

European History Packet

Covers the period 1500-1750

90+ Pages

This packet was made by Liesl, homeschoolden.com

The collage displays a variety of educational materials from the European History Packet, including:

- Renaissance & Reformation:** Includes sections on "The Medici - Patrons of the Arts", "Reformation: Martin Luther & Indulgences", and "Henry VIII and his Successors".
- Absolute Monarchs:** Features a section on "Mary Tudor and her Wives".
- Scientific Revolution & Enlightenment:** Includes sections on "Age of Absolutism", "The Scientific Revolution", and "The Enlightenment".
- Timeline Material:** Shows a timeline of European history from 1500 to 1750.
- Notebook Pages:** Various notebook pages for interactive learning, such as "Notebook Pages (and Answer Sheets)" and "Interactive Notebook Pieces".
- Teacher's Notes:** Includes "Teacher's Notes" for several sections.
- Other Sections:** "Renaissance Patrons & the Big 3 Artists: daVinci, Michelangelo, Raphael" and "English Reformation Henry VIII and his Successors".

90+ pages

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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

Patrons

Giovanni di Bicci de' Medici - 1360 - 1429
Cosimo di Medici was Giovanni's son (1399 - 1464 - Patron of Donatello and Brunelleschi among others)

Piero was the son of Cosimo di Medici (and great-grandson); known as Piero the Gouty; noted Florence from 1444-1469

Girolamo de' Medici, (Piero's brother); he was the son of Cosimo and was assassinated in the Pazzi Conspiracy in 1475

Lorenzo de' Medici (Cosimo's grandson); Piero's son was born in 1449; Ruler of Florence from 1449 - 1492; Commissioners for Brunelleschi and Michelangelo

Piero the Gouty's son, Jean, purchased Lorenzo's land after his death. Piero died in 1469 - 1470. He expanded his father's inheritance and brought more the Medici dynasty in Florence.

Renaissance

Artists

Leonardo da Vinci was born in 1452 in the region of Florence in 1452. At the age of 20, he went to Cesena to finish the master manuscript and drew many sketches of the human body. He also developed catapults, bridges, machines for drawing trenches, stage equipment, armored cars - and also invented the road vehicle, power and war as art!

Lorenzo de' Medici (Duke of Urbino) was born in 1470 and became the Duke of Urbino until 1508. Lorenzo was a patron. He was in Milan in 1476-1478

Michelangelo was born in 1475. Leonardo invited Michelangelo to his villa at the age of 14. In 1490, he was invited to paint the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel and the Battle of the Cascina. In 1501, he moved to Rome to paint the ceiling of St. Peter's Basilica. In 1504, he returned to Florence to paint the David and completed it in 1504.

Lucrezia Pandolfi was born in 1475. She was married to Piero the Gouty in 1493. She was associated with 1494.

Pope Julius II - Pope from 1503 to 1513
Commissioner for the reconstruction and rebuilding of St. Peter's Basilica, plus Michelangelo's decoration of the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel.
Portrait to the right was painted by Raphael

What Renaissance was being encouraged to make room for were various ancient Roman artifacts were unearthed including Augustus' Column and Leaning Tower of Pisa which were added to a papal collection by Pope Julius II.

Raphael settled in Florence in 1504. He studied the works of da Vinci and Michelangelo and incorporated their techniques in his work. In 1508 Raphael was invited by Julius II to paint the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel at the Vatican.

Portrait of Alfonso I d'Este (1502-1511)
Portrait of Pope Leo X (1513-1521)
Portrait of Pope Julius II (1503-1513)
Portrait of the Virgin Mary (1503-1513)

Leonardo invited to understand human anatomy. We discovered three copies and Pope Leo X borrowed two from the works in Rome.

We had May 1, 2016.

Leonardo da Vinci

Adoration of the Magi, started in 1480, was his first major commission. It was never finished because the following year he moved to Milan.

In 1490, Leonardo arrived in Milan to work under Ludovico Sforza, the Duke of Milan. In order to get this commission, he described the most advanced and diverse theories that he could conceive in the field of engineering, catapults, bridges, machines for drawing trenches, stage equipment, armored cars - and also invented the road vehicle, power and war as art!

He painted a portrait of Ludovico's young mistress, Isabella, with an Ermine. He also painted Vitruvian Man.

In 1497 he painted The Last Supper, a fresco depicting the robbery of the monastery of Santa Maria delle Grazie.

The French invaded Milan. Da Vinci returned to Florence. It was there when he began work on the Mona Lisa in 1507.

Leonardo invited to understand human anatomy. We discovered three copies and Pope Leo X borrowed two from the works in Rome.

We had May 1, 2016.

Michelangelo

Michelangelo was commissioned to be a sculptor in Rome to serve the Pope in 1501

In 1501 the Pope of the church of Santa Croce Commissioned him to do a monumental statue of the Biblical figure David.

In 1504 John VIII called Michelangelo to paint the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel. He was asked to do this because he wanted to increase Biblical history since the creation of Adam to the creation of Noah.

