

World History Unit 3 – Medieval Europe, Renaissance, Reformation

SSWH7 The student will analyze European medieval society with regard to culture, politics, society, and economics.

- a. Explain the manorial system and feudalism; include the status of peasants and feudal monarchies and the importance of Charlemagne.
- b. Describe the political impact of Christianity; include Pope Gregory VII and King Henry IV of Germany (Holy Roman Emperor).
- c. Explain the role of the church in medieval society.
- d. Describe how increasing trade led to the growth of towns and cities.

SSWH9 The student will analyze change and continuity in the Renaissance and Reformation.

- a. Explain the social, economic, and political changes that contributed to the rise of Florence and the ideas of Machiavelli.
- b. Identify artistic and scientific achievements of Leonardo da Vinci, the “Renaissance man,” and Michelangelo.

c. Explain the main characteristics of humanism; include the ideas of Petrarch, Dante, and Erasmus.

d. Analyze the impact of the Protestant Reformation; include the ideas of Martin Luther and John Calvin.

e. Describe the Counter Reformation at the Council of Trent and the role of the Jesuits.

f. Describe the English Reformation and the role of Henry VIII and Elizabeth I.

g. Explain the importance of Gutenberg and the invention of the printing press.

SSWH13 The student will examine the intellectual, political, social, and economic factors that changed the world view of Europeans.

a. Explain the scientific contributions of Copernicus, Galileo, Kepler, and Newton and how these ideas changed the European world view.

b. Identify the major ideas of the Enlightenment from the writings of Locke, Voltaire, and Rousseau and their relationship to politics and society.

World Wall:

1. Dark Age
2. Medieval Era
3. Middle Ages
4. Feudalism
5. Serf
6. Noble
7. Pope
8. Manorial System
9. Peasant
10. Renaissance
11. Florence
12. Humanism
13. Indulgence
14. Reformation
15. Counter Reformation
16. Council of Trent
17. Jesuits
18. Protestant
19. Moveable Type

PEOPLE TO KNOW:

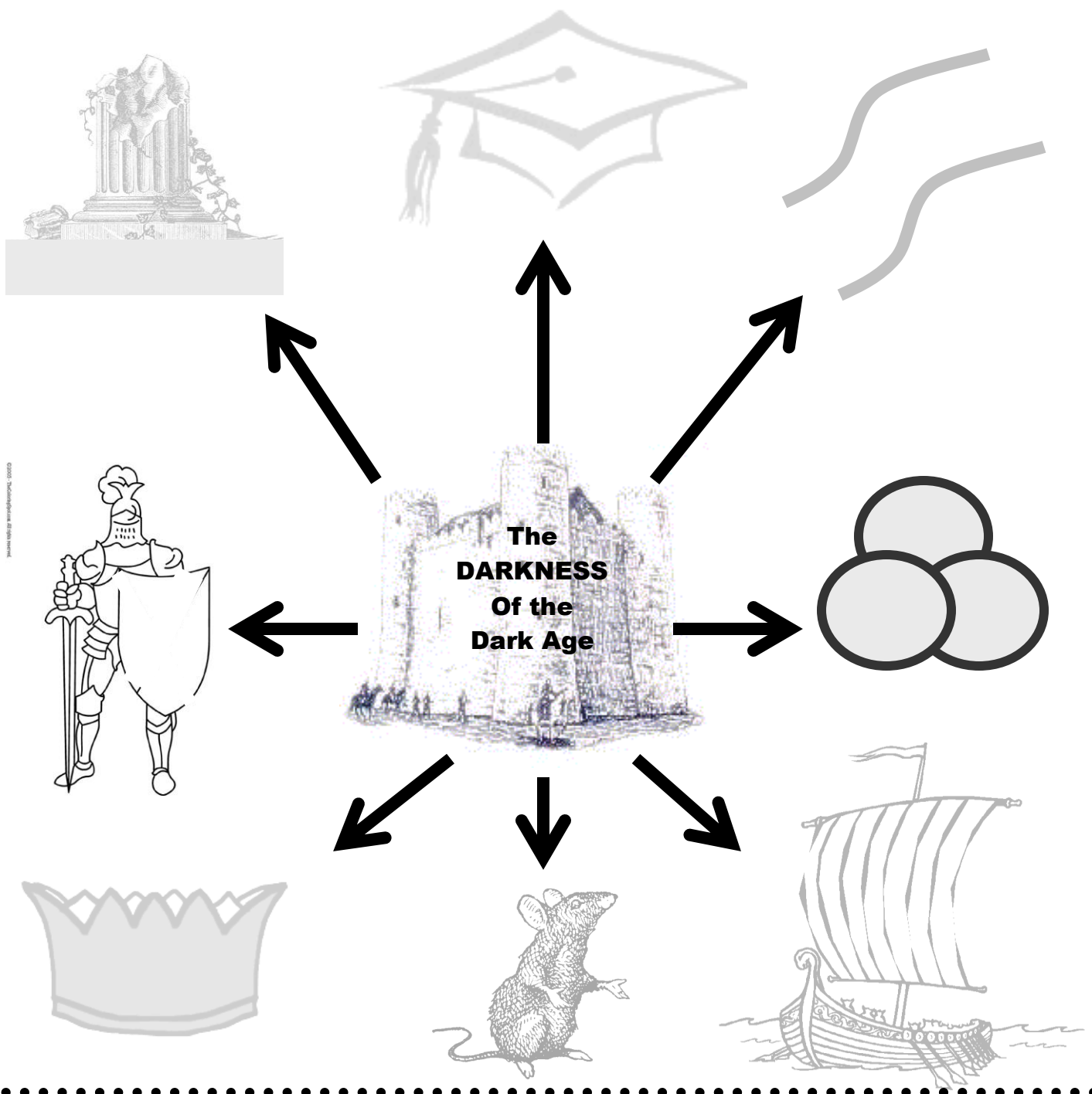
1. Charlemagne
2. Pope Gregory VII
3. Henry IV
4. Machiavelli
5. Martin Luther
6. John Calvin
7. Leonardo da Vinci

