

European History Packet

Covers the period 1500-1750

90+ Pages

This packet was made by Liesl, homeschoolden.com



European History Packet

1500-1750

Renaissance

Reformation

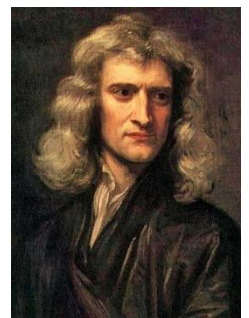
English Reformation

Henry VIII and his Wives

Age of Absolutism

Scientific Revolution

Enlightenment



This packet includes worksheets, interactive notebook pieces, games (for learning about many of the people of this period) and more!

European History Packet

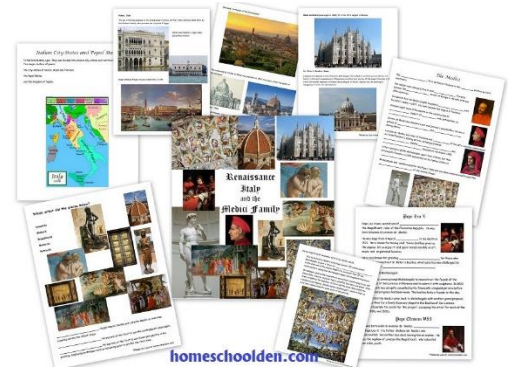
Covers the period 1500-1750

90+ Pages

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

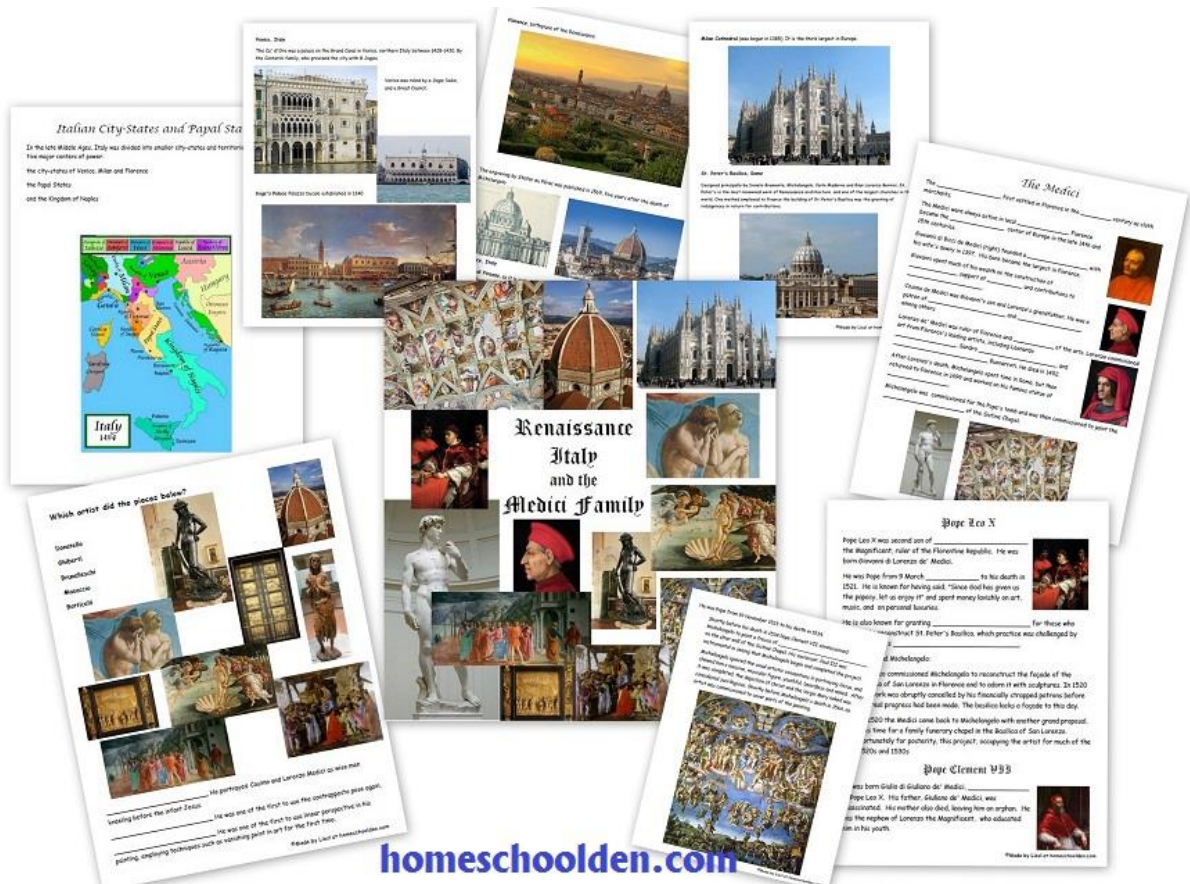
Scientific Revolution

- 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



homeschoolden.com

Italian City-States Renaissance Period



homeschoolden.com

The Medici - Patrons of the Arts

The Medici

The _____ first settled in Florence in the _____ century as cloth merchants.

The Medici were always active in local _____ Florence became the _____ center of Europe in the late 14th and 15th centuries.

Giovanni di Bicci de Medici (right) founded a _____ with his wife's dowry in 1397. His bank became the largest in Florence. Giovanni spent much of his wealth on the construction of _____ support of _____ and contributions to _____

Cosimo de Medici was Giovanni's son and Lorenzo's grandfather. He was a patron of _____ and _____ among others

Lorenzo de' Medici was ruler of Florence and _____ of the arts. Lorenzo commissioned art from Florence's leading artists, including Leonardo _____ and _____ Sandro _____ Buonarroti. He died in 1492.

After Lorenzo's death, Michelangelo spent time in Rome, but then returned to Florence in 1499 and worked on his famous statue of _____

Michelangelo was _____ commissioned for the Pope's tomb and was then commissioned to paint the _____ of the Sistine Chapel.



Which artist did the pieces below?

Donatello
Ghiberti
Brunelleschi
Masaccio
Botticelli



He portrayed Cosimo and Lorenzo Medici as wise men kneeling before the infant Jesus.

He was one of the first to use the contrapposto pose again.

