

European History Packet

Covers the period 1500-1750

90+ Pages

This packet was made by Liesl, homeschoolden.com



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Topics in this Unit:

Renaissance

- Renaissance Italy and the Medici Family
- Medici – Popes
- The Patrons (many of them were Medici) and the Artists that they supported
- Renaissance & the Holy Roman Empire – You will be talking with the students about Charles V again and again throughout your studies because he was the Holy Roman Emperor when Martin Luther wrote his 95 Thesis... and his empire was divided with part going to his brother and the other part going to his son (Philip II – husband of “Bloody” Mary of England. Philip II is also the one who sent the Spanish Armada to attack England during Elizabeth’s reign)

Reformation

- Martin Luther

English Reformation

- Henry VIII & his wives
- Formation of the Church of England
- Mary (& Philip II)
- Elizabeth (Sir Francis Drake, Spanish Armada)
- Shakespeare
- English vs. German Reformation

Age of Absolutism

- Charles V (and Martin Luther) – plus some lectures like this one:
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2d3THYyRQy4>
- Ottoman Empire – Suleiman the Magnificent
- Philip II – Spanish Armada
- Sir Francis Drake
- Louis XIV and Versailles – One of the ones we watched was the BBC The Real Versailles – <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Lf8Da04Fgwk>

- English Civil War
- Thirty Years War
- Partition of Poland

Scientific Revolution

- Copernicus,
- Brahe,
- Kepler,
- Galileo,
- Newton,
- Vesalius,
- Harvey,
- Leeuwenhoek,
- Hooke

Enlightenment

- Hobbes,
- Locke,
- Montesquieu,
- Voltaire,
- Rousseau

Includes the Renaissance & Reformation, Absolute Monarchs, Scientific Revolution and Enlightenment



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Renaissance and Reformation Unit

Renaissance Patrons & the Big 3 Artists: daVinci, Michelangelo, Raphael



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European History Packet (continued)

Reformation: Martin Luther & Indulgences

Problems in Rome:

- The Pope was forced into unity with the Papal States. Robert in involved in Italian affairs.
- Pope decided to establish St. Peter's Cathedral in Rome. He needed money to finance these projects.
- The Pope raised money by increasing fees the Christian pays on and.
- Pope also permitted the sale of indulgences for the reduction of the punishment that a purgatory after death. These were first granted during the 15th century when the Pope agreed to grant penitents a crusade commutation. But later, indulgences were granted not only for the service, but also for the money contributed to the Church.
- By the 1500s, people could buy indulgences that promised to reduce the punishment for sins. Indulgences became increasingly popular in the Middle Ages as a result for displaying piety and doing good deeds.
- The indulgence was the right to pay the Pope at the Antichrist, saving and selling indulgences. It is this Luther's 1517, *Against Monks and their books*.

Martin Luther

- Was the son of a who lived on the estate.
- Several of his friends were killed when the plague swept through Germany.
- In 1505, during a summer storm, Luther vowed to become a monk.
- He joined an Augustinian monastery, devoting himself to fasting, long hours in prayer, pilgrimage, and frequent confession.

Explain the role each of these figures had in the start of the Reformation:

Martin Luther

Julius II & the Reformation

Johann Tetzel

95 Theses

- Luther was outraged at Tetzel's activities.
- The night in that he posted 95 theses on the door of the Wittenberg castle church. More likely, he used a hand-written copy of his theses and letters to be discussed (indulgences) to the church. He was angry at the Pope's abuse of power.
- In this document, he condemned the sale of indulgences. He argued that indulgences could neither release a soul from purgatory nor convert a person's sins.
- Luther's message had been printed and spread across Europe.
- Luther forced to defend his statements and began to deny the Church's authority in Germany.
- Luther denied the authority of the Pope and a person's own power outweighed the Pope's authority.
- Leo X (Clement VII's second son) became alarmed and threatened Luther.
- In 1521, the city of Wittenberg had begun celebrating Luther's 50th birthday. His popularity grew because the general population was dissatisfied with corruption and the viceroy of the Church. By Luther was increasingly accepted as representing a new church.
- IL Martin Luther was called before Charles V, the Holy Roman Emperor. He expected to explain his views, but instead the emperor asked him to renounce his heresy. Luther and Charles V believed him as Luther. Luther found refuge in Saxony.

Luther's Teachings

Individuals could not achieve salvation by their own efforts (such as penitence and good works).

