

Renaissance and Reformation
History Homework
2019 - 2020

Due August 21

Read Week 1; Lesson 1 (this first lesson is longer than your usual lessons) Answer the following questions:

1. For thirty years which two “houses” fought over who would be the king of England and what were their symbols?

2. Which great king of England was able to make peace with the Vikings?

3. When did William the Conquerer invade England and make it his home and from where did he come?

4. Describe Henry VI.

5. Besides his mental problems, what else was a problem for Henry VI?

6. What was the compromise that the English Parliament made with the duke of York?

7. What happened in 1460 at the Battle of Wakefield? _____ What did they do with his head?

8. What did the Parliament declare after that?

9. Where did Edward IV put Henry VI?

10. Who got Henry VI out of the Tower and why?

11. Henry VI served as king for a only a few months; who served after him?

12. Who locked Edward's sons in the tower and why?

13. How and where was Richard III defeated?

14. How did Henry VII bring peace between the houses? 3 things:

Add to your timeline:

War of the Roses 1455 - 1485

Add to your famous people of the Renaissance flashcards: Henry VI

Edward IV

Queen Margaret

Richard III

Henry (Tudor) VII

Read Week 1; Lesson 2

Answer:

1. What Italian city was home to the Medici family?

2. What was their occupation?

3. Describe Cosimo Medici.

4. What were the men called who studied old classic texts in their original language?

_____ and what does that mean?

5. For what is Filippo Brunelleschi known?

6. For what is Donatello known?

7. For what is Fra Angelico known?

8. What title was Cosimo de' Medici given and what does it mean?

Add to your timeline:

Platonic Academy opens 1445

Add to your famous people of the Renaissance flashcards:

Cosimo de' Medici, Donatello, Brunelleschi

Read Week 1; Lesson 3

Answer:

1. What did Ferdinand and Isabelle's marriage bring together?

2. Describe Spain during the Middle Ages.

3. What religious groups populated Spain at the end of the Middle Ages?

4. What did Ferdinand and Isabella want to do? What did they think this meant?

5. What was the Spanish Inquisition?

6. The Spanish Inquisition used the court system founded by which religious order?

7. How many secret Jews were arrested or put to death?

8. What did the Edict of Expulsion do?

9. How many Jews were expelled from Spain?

Add to your timeline:

The Spanish Inquisition 1478 - 1483

The Edict of Expulsion 1492

Add to your famous people of the Renaissance flashcards: Ferdinand and Isabella

Due August 28

Read Week 2; Lesson 4 Answer:

1. When Ivan III was a child, what group ruled Russia?

from whom did they descend?

2. Recap the history of the Byzantine Empire.

3. Who were Sophia's ancestors?

4. When her uncle died, what did Sophia inherit?

5. What did the Russians begin to see themselves as?

6. What did Ivan do (or did not do) that showed his defiance toward the Golden Horde?

7. Where did Ivan move his capital?

8. List the ways that Ivan acted like a Byzantine emperor.

9. What is feudalism?

10. What was the lasting impact of Ivan's decision to create a feudalistic government?

Timeline:

1472 - Ivan the Great marries Sophia and inherits the leadership of the Eastern Orthodox Church

1501 - Ivan the Great dies leaving behind a united Russia

Add to your famous people of the Renaissance flashcards:

Ivan the Great

Read week 2, lesson 5

1. Why were people afraid to sail the seas in the 1400's?

2. Why did the Portuguese want to sail around Africa?

3. Describe a caravel.

4. Why did Bartolomeu Dias turn around when he wanted to venture on to the Indian Ocean?

5. Why did they change the name of southern tip of Africa (list the names)?

6. Why did De Gama sail far into the Atlantic Ocean?

7. Why did De Gama have to burn one of his four ships?

8. Was De Gama welcomed in India the first time; explain why or why not?

9. What did De Gama do on his return trip to India to show he was strong?

10. Why were the places of their deaths (Dias and De Gama) fitting?

11. Timeline:

1487 - Dias sails around the tip of Africa

1497 - de Gama discovers the sea route to India

Add to your famous people of the Renaissance flashcards: Bartolomeu Dias

Vasco de Gama

Read Week 2, lesson 6

1. Who was Lorenzo's famous grandfather?

2. Describe the assassination attempt on the Lorenzo brothers.

3. How did the crowd react to the murder?

4. How did Pope Sixtus IV react to the murder of his archbishop?

5. What did Lorenzo do that was surprising and brave?

6. Why was the war between Naples and Florence cancelled?

7. What was the Council of Seventy, and how did Florence prosper under it?

8. How did Lorenzo influence the arts?

9. How did Botticelli change after talking to Savonarola?

10. How old was Lorenzo when he died?

Timeline:

Add to your famous people of the Renaissance flashcards: Lorenzo Medici, Sandro Botticelli

Due: September 4

Your timeline and flashcards are due for a project grade.

Week 3, Read lesson 7 and answer the questions:

1. Summarize the different theories of Christopher Columbus' origin.

2. What did Columbus call his adventure?

3. How was Columbus well prepared for his great adventure?

4. Why did King John of Portugal turn down Columbus?

5. How long did it take Columbus to persuade the Spanish to fund him?

6. How many ships and men went on his first voyage?

7. When did he leave on his first voyage?

8. List the names of his boats.

9. 9. How did Columbus boost the crews spirits?

_____ (we will discuss the ethics of this in class)

10. What were some of signs that land was near?

11. When was land spotted and by whom?

12. What was the first thing Columbus did when he landed and what did he name the land?

13. What did Columbus give the native people?

Timeline:

October 12, 1492 - Columbus and his crew discovered North America Add to your famous people of the Renaissance flashcards: Christopher Columbus

Week 3, Read lesson 8 and answer the questions:

1. In which sea's islands did Columbus land (there are arguments to which island)?

2. Why did Columbus refer to his landing as Cuba?

3. How did Columbus describe the native people?

4. What was Columbus seeking? _____ why?

5. List Columbus' numerous ambitions.

6. Describe Columbus' journey back home.

7. When did his second voyage leave? _____ with how many people? _____ and how many ships? _____ and what was their purpose

8. When did he start to think he discovered the “other world”?

9. Why was Columbus brought back in chains?

10. What did he do to try to explain his actions?

11. Why were teenagers often the preferred sailors?

12. What lie did Columbus tell to show his power to the native people?

13. Describe his last voyage home.

14. What happened to Columbus?

In class we will discuss Columbus - the good, the bad, the ugly.

Week 3, Read lesson 9 and answer:

1. What does Zimbabwe mean?

2. What did the griots do?

3. How did Ghana make money and why was that so profitable for them?

4. Why was salt so important?

5. How did Ghana fall?

6. Why was the Mali Empire a success?

7. Describe the childhood of Sundiata.

8. Describe Mansa Musa.

9. How did Mansa Musa, “put his country on the map?”

10. Summarize the story of Songhai Empire.

Timeline: 1493 - Askia Muhammad started to rule Songhai

Add to your famous people of the Renaissance flashcards: Mansa Musa, Askia Muhammad I

Due: September 11

Week 4, lesson 10 Read and answer:

1. Describe Savonarola's childhood and youth.

2. Describe Savonarola's first experience in Florence as a preacher.

_____ and the second
time. _____

3. What did people burn in the bonfires?

4. What was Savonarola's goal for Florence?

5. Describe the conflict between Savonarola and Pope Alexander VI.

6. Describe the ordeal with the Franciscans.

7. What was Savonarola accused of doing?

8. Timeline: May 23, 1498 - Savonarola was killed

Add to your famous people of the Renaissance flashcards: Savonarola

Week 4, lesson 11 Read and answer:

1. Who did the Sunnis believe that the next Islamic leader should be?

2. Who did the Shiites believe that the next Islamic leader should be?

3. What are two reasons that Islam spread so easily into Persia?

4. By whom was Ismail educated?

5. How do Shiites believe that their first 12 leaders acted and what are they called?

6. What does shah mean?

7. What is a theocracy?

8. What did his followers wear?

9. What did some members of the Qizilbash wear into battle and why?

10. Why were the Ottoman Turks his enemy?

11. How was Abbas I related to Ismail?

12. List three things Abbas I did to make his kingdom stronger.

13. What did he do to his sons and why?

14. Timeline: 1501 - Persia ruled by the Shiites; 1508 - Ismail conquered Baghdad
Add to your famous people of the Renaissance flashcards: Ismail, Abbas

Week 4, lesson 12 - extra long!