He was one of the first to use linear perspective in his painting, employing techniques such as vanishing point in art for the first time.

Renaissance

Patrons

Medici & Pope Sixtus IV (1471-1484) - Patron of the Medici and the Vatican, patron of the Medici and the Vatican, patron of the Medici and the Vatican.

Artists

Leonardo da Vinci (1452-1519) - Italian Renaissance polymath, painter, sculptor, architect, musician, scientist, engineer, inventor, and statesman.

Michelangelo (1475-1564) - Italian Renaissance sculptor, painter, and architect.

Raphael (1483-1520) - Italian Renaissance painter and architect.

Donatello (c. 1386-1466) - Italian Renaissance sculptor.

Brunelleschi (1377-1446) - Italian Renaissance architect and engineer.

Masaccio (c. 1401-1428) - Italian Renaissance painter.

Botticelli (c. 1465-1510) - Italian Renaissance painter.

Leonardo da Vinci

Leonardo da Vinci was born in 1452 in the town of Vinci, in the region of Florence. He was a polymath, excelling in painting, sculpture, architecture, engineering, anatomy, and science. He is best known for his Mona Lisa and The Last Supper.

He was one of the first to use linear perspective in his painting, employing techniques such as vanishing point in art for the first time.

He was one of the first to use the contrapposto pose again.

He portrayed Cosimo and Lorenzo Medici as wise men kneeling before the infant Jesus.

Donatello and Brunelleschi

Donatello and Brunelleschi were two of the most important artists of the early Renaissance. Donatello was a sculptor, and Brunelleschi was an architect and engineer.

Donatello was one of the first to use the contrapposto pose again.

Brunelleschi was one of the first to use linear perspective in his painting, employing techniques such as vanishing point in art for the first time.

Botticelli and Michelangelo

Botticelli and Michelangelo were two of the most important artists of the High Renaissance. Botticelli was a painter, and Michelangelo was a sculptor, painter, and architect.

Botticelli was one of the first to use the contrapposto pose again.

Michelangelo was one of the first to use linear perspective in his painting, employing techniques such as vanishing point in art for the first time.

