

# Solar System Packet

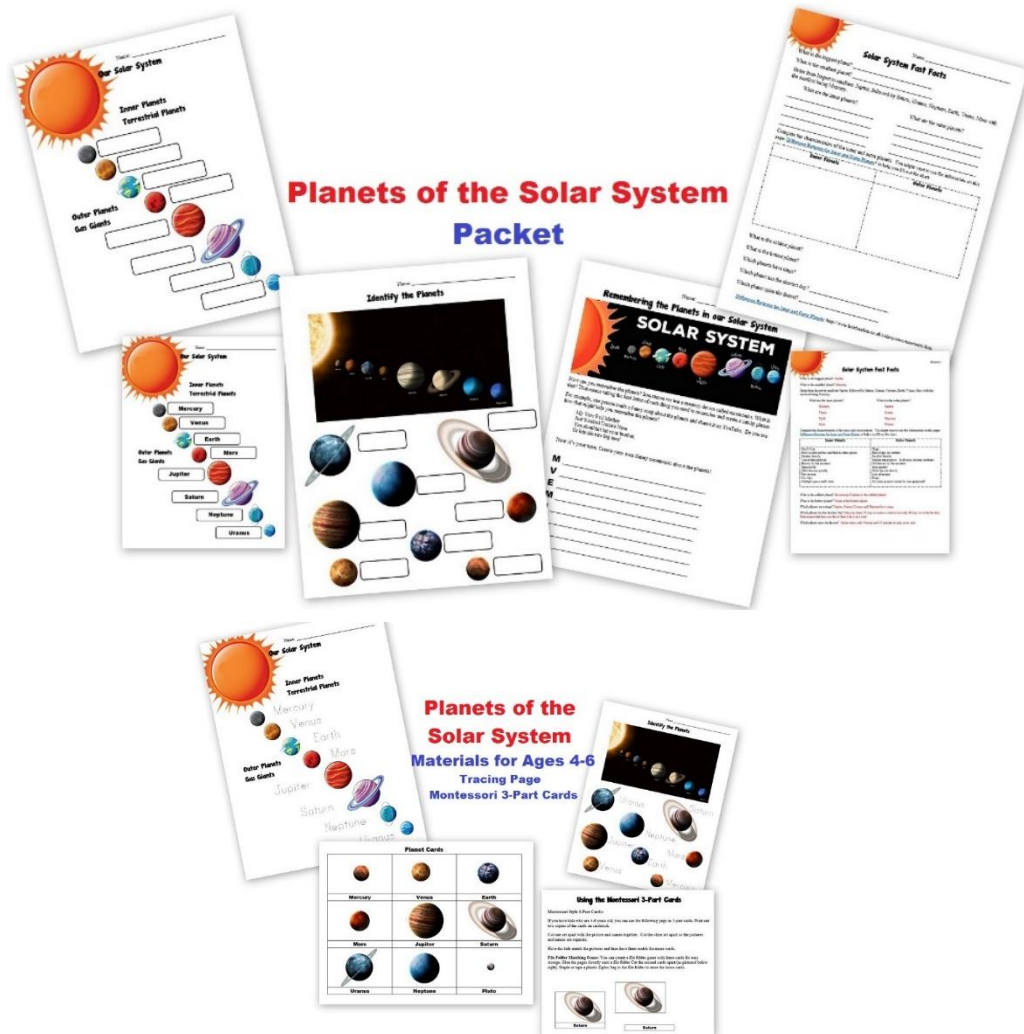
Made by Liesl

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Feel free to make as many copies as you need for your kids or the students in your classroom.

This file may not be uploaded to any file sharing website.

You will see there are several different options that you can print out and use with your students. Choose the one that will work best for the ages of your student/s!



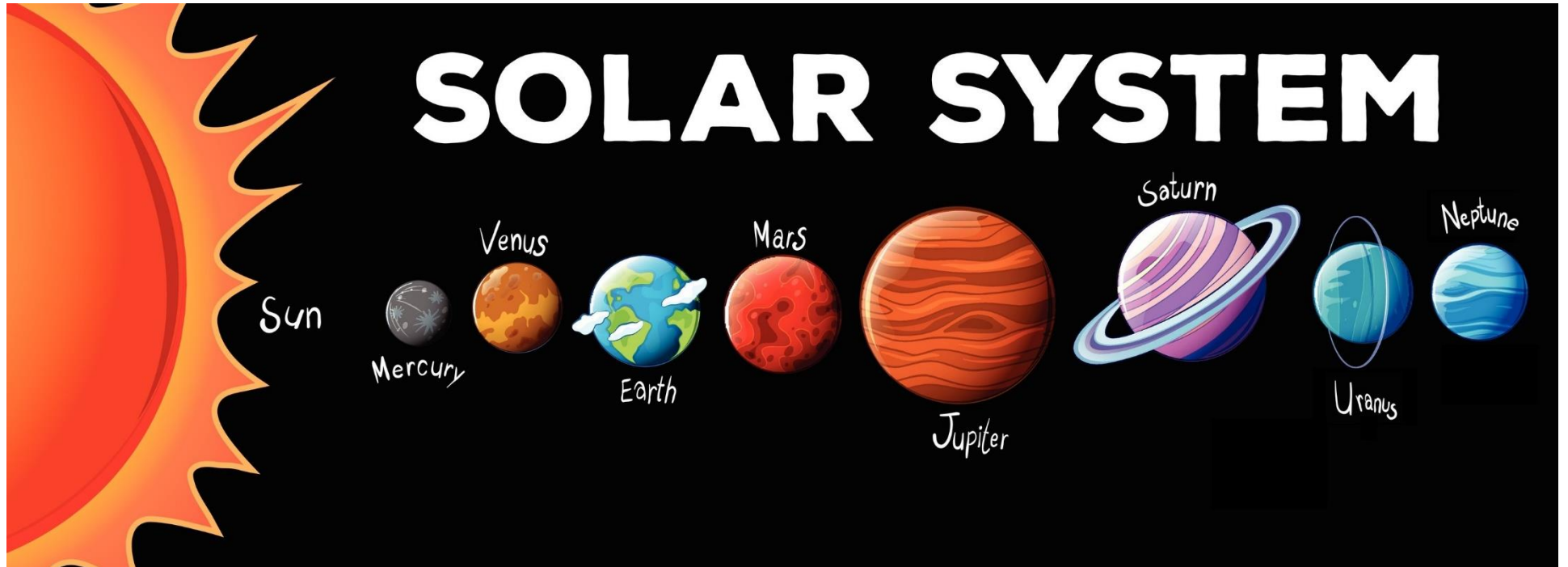
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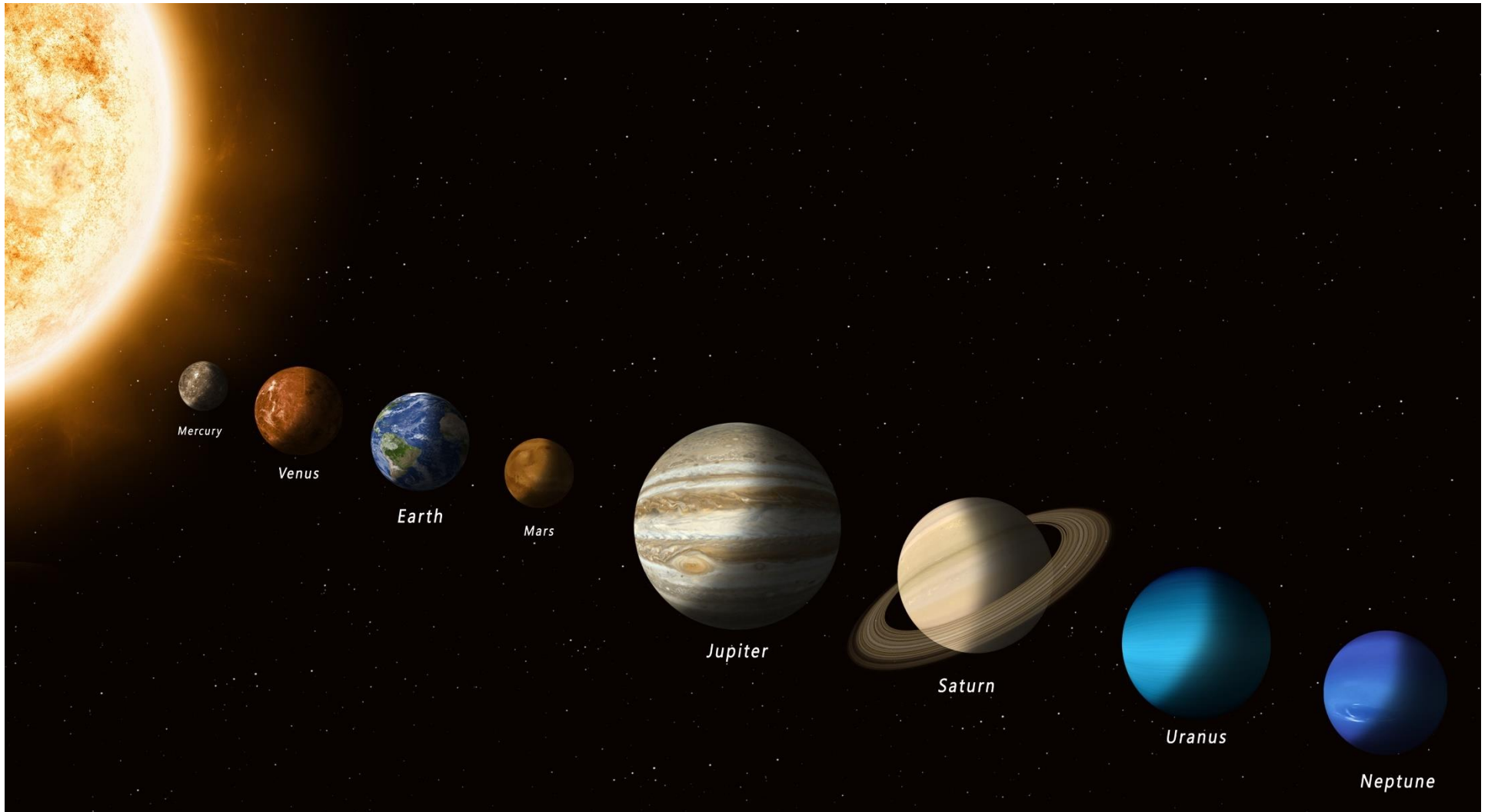
P.S. For younger kids, you might want to check out these posts (these take you WAY back in time here at the Homeschool Den!), but your kids might enjoy some of these hands-on activities. ☺ ~Liesl