Read and answer:

1. Describe da Vinci's childhood.

2. Explain what happened when he was asked to work on Verrocchio's painting.

3. List his ideas and inventions.

4. Explain why the *Last Supper* broke the rules of perspective.

5. Why is the *Mona Lisa* considered a masterpiece?

6. Why did he move to France?

Please take time to look at Da Vinci's work online and select a favorite or two or three. We will discuss the importance of his work in class.

Add to your famous people of the Renaissance flashcards: Leonardo da Vinci

Due: September 18

Read Week 5, lesson 13 and answer the questions:

1. Where and when was Michelangelo born?

2. Describe the *Pieta*.

3. Describe the *David*.

4. How did Michelangelo study and prepare for his sculptures?

5. Describe Pope Julius II.

6. Why did Michelangelo agree to paint the Sistine Chapel?

7. Recount the story of how Michelangelo painted the Sistine Chapel.

8. Describe *The Last Judgment*.

Add to your famous people of the Renaissance flashcards:
Michelangelo, Pope Julius II

Read week 5, lesson 14 and answer:

1. Why is *The Arnolfini Marriage* painting considered to be important?

2. What is the name of the Jan van Eyck's famous painting mentioned in the book?

3. Describe Bosch's *The Ship of Fools*.

4. Retell the story behind Albrecht Durer's *Praying Hands*.

5. How does Bruegel's painting, *The Tower of Babel*, incorporate: perspective, realism, landscape, and action?

Read week 5, lesson 15 and answer

1. What does Desiderius mean and who gave him that name?

2. Why did he agree to join a monastery?

3. What was his first best seller called, and what did it contain?

4. Define satire.

5. What is *In the Praise of Folly* about?

6. To whom does a humanist give more credit to - God or man?

7. Do you think Erasmus influenced the Reformation? _____ be prepared to explain your answer in class.

Timeline; *In Praise of Folly* published in 1511

Add to your famous people of the Renaissance flashcards: Desiderius Erasmus

Due September 25

Read Week 6, lesson 16 and answer:

1. What does Machiavellian mean?

2. Who were the Borgia family (where were they from, character, description)?

3. Cesare was the son of the pope; how did he use his father's position to further his own?

4. Describe Cesare.

5. What did Machiavelli wish for Italy?

6. What his essay entitled that outlines his thoughts on Italy's problems?

7. What did he believe could solve political problems?

8. To whom did he dedicate the book?

9. In his next book, *Discourses on Livy*, he discusses another way for a country to be run, what is it?

Timeline: 1513 - *The Prince* was published

Add to your famous people of the Renaissance flashcards: Machiavelli

Read week 6, lesson 17 and answer

1. Describe Raphael's childhood.

2. For what did he become most famous for painting?

3. Describe the scene, *Disputa*.

4. Describe the scene, *School of Athens*.

5. What is unique about Heraclitus?

6. What is the secret that X-rays revealed on the portrait of Margherita?

7. How old was Raphael when he died?

8. What did they say the walls of the Vatican do upon his death?

Add to your famous people of the Renaissance flashcards: Raphael

Read Week 6, lesson 18 and answer

1. What happened on October 31, 1517?

2. Why were the 95 points written?

3. Why was it written in Latin, not in German?

4. What was the topic of this debate?

5. What are indulgences?

6. Who was Johann Tetzel, and what was his job?

7. Who was Martin Luther?

8. What were his (and others) objection to the indulgences?

9. Recount the story of why Martin Luther became a monk.

10. What passage spoke to Martin Luther? _____ Write it here and then tell what it

means:

Part II: read carefully so we can discuss it in class.

Timeline: October 31, 1517 - Martin Luther nails the 95 Thesis on the church door Add to your famous people of the Renaissance flashcards:
Martin Luther

Due: October 2

Week 7, lesson 19 and answer

1. How many men traveled with Cortes to Mexico?

2. What did he do to their ships when they arrived in Mexico and why?

3. At first what did the Tabascans think of Cortes' men and why?

4. Who was Lady Marina and why was she so important?

5. Who was the chief of the Aztecs? _____ what did he send Cortez and why was that a mistake?

6. Describe the city, Tenochtitlan.

7. What did Cortez do to Montezuma?

8. What did the Aztecs do to Montezuma and why?

9. How did Cortes conquer the Aztecs?

10. Describe Fransisco Pizarro's childhood and early start as an explorer.

11. Who did Fransisco meet in Peru?

12. What happened in the city square of Cajamarca?

13. How much gold did the Incas bring forth?

14. What happened to Pizarro?

Timeline: 1521 - The Aztec Nation was taken by the Spanish; 1533 The Inca Nation was taken by the Spanish
Add to your famous people of the Renaissance flashcards: Hernan Cortez and Francisco Pizarro.

Week 7, lesson 20 and answer

1. Name the first ship and the years it sailed around the world.

2. Describe Magellan's childhood.

3. List the reasons that sailing around Africa was treacherous.

4. What happened to Magellan in 1514?

5. List the reasons that Charles I agreed to fund Magellan.

6. Why did they camp at Patagonia?

7. What had the king of Portugal do to try and stop Magellan?

8. Describe the Strait of Magellan.

9. Why did Magellan name the ocean the Pacific.

10. Why was Magellan murdered in the Philippines?

11. In the meantime what did the crew of the *San Antonio* tell the Spanish?

12. Who took over as commander of the voyage?

13. How long did it take them to reach the Spice Islands?

14. When did the ship Victoria reach Spain?

15. How many of the original crew members survived the trip?

Timeline: September 6, 1522 - the first ship, *Victoria*, circumvented the globe.

Add to your famous people of the Renaissance flashcards: Ferdinand Magellan, Jan Sebastian de Elcano

Read Week 7, lesson 21 and answer:

1. What happened after Martin Luther nailed the 95 theses to the church door?

2. At first Martin Luther was _____ to the pope because he admired his finer attributes.

3. List the three very important points Martin Luther publicly stated:

4. Against whom did Martin Luther debate?

5. What did Eck accuse Luther to be?

6. What were some of the reasons that questions were raised about the authority of the pope?

7. In 1520, Pope Leo X issued a Bull against Martin Luther, what did it demand?

8. What did Luther do instead?

9. What was the Diet of the Worms?

10. Who was the Holy Roman Emperor?

11. What did Luther do at the Diet of Worms?

12. What was his punishment by the Holy Roman Emperor?

13. What did Luther translate into German?

14. List the five changes Luther made to the his church, Wittenberg?

15. In what year did the Protestants adopt their name and identity?

16. Why were they called Protestants?

Timeline: 1521 - Diet of Worms; 1529 - Protestants were formed

Due October 9 -

no reading this week; prepare for the in-class test

Your timeline and flashcards are due - project/test grade

Complete the following review and study!!!

1. Recount the War of the Roses: include names, dates, battles, the incident at the Tower, and the outcome.
2. Who was the Medici family? Include where they lived, what they promoted, what was their legacy.
3. What was the Spanish Inquisition? Include dates, who were the leaders, how was it accomplished, which groups were persecuted.
4. Describe Ivan III (the Great) and what he did for Russia - good and bad.
5. What did de Gama do that earned him fame?
6. Who was Lorenzo Medici and how did he help Florence?
7. Summarize Christopher Columbus' discovery? (include the names of his ships, who sponsored him, dates, how many voyages, the good, the bad, and the ugly)
8. Summarize the story of the Songhai Empire.

9. Who was Savonarola and why is he important?
10. Who was Abbas I and how did he make his kingdom stronger?
11. Who is Leonardo Da Vinci? What are his most important contributions to the Renaissance?
12. Who is Michelangelo and what are his most important contributions to the Renaissance?
13. Who was Erasmus? What did he write that is considered to be an important book that led to people questioning the church.
14. Who wrote *The Prince*? Why is it important?
15. Who was Raphael? What are his most important contributions to the Renaissance?
16. What happened on October 31, 1517? Why is it so important?
17. What were indulgences? Why did Luther and others object to them?
18. Who was Cortez; what kingdom did he conquer?
19. Who was Pizarro; what kingdom did he conquer?
20. Describe the first trip around the world (include names, dates, and stories).
21. What happened at the Diet of Worms; why is it so important?
22. What is the difference between the Sunnis and the Shiites?

