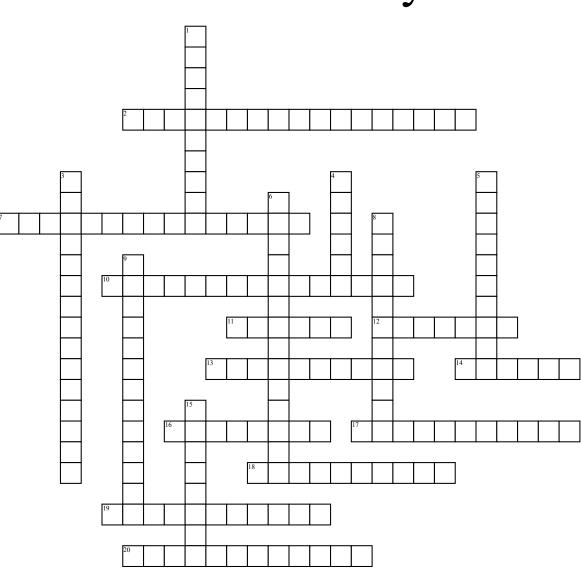
## world history



## <u>Across</u>

English poet and dramatist.
 ] A German printer of the fifteenth century, who invented the printing press.
 10. the series of wars between England and France, 1337–1453, in which England lost all its possessions in France except Calais.
 11. A person who supports artists, especially financially

**12.** not pertaining to or connected with religion

13. expressed or written in the native language of a place, as literary works
14. an imaginary island described in Sir Thomas More's Utopia (1516) as enjoying perfection in law, politics, etc.

**16.** a renaissance intellectual movement in which thinker studied classical text

**17.** an artistic technology the creates the appearance

18. a Protestant sectarian of a radical movement arising in the 16th century
19. the religious movement in the 16th century that had for its object the reform of the Roman Catholic Church
20. English theologian, religious reformer, and Biblical translator
Down

 a pardon releasing a person from punishments due to sin.
 treaty between Charles V (the predecessor of Ferdinand II) and the Schmalkaldic League
 Czech religious reformer and martyr. **5.** a member or follower of any of the Western Christian churches that are separate from the Roman Catholic Church and follow the principles of the Reformation, including the Baptist, Presbyterian, and Lutheran churches.

**6.** as a doctrine in Christian theology) the divine foreordaining of all that will happen, especially with regard to the salvation of some and not others.

**8.** a period of the European history, lasting from about 1300 to 1600, during which renewed interest in classical culture led to far-reaching changes in art, learnign, and views of the world

**9.** a deadly disease that spread across Asia and Europe in the mid 14th century, killing millions of people

**15.** a member of a protestant chruch founded