- [Earth Science Unit — Gravity](#)
- [Earth Science — Gravity: the planets, moon and space](#)
- [Astronomy Unit: Refraction, Vacuum, Saturn's Rings](#)
- [Astronomy Unit: Inner and Outer Planets, The Asteroid Belt](#)
- [Astronomy Unit: The Moon \(Day 1\)](#)
- [Astronomy Unit: The Moon \(Day 2\)](#)
- [Phases of the Moon Activity: Homemade Oreo Cookie Recipe \(Yum!!\)](#)

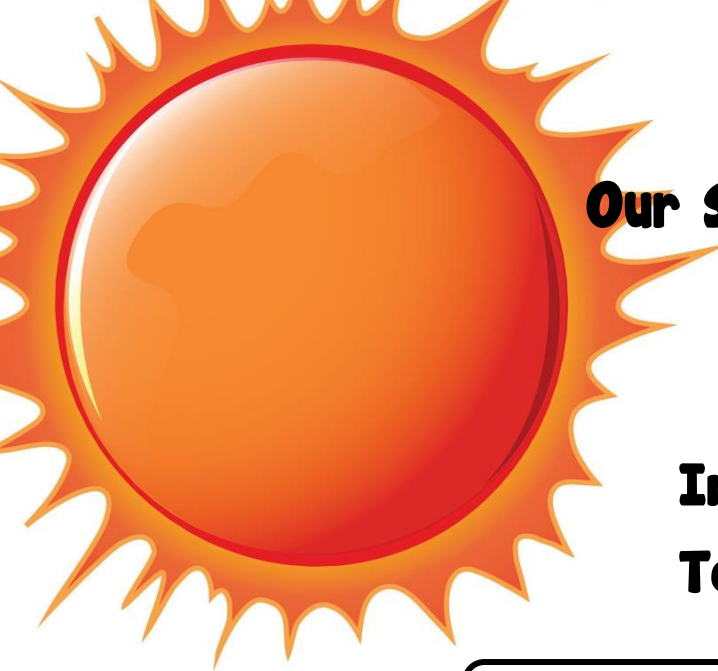
# SOLAR SYSTEM



# Solar System







Name: \_\_\_\_\_

# Our Solar System

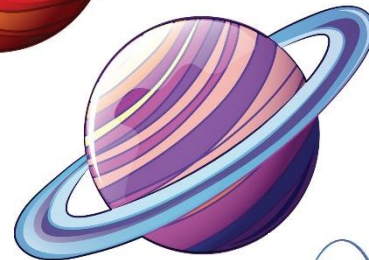
## Inner Planets

### Terrestrial Planets



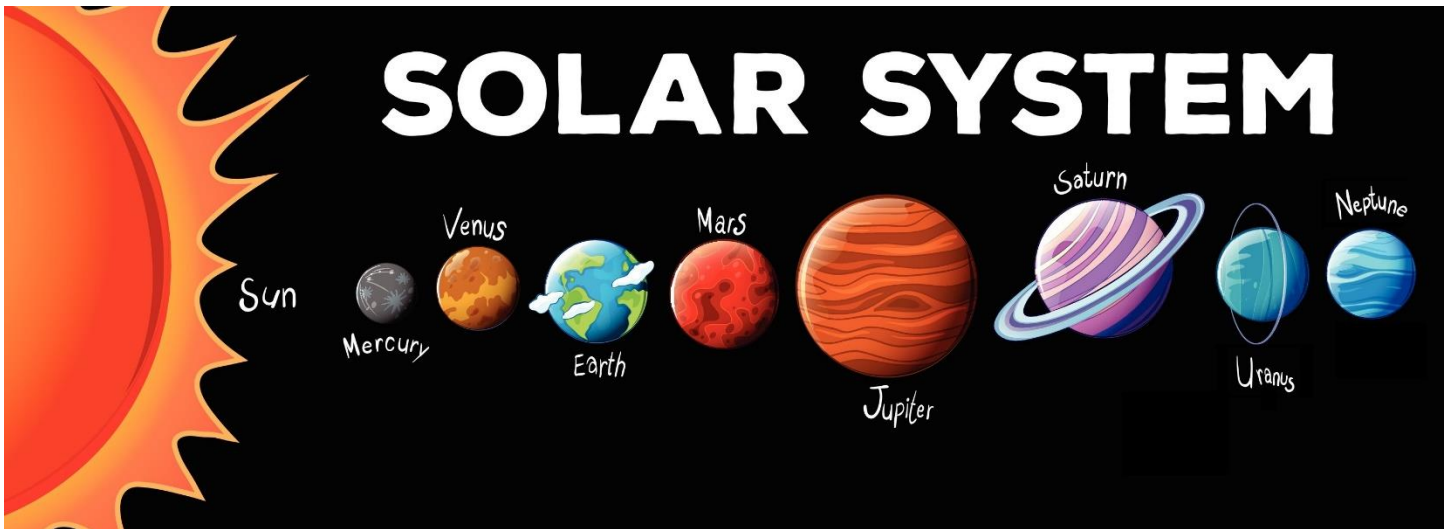
## Outer Planets

### Gas Giants



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

## Remembering the Planets in our Solar System



How can you remember the planets? Sometimes we use a memory device called mnemonics. What is that? That means taking the first letter of each thing you need to remember and create a catchy phrase.

For example, one person made a funny song about the planets and shared it on YouTube. Do you see how that might help you remember the planets?

My Very Evil Mother  
Just Swatted Uncle's Nose  
You shouldn't hit your brother,  
Or bite his two big toes!

Now it's your turn. Create your own funny mnemonic about the planets!

**M** \_\_\_\_\_  
**V** \_\_\_\_\_  
**E** \_\_\_\_\_  
**M** \_\_\_\_\_  
**J** \_\_\_\_\_  
**S** \_\_\_\_\_  
**U** \_\_\_\_\_  
**N** \_\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

# Our Solar System

## Inner Planets

### Terrestrial Planets



**Mercury**



**Venus**



**Earth**



**Mars**

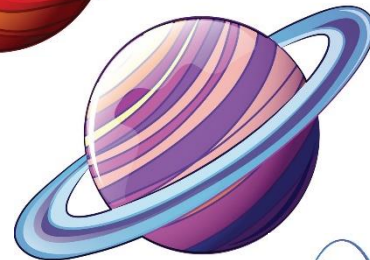
## Outer Planets

### Gas Giants

**Jupiter**



**Saturn**

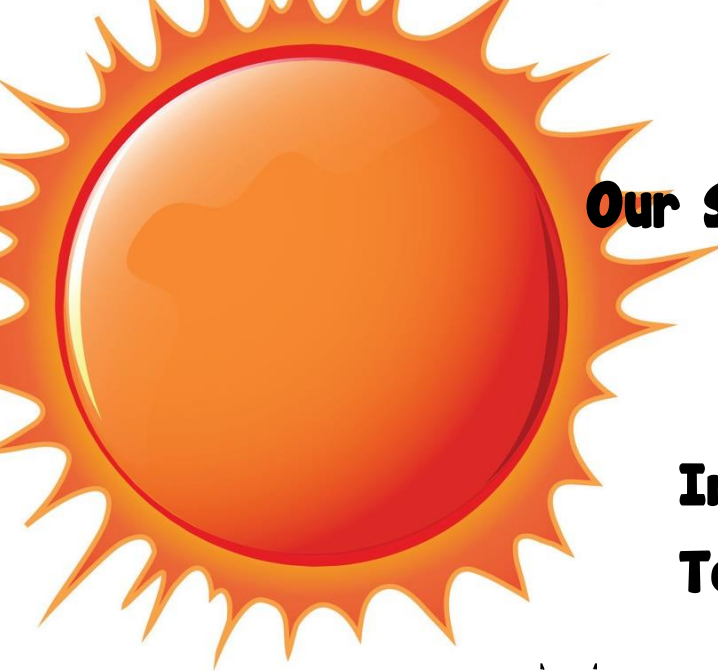


**Uranus**



**Neptune**





Name: \_\_\_\_\_

# Our Solar System

## Inner Planets

### Terrestrial Planets



Mercury



Venus



Earth



Mars

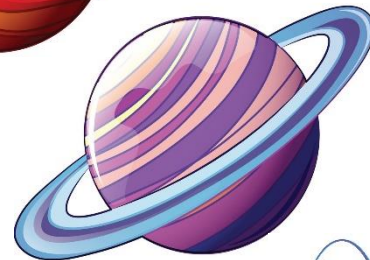
## Outer Planets

### Gas Giants

Jupiter



Saturn



Uranus



Neptune







# Solar System Fast Facts

What is the biggest planet? **Jupiter**

What is the smallest planet? **Mercury**

Order from largest to smallest: Jupiter, followed by Saturn, Uranus, Neptune, Earth, Venus, Mars with the smallest being Mercury.