In 1513 Pope Julius II called Michelangelo to paint the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel. He was asked to do this because he wanted to increase Biblical history since the creation of Adam to the creation of Noah.

He also painted David of the Belvedere.

Raphael

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

Left: Raphael was commissioned by Julius II to paint the walls of the Sistine Chapel. Right: Disputations over the Holy Trinity (center) and The Pentecost (right).

Portrait of Alfonso I d'Este (1502-1511)
Portrait of Pope Leo X (1513-1521)
Portrait of Pope Julius II (1503-1513)
Portrait of the Virgin Mary (1503-1513)

His last work, in which he was working up to his death, was the Transfiguration, which was completed when he died at the age of 77.

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European History Packet (continued)

Martin Luther

Problems in Rome:

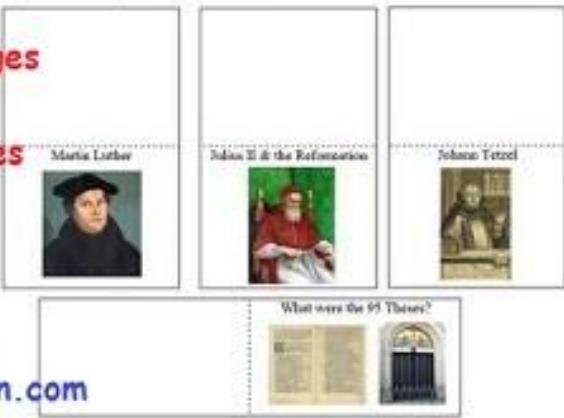
- The pope was forced into costly wars to defend the Papal States. Soldiers in _____ and _____ were sent to Italian affairs.
- Pope _____ decided to rebuild St. Peter's Cathedral in Rome. He needed money to finance these projects.
- The popes used money by encouraging fees like Christian pilgrims and _____.
- Pope also promoted the sale of _____ indulgences of the punishment that a person's other deeds. These were first granted during the _____.
- By the 1500s, people could buy indulgences that _____ because it was increasingly popular in the Middle Ages as a reward for displaying purity and doing good deeds.
- The papacy in the right position the Pope as the Ambassador, signing and selling indulgences. It is from Luther's 1517 *Disputation on the Power and Jurisdiction of the Pope*.

Martin Luther

- Was the son of a _____ who went on to study law.
- Several of his friends were killed when the plague swept through Germany.
- In 1505 during a summer retreat, Luther vowed to become a monk.
- He joined an Augustinian monastery, devoting himself to fasting, long hours in prayer, penitence, and _____.

Explore the life work of these figures tied to the start of the Reformation:

Notebook Pages & Lapbook Pieces



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95 Theses

- Luther was outraged at Tetzel's activities.
- The reason is that he posted 95 theses or questions for debate on the door of the Wittenberg Castle Church. While today, he used a hand written copy of his 95 theses and began to be distributed.
- He addressed the sale of indulgences. He argued that indulgences could neither reduce a person's preoccupation nor claim a private's sins.
- He denied that his statements had been printed and spread across Europe.

and that the authority of the Bible and a person's own _____ overrode the pope's authority.

Lou XII (Louis de' Medici's son) became alienated and enemies and Luther.

In 1512, the city of Wittenberg had begun celebrating Luther's feast day. His popularity grew because the general population was dissatisfied with corruption and the worldly desires of the church. By Luther was increasingly accepted as a reforming saint.

Julian Luther was called before Charles V, the Holy Roman Emperor. He expected to be excommunicated, but instead the emperor allowed him to remain his lawyer. Luther and Charles V became fast friends. Luther remained as France.

Other's Teachings

Individuals could not achieve salvation by their works efforts (such as performing good works).

Luther's Reformation

Luther's ideas won widespread support:

- Clothing – Many among the clergy agreed with the criticism of Church members.
- Peasants – Some peasants enjoyed paying Church taxes which were sent to Rome.
- Priests – They took a lower status of Church members, so Luther's reformation appealed to them.
- Trade processors – State taxes were easier to take than Church property and an upper-middle class.
- German princes – German princes supported Luther as they wanted to avoid their lands being taken by 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 Empire tried to force German princes to remain loyal to the pope, they protested. They became known as Protestants.

Peasant Revolt – In 1519, peasants in southern Germany began an armed rebellion. (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 nearly 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.
- Charles V could not win the war.
- Treaty of Augsburg – 1512 – established church freedom for lands outside of Germany as Protestant.
- Individual rulers could determine the religion of their territory.

Switzerland

Switzerland emerged as a center of the Protestant Reformation.

Fürst Zwingli – established Catholic Mass, Confessions, and indulgences. It allowed priests to marry.