QUARTER TWO

Due October 23

Read week 8; lesson 22 and Answer:

1. Who is one of the greatest Sunni leaders to have ever ruled? _____

2. Why would Suleiman want to rule the Mediterranean Sea? _____

3. Recount what happened on the Island of Rhodes.

4. Why did the French king want Suleiman to attack?

5. What happened when Suleiman tried to attack Vienna?

6. What lands did he take back in Asia and Africa?

7. What did Barbaroosa do to his youngest captives?

8. How did Suleiman improve the empire?

9. What is fratricide?

Add Suleiman to your famous people flashcards

Read lesson 23

1. Where is Ulrich Zwingli from? _____

2. Why did he want to study Greek? _____

3. How was eating sausage on Ash Wednesday considered to be an act of defiance against the Roman Catholic Church?

4. Explain the conflict that was created when Zwingli was given total support of the city council.

5. Who were the Anabaptists?

6. How were their beliefs different from Zwingli?

7. What did Zwingli do to the Swiss Brethren or the Anabaptists?

8. Retell the issue that Zwingli had with Martin Luther.

9. What ultimately happened to Zwingli?

Add Ulrich Zwingli to your famous people flashcards

Read lesson 24 and answer:

1. What are the seven points called the Schleitheim Confession?

2. What was one of the main reasons that Sattler and his wife were killed?

3. Who were the Hutterites?

4. Retell some of the ways that the Anabaptists went astray (the section called “Disaster”)

5. What tragedy changed Menno’s life?

6. What do we call the followers of Menno today? _____
Add Menno Simons to your famous people flashcards

DUE October 30

Read week 9; lesson 25

1. What kingdom did Babur inherit when he was just 11 or 12? _____

2. What did Babur use to defeat an army of 100,000 men at the First Battle of Panipat?

3. What dynasty did Babur start? _____

4. Describe the softer side of Babur? _____

5. What did Akbar grant the India people? _____

6. Describe the palace, Father Sikri. _____

7. List the ways Akbar brought stability to India. _____

8. Recount the story of the Taj Mahal.

Add to your timeline:

1527 - start of the Moghal Dynasty in India begins

Add to your famous people and places of the Renaissance flashcards: Babur, Akbar the Great,

The Taj Mahal.

Read week 9, lesson 26 and answer:

1. List Henry VIII wives. _____

2. Who was his first wife, who was her first husband, who were her parents, what religion was she? _____

3. Why did Henry initially want an annulment? How long had they been married? _____

4. To whom was the emperor of the Holy Roman related? _____ Who was he fighting in a war? _____ Why would the pope not grant the annulment?

5. What did Henry do in 1529? _____

6. Did Thomas Moore give Henry what he wanted? _____

7. What did Henry do then? _____

8. Who gave Henry his annulment and when? _____

9. Who was his second wife; how old was she? _____

10. Summarize the Acts of Succession and the Act of Supremacy:

11. What was Anne Boleyn accused of and what happened to her? _____

12. Who did Henry marry a week later? _____

13. To whom did she give birth? _____

14. What happened to her? _____

15. Who pushed Protestantism toward England? _____

why did Henry go along with this? _____

What kind of changes did Henry make for the church? _____

16. Why did Thomas Cromwell want Henry to marry Anne of Cleves? _____

17. Why did Henry agree to marry her? _____

18. What happened to the marriage and what happened to Thomas Cromwell? _____

19. Who was his next wife and how did that end? _____

20. Why was Crammer involved in trying to discredit Catherine Howard? _____

21. Describe his last wife. _____

22. Was she a Catholic or a Protestant? _____

23. Why did Henry want English Bibles in English churches? _____

24. What did Henry write in 1539? _____

Add to your famous people of the Renaissance flashcards: Henry VIII

Read week 9, lesson 27 and answer:

1. List the four things Thomas More is remembered for.

2. Who was More's great friend? _____

3. What were two of More's great interests? _____

4. In More's *Utopia* how come there are not any thefts?

5. What is the point of *Utopia*? What message does More give to leaders about trying to control too much? _____

6. Why did More refuse to sign the annulment agreement set before him by Henry VIII?

7. Ultimately, why was More beheaded? _____

Add to your famous people of the Renaissance flashcards: Thomas More

Due November 6

Read week 10, lesson 28 and answer:

1. Describe Venice. _____

2. Who was Giorgione? _____

3. What added to Titian's fame? _____

4. What type of painting gave Titian the most fame during his lifetime? _____

5. What was Titian's big break? _____

6. List the famous and influential men from whom Titian worked. _____

7. How did Titian's work change as he grew older? _____

8. In what (artistic) way was Titian's work ahead of his time? _____

9. Why did Venice lose her wealth and power? _____

Add to your famous people of the Renaissance flashcards: Titian

Read week 10, lesson 29 and answer:

1. Describe Isabella d' Este. _____

2. Who probably killed Lucretia Borgia's second husband? _____

3. How did Vittoria Colonna spend her years as a widow? _____

4. Where was the kingdom of Navarre located?

5. Describe Sofonisba Anguissola. _____

Add to your famous people of the Renaissance flashcards: Pick two ladies from this chapter.

Read week 10, lesson 30

1. How old was John when he went to college? _____

2. What did he study? _____

3. What did John say happened in 1533? _____

4. Where did John start his teaching? _____

5. Who was John introduced to in Geneva, Switzerland? _____

6. What happened to John and his friend, Farel, when they zealously required every Geneva citizen to sign a confession of faith? _____

7. What happened after three years of John's absence? _____

8. What was the group called that John made to oversee the enforcement of the strict moral code? _____

9. What was the result of this moral code (both good and bad)?

10. Describe the incident with Michael Servetus. _____

11. What is the title of John Calvin's book? _____

12. What is the book known to be? _____

13. List the names that the Calvinists took.

Due: November 13

Timeline and flashcards are due for a project/test grade

1. Who is Ivan the Terrible's grandfather? _____

2. How was Ivan treated as a child and why? _____

3. What happened to his mother? _____ and to his favorite nurse? _____

4. What did Ivan consider himself to be and what does that mean? _____

5. List the (few) positive things Ivan did. _____

6. What did Richard Chancellor do? _____

7. What happened when Ivan resigned? _____

8. What is the Oprichinina? and what was their purpose? _____

9. Describe what happened in Novgorod. _____

10. What did his secret police wear and what did it mean? _____

11. For what sin was Ivan unable to forgive himself? _____

12. Describe his last years. _____

Timeline: 1533 - 1584 - Ivan the Terrible's reign

Add to your famous people of the Renaissance flashcards: Ivan the Terrible

Read week 11, lesson 32

1. Describe Ignatius Loyola's childhood. _____

2. When did Ignatius vow to be a lifelong soldier for Christ? _____

3. Describe Francis Xavier. _____

4. What vow did he take in 1534? _____

5. What did they call their group? _____

6. What was the greatest desire for the Jesuits? _____

7. Describe the Jesuit's training. _____

8. What was one of Ignatius' greatest contributions as a Jesuit?

9. What was Francis' greatest contribution as a Jesuit? _____

10. Where is Francis' right arm buried and why? _____

11. What was discussed at the Council of Trent? _____

12. What was the result of the Council of Trent? _____

Add to your timeline: Council of Trent 1545 - 1563

Add to your famous people of the Renaissance flashcards: Ignatius Loyola and Francis Xavier

Read week 11, lesson 33

1. To which legend is Juan Ponce de Leon connected? _____

2. What does Florida mean? _____

3. What did Jacques Cartier 'bump' into on his quest to find China? _____

4. What was Cartier's plan with Donnacona's two sons and did it work? _____

5. What happened when Cartier went back to Canada and sailed under a different captain? _____

6. For what was de Soto searching? _____

7. What did he want to do the Native people? _____

8. List the states de Soto went to. _____

9. Which states did Coronado visit? _____

10. What legend did he believe? _____

11. What did he see (think big)? _____

Timeline: 1513 - Ponce de Leon went to Florida;