What are the inner planets?

**Mercury**

**Venus**

**Earth**

**Mars**

What are the outer planets?

**Jupiter**

**Saturn**

**Uranus**

**Neptune**

Compare the characteristics of the inner and outer planets. You might want to use the information on this page: [Difference Between the Inner and Outer Planets](#) to help you fill out the chart:

Inner Planets	Outer Planets
Small Size Have a solid surface and thin/no atmosphere Greater density Varied atmospheres Known by the ancients Spin slowly Orbit the sun quickly Few moons No rings Multiple space craft visits	Huge Ball of gas, no surface Smaller density Similar atmosphere – hydrogen, helium, methane Not known by the ancients Spin quickly Orbit the sun slowly Lots of moons Rings All outer planets visited by one spacecraft

What is the coldest planet? **On average Neptune is the coldest planet**

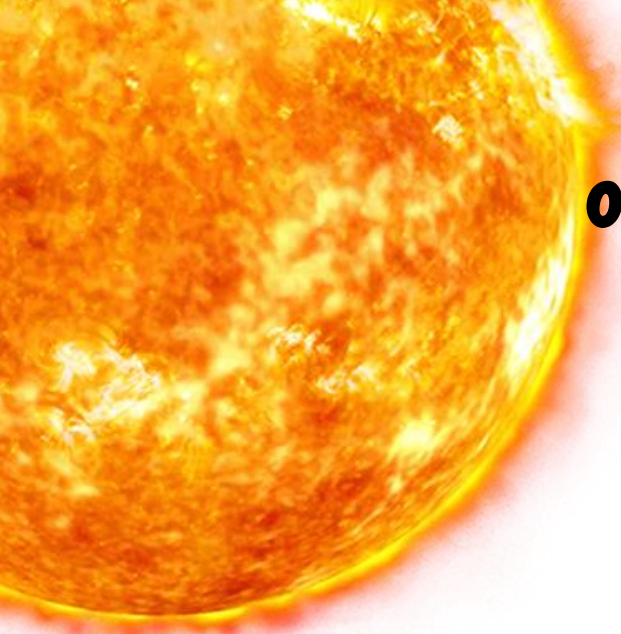
What is the hottest planet? **Venus is the hottest planet.**

Which planets have rings? **Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune have rings.**

Which planet has the shortest day? **Mercury takes 59 days to make a rotation but only 88 days to circle the Sun. That means that there are fewer than 2 days in a year!**

Which planet spins the fastest? **Jupiter takes only 9 hours and 55 minutes to spin on its axis.**





Name: \_\_\_\_\_

# Our Solar System

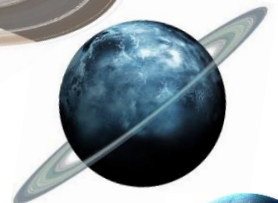
## Inner Planets

### Terrestrial Planets



## Outer Planets

### Gas Giants



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

# Our Solar System

## Inner Planets

### Terrestrial Planets



Mercury



Venus



Earth



Mars

## Outer Planets

### Gas Giants

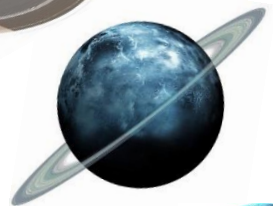
Jupiter



Saturn



Uranus

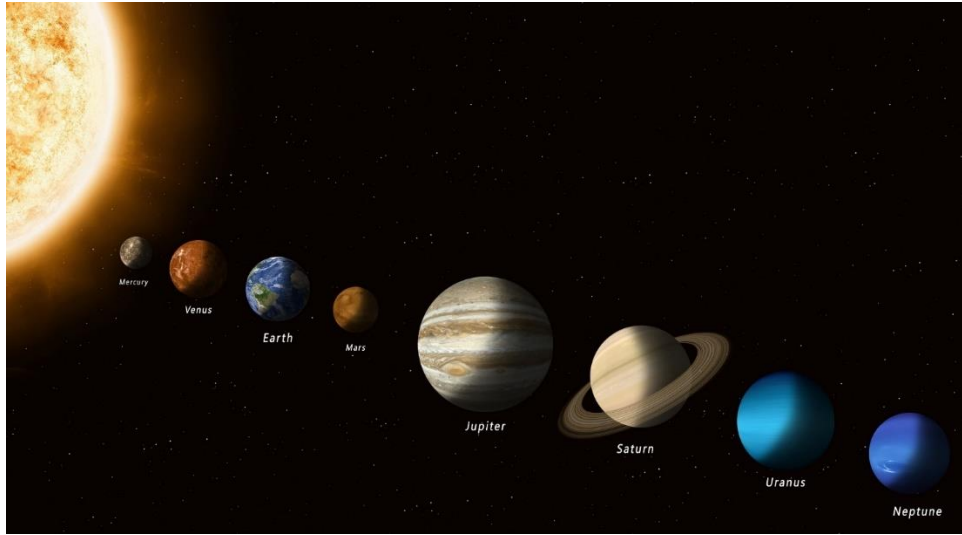


Neptune



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

# Remembering the Planets in our Solar System



How can you remember the planets? Sometimes we use a memory device called mnemonics. What is that? That means taking the first letter of each thing you need to remember and create a catchy phrase.

For example, one person made a funny song about the planets and shared it on YouTube. Do you see how that might help you remember the planets?

My Very Evil Mother  
Just Swatted Uncle's Nose  
You shouldn't hit your brother,  
Or bite his two big toes!

Now it's your turn. Create your own funny mnemonic about the planets!

**M** \_\_\_\_\_

**V** \_\_\_\_\_

**E** \_\_\_\_\_

**M** \_\_\_\_\_

**J** \_\_\_\_\_

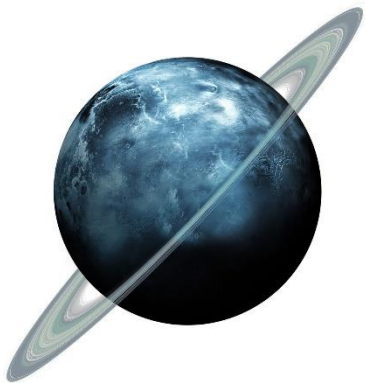
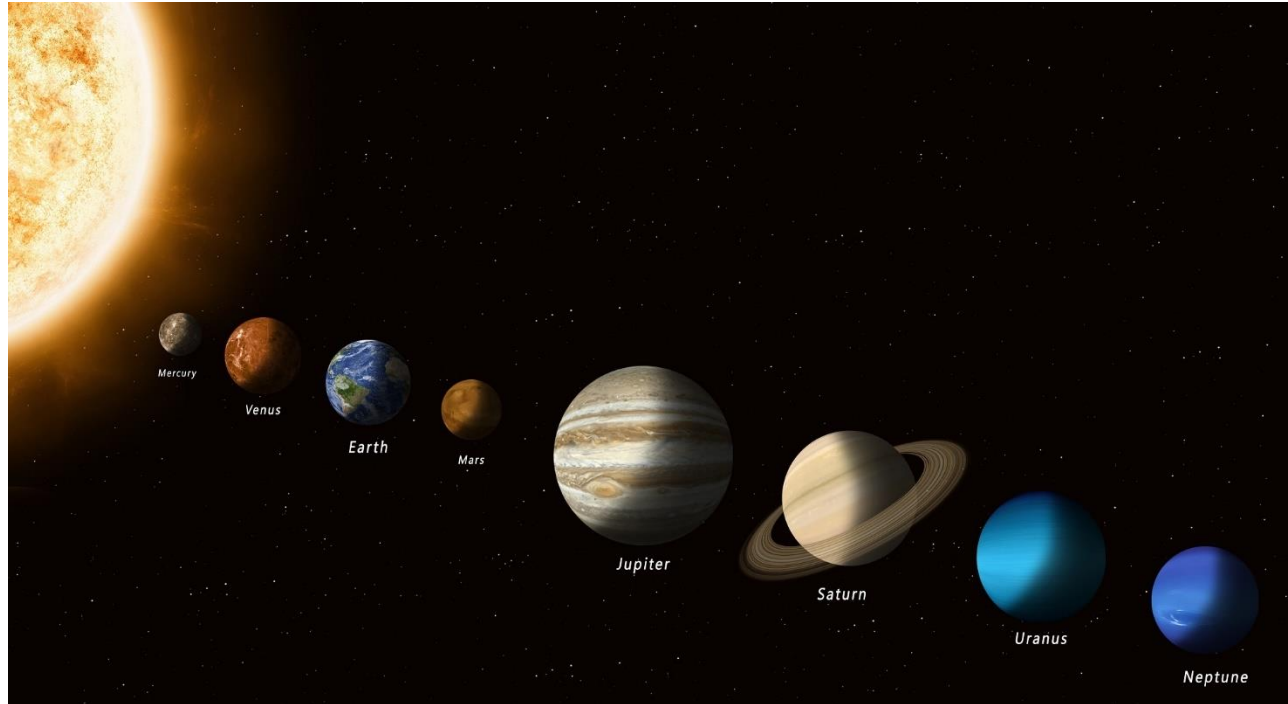
**S** \_\_\_\_\_

