which led to the founding of Christian churches that did not accept the pope's authority.



- **Heretic:** one who dissents from an accepted belief or doctrine

- **Indulgence:** A pardon which, when purchased, released a sinner from performing the penalty that a priest imposed for sins.
- **Clergy (Review):** Different ranks of Church leaders including priests, bishops, cardinals, and the Pope.

- **Lutherans: Followers of Martin Luther who separated from the Catholic Church.**
- **Secular (Review):
Worldly**
- **Protestant: From the princes that protested the Catholic Church. Applied to Christians who belonged to non-Catholic Churches.**

- **Annul:** To set aside a marriage as if it never took place.
- **Anglican:** Protestant church created by Queen Elizabeth I of England in 1559.



- **Theocracy (Review):**
a government controlled by religious leaders
- **Presbyterians:**
Followers of John Knox who took Calvin's ideas to Scotland; each community church was governed by a group of layman called presbyters.
- **Anabaptists:**
Protestant group who baptized only those who were old enough to decide to be Christian.

- **Catholic Reformation:** Following the Protestant Reformation, it was a movement within the Catholic Church to reform itself. Also known as the Counter Revolution.
- **Jesuits:** Members of the Society of Jesus which was created by the pope in 1540 for the followers of Ignatius who sought to help bring people back to Catholicism during the Catholic Reformation.