

Coronavirus at home World History work

Instructions: Join the remind by texting @26k78h to 81010

While we are on this hiatus please complete this packet. Since they haven't given us a specific amount of time we are going to be out I am going to prepare us for being out for 2 weeks. Everything is broken down into week increments so please stay on task and complete them within that week time frame. **I will take up this packet, along with your unit 4 objectives, when we return for your unit 4 assessment grade. This packet will be due the first day you get back, you will get points deducted if it is late. Points will also be deducted if you copy someone else's work.**

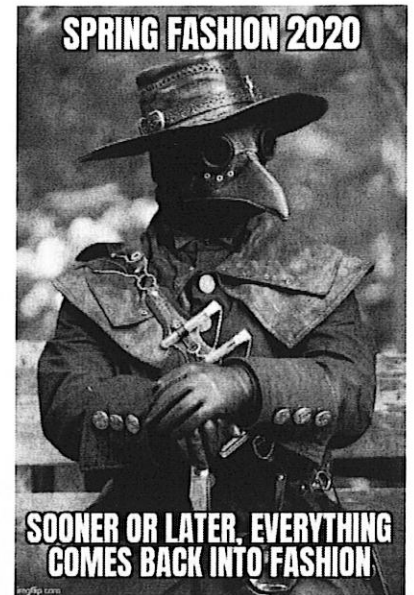
Week 1 3/16-3/20

Time to learn about the **Renaissance!** This was a time in Western Europe following the dark ages and the bubonic plague. Europeans needed something new to live for a new change in culture will arise. This week you need to complete the following tasks.

- Read about how the middle ages was different than the Renaissance and complete the chart.
- Complete the *How did the Renaissance Change Man's View of Man?* DBQ (document based questioning- meaning you need to reference the documents to help you answer the questions and then ultimately answer one culminating question).

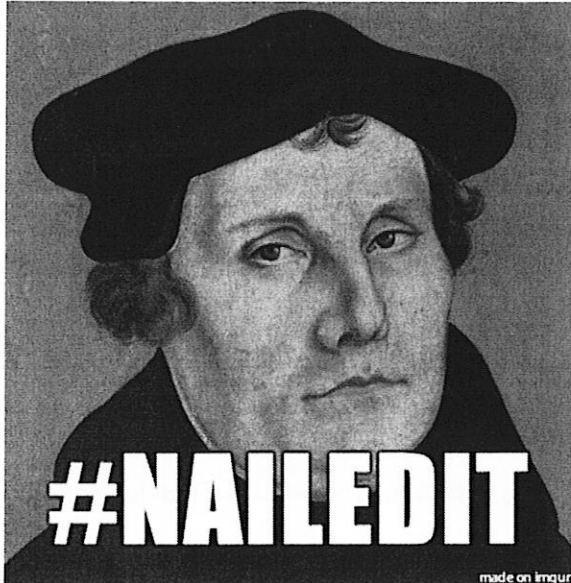
Bored? My recommended videos to watch/TV shows to binge centered around this time period:

- **On TBS Miracle Workers Middle Ages (TV show);** comedy about teens living during the middle ages but they speak like they are living in current times.
- **Any Robinhood movie:** Takes place during the Crusades, when the English king Sir Richard "The Lionhearted" leaves England to go fight in the crusades and leaves his awful brother to rule England.
- **Henry VIII's Palace (documentary),** free on Netflix; the history of this 500 year old grand palace is tied to the lavish lifestyle of King Henry VIII and the doomed fates of his 6 wives!
- **A Knight's Tale (movie);** Free on HULU, peasant born William Thatcher secretly moves up in the world to be a knight and falls in love with a princess.
- **The Da Vinci Code (movie);** great movie! Not free on any streaming service right now. It's a historical fiction movie based on the idea that there are hidden messages in Leonardo Da Vinci's paintings. It's actually a trilogy so if you like it watch **Angels & Demons** next and then **Inferno** last.
- **Elizabeth: The Golden Age (movie);** free on Netflix. This is a movie about the virgin queen Elizabeth who is Henry VIII's daughter. She is queen during the time of William Shakespeare and is trying to make a name for herself in the long line of male English monarchs.
- **The Other Boleyn Girl (2008 movie);** not free on any streaming BUT REALLY GOOD MOVIE. Talk about scandalous, King Henry VIII wants to divorce his wife because he believes she can't produce sons so he wants a new one. A man in Henry's court approaches him that he has a daughter that he can guarantee will give him sons, Henry meets her, starts to date her but then falls in love with her sister! You'll have to watch it to see how it turns out.
- **The Curse of Oak Island (TV show);** Reality TV show on history channel about 2 brothers who are spending millions of dollars trying to find hidden treasure on Oak Island, a small island off the coast of Nova Scotia, Canada. The treasure that is supposedly hidden there is tied back to the crusades and a branch of knights known as the Templars. Will they find it? Legend says 7 must die trying to find it to break the curse....
- **Any Romeo & Juliet movie-** play written by William Shakespeare about forbidden love. William Shakespeare lived during the time of the Renaissance.
- **The Last Samurai (Movie)-** free on Netflix. Capt. Nathan Algren (Tom Cruise) is an American military officer hired by the Emperor of Japan to train the country's first army in the art of modern warfare. As the government attempts to eradicate the ancient Samurai warrior class in preparation for more Westernized and trade-friendly policies, Algren finds himself unexpectedly affected by his encounters with the Samurai, which places him at the center of a struggle between two eras and two worlds.