**U** \_\_\_\_\_

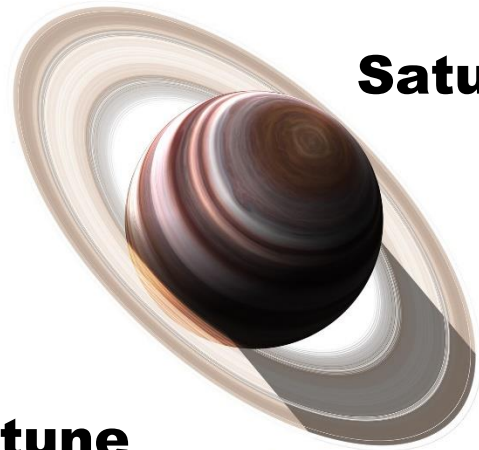
**N** \_\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

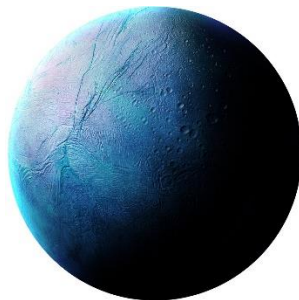
## Identify the Planets



**Uranus**



**Saturn**



**Neptune**



**Jupiter**



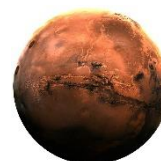
**Earth**



**Mars**



**Venus**

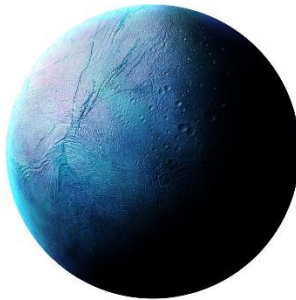
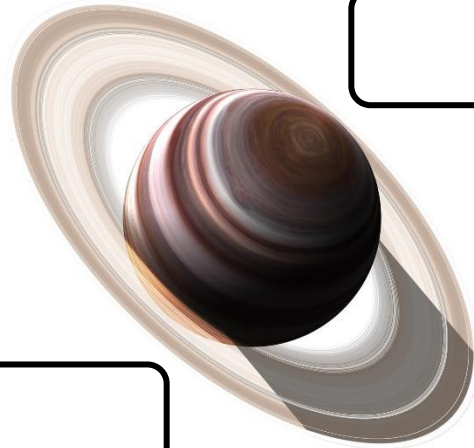
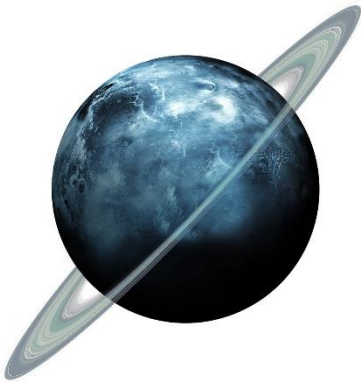
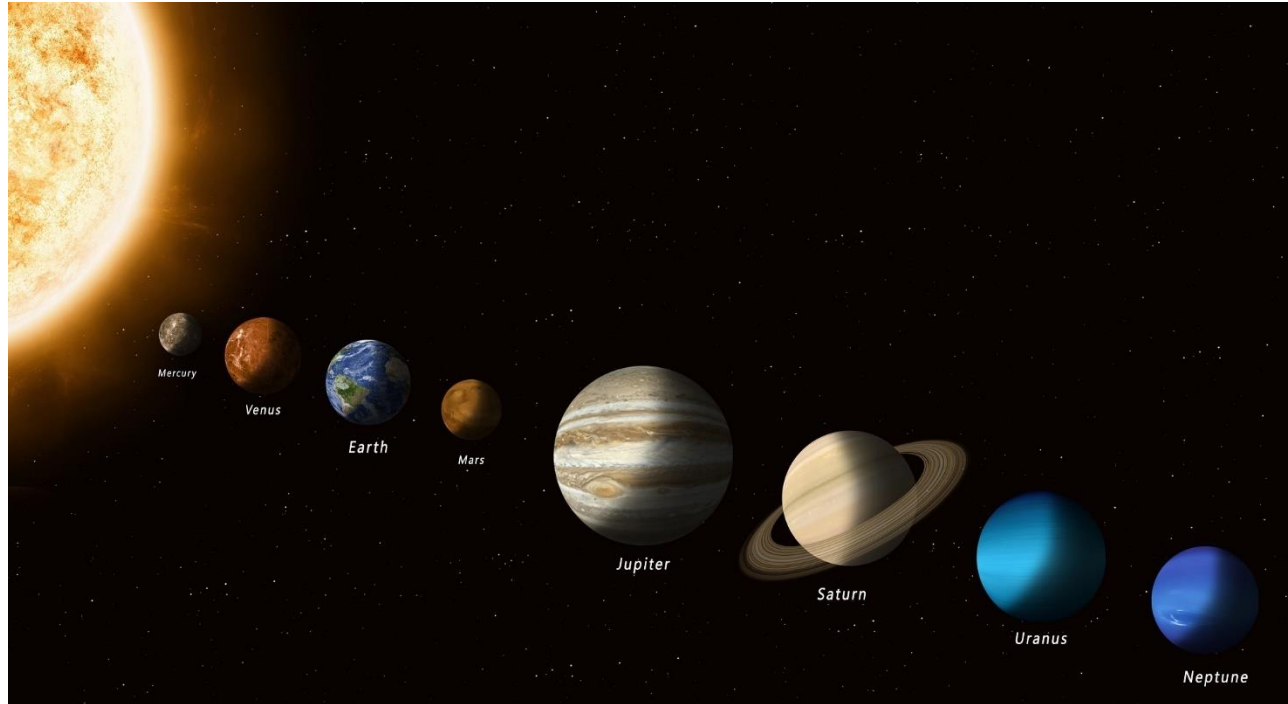


**Mercury**



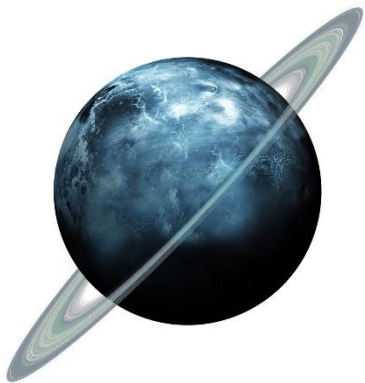
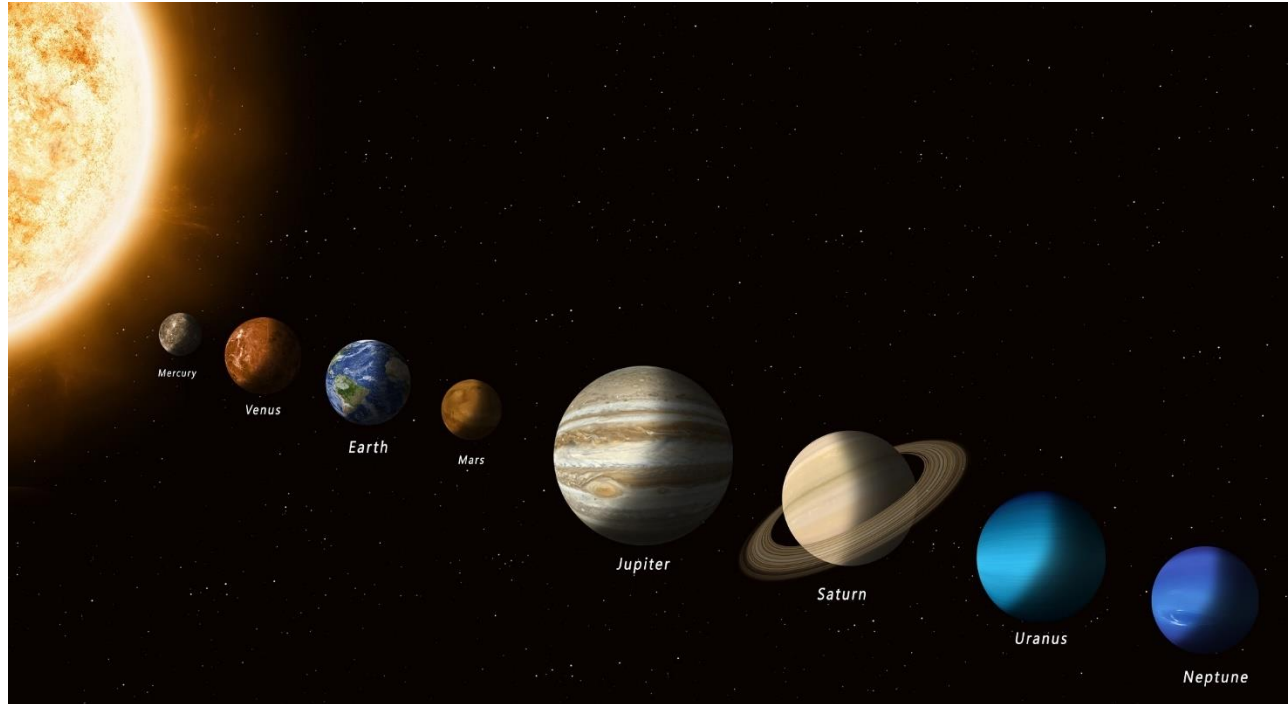
Name: \_\_\_\_\_