Add to your famous people of the Renaissance flashcards: Juan Ponce de Leon, Jacques

Cartier, Hernando de Sota, Francisco de Coronado

DUE November 20

Read lesson 34 and answer the questions:

1. According to the author, what is a 'renaissance man's' focus and what is 'reformation man's' focus? _____

2. What was the common thread between both men? _____

3. Why was Wycliffe's English Bible not as accurate as it should have been? _____

4. How did Tyndale's New Testament translation get to England? _____

5. What were two reasons why Thomas More did not support Tyndale's translation?

6. What was the irony involving the archbishop of Canterbury buying all of Tyndale's Bibles to burn them? _____

7. What was Tyndall's fate? _____

8. How did Henry VIII come to approve Tyndale's Bible? _____

9. Who improved the Matthew's Bible? _____

Add to your famous people of the Renaissance flashcards: William Tyndale

Read Lesson 35 and answer the questions:

1. Where and when was Nicolaus Copernicus born? _____

2. Where did he study, and what subjects did he love? _____

3. Who was his employer? _____

4. What is the geocentric theory by Ptolemy state? _____

5. What is the heliocentric theory state? _____

6. In what year did Nicolaus write a pamphlet explaining his theory? _____

7. What did Nicolaus do to avoid persecution? _____

8. When was Nicolaus' book published, and why, and who helped him?

9. How did the church respond to his book? _____

Timeline: 1543 - Nicolaus Copernicus publishes his book, *Concerning the Revolution of the Celestial Spheres*

Add to your famous people of the Renaissance flashcards: Nicolaus Copernicus

Read lesson 36 and answer the questions

1. What did Bartolomé de Las Casas become known as because he fought for the rights of the indigenous people of the Americas? _____

2. Explain the Encomienda System in your own words.

3. What Bible verse inspired him in 1511? _____

4. What did King Charles I want Bartolomé to do? _____

5. What was the result of this experiment?

6. What did he do next? What became his 'weapon?'

7. What happened in 1537? _____

8. Explain the laws of 1542? _____

9. Ultimately what happened with the encomienda system and why?

Add to your famous people of the Renaissance flashcards: Bartolomé de Las Casas

Due December 4

Week 13 Read lesson 37 and answer the questions.

1. Who were Mary Tudor's parents? _____

2. What religion did she share with her mother?

3. What religion had England become? _____

4. Who did Edward VI (on his deathbed) appoint as the heir and why? _____

5. Summarize Mary's sad childhood.

6. Which queen did England support and why?

7. What happened to Lady Jane Grey? _____

8. Mary's first years on the throne were relatively good, what did she do?

9. Who did Mary wed, and why?

10. Who did she release from the tower and then served as advisor to Mary?

11. What did they advise her to do?

12. What did Mary do to Protestant preachers? _____

13. Name the last city that England held in France, and that Mary lost in a war. _____

14. To whom did Mary give the crowns jewels? and what was her religion?

Add to your famous people of the Renaissance flashcards: Queen Mary/ Bloody Mary and the dates she reigned.

Read Lesson 38 and answer the questions.

1. What age has been named to honor Queen Elizabeth and what years did it span?

2. Who were her parents? _____

3. What did Elizabeth study? _____

4. Why was Elizabeth considered to be a threat to Queen Mary? _____

5. What did "The Act of Supremacy" of 1559 do? _____

6. What did the Church of England become known as? _____

7. What happened in 1570? _____

8. Do you think Elizabeth's tolerance led to peace? (think about it)

9. Who was Robert Dudley? _____

10. Why didn't she marry Francis, duke of Aragon? _____

Add to your famous people of the Renaissance flashcards: Queen Elizabeth

Timeline: the dates of the Elizabethan Era

Read Lesson 39 and answer the questions.

1. What religion was Mary, Queen of Scots? _____ and John Knox's religion? _____

2. When John Knox left the priesthood what did he become and who did he guard?

3. Why were the French troops in Scotland? _____

4. To which English king did John Knox serve as chaplain? _____

5. Who ruled for the baby Mary because she was too young, and what was her nationality?

6. John Knox returned to Scotland. Describe his preaching style.

7. Who did Knox's book attack? _____

8. How did Knox transform Scotland to a Protestant nation?

9. Why did Elizabeth I sent her ships undercover to Scotland?

10. What did the Treaty of Edinburgh state? _____

11. On whose teaching was the Scottish church built? _____

12. What denomination are they called today? _____

13. Who opposed John Knox as the new queen, and what was her religion?

Timeline: 1560 - Treaty of Edinburgh

Add to your famous people of the Renaissance flashcards: John Knox

Due December 11

Read Week 14 Lesson 40 and answer the questions:

1. Who were Mary's parents - include their titles?

2. At what age was Mary sent to France? _____

3. Describe her childhood in France.

4. Describe Catherine de' Medici (include who are her relatives, who she married, how many children she had, why was she angry). _____

5. At what age did Mary marry the dauphin Francis? _____ become queen? _____

6. What two events occurred when she was 18? _____

7. What did John Knox fear that Mary would do? _____

8. Who wanted to marry Mary next and where was he from? _____

9. Who did she marry? _____ what was he like?

10. According to rumors with whom did she spend grow very close to and what happened to him? _____

11. What happened to Lord Darnley? _____

12. Who did people blame for his death? _____

13. Who did she marry next? _____

14. When Mary escaped to whom did she turn? _____

How are they related? _____

15. Summarize the events of Mary's time in England.

16. Clearly this was an incredible sad story. Does it change your perception of royalty?

Add to your famous people of the Renaissance flashcards: Mary, Queen of Scots

Read Lesson 41 and answer the questions:

1. Who was Jeanne d' Albert's mother? _____ and
who was her uncle? _____

2. Who was she forced to marry? _____ what happened?

3. Who did she marry willingly? _____

4. How old was she when she became queen? _____

5. Why were Spain and France threatening her kingdom? _____

6. What did she declare in 1560? _____

7. What happened when Jeanne and Anthony visited Paris?

8. What did Anthony request on his deathbed? _____

9. What made Bearn different?

10. How did Jeanne help the Protestants during the civil war between the Catholics,
Protestants, and Huguenots? _____

11. To whom was Jeanne's son pledged to marry? Why was this marriage problematic?

12. How did she die?

Add to your famous people of the Renaissance flashcards: Jeanne d'Albret

Add to your timeline: 1562 Civil War in France

Read lesson 42 and answer the questions:

1. Who are the Huguenots? _____

2. List some of the finer attributes that Catherine de' Medici brought to France.

3. Was she more interested in religion, or was she a humanist? _____

4. What was her interest? _____

5. Why did Catherine want to kill Coligny? _____

6. What happened on August 24, 1572? _____

7. Approximately how many Huguenots were murdered during the massacre?

8. How did Henry of Navarre become king of France? _____

9. What did the Edicts of Nantes grant?

10. What did Henry of Navarre mean when he said, "Paris is well worth a Mass"?

Add to your famous people of the Renaissance flashcards: Catherine de' Medici

Add to your timeline: August 24, 1572 - St. Bartholomew's Day Massacre; 1598 - Edicts of
Nantes

Your timeline and flashcards are due December 11.

On December 11 your project is due.

This counts for a test grade! Please

make sure you have followed the

guidelines carefully!

Wax Museum Project for the Renaissance/Reformation

Project Overview:

- Choose a famous person of the Renaissance/Reformation to research for a report and portray at the Metro Academic Wax Museum from the following list taken from the 2nd quarter: Suleiman, Ulrich Zwingli, Menno Simmons, Babur, Akbar, Henry VIII, Sir Thomas More, John Calvin, Anne Boleyn, Ivan the Terrible, Ignatius Loyala, Francis Xavier, William Tyndale, Nicolaus Copernicus, Bartolome de Las Casas, Mary Tudor, Elizabeth I, John Knox, Mary, Queen of Scots, Jeanne d' Albret, Catherine de' Medici. You must email me your choice. It is first come, first serve; we will only have one of each person listed above.
- There will be four parts to the project:
 1. The research report
 2. Time Line
 3. Oral presentation
 4. Wax Museum characterization and backdrop
- Due December 11

Research Report (30 points)

Students will research their Renaissance/Reformation famous person using at least 3 sources to write a two page typed report.