Michelangelo

Michelangelo was born in 1475 in the town of Caprese, in the region of Florence. He was a polymath, excelling in painting, sculpture, and architecture. He is best known for his David and The Creation of Adam.

He was one of the first to use the contrapposto pose again.

He was one of the first to use linear perspective in his painting, employing techniques such as vanishing point in art for the first time.

Raphael

Raphael was born in 1483 in the town of Urbino, in the region of the Papal States. He was a polymath, excelling in painting, architecture, and poetry. He is best known for his The School of Athens and The Vatican Museums.

He was one of the first to use the contrapposto pose again.

He was one of the first to use linear perspective in his painting, employing techniques such as vanishing point in art for the first time.

Pope Julius II

Pope Julius II was the patron of which great artists? He was one of the most powerful popes of the 16th century, and he was a patron of many great artists, including Michelangelo and Raphael.

He was one of the first to use the contrapposto pose again.

He was one of the first to use linear perspective in his painting, employing techniques such as vanishing point in art for the first time.

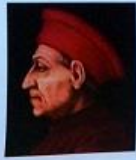
Michelangelo and Raphael

Michelangelo and Raphael were two of the most important artists of the High Renaissance. Michelangelo was a sculptor, painter, and architect, and Raphael was a painter and architect.

Michelangelo was one of the first to use the contrapposto pose again.

Raphael was one of the first to use linear perspective in his painting, employing techniques such as vanishing point in art for the first time.

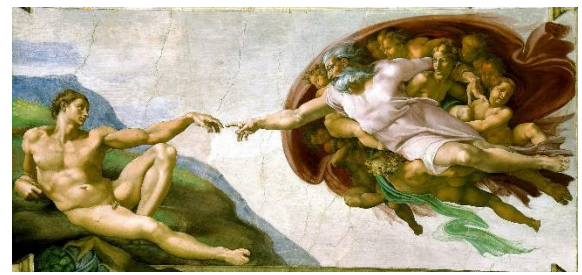
Cosimo de' Medici was the patron
of which great artists?



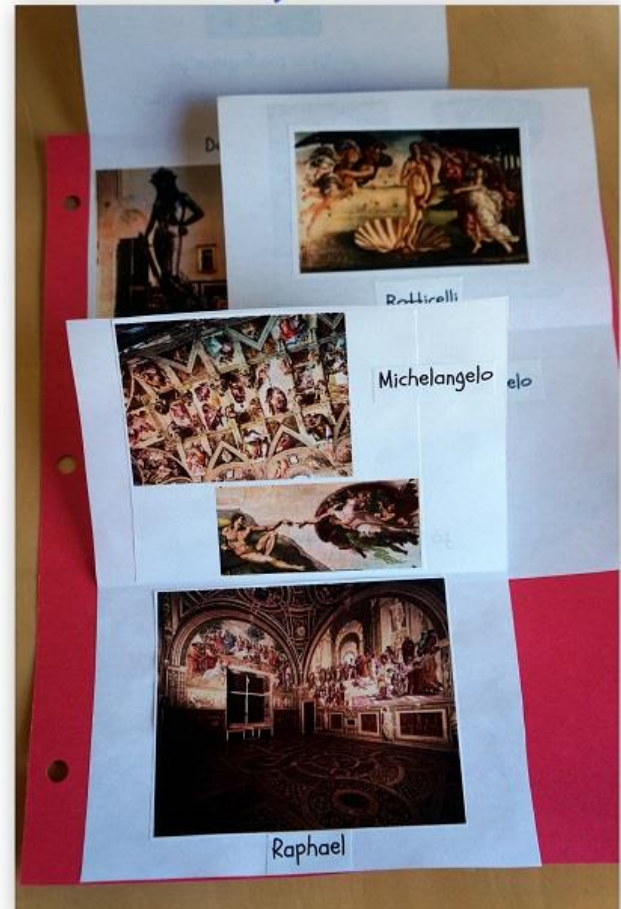
Lorenzo de' Medici was the patron
of which great artists?