Luther's Reforms

Luther's ideas were widespread support:

- Clings - Many among the clergy agreed with the criticism of Church abuses.
- Transference - Some people wanted paying Church taxes which were sent to Rome.
- Peasants - They bore a heavy burden of Church taxes, so Luther's reforms appealed to them.
- Trust government - Some broke were eager to take over Church property and set up independent churches.
- German princes - Some princes supported Luther as they wanted to assert their independence from the Holy Roman Empire. These princes were also eager to seize Church lands and to stop the flow of money to Rome.

Protestants

When the Holy Roman Emperor tried to force German princes to remain loyal to the Pope, they protested. They became known as Protestants.

Peasant Revolt

In 1524, peasants in southern Germany began to demand reforms. (Peasant's Revolt). At first, Luther supported them, but then withdrew his support when he heard about burning, looting and killing. The Revolt was stamped out by German princes and about 100,000 were killed.

Luther died in 1546

- By the time Luther died, about half the princes in Germany were Protestant.
- Charles V tried to force the Lutheran princes back into the Catholic Church.
- Neither side could win the war.
- Peace of Augsburg - 1555 - each prince could choose whether his lands would be Catholic or Protestant.
- Individual rulers could determine the religion of a territory.

Switzerland

Switzerland emerged as a center of the Protestant Reformation.

Ulrich Zwingli

abolished Catholic Mass, Confessions, and indulgences. He allowed priests to marry.

Notebook Pages & Lapbook Pieces

Martin Luther

Julius II & the Reformation

Johann Tetzel

What were the 95 Theses?

English Reformation Henry VIII and his Successors

Kings of England in the Middle Ages

The Norman Kings of England in the Middle Ages

- William I (The Conqueror - Battle of Hastings, 1066)
- William II (Rufus)
- Henry I
- Stephen

The Plantagenet Kings of England in the Middle Ages

- Henry II (the first Plantagenet King of England)
- Richard I (Lionheart)
- John
- Henry III (son of John)
- Edward I (son of Henry III)
- Edward II (son of Edward I)
- Edward III (son of Edward II)
- Richard II (son of Edward III)
- Henry IV (son of Edward III)
- Henry V (son of Henry IV)
- Edward IV (son of Henry V)
- Richard III (son of Edward IV)
- Henry VI (son of Edward IV)
- Edward VI (son of Henry VI)
- John (son of Henry VI)
- Henry VII (son of John)
- Henry VIII (son of Henry VII)
- Edward VI (son of Henry VIII)
- Mary I (son of Henry VIII)
- Elizabeth I (daughter of Henry VIII)

Henry VIII and his Wives

Catherine of Aragon (m. 1509, annulled 1533)

divorced

Anne Boleyn (m. 1533, executed 1536)

beheaded

children: Edward VI, raised Protestant

Jan Seymour (m. 1536 & 1537)

she died shortly after giving birth to Edward.

children: Edward VI, raised Protestant

Anne of Cleves (m. 1540, annulled 1540)

divorced This marriage was annulled and she was referred to as the King's Beloved Sister.

German

Catherine Howard (m. 1540, executed 1542)

beheaded

Catherine Parr (m. 1545)

Survived

She was influential in Henry's raising of the Third Book of Prayer in 1542, but married him in 1545, Mary and Elizabeth, in the line of succession to the throne.

Henry VIII's Successors

Edward VI Edward VI was the son of Henry VIII and Jane Seymour. He was born on 1 October 1533. He was crowned on 6 July 1547. He was the first Protestant monarch of England. He was the first Protestant monarch of England. He was the first Protestant monarch of England.

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"Golden Age" of Elizabethan literature

Elizabeth I was Queen of England from 1558 to 1603.

James I was King of England from 1603 to 1625.

William Shakespeare - 1564-1616

Shakespeare produced most of his known work between 1599 and 1613.

Henry VIII's Successors

Edward VI

Lady Jane Grey

Mary I

Elizabeth I

Reformation Comparison Chart

Germany	England
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Henry VIII was known as "Defender of the Faith" in 1534. Luther's ideas were spread in the north of Germany. Luther's ideas were spread in the north of Germany. Luther's ideas were spread in the north of Germany. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Henry VIII was known as "Defender of the Faith" in 1534. Luther's ideas were spread in the north of Germany. Luther's ideas were spread in the north of Germany. Luther's ideas were spread in the north of Germany.

European History Packet (continued)

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