Week 2 3/23-3/27

- **Protestant Reformation;** basically some people were mad at the Catholic Church and decided they wanted to break away and create their own new Christian churches. Read about these men and answer the attached questions.
- On youtube, you need to watch *Crash Course Luther and the Reformation* and answer the attached questions. You can follow the QR code to the right or type in the title into youtube.
- Complete the readings and answer the questions about the various parts of the reformation and the counter-reformation-the Catholic Churches response to the reformation.



Renaissance: A Revolution in Minds

The Middle Ages

*When the past meant little, the
Present was to be endured, and
The future meant reward in heaven
Or punishment in hell - -*

In the Middle Ages, men seemed to have lost interest in the past. Scattered over Europe were reminders of the great days of the Roman Empire – scraps of walls, ruins of arenas, temples and triumphal arches. To the people of the Middle Ages, they brought no dreams of glory. The ruins were a terrible warning of the wickedness that God had punished. They proved that the life of man was short, that God was almighty, and that the ways of God were mysterious and unknown.

For the majority of men in the Middle Ages, the past meant little, the future was meant to reward in heaven or punishment in hell. And between the past and the future was the harsh present, in which they were peasants working the land. Ruling them were the feudal lords who made war, protected them from other lords, and grew fat on their labor. Ruling them, too, were the priests and monks who taught them their religion, emphasizing that their lives would pass as swiftly as the crops they harvested.

They live in a society held together and controlled by feudal law and the Catholic Church. Each man was born to his place, with his rights and duties laid down by law and custom. No one, not even the most bloodstained lord, questioned the value of religion for the sake of power or wealth. Altogether, especially for the peasants, life was simple and primitive, and marked by war, famine, and plagues. This society of lords, priests, and peasants was meant to last until the end of time, unchanging and unchangeable. And yet it did change...

The Renaissance

To go forward it was necessary to go back –

In the Renaissance men began to think less of death and more of life. They were less concerned with their future in heaven or hell, and more with their **present** on earth. And curiously, because they were concerned with the present, **they tried to learn from the past, from the ancient of Greeks and Romans.** “I go to awake the dead!” said one Renaissance man. Indeed, it was as if the dead were being awakened and forced to give up their secrets of art and architecture and philosophy. But, even more important, the living were awakening from the long sleep and dark dreams of the Middle Ages. So great was the awakening that it seemed as if all mankind was being reborn. This period became known as the Renaissance, taking its name from a French word meaning **rebirth.**

To go forward it was necessary to go back; to advance from the Middle Ages was necessary to return to antiquity and relearn the lessons which had enabled Rome to produce her great civilization. Medieval scholars had known about men like **Virgil, Ovid, Cicero, Aristotle, and Plato**; but not until the 14th century, and then only in Italy, was an attempt made to see the whole classical world as a culture in its own right. The study of this culture came to be called **humanism.** And humanists were concerned not only about discovering and editing Greek and Roman books, but with sorting out those elements in ancient through which could help men live better, more responsible lives. They turned Rome not only for instruction about law, politics, and art, but even moral guidance.

A rebirth of interest in this world.

Humanism means something different today, but in the Renaissance it stood for the view of life that while devotedly accepting the existence of God, shared by many of the intellectual attitudes of the ancient pagan world. It was interested in **esthetics**, saw the usefulness of knowledge of **history**, and was convinced that man's chief duty was to enjoy **life soberly and serve his community actively.** Thus humanism restored to the scales

balance which the Middle Ages had titled with a concern for eternity. It stressed earthly fulfillment rather than preparation for paradise. It had its spiritual side, but it reflected a society that was more interested in worldly matters – a society that was practical canny, self-conscious and ambitious.