Timeline (15 points)

Students will research and make a timeline with at least 5 entries highlighting the major events for their person's life.

Oral Presentation (25 points)

Students will present a two - three minute presentation in character (use first person) for the class.

Wax Museum Characterization and Backdrop (30 points)

Students will need to dress in appropriate costumes and supply props to properly portray their famous individual.

Students will also need to create a backdrop or poster to display documents, artwork, etc.. Examples will be shown in class.

Grading Rubric for Wax Museum

Report:

	Excellent 5	Good 4	Fair 2
Content			
Style			
Grammar/Spelling			
Sources Cited			

Timeline:

	Excellent 5	Good 4	Fair 2
5 entries or more			
visual			
written information			
relevance			

Oral Presentation:

	Excellent 5	Good 4	Fair 2
Content			
told in 1st person			
eye contact			
clarity			

Wax Character and Backdrop

	Excellent 5	Good 4	Fair 2
Costume			
Props			
Backdrop			
Overall neatness and attention to detail			

Audience Member +2 or - 2 (be a polite audience member)

No late projects will be accepted

Grade _____

Comments:

Project for this second semester:

You will select one of the following topics from below and create a slide presentation for the class AND make a review game (quizlet or Kahoot, Jeopardy, matching, board game, Bingo, etc.. we will talk about it in class) **or** an activity (map, painting, skit) for the class to complete. This counts as a test/project grade.

Topics and due dates (all information can be found in your book):

Miguel Cervantes - February 12

John Smyth - February 19

Squanto - February 26

Rene Descartes - March 6

Rembrandt - March 20

Thomas Hooker - March 20

John Amos - March 27

Robert Boyle - March 27

George Fox and the Quakers - April 10

Blaise Pascal - April 10

K'ang-shi - April 17

John Milton - April 24

John Bunyan - April 24

William Penn - April 24

John Locke - May 1

Jakob Amman - May 8

Isaac Wats - May 8

Steps for the Slide Show Presentation:

Read the lesson in your book that matches your topic.

Make an outline that covers the most important parts. Share your outline with me in class the week before your presentation is due.

Create a slide show presentation for your topic. Your slide show must have at least 7 slides. Five of the slide must include information (meaning, you can have two slides that are pictures or videos or maps, etc). The best slides have a clear topic - heading at the top and bullet points along the side; ideally, your topics will come straight from your outline. Watch to make your slide show easy to view -hint: yellow and magenta are not easy to read, too many moving parts distract from the content.

Present your slide show to the class. It should last 4 - 8 minutes. You should not read your slides, but rather talk to the class, using the slides to guide your thoughts.

Steps for the review game or activity:

Pick the MOST important aspect from your topic and create a game or activity that adds to the discussion and learning. For example: explorers - lead the class through a map activity, a war - make a timeline where the students have to cut and paste the battles in order, an artist - make a matching game... etc. OR Make a game (see above). If you need ideas, just ask me. This is your chance to be creative and let your 'out of the box' thinking shine! You will have 5 - 15 minutes for this portion.

Rubric:

CONTENT	SCORE	COMMENTS
The presentation meets the information requirements of the assignment.		
Information is presented in logical sequence/structure.		
Information on slides reflects understanding and effective summarization. Information has not simply been copied and pasted from another source.		
There is not too much text on a slide. Each slide contains a limited number of talking points as opposed to complete paragraphs or lengthy sentences.		
Presentation is free of spelling and grammatical errors.		
DESIGN		
Slides display elements of effective design. Fonts, colors, backgrounds, etc. are effective, consistent and appropriate to the topic and audience.		

Animations and/or sounds have been used to emphasize important points. They do not distract from the content.		
Text is clear and easy for the audience to see.		
PRESENTATION		
Presenter was familiar with the material and did not read from slides or rely on notes. It is evident that the presentation was rehearsed.		
Presenter spoke clearly and slowly enough to be heard by the audience.		
Presenter showed enthusiasm for the subject matter and encouraged audience interest.		
Presenter made eye contact with audience.		
Game/Activity		
The game or activity focuses on the appropriate topic		
The game or activity is neat and complete		
The game or activity is free from errors		
The presenter had clearly practiced the game or activity prior to class		

Scoring: 1 Poor, many requirements not met

2 Fair, some requirements met

3 Good, meets most or all expectations

4 Outstanding, exceeds expectations

QUARTER THREE:

Due January 15

Week 16

Read Lesson 43 and answer the questions:

1. Where was Tycho Brahe born? _____

2. What did Tycho become famous for - besides his nose?

3. What "rule" did he (Tycho) realize that the comet broke? _____

4. From where was Johannes Kepler? _____

5. How did Kepler learn about Copernicus' theory?

6. How did Tycho die?

7. What are Kepler's three laws?

8. Besides for the planetary laws what else did Kepler work on?

Read lesson 44 and answer the questions:

1. Describe Francis' childhood.

2. What was Drake interested in, not exploring? _____

3. Why was the commission Drake received, "off the books?"

4. What happened in 1572?

5. Describe Drake's trip around the world.

6. Why does it matter which harbor Drake stayed in for five weeks to repair his ship?

7. How was Drake received when he returned to England?

Add to your famous people of the Renaissance flashcards: Sir Francis Drake

Read lesson 45 and answer the questions:

1. List all the names for the Netherlands and tell what it means?

2. What is the purpose of the windmills? _____

3. Why did Charles V bring the Inquisition to the Netherlands?

4. Who took over ruling the Netherlands after Charles V and how did he feel about the Netherlands? _____

5. To which religion did William the Silent/Orange belong? _____

6. Which religious army did William lead? _____

7. What was at stake in the Dutch Revolt? _____

8. What were some of William's failures as the leader of the Dutch Revolt?

9. Who and why was William's greatest obstacle? _____

10. What was the Council of Trouble's job?

11. What had divided northern and southern provinces of the Netherlands? What united them?

12. What did the northern provinces become? the southern?

13. What happened on July 26, 1581?

14. When did the Dutch finally win their Independence? _____

Add to your famous people of the Renaissance flashcards: William the Silent

Add to your timeline: 1581 - Dutch Declaration of Independence; 1648 - The Dutch won their independence from Spain

Due January 22

Week 16

Read lesson 46 and answer:

1. What caused Sir Walter Raleigh to remain distant from religion?

2. How did Sir Walter Raleigh gain the queen's favor (list several examples) ?

3. Who was the first English baby born in America? _____

4. Why was John White delayed in his return to America? _____

5. What was the only clue left behind by the original colonists? _____

6. With whom did Sir Walter Raleigh fall in love? _____

7. Why was that a problem? _____

8. Where did the newlyweds spend their honeymoon, why?

9. Why did Sir Walter Raleigh's adventuring end? _____

10. Describe Raleigh's time in prison. _____

11. Why was he sentenced to execution? _____

Add to your famous people of the Renaissance flashcards: Sir Walter Raleigh

Add to your timeline: 1587 - first attempt of an English Colony in America; 1603 - Queen

Elizabeth dies

Read lesson 47 and answer the questions:

1. What is an armada?

2. List several reasons that there was a serious rivalry between Spain and England.

3. What were the four things that disrupted the peace between Spain and England?

4. What was Philip's palace called, and what did it include?

5. Why did the Spanish love Philip? _____

6. What did the "Invincible Armada" include?

7. What did the English navy include? _____

8. Describe how the Spanish idea of a sea battle. _____

9. In contrast, how did the English fight?

10. What was Francis Drake's plan? _____

11. How many ships returned to Spain? _____

12. List the things that changed with the weakening of Spain.

Add to your famous people of the Renaissance flashcards: King Philip of Spain

Add to your timeline: 1588 - The Spanish Armada battle with the English

Read lesson 48 and answer the questions:

1. For what is Michel de Montaigne known? _____

2. Where and when was he born, and what his religious background?

3. Describe his education. _____

4. What did he formalize? _____

5. Why did people enjoy his essays? _____

6. What is a skeptic? _____

7. What was Montaigne's thoughts on marriage? _____

8. What was his view of life in general? _____

Due February 5

Your timeline and flashcards are due for a project/test grade

Week 17

Read lesson 49 and answer the questions:

1. Where did William Shakespeare grow up?

2. Who did he marry, and how many children did they have? _____

3. In what theater did Shakespeare invest? _____

4. Why do some speculate that Francis Bacon actually wrote Shakespeare's works?

5. Who was Edward de Vere? Why do some think he really was the writer known as Shakespeare? _____

6. What are the three categories that Shakespeare's play are divided into, and how many of each did he write?

7. How many poems did he write? _____

8. Have you read or seen a Shakespeare play? ____ Do you have a favorite?

Add to your famous people of the Renaissance flashcards: William Shakespeare

Read lesson 50 and answer the questions:

1. Who ruled Japan during the Middle Ages? _____

2. Explain what a shogun was.

3. Describe Ieyasu's childhood.

4. What city did he make the capital? _____ which now called? _____

5. Why was Ieyasu afraid of outside ideas? _____

6. What did he make illegal in 1612? _____

7. What was the result for the Japanese people during the isolation period?

8. List the different levels of the Japanese social structure:

9. Which class suffered? _____

10. Why were ninja fighters started 'way back in history'?

11. What root word does ninja come from and what is its meaning?

12. Describe bunraku.

13. What are the requirements of a haiku?

Add to your famous people of the Renaissance flashcards: Tokugawa Ieyasu

Add to your timeline: 1612 - Christianity banned in Japan

Read lesson 51 and answer the questions:

1. Describe Francis Bacon's education. _____

2. What was Francis Bacon's passion? _____

3. What did famous book did he write in 1605? _____

4. What was it about? _____

5. In 1621 what was Francis accused of and to what did he confess? _____

6. What was his punishment? _____ Why did he get out so soon?

7. What did he write in 1624? _____

8. What was it about? _____

9. List the five steps to scientific method formulated by Bacon:

10. How did this new age of reason provoke some people to question their faith?

11. Did Francis Bacon question his faith? _____

Add to your famous people of the Renaissance flashcards: Francis Bacon

Due February 12

Week 18

Read lesson 52 and enjoy it!

Add to your famous people of the Renaissance flashcards: Miguel de Cervantes

Read lesson 53 and answer the questions:

1. What were some of the reasons that Willem Janszoon may have gone to explore the South Pacific? _____

2. Why didn't Willem stay and explore Australia longer?

3. How big is Australia? _____

4. Describe the Ayers or Uluru Rock.

5. Describe the Great Barrier Reef.

6. List a few of the amazing animals of Australia.

7. How many Aboriginal people lived in Australia before the arrival of the Europeans?

8. What are some of the unique cultural aspects of the Aboriginal Australians?

Read lesson 54 and answer the questions:

1. What were the names of the three ships that left for the New World in 1601 with John Smith?

2. What happened to John Smith to his way to the New World?

3. What was inside the secret box that the king of England sent to Jamestown?

4. What was the problem with allowing everyone to eat from the collective storehouse?

5. What motivated some gentlemen to work? _____

6. How many Powhatan Indians were living in the region of Virginia? _____

7. How many tribes were united under one chief? _____

8. What was his name, and describe him? _____

9. Who saved John Smith from the 'chopping block'? _____

10. What gifts did John Smith give to chief Powhatan in exchange for corn? _____

11. Why did John Smith have to leave Jamestown?

12. What happened to the settlers in his absence? _____

13. What was the starving time and how many people died?

14. Who led them in 1610? _____

15. What were the colonists able to produce? _____

16. Why did a shipload of young educated maids change everything?

17. What was the House of Burgesses and why is it so important?

18. What are some of "seeds of injustice" the author mentions?

Add to your famous people of the Renaissance flashcards: John Smith, Pocahontas

Add to your timeline: 1607 - Jamestown Settlement

Due February 19

week 19

Read lesson 55 and answer the questions:

1. What was Samuel de Champlain's greatest ambition?

2. How did Champlain try to get to know the Huron tribe?

3. What animal was key to the fur trade? _____

4. What happened to Champlain when the English captured Quebec?

5. How many journeys to the New World did Henry Hudson make? _____

6. What was the goal of his first trip?

7. For whom did Hudson work in 1609? _____

8. What did he discover in that journey? _____

9. Summarize his last voyage.

Add to your famous people of the Renaissance flashcards: Henry Hudson, Samuel de Champlain

Add to your timeline: 1611 - Henry Hudson was left to adrift on Hudson Bay.

Read lesson 56 and answer the questions:

1. What were the two main factions in the Protestant movement in England?

2. Did the Puritans want to leave the Anglican Church? _____ What did they want to do instead? _____

3. Did the Separatists want to leave the Anglican Church? _____ Why?

4. To which group did John Smyth belong? _____

5. Where did he and his congregation go in 1608 and why?

6. What did John Smyth believe about baptism?

7. Why doesn't the Baptist church consider John Smyth their founder?

Read lesson 57 and answer the questions:

1. What was Pocahontas' birth name? _____

2. What happened to Pocahontas in 1613?

3. What was her new name given to her as a Christian? _____

4. Why do Native Americans believe that she married John Rolfe?

5. What did they name their baby? _____

6. What was Chief Powhatan hope in sending his warriors to England?

7. Describe the encounters between John Smith and Pocahontas.

8. How old was she when she died? _____

9. What happened to the relationship between the English and the Powhatan after the Chief died?

Due February 26

Week 20

Read Lesson 58

1. What are the dates of the Thirty Years' War? _____

2. Study the make up for the Holy Roman Empire and answer:

a. What was the HRE? _____

b. Who did they agree to be their leader? _____

c. For how many years were the emperors of the HRE from Hapsburg family? _____

d. Where did they call home (what two modern countries)? _____

3. How and when did the Thirty Years' War start?

4. Why?

5. Why/how did the men survive?

6. What is this event called? _____

Phase One - The Bohemian Revolt

7. When and where was the first part of the war?

8. Why? _____

9. Who led the Emperor's army?

Phase Two - The Danish Invasion

10. When and where did it start and why?

11. Who was the best general that Ferdinand II had?

12. What was the Edict of Restitution and why is it important?

Phase Three - The Swedish Charge

1. When and where and why did it start

2. What was the nickname of the popular Swedish King, Gustavus II Adolphus?

3. He thought the best defense was to establish the best _____

4. What new technology did his army have? _____

5. How else did he create a strong army?

6. What is the turning point of the war? _____

7. Summarize the Battle of Lutzen.

Phase Four - The French Involvement

1. At this time who was running the country of France and what was he?

2. What did he want? _____

3. What did he NOT want to happen? _____

4. Did he want to take away religious freedom? _____

5. Who was the new emperor of the HER? _____

6. Where did most of the fighting take place? _____

The Peace of Westphalia

1. List several reasons that Germany wanted the war to end.

2. How long did it take to reach the Peace of Westphalia? _____

3. What were the important things decided on through the Peace of Westphalia?

4. What were the three important effects of the war?

Add to your timeline:

The Thirty Years' War 1618 - 1648

Peace of Westphalia 1648

Add to your important people and Places of the Renaissance and Reformation: Ferdinand II and Gustavus II Adolphus

Read lesson 59

1. Where does the story of the Pilgrims begin and when (name the town)?

2. Who was the king at the time? _____

3. What happened the first time the Separatists tried to flee?

4. Why did the Scooby Separatists move to Leiden, Holland?

5. Why didn't they stay in Leiden, Holland?

6. Who was one of the leaders who arranged the voyage across the Atlantic?

7. Who were the Strangers _____

8. How many were on board the Mayflower? _____

9. How long was the voyage? _____

10. Where did they land? _____

11. What was the Mayflower Compact and why was it important?

12. Who was Myles Standish; describe him.

13. Why did they pick Plymouth to be their home?

14. Describe the winter of 1620 - 1621.

15. Who were the Native Americans who helped save the Pilgrims?

16. Who was named the second governor of Plymouth?

Add to your timeline: 1620 - Pilgrims land on Plymouth Rock ****THIS YOU NEED TO KNOW**

Add to your important people and Places of the Renaissance and Reformation: Myles Standish, William Bradford, the Mayflower