8. Michelangelo
9. Petrarch
10. Dante
11. Erasmus
12. Henry VIII
13. Elizabeth I
14. Gutenberg
15. Galileo
16. Copernicus
17. Kepler
18. Newton

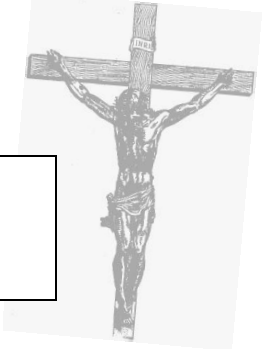
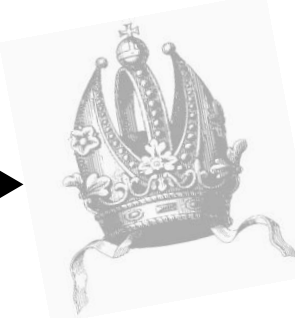
Geography: Locate and label the following on the map below: Italy, Norway, United Kingdom of Great Britain, France, Germany, Denmark, Italy, Sweden, and Iceland



Unit Essential Question: What was so “dark” about the Dark Age?



But there was some light!



The Dark Age was a pretty miserable time to live in Europe. View each movie clip, as you watch, write three facts in each box that support this claim.



Constant Invasion



Spread of Disease



Weak Governments

Exception or Example? Charlemagne



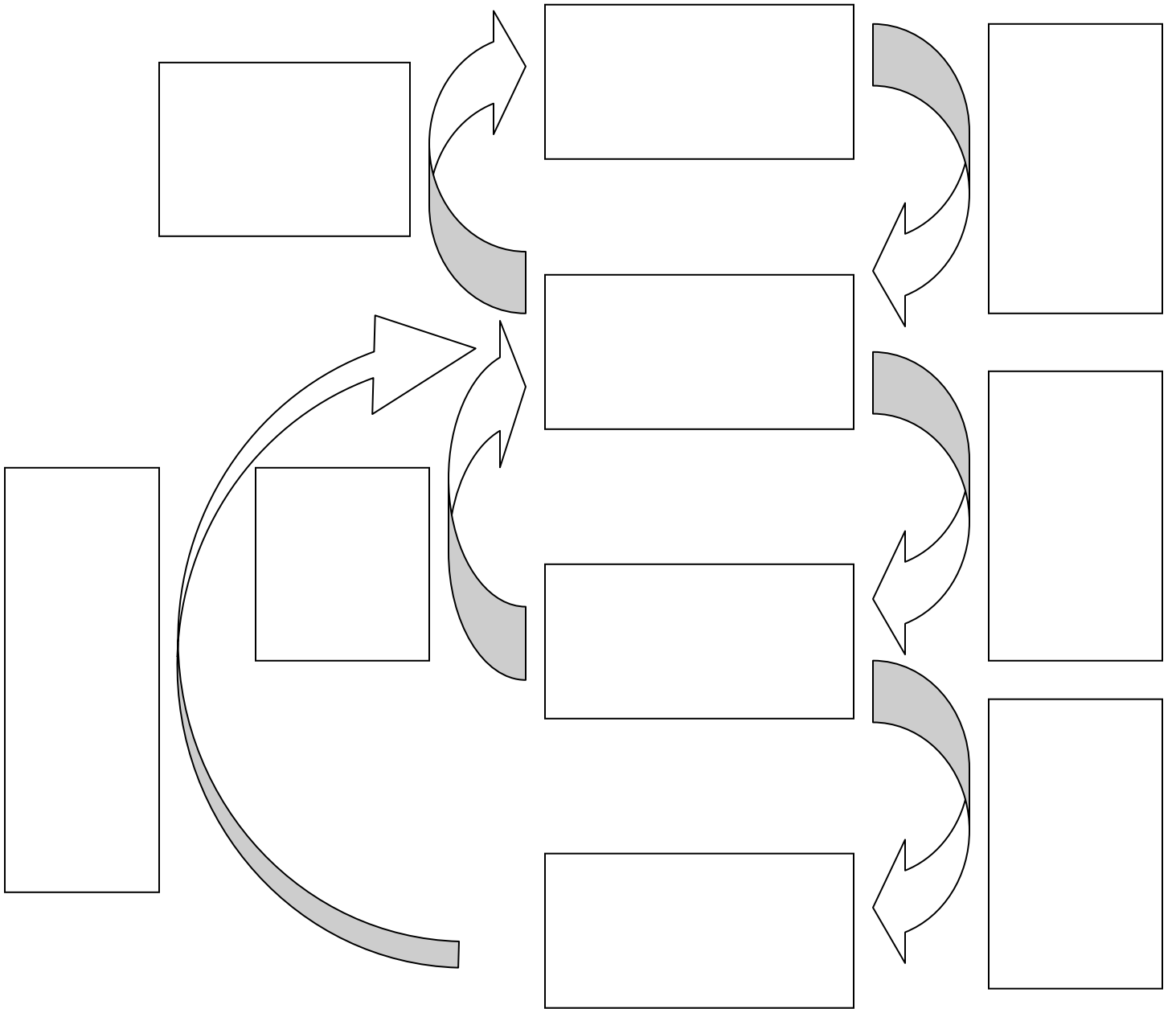
Law and Order Vanished



Power of the Church

Exception or Example? Pope Gregory VII & Henry IV

The Feudal System

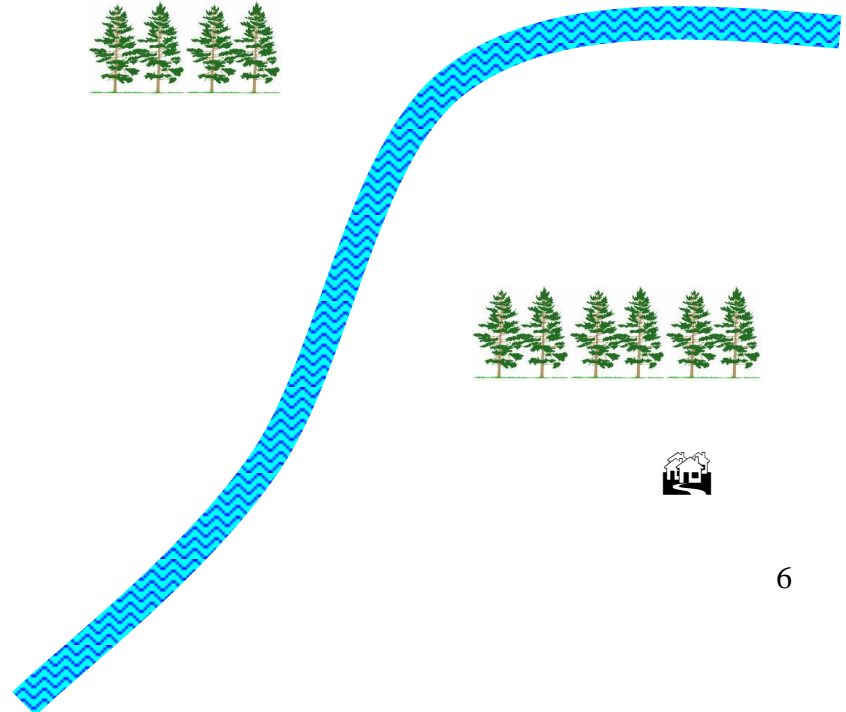
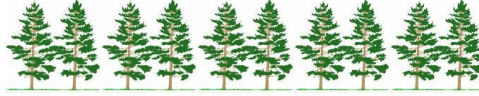