Consequently, while many medieval scholars have been (monks), concerned with solitary meditations on spiritual matters, the Renaissance scholar was much more likely to be a public figure - - a teacher, a diplomat, a secretary of state...”Teachers turned their backs on medieval idea of poverty, celibacy, and seclusion, and instead praised family life and the wise use of riches. A monastery cell was no longer felt to be necessary for the development and the mind; learning was best pursued in some degree of material comfort.

An emphasis upon the individual’s worth

In the Middle Ages to praise man was to praise God, for man was a creation of God. But Renaissance writers praised man himself as a creator. They **played down the sinfulness** he was born with and **emphasized his ability to think and act for himself**, to produce works of art, to guide the destiny of others. They freed man from his pegged place in the medieval system...He was seen as the ruler of nature – the lord, although not the Lord, of creation...

This new vision of man sprang from a heightened awareness of self. Medieval man had been preoccupied with **searching their souls**, but Renaissance men were much more intrigued with exploring, and indeed parading, their own personalities... It was in the same spirit of self-interest that men began to call attention to themselves as unique and individual beings. For instance, composers began to sign their music. Around 1340 a self-confident Florentine banker had the gall to have his portrait painted on his tomb and in 1453 a Florentine commissioned a portrait bust of himself.

Directions: Fill in the chart of generalizations about beliefs in the Middle Ages vs. beliefs from the Renaissance.

Middle Ages	Renaissance

Renaissance DBQ

Directions: Read through 5 documents to answer 1 big question. You can make notes in the margins, as well as, underlining, and circling information that could help you answer the overall DBQ question. At the end of each Document answer the short guiding questions.

DBQ Question:

How did the Renaissance revolutionize (change) European life in **art** and **ideology** (thought)?

Thesis—*Europe was revolutionized by the Renaissance because of ...*

The Renaissance revolutionized Europe...

...helped to Revolutionize Europe.

Document 1

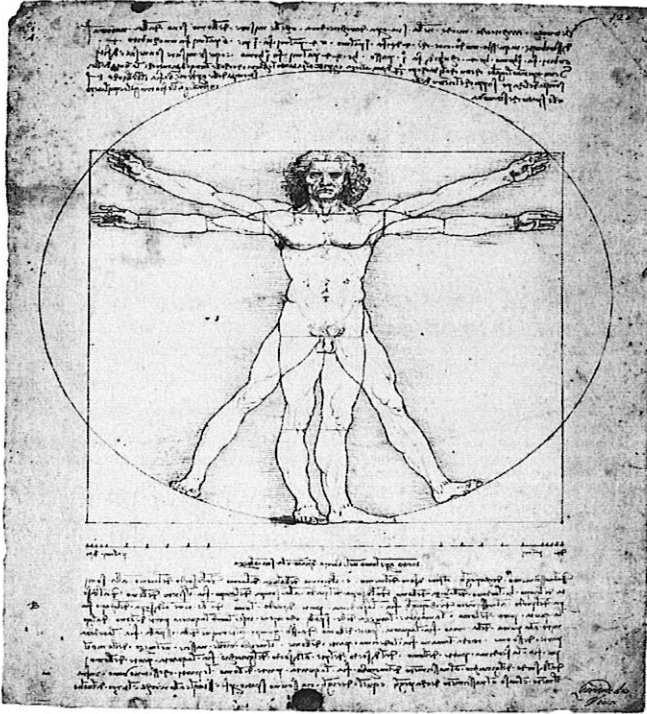
“Is it better to be loved than feared or feared than loved? It may be answered that one should wish to be both, but it is much safer to be feared than loved when one of the two must be chosen... In general (men) are ungrateful, false, cowards, greedy. As long as you succeed, they are yours entirely... Men have fewer scruples (principles) in offending (going against) one who is beloved than one who is feared, for love is upheld by the link of obligation which... is broken at every opportunity, but fear is upheld by a dread of punishment that never fails.

You must know there are two methods of fighting, the one by law, the other by force; the first method is of men, the second of beasts; but because the first is frequently not sufficient, one must have an alternative to the second.”

Source: The Prince, Niccolo Machiavelli (1513)

Based on the excerpt above from *The Prince*, what role did Machiavelli think the government should have in Renaissance society? How did this reflect beliefs of the Renaissance?