## Identify the Planets



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

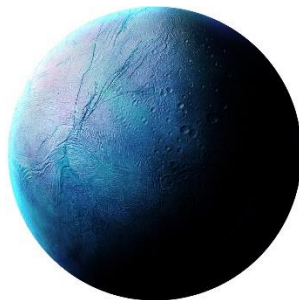
## Identify the Planets



Uranus



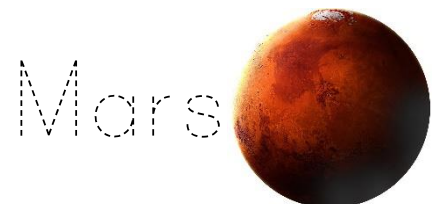
Saturn



Neptune



Jupiter



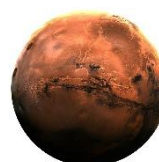
Mars



Earth



Venus

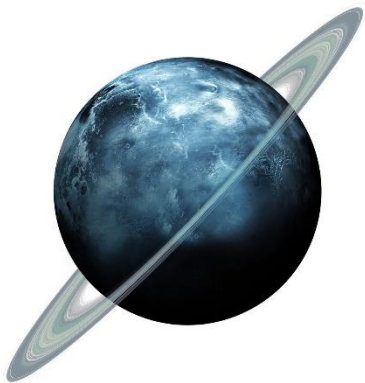
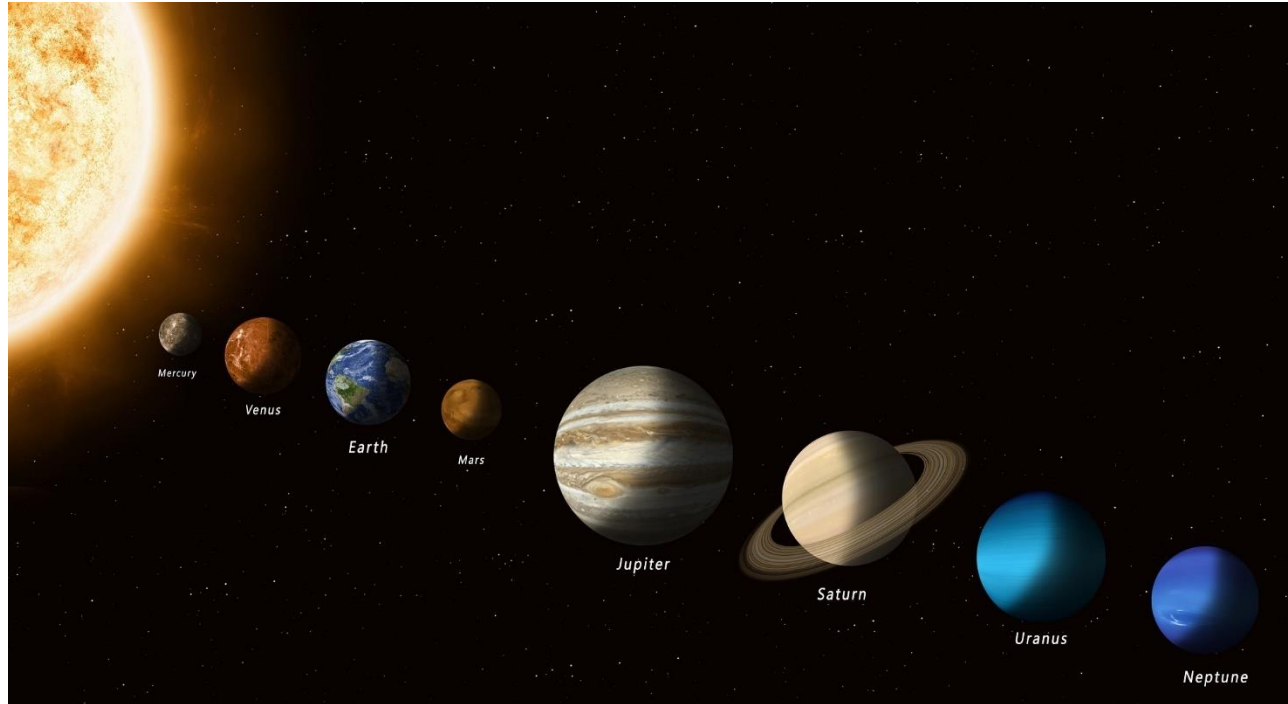


Mercury

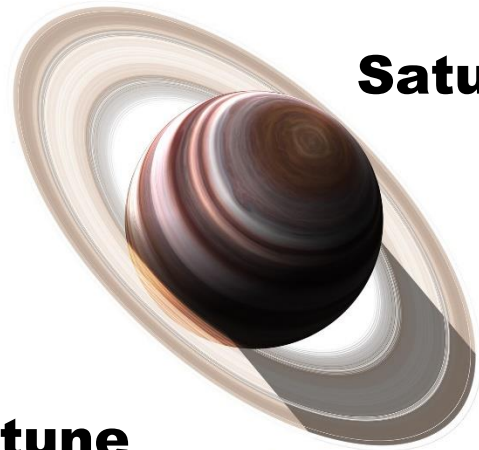


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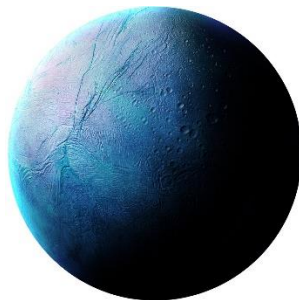
## Identify the Planets



**Uranus**



**Saturn**



**Neptune**



**Jupiter**



**Earth**



**Mars**



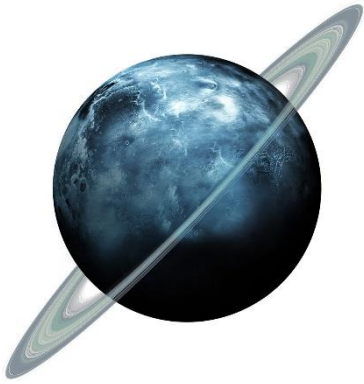
**Venus**



**Mercury**

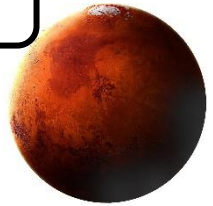
Name: \_\_\_\_\_

## Identify the Planets



1.

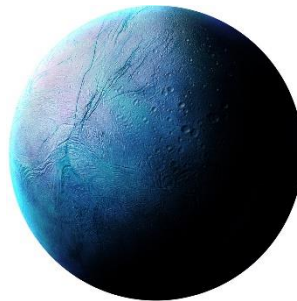
2.



3.



4.



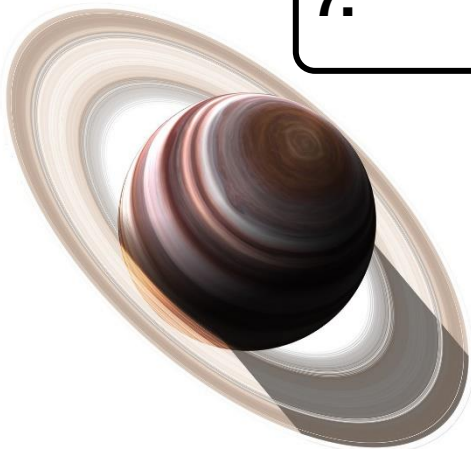
5.



6.



7.



8.



# Using the Montessori 3-Part Cards

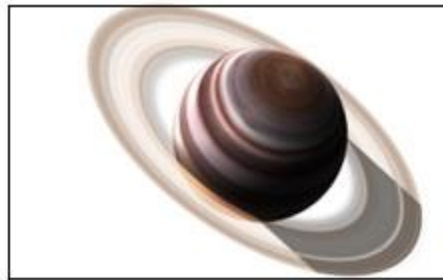
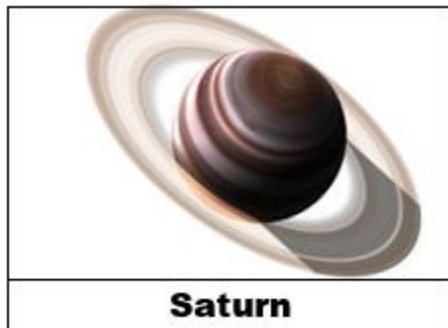
## Montessori Style 3-Part Cards:

If you have kids who are 4-6 years old, you can use the following page as 3-part cards. Print out two copies of the cards on cardstock.

Cut one set apart with the picture and names together. Cut the other set apart so the pictures and names are separate.

Have the kids match the pictures and then have them match the name cards.

**File Folder Matching Game:** You can create a file folder game with these cards for easy storage. Glue the pages directly onto a file folder. Cut the second cards apart (as pictured below right). Staple or tape a plastic Ziploc bag to the file folder to store the loose cards.



