



**GUIDED READING** *The Northern Renaissance*

**Section 2**

**A. Clarifying** As you read about the ways that northern Europeans adapted the ideas of the Renaissance, take notes to answer each question.

1. What factors led to the beginning of the Renaissance in northern Europe?

2. How did the invention of the printing press help spread learning and Renaissance ideas?

**B. Drawing Conclusions** Describe briefly how each of the following showed Renaissance influences in his work.

3. Albrecht Dürer

4. Jan van Eyck

5. Pieter Bruegel the Elder

6. Desiderius Erasmus

7. Thomas More

8. William Shakespeare

**CHAPTER**  
**17**  
**Section 2**

**GEOGRAPHY APPLICATION: MOVEMENT**  
*Trade in Renaissance Europe*

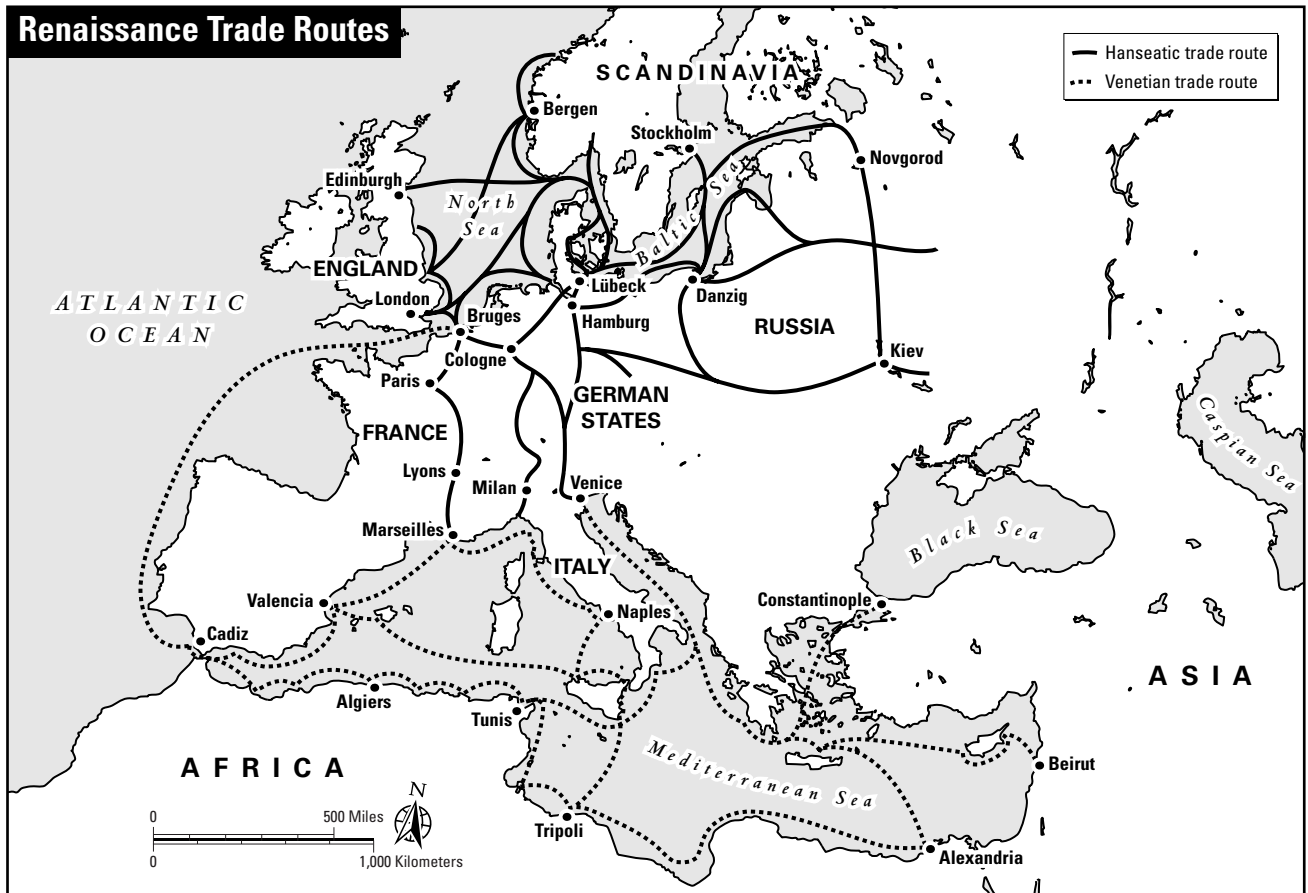
*Directions: Read the paragraphs below and study the map carefully. Then answer the questions that follow.*

For centuries Venice and other coastal Italian city-states had a monopoly on trade in their region, the Mediterranean Sea. As a result, around 1200, European merchants to the north began organizing far-ranging, controlled trade routes of their own.

Northern European cities formed a federation called the Hanseatic League. By the 1300s the League had incorporated most of the Baltic and North Sea ports, with German states serving as a go-between. Lübeck, built in the 1200s, was situated in a sheltered port and became the “mother town” of the League, which stretched from Russia to England. Merchants from the nearly 100-member cities—including such inland locations as

Cologne and Novgorod—made up the League’s governing body.

Along with a great growth in ship traffic in the upper European region, land transport also increased. Cloth, metals, and other goods such as fish, timber, animal skins, tar, and turpentine were brought to ports and exchanged for the raw goods of Scandinavia and Russia. The League eventually set up branch offices in England and created monopolies to protect their commerce. However, in the early 1600s, the League was hit by internal strife and foreign attacks and was so weakened that it disbanded. At this time, English and Dutch merchants took over control of shipping in the region.



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### Interpreting Text and Visuals

1. What is the Hanseatic League? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
  
2. Name four port cities where the Venetian and Hanseatic trade routes met. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
  
3. Besides location and length, what would you say marks the major difference between the Hanseatic and Venetian trade routes? \_\_\_\_\_
  
4. Describe the movement of goods from the port of Marseilles to London in two ways: by Venetian and by Hanseatic trade routes. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
  
5. In the 1300s a land route and then a canal connected Lübeck with Hamburg. Why do you think this linkage was so important? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
  
6. The Baltic Sea has been called a “Scandinavian Mediterranean.” Explain why that comparison seems logical. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
  
7. Considering the weather possibilities of their far northern location, what do you see as one great disadvantage to the Hanseatic League’s sea routes?  
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\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

CHAPTER  
**17**

RETEACHING ACTIVITY

*The Northern Renaissance*

Section 2

**Determining Main Ideas** The following questions deal with the Northern Renaissance. Answer them in the space provided.

1. How did the styles and techniques of the Italian Renaissance spread to the North?

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\_\_\_\_\_

2. What did the Christian humanism movement focus on?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

3. What was the Renaissance movement called in England and why?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

4. What were some of the changes brought about by the Renaissance period?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Reading Comprehension** Find the name or term in the second column that best matches the description in the first column. Then write the letter of your answer in the blank.

- |  |                        |
|--|------------------------|
| _____ 5. Book by Thomas More whose title means “no place” in Greek, and has come to mean “ideal place” in English                    | a. Christine de Pizan  |
| _____ 6. A craftsman from Germany who created a movable type printing press that made it possible to print books quickly and cheaply | b. William Shakespeare |
| _____ 7. One of the first women writers to speak out against the different treatment of boys and girls                               | c. <i>Utopia</i>       |
| _____ 8. The most famous Elizabethan writer who wrote with a deep understanding of human beings                                      | d. Johann Gutenberg    |