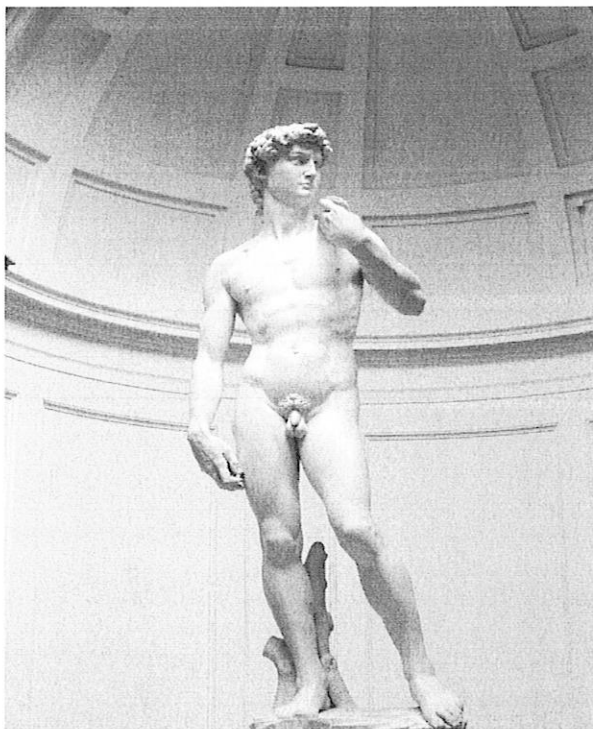
Document 2:



Examine this picture from Da Vinci. How is this an example of Renaissance art and science? Is this something that would have been drawn during the Middle Ages? Why or why not?

Source Vitruvian Man, Da Vinci (1487)

Document 3:



Examine the statue created by Michelangelo. How does this statue show what was important during the Renaissance? Use the term “humanism” and “idealism” in your answer. Would you have seen something like this in another time period we have talked about this semester?

Source: David, Michelangelo (1504)

Document 4:

“What a piece of work is man! How noble in reason! How infinite in ability! In form and moving how express and admirable! In action how like an angel! In apprehension how like a god! The beauty of the world, the perfection of animals!”

Source: William Shakespeare, Hamlet Act II, Scene II (1600)

After reading the excerpt from Shakespeare’s play, Hamlet, what are some of man’s special qualities? What does he mean when he says, “What a piece of work is man”? If Shakespeare would have written plays during the Middle Ages, how might this quote be different?

Document 5:

“His genius was so versatile that you might almost judge all the fine arts to be his.. He played ball, hurled the javelin, ran, leaped, wrestled, and above all delighted in the steep ascent of mountains... He learned music without teachers and his compositions were approved by learned musicians... When he had begun to mature in years, neglecting everything else, he devoted himself entirely to the study of letters, and spent some years of labor on canon and civil law... At the age of twenty-four he turned to physics and the mathematical arts... Thus showing by example that men can do anything with themselves if they will...”

Source: Self Portrait of a Universal Man, Alberti

What type of man is this describing? What are his expectations? How is this description different than the expectation of a man during the middle ages?

The Protestant Reformation

Problems in the Catholic Church

The Roman Catholic Church was an extremely powerful institution in Europe during the Middle Ages. Many European emperors and princes gained an increase in power if the church blessed their reign. As a consequence of this the pope had considerable political power. The Church was the one institution that the people of Western Europe had in common. It was a unifying force, an institution believed to be sanctioned by God. The Church held itself out as the undisputed authority on all things worldly and otherworldly. The pope was seen as the connection between man and God. The only way to get to heaven was to go the way of the Catholic Church.

The Church understood the amount of power that it had. When the Church needed to finance building projects or pay Renaissance artists, the Church began to sell **indulgences**. An indulgence was a certificate that the faithful could purchase to reduce time in purgatory so they could enter heaven. Selling indulgences increased income and was also a way to keep the faithful under Church control.

Other problems with the Catholic Church also began to appear. Many church leaders lived more like kings than priests, and became increasingly involved in political matters. To raise money for these activities, the Church raised fees for services such as marriage and baptism. This caused both anger and resentment across Europe, and many called for reforms to take place.

During this time, land-owning nobles grew increasingly resentful of the Church, which had amassed an enormous amount of power and wealth and exploited a huge number of resources at the expense of the nobles. The resentment and mistrust fueled anti-Church sentiments. The selling of indulgences propelled the frustration into the ranks of the peasant class and helped set the stage for confrontation.