Read Lesson 60

1. Who captured Squanto and what did he do with him?

2. What were the Native Americans used for by the English?

3. What happened to Squanto in 1614? _____

4. What did Thomas Hunt do?

5. How long did Squanto spend with the monks in Spain? _____

6. Then where did Squanto go?

7. How many times had Squanto gone across the Atlantic? _____

8. What did Squanto discover when he finally returned to North America in 1619?

9. What tribe and who invited Squanto to live with them?

10. What did Squanto teach the Pilgrims?

11. Describe the first Thanksgiving.

12. How did Squanto die and how old was he?

Add to your important people and Places of the Renaissance and Reformation: Squanto

Due March 6

Week 21

Read lesson 61

1. Describe Rene Descartes childhood.

2. Where was he educated? _____

3. What mathematics did he develop? _____

4. What major contribution is attributed to him? _____

5. Why did he move so often?

6. What did he think of his generation's philosophy?

7. What was the one thing Descartes said he could not deny? _____

8. His famous line: _____

9. What other idea is Descartes famous for? _____

10. Explain that...

11. How did he die? _____

Add to you important people and Places of the Renaissance and Reformation: Rene Descartes

Read lesson 62

1. What did the Puritans want to do to the Anglican church? _____

2. Where did the Puritan settle? _____

3. What did the Puritans hope to accomplish by moving to the New World?

4. What did Winthrop and other Puritans seek from King Charles?

5. How many ships and Puritans left England?

6. Why did the Puritans succeed in the New World?

7. What rule did the Puritans make in 1657 about education?

8. Who was John Eliot and what did he accomplish?

9. How many Puritans arrived by 1642? _____

Add to your timeline: 1630 - The Puritans settle in the New World

Add to your important people and Places of the Renaissance and Reformation: John Winthrop

Read lesson 63

1. Where is Galileo from and where was he educated?

2. Explain Galileo's famous experiment with falling bodies.

3. Galileo related math to science more than anyone before him. (just know this)

4. What did he improve in 1609? _____

5. What did he determine with it? (3 things)

6. What did he create in 1624? _____

7. What book did he write in 1632, and who had wanted him to write him?

8. What did the book ultimately say?

9. What was he put on trial for?

10. What was his punishment?

Add to your important people and Places of the Renaissance and Reformation: Galileo Galilei

Your Quarter 3 test is next week; take this week to study! Your timeline/flashcards are due!

Due March 13

Study Guide:

What did Tycho become famous for - besides his nose?

For what is Johannes Kepler most known?

Describe Francis Drake trip around the world.

What is Francis Drake also remembered for?

Why did Charles V bring the Inquisition to the Netherlands?

What happened to the Northern Provinces of the Netherlands after the Dutch Revolt? What about to the Southern?

What happened on July 26, 1581?

How did Sir Walter Raleigh gain the Queen's favor?

Who was the first English baby born in the New World?

What is an armada?

**Why was there a rivalry between Spain in England in the late 1500s? **

**How did the English beat the Spanish Armada? **

What is a skeptic?

Where and when was William Shakespeare born?

When did Queen Elizabeth die?

**What was the result of Japan closing its ports? **

What method still used by scientists today, did Francis Bacon develop?

What book did Miguel de Cervantes write?

What are some of the unique cultural aspects of the Aboriginal Australians?

**What are the major differences between the Separatists and the Puritans? **

**Retell Pocahontas' story with facts (not Disney). **

When was the Thirty Years' War and what was it mostly about?

**Explain the Defenestration of Prague and how both sides claimed victory. **

**What were the three important effects of the Thirty Years' War? **

Why did the Pilgrims want to leave Leiden, Holland?

When did the Pilgrims land on Plymouth Rock?

What is the Mayflower Compact, what does it say, and why is it important?

Who was Squanto and how did he help the Pilgrims?

What mathematics did Rene Descartes discover/develop?

Who was the leader of the Puritans?

Why were the Puritans so successful in the New World?

Galileo is famous for many things - you need to know that he made the compound microscope and connected math and science better than anyone before him.

Quarter Four

Due March 20

week 22

Read lesson 64

1. Summarize the treatment of Jews before the Renaissance and Reformation.

2. Read over the list of how the Jews were persecuted from 1506 - 1658.
3. Read over the list of how the Jews were protected from 1514 - 1658.
4. List the reasons that helped the Jews hold together.

5. Select your favorite Bible Verse from the chapter and write how it provides hope for the Jews.

Read lesson 65

1. What is Rembrandt's full name?

2. Summarize his childhood.

3. What does baroque mean?

4. Why do historians think that Baroque took off?

5. What was Rembrandt's greatest interest?

6. What made his paintings distinctive?

7. Who did Rembrandt meet and fall in love with? _____

8. What happened when he moved to a different part of Amsterdam?

9. After his wife died, who did he fall in with next?

10. Why did Rembrandt have money troubles?

11. Why did the Dutch seem to forget Rembrandt?

Add to your important people and Places of the Renaissance and Reformation: Rembrandt

Read Lesson 66

1. When and why did Hooker flee to the Netherlands?

2. What was the name of the ship that Hooker traveled on? _____

3. Where did he settle? _____

4. On what did Hooker and Winthrop disagree?

5. What happened in 1639?

6. Why was the Fundamental Orders of Connecticut so important?

7. What was the unfortunate incident that happened with the Pequots Indians?

Add to your important people and Places of the Renaissance and Reformation: Thomas Hooker

Add to your timeline: 1639

Due March 27
week 23

Read lesson 67

1. What was John Amos' church? And whom did they follow?

2. Why was he persecuted?

3. Where did he go? _____

4. Read over the principles he wrote about improving education. Write down the three most important (to you).

5. Which country invited Amos to present his ideas? _____

6. What did he write in 1658 and how was it different?

7. How many books did he write in his lifetime?

Lesson 68

1. What years did the English Civil War take place? _____
2. What were the kings of England supposed to do with Parliament? _____
3. How long did King Charles I ignore Parliament? _____
4. What did he do that angered the English people?

5. When he called Parliament to ask for money, what happened?

6. What are the two sides and which side is each on?

7. Summarize the First English Civil War.

8. Where was Oliver Cromwell born; what side was he on, and what was his religion?

9. How did he treat his army?

10. What was his army called?

11. Why did Cromwell and his army attack the Irish?

12. Who did he kill in the Irish attack?

13. What kind of government did Cromwell help establish?

14. Oliver dismissed the Long Parliament and replaced it with _____

15. It was based on a written _____

16. Who did he name "Lord Protectorate of England, Scotland, and Ireland?" _____

17. What were some of the laws that Cromwell put in place that were more Puritan nature?

18. List the good things Cromwell did.

19. List the negative things Cromwell did.

20. How long did he keep his job? _____

Timeline: 1642 - 1651 - The English Civil War

Add to your important people and Places of the Renaissance and Reformation: Oliver Cromwell

Lesson 69

1. Describe Robert Boyle's childhood.

2. Write Boyle's Law:

3. How did Boyle view science, nature, and the study of God?

Add to your important people and Places of the Renaissance and Reformation: Robert Boyle

Due April 10
week 24

Read lesson 70

1. How did the Quakers get their name?

2. What is hypocrisy?

3. What did George Fox do at 19 and what was he trying to find?

4. What did he hear at the age of 23?

5. What did he start in 1648?

6. Where did the Quakers worship? _____

7. Who could lead them?

8. List some of the things that Fox did not believe in.

9. Why were Quakers arrested?

10. What was the Act of Toleration and how did it impact the Quakers?

Add to your important people and Places of the Renaissance and Reformation: George Fox

Add to your timeline: 1689 -Act of Toleration was passed in England

Due April 13

Lesson 71

1. What Blaise Pascal's childhood like?

2. What subject did he LOVE? _____

3. What did he invent at the age of 19? _____

4. What does Pascal's Law state?

5. What did he discover about air pressure and altitude?

6. What did Pascal discover while gambling?

7. What event changed Pascal's life?

8. What did the Jansenists believe?

9. What did the Provincial Letters contain?

10. Which quote is your favorite?

Add to your important people and Places of the Renaissance and Reformation: Blaise Pascal

Read lesson 72

1. What were the revolts against Anne of Austria called? _____

2. What were the people revolting against?

3. Describe Louis's life when he and his mother in hiding.

4. How was Louis welcomed back?

5. Who did Louis name as the replacement for the chief minister? _____

6. Why did Louis want to expand his empire?

7. Who did appoint to be in charge of finances? _____

8. What is mercantilism?

9. Describe the Palace of Versailles.

10. What were the downsides of the glitter and glamor?

11. How long did he rule? _____

Add to your important people and Places of the Renaissance and Reformation: Louis XIV

Due April 17

Week 25

Read Lesson 73 and answer:

1. What were the two division of the English Civil War and which side did they support?

2. Why was Charles II considered to be an enemy?

3. Among whom did Charles II find refuge? _____

4. How did he disguise himself?

5. Where did he hide one night (it caused a two-hundred tradition)? _____

6. Whom did he stay with in France? _____

7. How did he get to become king of England?

What is this event called?