Notes:

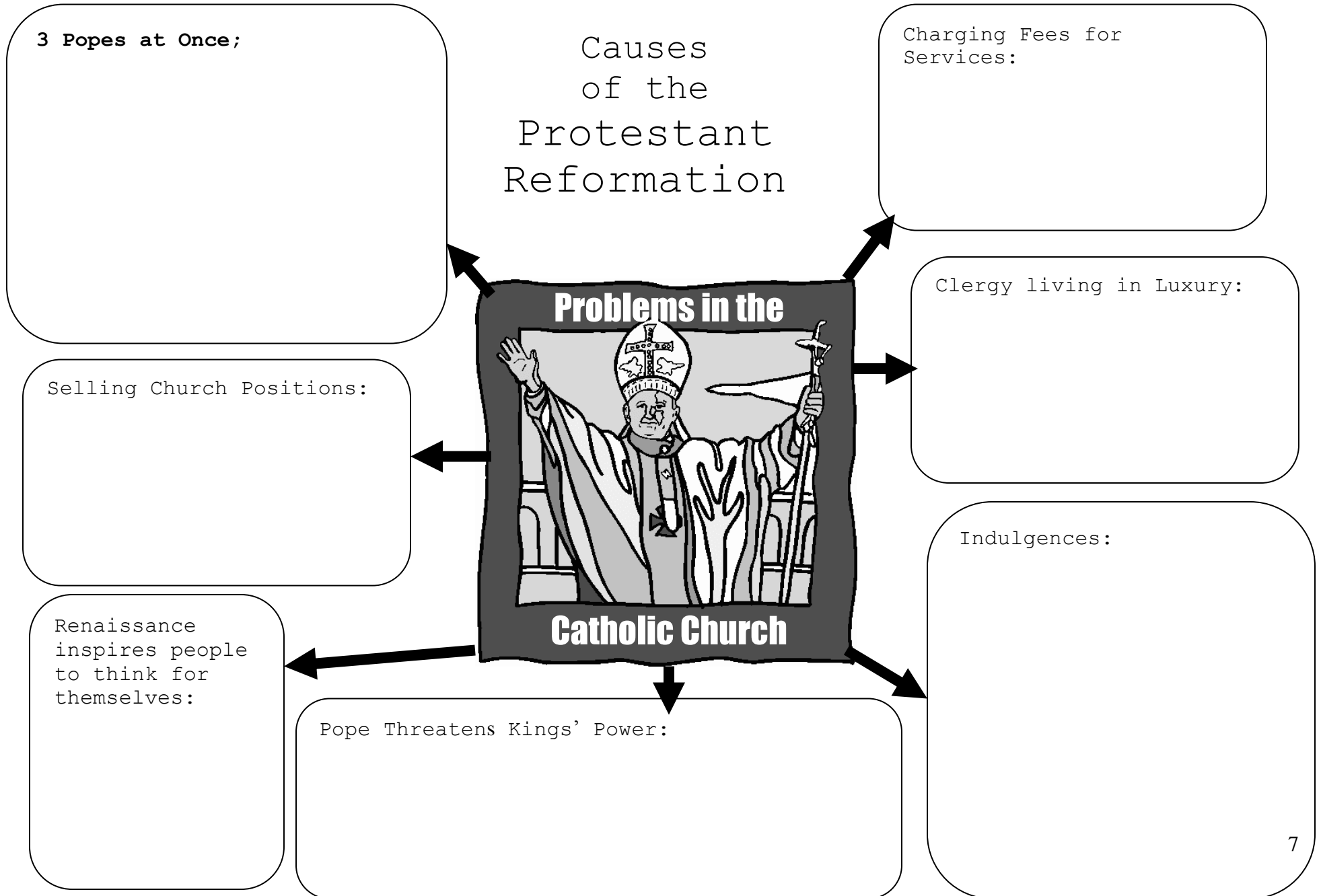
Tribe: _____

Kingdom Name: _____

King/Queen's Name: _____








Lesson Two Essential Question: What were the causes and consequences of the Protestant Reformation?