1. How did the Church raise money? For what purpose?
2. Why did land-owning nobles become upset with the Church?

Indulgences

According to Catholic theology, individuals who sin alienate themselves from God and his love. In order to be reconciled with God, the sinner must confess their sins to a priest and do the penance. The doctrine of **indulgences** had a few principles. One is that Christ and his saints established a "treasury of merits" on which the Church can draw. The Church has the authority to grant sinners the spiritual benefits of those merits. This is how indulgences were justified.

Beginning in the 12th century, the papacy and the bishops had given crusaders such indulgences. By the later Middle Ages people widely believed that an indulgence secured total remission of penalties for sin on earth or in purgatory and ensured swift entry into heaven. An archbishop hired a friar named **John Tetzel** to sell indulgences. Tetzel mounted an advertising blitz. One of his slogans was "As soon as a coin in the coffer rings, a soul from purgatory springs." This brought phenomenal success. Men and women bought indulgences not only for themselves, but also for deceased parents, relatives and friends.

Martin Luther, a German monk and priest was severely troubled that people believed that no further need for repentance was necessary once they purchased an indulgence. Thus, according to historical tradition, on the Eve of All Saints' Day, October 31, 1517, Luther attached to the door of the Wittenberg Church a list of 95 propositions on indulgences. He called

them the 95 Theses. By this act Luther was trying to draw out a confrontation and debate the sale of indulgences with the Church.

1. What are indulgences?
2. Why did Luther write the 95 theses?

Martin Luther

In 1517, a German monk named **Martin Luther** nailed a list of **95 theses** on the Wittenberg Church door. This list was quickly distributed and widely read with the aid of the newly invented printing press. His list outlined his frustrations with current Church practices, including the church's practice of selling indulgences, which he said amounted to selling salvation for a profit. Luther's frustration had begun when he traveled to Rome, and was unnerved by what he saw.

Among Luther's many complaints was his insistence that the church services should be conducted in the local languages of the people, not in Latin. To help his effort, he translated the Bible into German so that it could be read and interpreted by everyone. He did this because he did not want the people to be solely dependant on the Church for biblical understanding. Luther's most significant claim was that salvation was given directly by God through grace, not through indulgences, and not through the authorization of the Church. Luther proposed that the Bible would teach people to appeal directly to God for salvation and forgiveness of sins. This would reduce the role of the church as the middleman between the people and God.

Pope Leo X was outraged, and ordered Luther to recant. Meanwhile, Luther's ideas were spreading through much of Northern Europe. When Luther refused to recant, he was excommunicated. He was soon allowed to address church leaders and princes at an assembly at Worms. At this assembly he still refused to recant his statements. The pope called for his arrest but a nobleman protected Luther and he continued to spread his ideas and his writings.

1. Who was Martin Luther? What was the 95 theses?
2. According to Luther how can a person reach salvation?

Christianity Splits Again

Luther's followers began to refer to themselves as Lutherans, or Protestants and began to separate themselves from the Catholic Church. Luther's ideas opened up an entirely new way of looking at religion and other men followed in his footsteps.

John Calvin from France led a powerful Protestant group by preaching an ideology of Predestination. Calvinist doctrine stated that God had predetermined an ultimate destiny for all people, most of whom God had already damned. Only a few, he preached, would be saved, and those people were known as the Elect. In the 1530's the city of Geneva in Switzerland invited Calvin to construct a Protestant theology in their city. Calvinist teachings spread from there and were very important for the spread of the Protestant Reformation. His writings influenced John Knox of Scotland and in France with the growth of the Huguenots.

In time the Reformation spread to England where **King Henry VIII** did not have a son as heir to the throne. He sought to abandon his wife, Catherine of Aragon because of it. When the pope denied the annulment of the marriage, Henry VIII denounced Rome and declared himself head of religious affairs in England. He called this the Church of England also known as the

Anglican Church, Henry VIII went on to marry five more wives and finally had a son but it was his daughter Elizabeth that took the throne.

1. Who was John Calvin? What is predestination?
2. Why did King Henry VIII create his own church?

Martin Luther's 95 Theses

Out of love for the truth and the desire to bring it to light, the following propositions will be discussed at Wittenberg, under the presidency of the Reverend Father Martin Luther, Master of Arts and of Sacred Theology, and Lecturer in Ordinary on the same at that place. Wherefore he requests that those who are unable to be present and debate orally with us may do so by letter.

In the Name our Lord Jesus Christ. Amen.