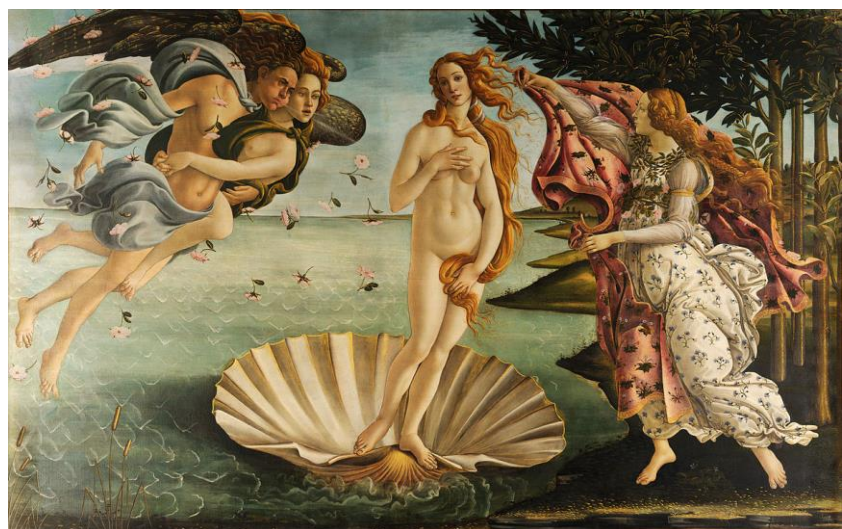
Pope Julius II was the patron of
which great artists?



**Michelangelo, Raphael,
Botticelli, Donatello...**



Renaissance Artists & Their Patrons



Renaissance and Reformation Unit

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

Patrons

Cosimo di Medici (1396 - 1469)
Cosimo di Medici was Florence's first ruler - 1469 - Patron of Donatello and Brunelleschi among others.
Piero was the son of Cosimo di Medici (not pictured). Piero was the only ruler of Florence from 1469 to 1492.

Guidone di Medici (not pictured) Piero's son, was Cosimo di Medici's brother, but was associated with the Medici Conspiracy in 1478.

Lorenzo di Medici (Cicerone's grandson) Piero's son was born in 1469. Ruler of Florence from 1492 - 1492. Commissioned art from Botticelli and Michelangelo.

Piero the Unfortunate (not pictured) Lorenzo's son was the eldest son. Piero ruled from 1492 - 1494. He was overthrown by the Medici and brought down the Medici dynasty in Florence.

Artists

Leonardo da Vinci (left) One of the most famous artists of the Renaissance. He was born in 1452 in Vinci, Italy. He was a polymath, meaning he was skilled in many different fields. He was a painter, sculptor, architect, engineer, and scientist. He is best known for his Mona Lisa and The Last Supper.

Michelangelo (right) He was born in 1475 in Caprese, Italy. He was a sculptor, painter, and architect. He is best known for his David, The Creation of Adam, and the Sistine Chapel ceiling.

Raphael (right) He was born in 1483 in Urbino, Italy. He was a painter and architect. He is best known for his School of Athens, The Vatican Museums, and The Vatican Museums.

Leonardo da Vinci

Adoration of the Kings, shown in 1481, was his first major commission. It was never finished because the following year he went to Milan.

In 1484, Leonardo moved to Milan to work under Ludovico il Moro, the Duke of Milan. In order to get the commission, he described his many capabilities and showed him that he could make a lot of money. He painted a portrait of Ludovico's young son, Lady with an Ermine. He also painted Madonna of the Rocks.

In 1490 he painted The Last Supper, a fresco showing the last meal of Jesus Christ with his twelve apostles.

The Mona Lisa was painted in 1503. It was then taken to Spain and then to the Vatican in 1519.

Leonardo wanted to understand human anatomy. He dissected over thirty corpses and Pope Leo X found him from the monastery in Rome. He died in 1519.

Michelangelo

Michelangelo was commissioned to a statue in Rome to serve the Pope in 1494.

In 1501 the discovery of the statue in Florence (David) led to a monumental statue of the Virgin Mary, David.

In 1505 Pope Julius II asked Michelangelo to paint the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel. He was to create a biblical story from the creation of Adam to the Last Judgment.

In his last years, he created the Last Judgment on the other wall of the Sistine Chapel. (This was commissioned by Pope Leo X, later cancelled.)