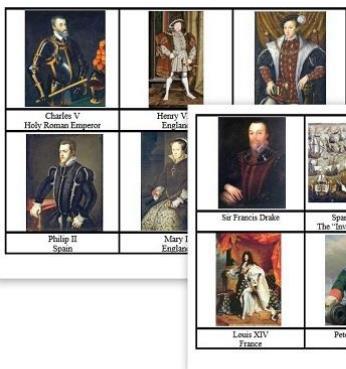


| Name | Date | Henry VIII and his Wives |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Catherine of Aragon | (m. 1509, married 1509) | Henry VIII and his Wives |
| Anne Boleyn | (m. 1533; executed 1536) | Henry VIII and his Wives |
| Jane Seymour | (m. 1536; d. 1537) | Henry VIII and his Wives |
| Catherine Howard | (m. 1540; executed 1542) | Henry VIII and his Wives |
| Catherine Parr | (m. 1543) | Henry VIII and his Wives |
| Elizabeth I | | |
| Anne Boleyn (m. 1533; executed 1536) | | |
| Jane Seymour (m. 1536; d. 1537) | | |
| Catherine Howard (m. 1540; executed 1542) | | |
| Catherine Parr (m. 1543) | | |
| Henry VIII's Successors | | |
| Edward VI | (1547-1553) | Henry VIII's Successors |
| Mary I | (1553-1558) | Henry VIII's Successors |
| Elizabeth I | (1558-1603) | Henry VIII's Successors |
| Golden Age of Elizabethan literature | | |
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| Shakespeare | (1564-1616) | Golden Age of literature |
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| Spenser | (1567-15 | |

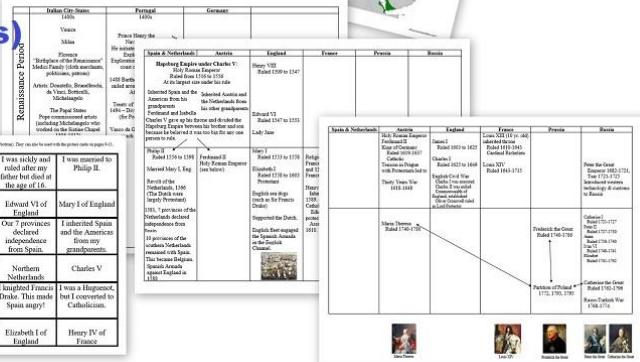
European History Packet (continued)

Age of Absolutism

Notebook Pages (and Teacher Notes)



homeschoolden.com



The image is a collage of numerous historical educational materials, primarily designed for middle school or high school students. It includes:

- Scientific Revolution:** A page featuring portraits of Galileo, Kepler, Newton, and Harvey, along with their names and brief biographies.
- Enlightenment:** A page featuring portraits of Voltaire, Rousseau, Montesquieu, and Diderot, along with their names and brief biographies.
- Thomas Hobbes:** A page with a portrait of Thomas Hobbes and his famous quote, "Leviathan."
- John Locke:** A page with a portrait of John Locke and his famous quote, "Two Treatises of Government."
- Montesquieu:** A page with a portrait of Montesquieu and his famous quote, "The Spirit of Laws."
- Voltaire:** A page with a portrait of Voltaire and his famous quote, "Candide."
- Rousseau:** A page with a portrait of Rousseau and his famous quote, "Emile."
- Enlightenment Philosophers:** A page listing Voltaire, Rousseau, Montesquieu, and Diderot as Enlightenment philosophers.
- Enlightenment Ideas:** A page listing the three main ideas of the Enlightenment: political freedom, religious tolerance, and separation of church and state.
- Enlightenment Impact:** A page listing the impact of the Enlightenment: it challenged traditional authority, promoted individualism, and influenced the American Revolution and French Revolution.
- Scientific Revolution Impact:** A page listing the impact of the Scientific Revolution: it transformed society by challenging traditional authority, promoting individualism, and influencing the Enlightenment.
- Scientific Revolution and Enlightenment Comparison:** A page comparing the two movements, noting they occurred at the same time, had similar goals, and used reason and evidence to support their ideas.
- Enlightenment Philosophers Box:** A box containing portraits of Voltaire, Rousseau, Montesquieu, and Diderot.
- Enlightenment Ideas Box:** A box containing the three main ideas of the Enlightenment: political freedom, religious tolerance, and separation of church and state.
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- Scientific Revolution Impact Box:** A box containing the impact of the Scientific Revolution: it transformed society by challenging traditional authority, promoting individualism, and influencing the Enlightenment.
- Enlightenment Timeline:** A timeline from 1688 to 1799, listing key figures and events: 1688 Glorious Revolution, 1689 Bill of Rights, 1690 Glorious Revolution, 1701 Act of Settlement, 1707 Union of Great Britain and Ireland, 1713 Treaty of Utrecht, 1714 Queen Anne, 1727 Queen Anne, 1736 Voltaire born, 1740 Enlightenment begins, 1746 Rousseau born, 1750 Encyclopédie published, 1754 Montesquieu dies, 1755 Diderot born, 1759 Voltaire's Candide published, 1763 Salomon de Rothschild born, 1770 French Academy of Sciences founded, 1776 Declaration of Independence, 1776 US Constitution, 1776 US Bill of Rights, 1789 French Revolution begins, 1790 US Bill of Rights ratified, 1799 Napoleon Bonaparte dies.
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