1. *Our Lord and Master Jesus Christ willed that the whole life of believers should be repentance.*
6. *The pope cannot remit any guilt, except by declaring that it has been remitted by God and by assenting to God's remission; If his right to grant remission in such cases were despised, the guilt would remain entirely unforgiven.*
21. *Therefore those preachers of indulgences are in error, who say that by the pope's indulgences a man is freed from every penalty, and saved;*
27. *They preach man who say that so soon as the penny jingles into the money-box, the soul flies out [of purgatory].*
28. *It is certain that when the penny jingles into the money-box, gain and avarice can be increased, but the result of the intercession of the Church is in the power of God alone.*
36. *Every truly repentant Christian has a right to full remission of penalty and guilt, even without letters of pardon.*
43. *Christians are to be taught that he who gives to the poor or lends to the needy does a better work than buying pardons;*
52. *The assurance of salvation by letters of pardon is vain, even though the commissary, nay, even though the pope himself, were to stake his soul upon it.*
82. *To wit: -- "Why does not the pope empty purgatory, for the sake of holy love and of the dire need of the souls that are there, if he redeems an infinite number of souls for the sake of miserable money with which to build a Church? The former reasons would be most just: the latter is most trivial."*
86. *Again: -- "Why does not the pope, whose wealth is to-day greater than the riches of the richest, build just this one church of St. Peter with his own money, rather than with the money of poor believers?"*
88. *Again: -- "What greater blessing could come to the Church than if the pope were to do a hundred times a day what he now does once, and bestow on every believer these remissions and participations?"*

1. According to Luther, who is the only one who can grant forgiveness?
2. According to Luther, how does one help gain favor with God?
3. What are some of his problems with the Church and the pope?

The Counter-Reformation

The Catholic Church was not unaware of the Reformation. In answer to the growth of the Protestant movement, the Catholic Church instituted its own series of reforms that balanced real reform with a conservative reaction to Protestantism. This movement was called the Counter-Reformation.

Many aspects of this movement were genuine reforms. Groups such as the Modern Devotion and the Oratory of Divine Love were organizations that included both clergy and lay people and encouraged a return to simple ethical living and piety, principles that had been championed by Erasmus.

Other aspects were conservative reactions to the criticisms leveled against the church by Protestants and Reformers. The most important of the reactionary movements was the Society of Jesus or the Jesuits, founded by Ignatius of Loyola in the 1530s and recognized officially by the Catholic Church a decade later. The basis of the Society of Jesus was a return to the strictest and most uncompromising obedience to the authority of the church. In 1521 Ignatius read the classics of Christianity and was deeply impressed by the lives of the martyrs and the saints. This instilled in him a deep sense of the value of absolute sacrifice; he underwent a conversion and dedicated his life to the same level of self-sacrifice that he saw in the lives of the saints, and dedicated it to the Catholic Church.

At the start, the Jesuit movement was a small movement. The original Society of Jesus had only ten members. By 1630, it had over fifteen thousand members all over the world. Ignatius dedicated the mission of the Society to the rooting out of heretics who refused to obey the church—this not only included Protestants, but non-Christians as well. The Society of Jesus became the most powerfully influential carrier of Western culture and Christianity to the non-Western world.

The Protestant gains in Europe and the chaotic evolution of the Counter-Reformation finally forced Pope Paul III in 1545 to convene a council in Trent in order to define church doctrine once and for all. This council, called the Council of Trent, worked on this problem in three separate sessions from 1545 to 1563. This council eventually advised some far-reaching reforms in the abuses practiced by the church, such as the selling of indulgences, which they banned. The Council forced bishops to reside in the region they presided over and also forbade the selling of church offices. On the reactionary side, the Council advised that a seminary be built in every diocese so that church doctrine could be fully and accurately represented. The reforms were very bold in many respects, but they were too little and too late. The new Protestant churches were the wave of the future; and Catholicism—although it would remain a major religion—would in a few centuries cease to be the major religion in the Western world.

1. Who was Ignatius of Loyola?
2. What was the Society of Jesus?
3. What was the Council of Trent?
4. How did it help strengthen Christianity?

- **Crash Course World History – Luther and the Reformation**

1. Provide 3 examples showing the power of the Catholic Church prior to the Protestant Reformation:
2. What was an indulgence (sold by Friar Tetzel)?
3. Why did Luther think this [indulgences] to be unjust to the people (both economically and religiously)?
4. What invention fueled Luther's ideologies?
5. How did the translation of the Bible into German increase literacy **and** reinforce Luther's reform ideas?
6. Why did princes in Germany and other western leaders side with Luther instead of the RCC?

