

name: _____

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Thomas More's Renaissance Impact



Thomas More was an influential figure during the _____. He was a close friend of Erasmus, another leading humanist of the _____. More's most famous work, "Utopia", describes a perfect _____ where all property is shared and there is no place for personal ambition. This _____ highlights his ideals of fairness and equality, reflecting his humanist beliefs.

More was not just a _____; he also held a significant position as the Lord Chancellor under _____ VIII. His role in government allowed him to apply his humanist beliefs to the administration of _____. Despite his powerful position, More chose to resign rather than support Henry VIII's separation from the _____ Church, which he opposed for religious and moral reasons.

His moral integrity led to his _____ in the Tower of London. Standing firm on his principles, More refused to acknowledge the _____ as the Supreme Head of the Church of England. His stance resulted in his _____, making him a martyr for his faith.

More's life and works had a profound impact on English _____ and the broader European humanist movement. His commitment to education and intellectual inquiry was a _____ of the Renaissance spirit. More encouraged the study of the classics and promoted the values of learning and critical _____.

Today, Thomas More is remembered not only for his literary contributions but also for his role in shaping an ethical approach to governance and his _____ in standing up for his beliefs. His legacy continues to inspire discussions on morality, society, and _____.

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