Activity Three:

Map the Reformation by following the directions below exactly







- Step 1: The first split in Christianity occurred before the Protestant Reformation when the Christians of the Byzantine Empire broke from the Catholic Church and formed the Orthodox Church because the leader of the Orthodox Church refused to recognize the authority of the Pope. Orthodox Christianity dominated in the Balkan Peninsula (the northwest half of the Ottoman Empire) Wallchia, and Russia; color these areas yellow.
- Step 2: As people became angry with the Catholic Church, they started to seek religious knowledge on their own, without the help of Catholic priests, to do this they needed a Bible that they could read; all Catholic Bibles were written in Latin. Early in the Reformation Bibles were translated into English, Czech, & German. Draw a small black  in England, the center of the Holy Roman Empire, and the Southeast corner of the Holy Roman Empire
- Step 3: Groups of people in England, The Holy Roman Empire, Switzerland, and Scotland began to argue that it was not necessary to follow the teaching of the Catholic Church in order to get to heaven. This annoyed the leaders of the Catholic Church who saw this as a threat to their power. Draw a small red ☹ in these countries.
- Step 4: The first area to officially break from the Catholic Church and form a new Christian Church was the northern half of the Holy Roman Empire. They were led by a former Catholic monk named Martin Luther who argued that all a person needed to get to heaven was faith in God and the Bible. This new Christian Church became known as the Lutheran Church. Color the northern half of the Holy Roman Empire light green *NOTE leave a small area in the northwest corner of the country white.*
- Step 5: Martin Luther felt strongly that the Catholic Church had become corrupt. To show his frustration with the Catholics he made a list of 95 things that made him angry about the Catholic Church. Known as the 95 Thesis, Luther posted this list on the door of the Catholic Church in the city of Wittenberg in the Holy Roman Empire. Directly above the “H” in Holy (the location of Wittenberg) write 95 and circle it
- Step 6: Luther’s message spread quickly because of a new technology introduced to Europe from China, the printing press, this allowed people to make 1,000s of copies of Martin Luther’s 95 Thesis and distribute them quickly and cheaply all over Europe. Before the Printing press, people had to write everything by hand. Draw a  next to the 95 to show that many copies were made.
- Step 7: Luther’s message spread fast, soon Lutheranism spread to Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, color these countries light green as well.
- Step 8: The next area to break away from the Catholic Church was Switzerland. This area was led by John Calvin who wanted to create a utopia free of all sin called “God’s City.” This new Christian Church was known as Calvinism; color this area orange.
- Step 9: Calvinism spread to Scotland and the Netherlands (in the northwest corner of the Holy Roman Empire) color these areas orange as well.
- Step 10: Another Christian Church was formed in the town of Munster in the central part of the Holy Roman Empire. This group, the Anabaptists, believed that only adults should be baptized because only mature adults could choose to become Christians. The Anabaptist were persecuted by both the Lutherans and the Catholics, as a result they moved to America where they eventually became known as the Baptist, Amish, and Mennonites. Munster is located just to the west of the label of the Holy Roman Empire, draw a black ● and label it Anabaptist.
- Step 11: One of the more famous Protestant reformers was Henry VIII of England, he broke with the Catholic Church because he wanted a divorce which the Pope refused to grant. Henry VIII formed a new Church called the Church of England or the Episcopal. Color England Purple.
- Step 12: As large numbers of people began to leave the Catholic Church, Church leaders began to fight back trying to keep people in the Catholic Church. This was called the Counter-Reformation. Violence broke out between Protestants (a Protestant is a Christian who is NOT Catholic) and Catholics all over Europe. The worst fighting was in the Holy Roman Empire where for thirty protestants and Catholics fought a bloody war. Draw a  in the Eastern part of the Holy Roman Empire.
- Step 13: There was also fighting between Catholics and Protestants in England after Henry VIII died and his Catholic daughter Mary took over, draw  in Northern England
- Step 14: The Papal States, Naples, Sicily, Ireland, Spain, France, Hungary, The Teutonic Knights, the Southern Half of the Holy Roman Empire and Portugal remained Catholic, color these countries red.
- Step 15: For years, the Catholic Church had operated the Inquisition, a Church police and court system whose job it was to arrest and punish Catholics who did not obey Catholic teachings. With the Counter-Reformation the Inquisition started to arrest suspected Protestants living in Catholic Countries and punish them with torture or death by burning at the stake. Draw  in Spain because this is where the Inquisition was most deadly
- Step 16: While Christianity underwent major change during the Reformation, Islam became firmly established in Asia Minor (the southeast half of the Ottoman Empire) and the North African states of Fez & Tunis, color this area brown
- Step 17: Complete the key for the map