**Saturn**

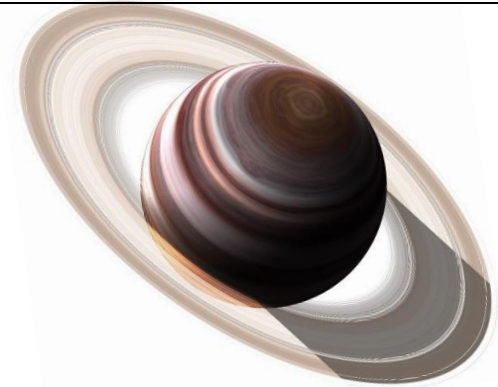
# Planet Cards



**Mercury**

**Venus**

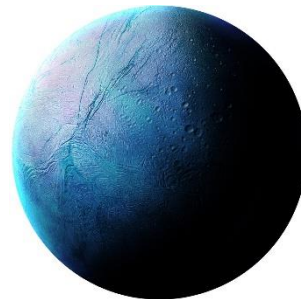
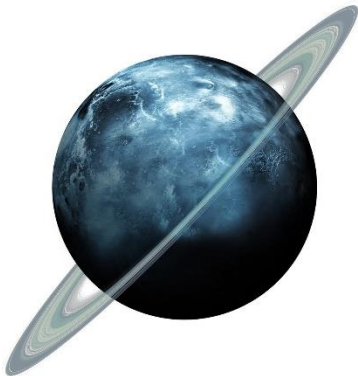
**Earth**



**Mars**

**Jupiter**

**Saturn**



**Uranus**

**Neptune**

**Pluto**



## Mercury

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## Venus

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## Earth

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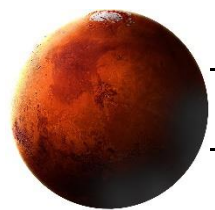
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## Mars

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## **Jupiter**

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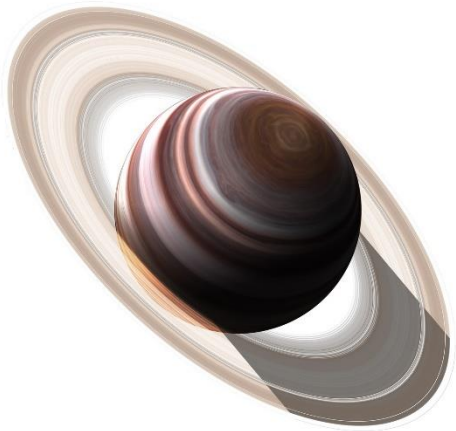
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## **Saturn**

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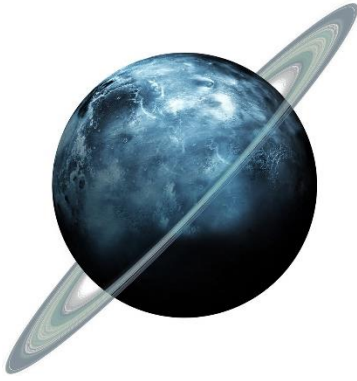
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## Uranus

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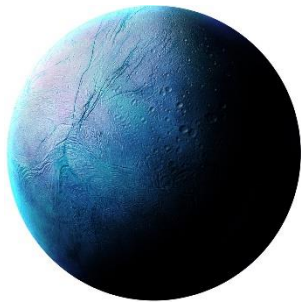
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## Neptune

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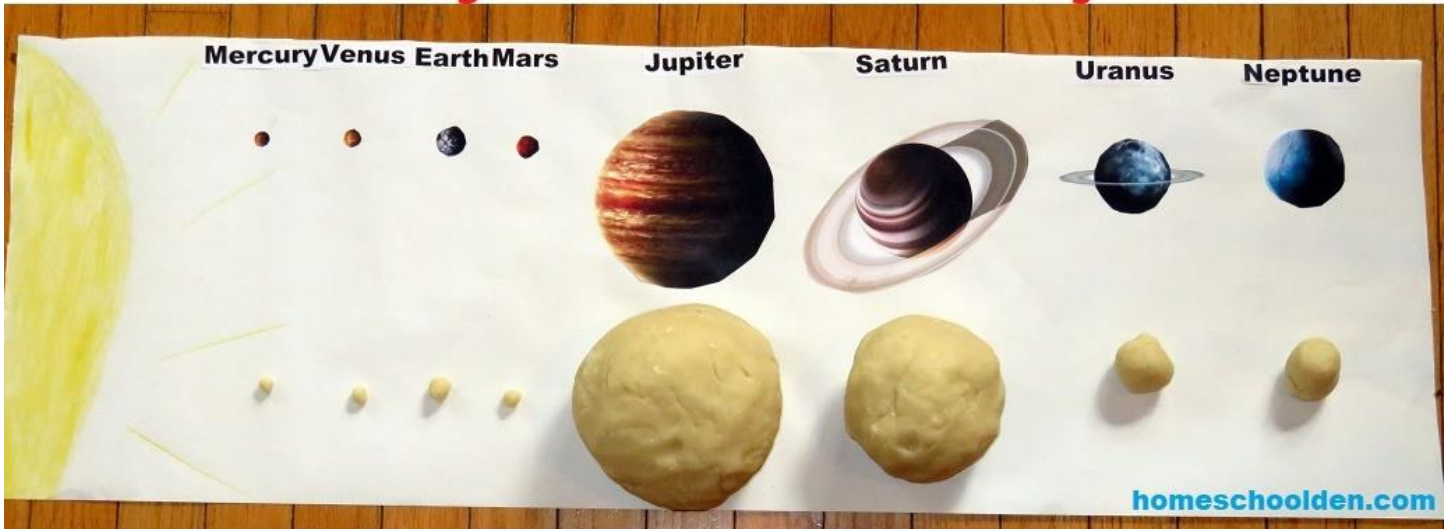
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# Solar System to Scale Project

(Directions for your student/s are on the next page)

## Solar System to Scale Project



## Create a lot of playdough!

Here's my homemade playdough recipe... I think I made 4 batches (so buy a lot of cream of tartar, which is in the spice area, and make sure you have a lot of salt on hand).

Place in a saucepan and then cook in a sauce pan until the mixture solidifies. (You'll kind of know.)

**1 cup flour**

**1/3 cup salt**

**1 Tablespoon Cream of Tartar**

**1 Tablespoon oil**

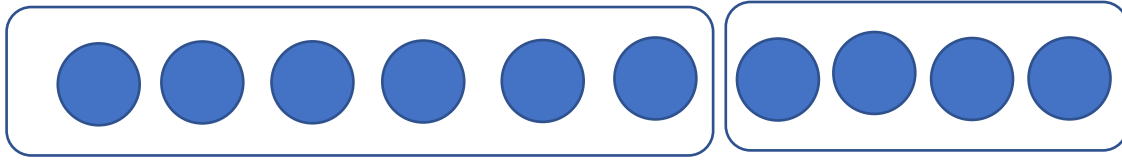
**1 Cup Boiling Water**

**1 teaspoon of glycerin (optional, it just makes the dough a little smoother feeling)**

**I recommend making ONE batch at a time!**

# Solar System to Scale

1. Make 10 equal sized balls



2. Combine 6 balls to make Jupiter.

3. Combine 3 ½ balls to make Saturn

4. Make 5 smaller balls (from the ½ ball that is left)




5. Use 2 balls for Uranus. Use 2 balls for Neptune

6. Use the 5<sup>th</sup> ball and make 10 more balls.



7. add 9 of these balls to Saturn.

8. Break the 10<sup>th</sup> ball into 2. 

9. One will be earth. 

10. Make Venus, Mars and Mercury out of the last ball!

Venus will get most of the play-doh and Mercury will get the least!

# Solar System to Painting Project

(I purchased a variety of Styrofoam balls)

I had three groups and bought...

3 packages of **Make It Fun Styrofoam Ball Assortment** 4in, 3in, 2.5in, 2in –

It came with two 2-inch balls, two 2.5-inch balls, one 3-inch ball and one 4-inch ball

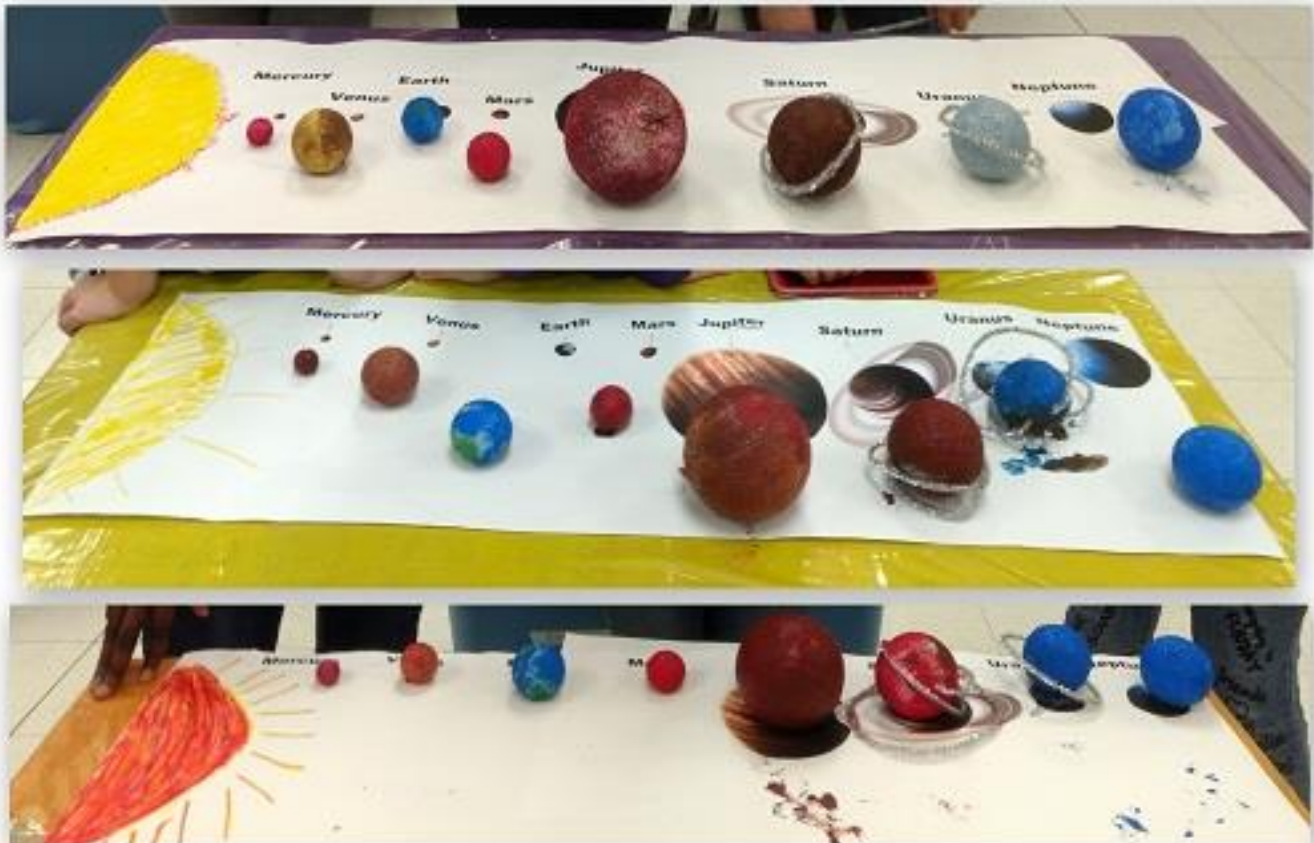
**Floracraft Styrofoam Balls**, 1-1/2", 12/pkg, White

But I also had a few tiny 1/2 or 3/4 inch foam balls that they used as well.