Raphael

He settled in Florence in 1504. He studied the works of da Vinci and Michelangelo and incorporated their ideas in his work.

His Raphael was commissioned by Julius II to paint the walls of a suite of chambers in the Vatican Palace. Disputes over the Holy Sacrament and Light (The Transfiguration).

He painted the School of Athens, The Vatican Museums, and The Vatican Museums.

His last work, one which he was working up to his death, was The Transfiguration, which was completed when he died at the age of 37.

homeschoolden.com

Renaissance Period in the Holy Roman Empire

The Habsburgs
Renaissance Emperors were elected from the Austrian family of Habsburgs.

_____ ruled 1493-1519

- Was "elected" _____ from 1508 to his death (Pope Julius II agreed to this). He was not crowned by the Pope.
- was the patron of a number of famous _____ and scholars.
- Albrecht Durer did the portrait of Maximilian to the right.
- Maximilian did not want Francis I of France to gain the throne.
- The Fuggerei provided a "credit" of almost 1 million gulden so prince-electors could be _____ into choosing his grandson (Charles V) as the new Emperor.

His successor became Holy Roman Emperor _____ in 1520

- He had many enemies and there was war throughout his reign:
 - War with _____ - Habsburg Valois Wars
 - War with the Ottomans - The Ottomans were making their way into Europe during the Ottoman-Habsburg Wars. In fact, one third of the Kingdom of _____ became an Ottoman tributary after their victory at Mohács.
 - Protestant _____ - He struggled with German princes over issues of religion.

Gutenberg
Johannes Gutenberg was a _____ who lived in Mainz, Germany.
He designed a _____.

- Letters were arranged on a tray
- The letters were inked
- Paper was placed over the letters
- The tray and paper was slid into the press
- A wooden plate was lowered onto the paper by turning a screw to press the paper firmly onto the letters.
- Printing press from 1568 pictured to the right

Renaissance Notebook Pages: Holy Roman Empire Printing Press, Fugger Family, Albrecht Durer

Fugger Family

Wealthy _____ own banking houses. (Above, 10 ducats, minted by the Fugger Family).

Jakob Fugger gave _____ of Nuremberg used their profits to found their emperors. In return, he obtained a monopoly of the mining of silver (in Tyrol) and to the Habsburg Hungary), and mercury (in Spain).

The Fuggerei were among the richest people in the Western world.

They spent much of their wealth on _____ a family chapel in Augsburg.

Albrecht Durer

Albrecht Durer (1471-1521) was the greatest _____ artist of the Renaissance.

He was well-known for his _____ and a series of woodcuts depicting the _____.

He thought the world was going to end in 1500. Many _____ as appointed court painter for Maximilian I.

His position was renewed by Charles V.

He is well-known for his _____ self-portrait (now in the Louvre).

homeschoolden.com

European History Packet (continued)

[illegible]

The Seven Kings of England in the Middle Ages

Henry I
 Richard I
 John
 Henry II
 Richard I
 John
 Henry III
 Edward I
 Edward II
 Richard II

The Kings of England in the Middle Ages

Henry I
 Richard I
 John
 Henry II
 Richard I
 John
 Henry III
 Edward I
 Edward II
 Richard II

The Kings of England in the Middle Ages

Henry I
 Richard I
 John
 Henry II
 Richard I
 John
 Henry III
 Edward I
 Edward II
 Richard II

homeschoolden.com

Henry I
 Richard I
 John
 Henry II
 Richard I
 John
 Henry III
 Edward I
 Edward II
 Richard II

homeschoolden.com

Henry I
 Richard I
 John
 Henry II
 Richard I
 John
 Henry III
 Edward I
 Edward II
 Richard II