LATE MEDIEVAL EUROPE



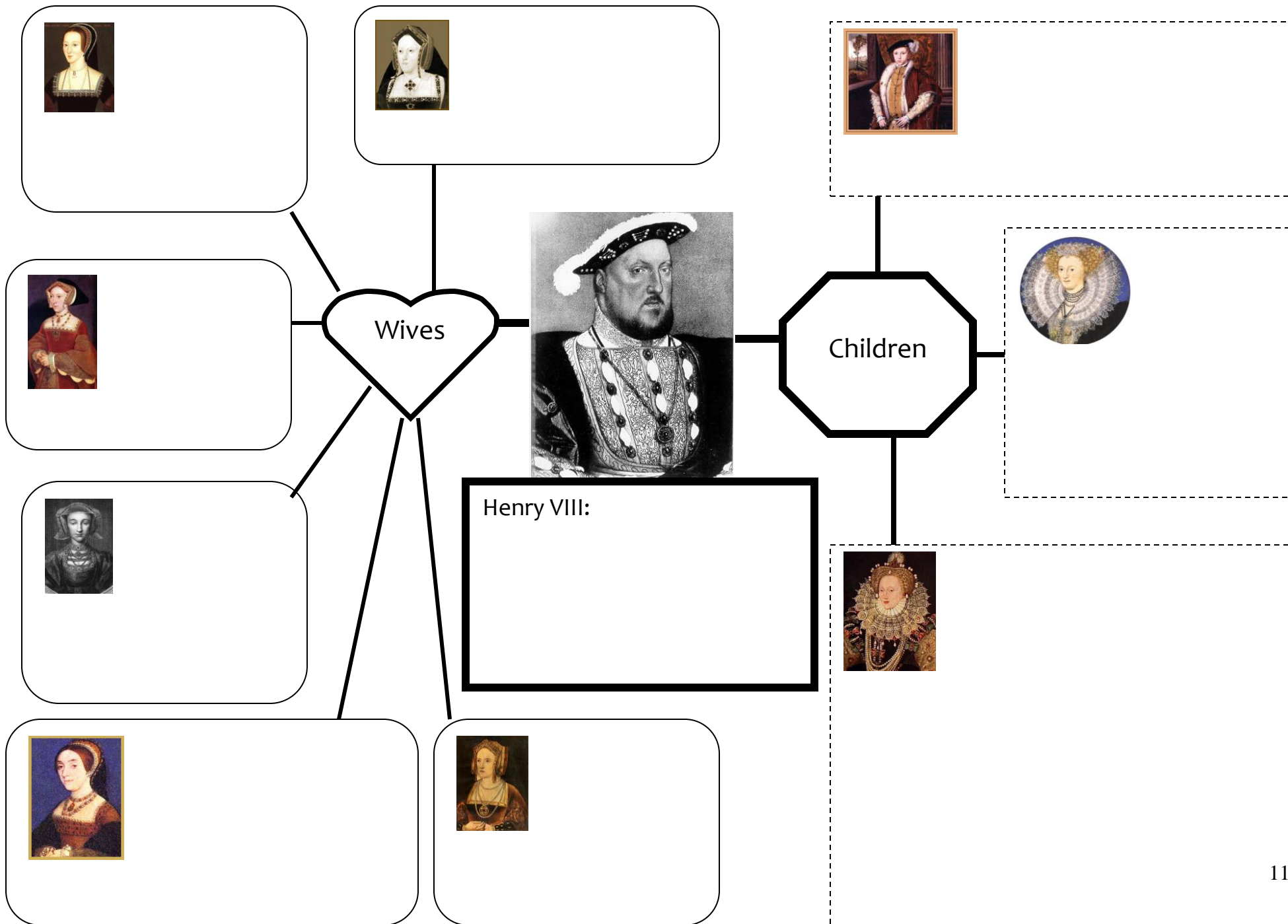
Protestant Reformation Map Key:

<u>Non-Catholic Churches</u>	Color	Founder	Beliefs or Problems with Catholics	Countries were it spread
Orthodox				
Lutheran				
Calvinist				
Anabaptist				
Episcopal				

Symbol:	Meaning
	
	
	
	
	
	

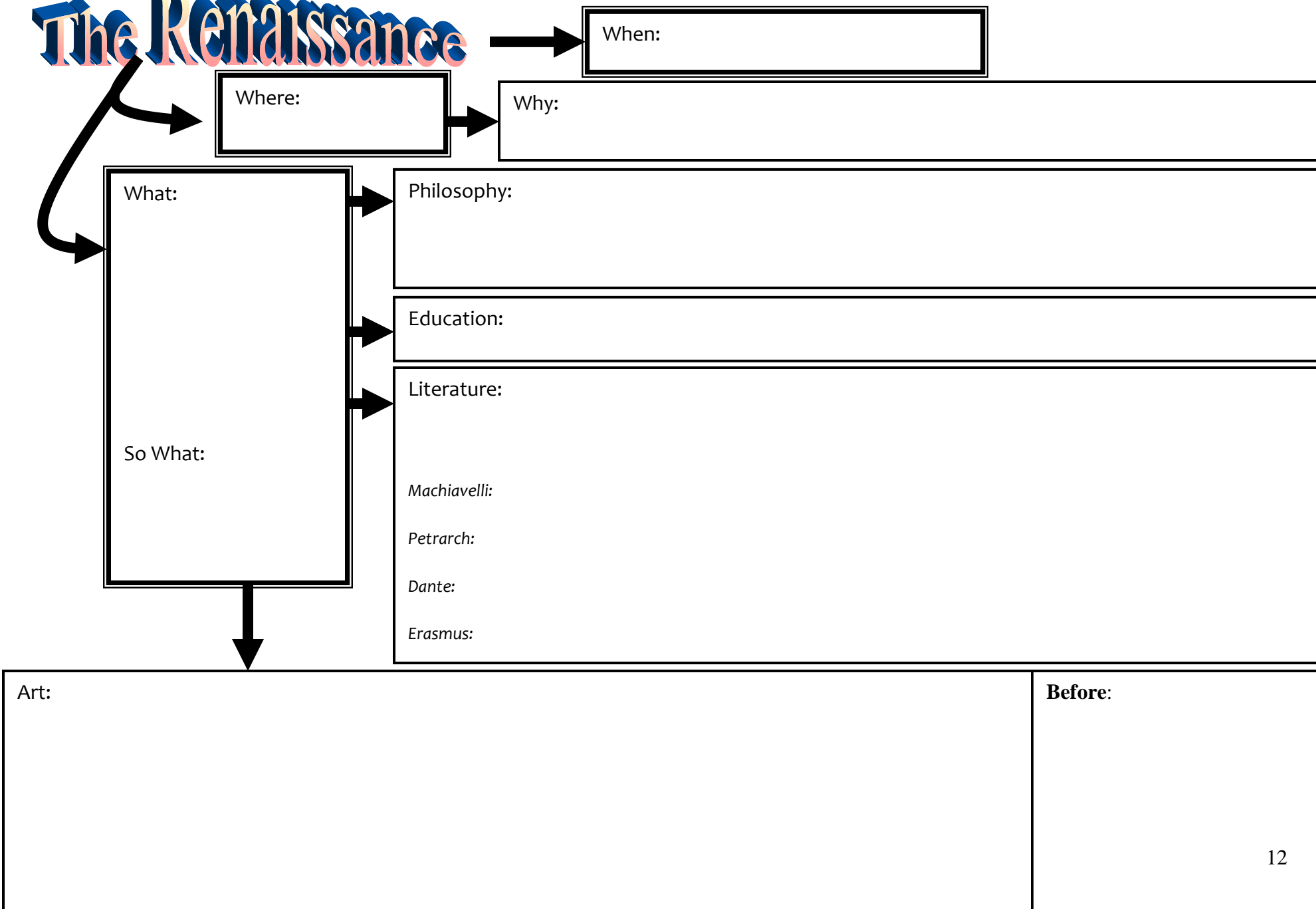
Catholic Response: The Counter Reformation and the Council of Trent

Henry VIII & the Reformation



Lesson One Essential Question: What are the causes, effects, and legacy of the Renaissance time period?

The Renaissance



Essential Question: How did the Scientific Revolution change European's world view?

Copernicus	
Galileo	
Kepler	
Newton	