8. Why did Parliament like Charles II? _____

9. Which group did Charles II persecute and why?

10. According to the Presbyterians, who alone is the head of the church? _____

11. Why does that bother Charles II? _____

12. What did he declare in 1661? And explain.

13. Charles II persecuted the Covenanters not for religious sake but more for _____ reasons.

14. What did the Scottish Covenanters do in 1662 to outsmart the law?

15. Describe the Covenanters outdoor ceremonies.

16. Who followed Charles II as king of England? _____

17. What was his rule nick-named? _____
and why?

18. Who was John Brown and what did he do?

19. How did the two Margarets die?

Add to your flashcards of famous people from the Renaissance: Charles II, Covenanters

Add to your timeline: 1661 - The reign of terror in Scotland began

Lesson 74

1. Where is Manchuria? _____

2. Was it part of China in the 1500's? _____

3. Which dynasty ruled China from 1368 - 1644? _____

4. Who was the first Ch'ing Emperor? _____

5. What unusual customs did his uncle begin? _____

6. When did K'ang-shi start to rule? _____

7. Describe K'ang-shi work ethic? _____

8. Where did he extend his empire?

9. Part of his success was due to his army; describe it:

10. How did he show respect to the Chinese?

11. How did he help the common people?

12. How did his interest in arts and science impact the Chinese?

13. What were the three massive literary projects that would preserve the Chinese tradition?

14. How did the Manchurians act and what ways were they separated from the Chinese?

15. How were foreign diplomats supposed to greet the emperor?

Add to your flashcards: Emperor K'ang-hsi

Add to you timeline: 1662 - K'ang-hsi ruled China

lesson 75

1. Summarize the famous story of Isaac Newton and the apple.

2. What kind of student was Newton?

3. Why weren't his classes popular?

4. How was he the epitome of an absent-minded professor?

5. List and summarize Newton's Three Major Ideas:

6. List Newton's Three Laws of Motion:

7. Newton had great faith in God. Summarize the examples from the book that show his devotion to God.

Add to your flashcards: Isaac Newton

Due April 24

Week 26

Lesson 76

1. How was John Milton not like the typical Puritan?

2. Why was John Milton chosen by the Roundheads to write their cause?

And what would they do with the documents he translated?

3. What happened to him at age 44?

4. In what style is *Paradise Lost* written?

5. How long did it take for him to complete *Paradise Lost*? _____

6. What kind of soldier was John Bunyan?

7. Describe his wife and her father and the impact they had on his life.

8. Why was John Bunyan thrown into jail?

9. What his his most famous book? _____

10. What is it about?

Add to your flashcards: John Milton and John Bunyan

Read lesson 77

1. Describe William Penn's childhood and early adulthood, including his education.

2. Why did Penn spend a lot of time in jail? _____

3. What book did he write while in the Tower?

4. How did Penn acquire land in the New World?

5. Why didn't he like the name?

6. What did Penn do that was so shocking (bottom of page 375)?

7. What else did he do to show that he wanted to treat all people fairly?

8. What does Philadelphia mean? _____

9. List several improvements Penn made to the design of Philadelphia.

10. Why was he imprisoned?

Add to your flashcards: William Penn

Add to your timeline: 1681 - Pennsylvania was founded

Lesson 78

1. Why did Europeans turn to African slaves instead of using the Native Americans?

2. Who brought the first African slaves to America? _____ when? _____

3. After the gold mines ran low, on what crop did the slaves work? _____

4. Summarize the work involved to make sugar.

5. Which country consumed the most sugar? _____

6. Summarize in your own words the The Slave Triangle.

7. What is the Atlantic Slave Trade called? (it means African Holocaust)

Add to your timeline: 1502 - Slave brought to America by the Spanish

Due May 1
Week 27

Lesson 79

1. Review: Who ruled after Charles I was executed? _____
2. Review: Who ruled after that and to what family did he belong?

3. Who ruled next and for what is he remembered?

4. James II was criticized for moving too fast to grant religious freedom, what did fail to do before he granted these freedoms?

5. Who could join the Green Ribbon Club?

6. What was their motto? _____
7. What were they labeled? _____
8. Which group was interested in the Green Ribbon club (from Scotland)?

9. Why were they called "Whigs?"

10. For what did the Tories stand?

11. What was their motto?

12. Why were the English unhappy with James' son?

13. Who was happy? _____

14. What rumors were flying around about James?

15. What did the Whigs and Tories do?

16. What did William and Mary have to agree to? and explain it.

17. What happened when William landed on the coast of England?

18. Where did James go? _____

19. When were William and Mary crowned? _____

20. What is this revolution also called? _____

21. William and Mary ushered in a new era and from then on, no English king was an

22. What did they do in 1690?

23. Which religious groups were not given freedoms?

Flashcards: William and Mary

Timeline: 1689 - William and Mary rule England

Lesson 80

1. What is the most important piece that Locke wrote?

2. Describe his childhood.

3. Which political party did Locke join?

4. In his *An Essay Concerning Human Understanding* to what did Locke compare human minds at birth? _____ And what or how were the pages of our brain filled?

5. What is this concept called? _____

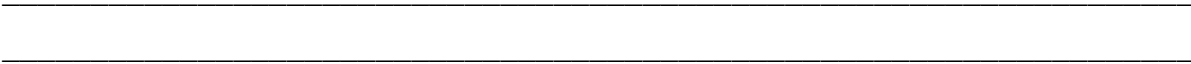
6. What were some of the criticisms of this idea?

7. Summarize what his next essay proclaimed:

8. What does he proclaim is the government's job?

9. How did he justify the Glorious Revolution?

10. What was John Locke's greatest ambitions? And in what essay did he address this?



Add to your flashcards: John Locke

Lesson 81

1. When and how did trouble start in Salem?

2. From whom did they hear these tales and where was she from?

3. What did Betty, Abigail, and their circle of friends start to do?

4. What did the doctor declare them to be? _____

5. List the three women they accused of bewitching them.

6. Who confessed? _____ and what did she say about others?

7. Who else was arrested? _____

8. By the end how many were arrested and accused of witchcraft?

9. Who wrote books on witchcraft and kept the hysteria fresh? _____

10. How many were executed? Where and when?

11. Who later apologized? _____

12. What law was passed in 1706?

13. What were some of the theories of why witchcraft hysteria spread through Salem?

Add to your timeline: 1692 - The Salem Witch Trials

Due May 8

Read the last three lessons - take notes!

Add to your flashcards: Jakob Amman, Peter I, Isaac Watts

Add to your timeline: 1696 - Peter I ruled Russia

Your exam is on May 15. You will want to make sure all your flashcards and timeline dates are complete as you will be allowed to use that information on your exam. You should study the quarter 3 test and know the following:

And your flashcards and timeline are due on May 15

1. Explain the treatment of the Jews in the 16th and 17th centuries.
2. What were the two sides of the English Civil War and who won?
3. What unique beliefs did the Quakers hold?
4. What is an absolute monarch and provide two examples and how they exemplify the traits of an absolute monarch.
5. Who were the Scottish Covenanters and how were they persecuted and by whom?
6. What advancements did K'ang-hsi bring to China?
7. How was Philadelphia designed?
8. Explain the three points of the Atlantic Slave Trade.
9. Summarize the Glorious Revolution.
10. Who was John Locke and what did he believe.

** you will need to match the authors to their books or essays** the scientists to their experiments** the kings to their country and the time of their rule*** MAKE SURE YOUR TIMELINE AND FLASHCARDS ARE COMPLETE!

YOU WILL HAVE AN ADDITIONAL ESSAY QUESTION:

Looking over the entire time period of the Renaissance and Reformation, trace how the drive to have religious freedom impacted history .