English Reformation

Henry VIII and his Successors

Henry VIII's Successors

Edward VI
 Mary I
 Elizabeth I

Golden Age of Elizabethan Literature

Elizabeth I
 Mary I
 Elizabeth I

Golden Age of Elizabethan Literature

Elizabeth I
 Mary I
 Elizabeth I

Golden Age of Elizabethan Literature

Elizabeth I
 Mary I
 Elizabeth I

Henry VIII and his Wives

Catherine of Aragon
 Anne Boleyn
 Jane Seymour
 Elizabeth I
 Mary I

Golden Age of Elizabethan Literature

Elizabeth I
 Mary I
 Elizabeth I

Golden Age of Elizabethan Literature

Elizabeth I
 Mary I
 Elizabeth I

Golden Age of Elizabethan Literature

Elizabeth I
 Mary I
 Elizabeth I

European History Packet (continued)

homeschoolden.com

homeschoolden.com

Scientific Revolution

ANSWERS



Copernicus Tycho Brahe Kepler Galileo Newton Vesalius Harvey Leewenhoek

What were some of these thinker's main ideas?

Copernicus Earth is not stationary, it turns on its axis.

Copernicus First to put forth that the Earth revolves around the sun.

Tycho Brahe Lost part of his nose in a duel with this cousin. After that he wore a prosthetic nose.

Tycho Brahe He was an astronomer who made detailed ~~comprehensive astronomical and observational~~ observations.

Tycho Brahe His work was used later to prove Copernicus'.

Johannes Kepler is known for his laws of planetary motion.

Johannes Kepler proposed that the planets move in an ellipse.

Galileo Galilei used the telescope to make observations of the

Galileo Galilei proved by observation that the planets move

Galileo Galilei faced the Inquisition and had to renounce his

Isaac Newton invented calculus.

Isaac Newton developed the Laws of Gravity.

Isaac Newton proposed that an object in motion stays in motion

Isaac Newton proposed that for every action there is an equal

Isaac Newton proposed that force = mass x acceleration.

Andreas Vesalius wrote one of the most influential books on

William Harvey was the first physician to describe complete

properties of blood being pumped to the brain and body by the

Leewenhoek is known as the father of microbiology.

Leewenhoek explored microbial life with his microscope.

Scientific Revolution and Enlightenment

The Renaissance had its roots in Christian art and doctrine. During this period art, architecture, politics, science and literature flourished. Free thought was restricted and any scientific thought that deviated from this was considered blasphemous.

Evidence built up against the Biblical view of the world and the universe. The Scientific Revolution was the period of changes in thought and belief between 1550 and 1700 due to developments in mathematics, physics, astronomy, biology (human anatomy) and chemistry. In this period, people began to look at the universe with new eyes. The Scientific Revolution changed the way educated people looked at the world.

Scientific Revolution

Astronomy

1473-1543 Prussia	
1546-1601 Denmark, Holy Roman Empire	
1571-1630 Holy Roman Empire	
1564-1642 Italy	
1642-1727 England	

Scientific Revolution

Anatomy & Biology

1514-1564 Netherlands	
1578-1657 England	
1632-1723 Dutch Republic	

The Age of Enlightenment began as philosophers began discussing the nature of man. They questioned traditional authority and embraced the notion that humanity could be improved through rational change. Enlightened thinkers believed they could change society for the better. They criticized the existing social, political, and economic structures in order to improve them.



Hobbes 1588-1679 Locke 1632-1704 Montesquieu 1689-1755 Voltaire 1694-1778 Rousseau 1712-1778

Renaissance



Cathedrals Built



Printing Press



Botticelli



Michelangelo

Name: _____

The Enlightenment



Hobbes John Locke Montesquieu Voltaire Rousseau

- Lived through the Civil War in England.
- Believed that left without a government, people will fight.
- Believed life is nasty, brutish, and short.
- People give up freedom to a ruler who guarantees peace and order.
- wrote Two Treatise on Government.
- Government is a contract between ruler and ruled.
- Believed people were basically reasonable.
- Believed people have the right to rebel.
- Believed in people's Natural Rights - the Right to life, liberty, and
- His ideas were popular in the U.S. and France.
- Believed in the Separation of Power among 3 branches of government: executive, judiciary
- Believed in checks and balances so no branch will dominate another

Scientific Revolution/Enlightenment 3 in a Row cards!