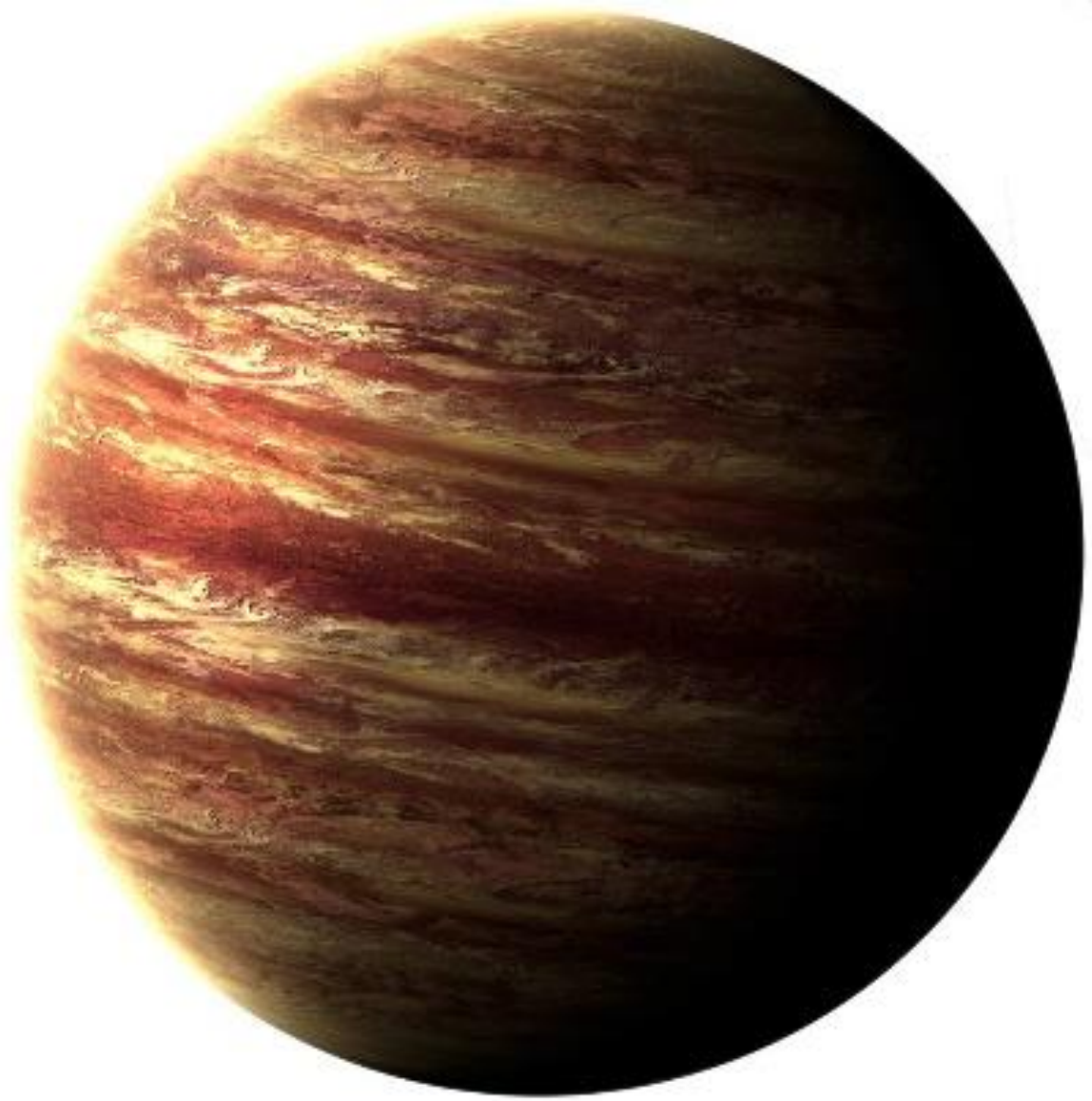
I provided 4 sparkly pipe cleaners for each group, a large piece of butcher paper and the planets (on the next page) as well as labels that the students had to glue in the proper order. Plus, they needed glue, markers and paint (for painting their Styrofoam balls).



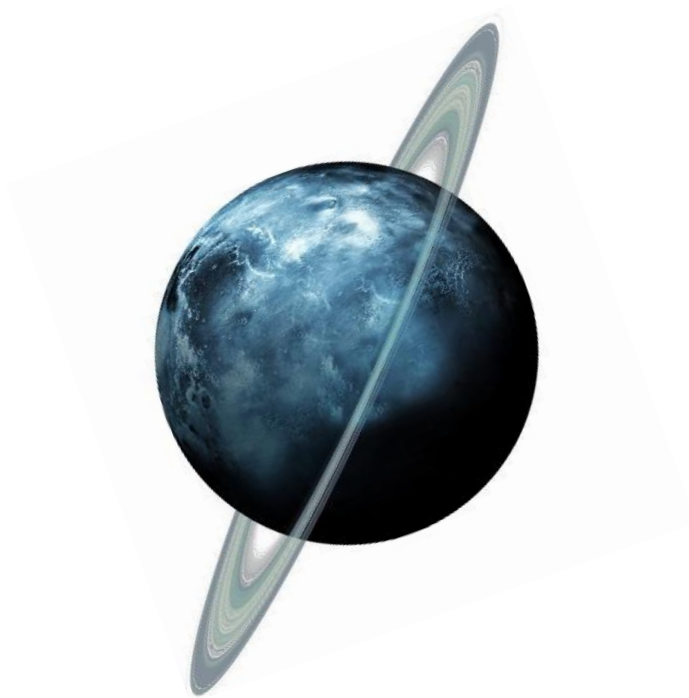
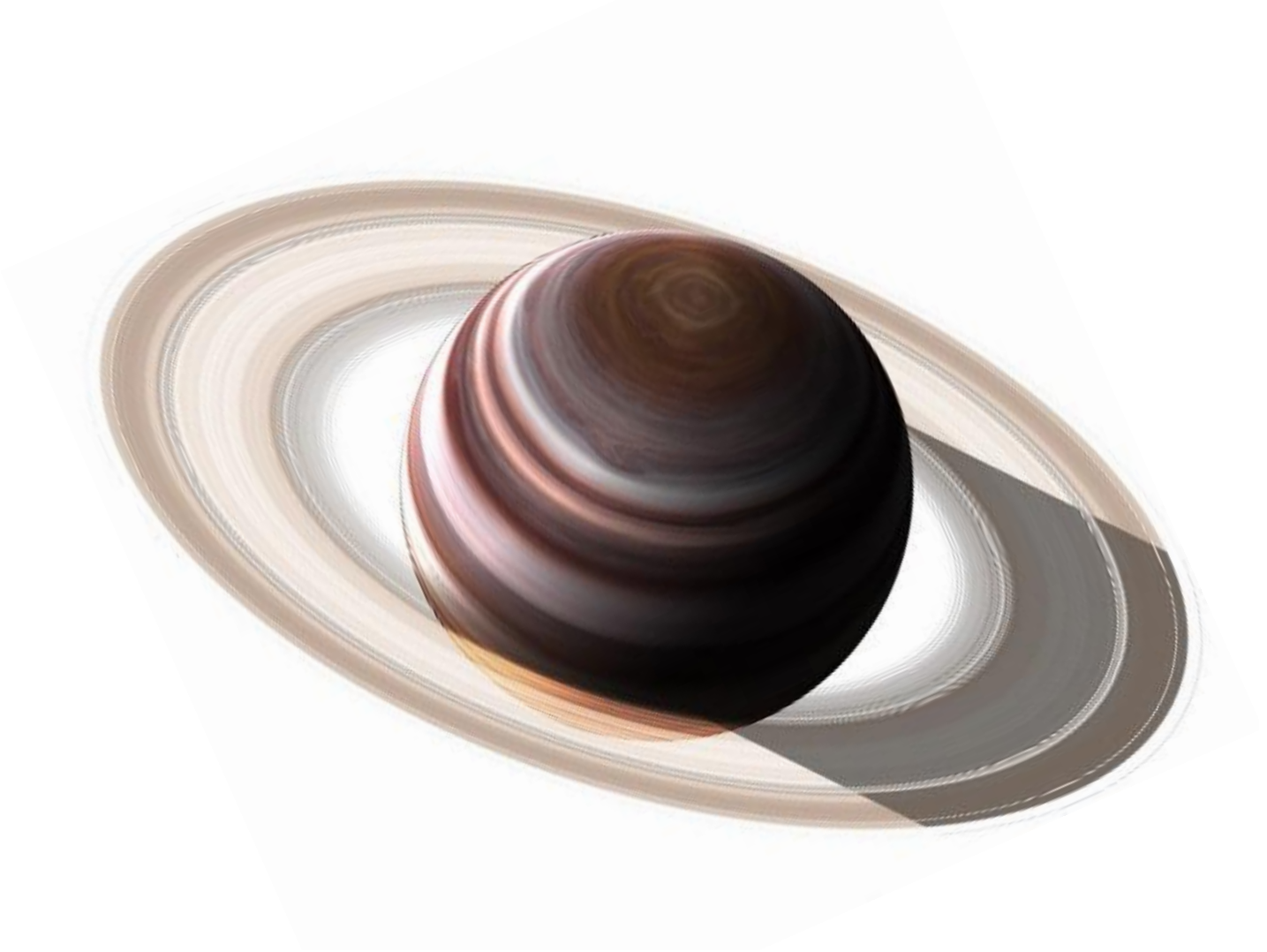
Students used the 4-inch ball for Jupiter, the 3-inch ball for Saturn (plus I provided them with 4 sparkly pipe-cleaners to use as rings), they used the two 2 1/2 inch balls for Uranus and Neptune. They used smaller balls for the inner planets.