Scientific Revolution/Enlightenment - Card 3

Scientific Revolution/Enlightenment - Card 1

Scientific Revolution & Enlightenment

Copernicus
Brahe
Kepler
Galileo
Newton
Vesalius
Harvey
Leewenhoek

Hobbes
Locke
Montesquieu
Voltaire
Rousseau

[illegible]

The image displays a collection of educational materials, primarily worksheets and posters, centered around the Renaissance period. The most prominent poster on the right is titled 'The Medici - Patrons of the Arts' and details the family's influence on art and architecture, listing various artists and works they patronized. Below this, another poster asks 'Which artist did the piece belong to?' and shows several famous Renaissance artworks for identification. To the left, a worksheet titled 'Renaissance Artists and their Patrons' is visible, along with several smaller worksheets and posters, some of which are partially obscured. The materials include text, images of artworks, and diagrams, all designed to teach about the cultural and artistic achievements of the Renaissance.

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

Renaissance

Humanism
 Renaissance Humanism was a movement that focused on the study of the humanities (history, literature, philosophy, etc.) and the promotion of the individual. It was a reaction against the medieval emphasis on religion and the Church.

Patrons
 Renaissance patrons were wealthy individuals or institutions who commissioned and funded the work of artists. They played a crucial role in the development of the Renaissance by providing the financial support needed for artists to create their masterpieces.

Medicine
 Renaissance medicine was a period of significant advancement in the understanding of the human body and the treatment of disease. It was characterized by a focus on anatomy, surgery, and the use of the scientific method.

Art
 Renaissance art was a period of great creativity and innovation. It was characterized by a focus on the human figure, perspective, and the use of naturalistic detail. The works of the Big 3 artists (da Vinci, Michelangelo, and Raphael) are some of the most famous examples of Renaissance art.

Artists

da Vinci
 Leonardo da Vinci was a polymath who excelled in many fields, including art, science, and engineering. His most famous work is the Mona Lisa, a portrait of a woman that has captivated the world for centuries.

Michelangelo
 Michelangelo was a master of sculpture and painting. His most famous work is the Sistine Chapel ceiling, which is a masterpiece of Renaissance art.

Raphael
 Raphael was a master of painting and architecture. His most famous work is the Vatican Museums, which are a collection of art and architecture that have been open to the public since the 16th century.

Big 3

da Vinci
 Leonardo da Vinci was a polymath who excelled in many fields, including art, science, and engineering. His most famous work is the Mona Lisa, a portrait of a woman that has captivated the world for centuries.

Michelangelo
 Michelangelo was a master of sculpture and painting. His most famous work is the Sistine Chapel ceiling, which is a masterpiece of Renaissance art.

Raphael
 Raphael was a master of painting and architecture. His most famous work is the Vatican Museums, which are a collection of art and architecture that have been open to the public since the 16th century.

[illegible]

The image displays a collection of educational materials centered on the Scientific Revolution and Enlightenment. The central text, in large red and blue font, reads "Scientific Revolution Enlightenment Notebook Pages, Review Activities and More!". Surrounding this text are several overlapping worksheet pages. These pages include:

- Portraits of Key Figures:** Numerous small circular and rectangular portraits of scientists and philosophers, including Copernicus, Galileo, Newton, and Locke, are arranged in rows and columns across various pages.
- Textual Content:** The pages contain paragraphs of text, likely biographies or summaries of the figures' work, as well as lists and bullet points. Some pages have headings like "The Enlightenment" and "Scientific Revolution and Enlightenment".
- Review Activities:** Some pages feature grids or tables, possibly for matching names to portraits or for a review game. One page has a grid with 12 empty boxes, and another has a grid with 12 small portraits.
- Visual Elements:** There are some small illustrations, such as a telescope and a globe, interspersed among the text and portraits.

The overall layout is a collage, with the pages overlapping each other, suggesting a variety of resources available for students to learn about this period in history.

[illegible]

European History Packet

1500-1750

Renaissance

Reformation

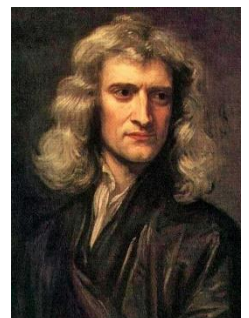
English Reformation

Henry VIII and his Wives

Age of Absolutism

Scientific Revolution

Enlightenment



This packet includes worksheets, interactive notebook pieces, games (for learning about many of the people of this period) and more!