**Earth**

**Saturn**

**Neptune**

**Mercury**

**Mercury**

**Jupiter**

**Venus**

**Earth**

**Jupiter**

**Mars**

**Mars**

**Uranus**

**Saturn**

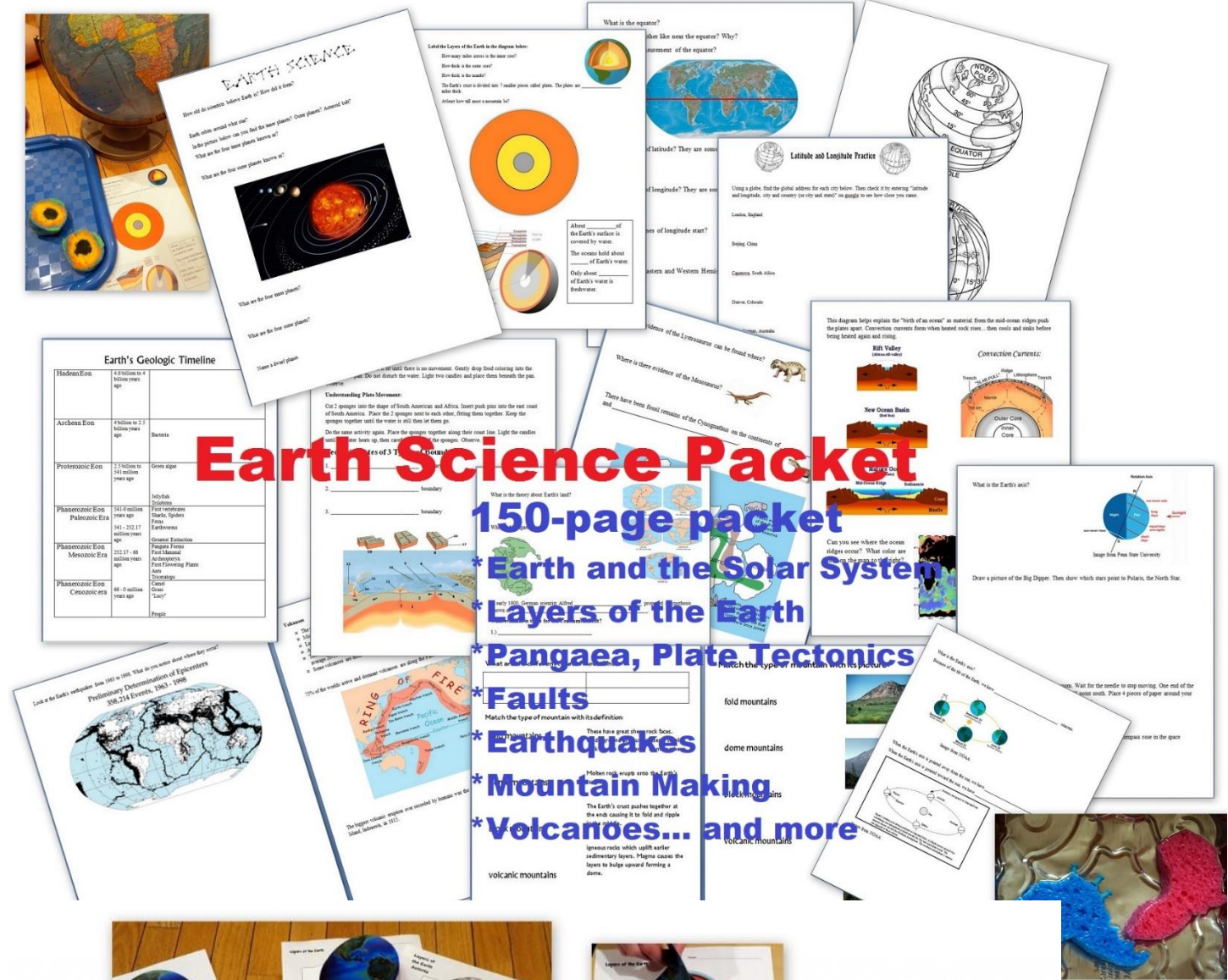
**Venus**

**Uranus**

**Neptune**

You might also be interested in these packets:

## Earth Science Packet (150 pages)



### Types of Volcanoes Interactive Notebook Pages



homeschoolden.com



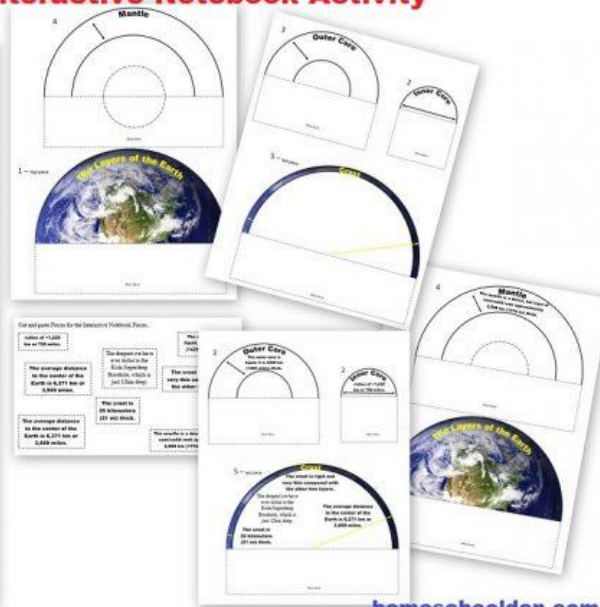
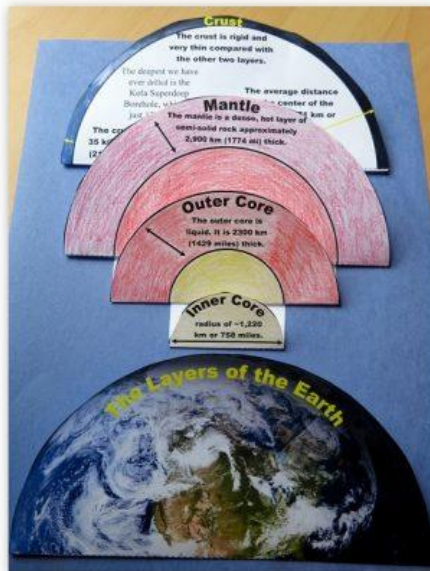
### Layers of the Earth Interactive Notebook Pages



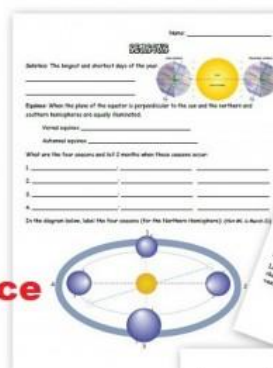
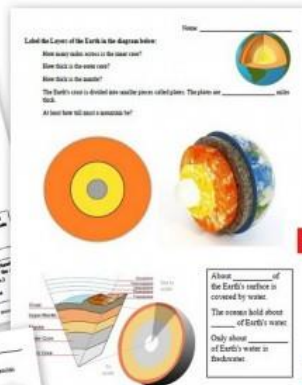
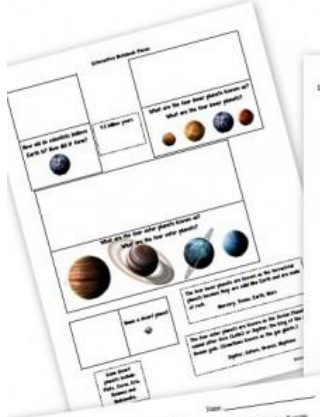


# Earth Science Packet (more pictures of what's included...)

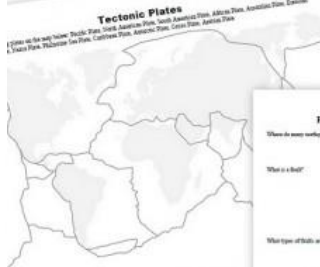
## Layers of the Earth - Interactive Notebook Activity



homeschoolden.com

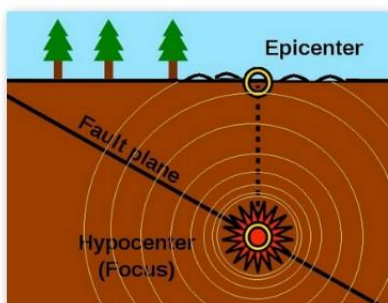


## Earth Science Packet Worksheets Lapbook Pages



homeschoolden.com

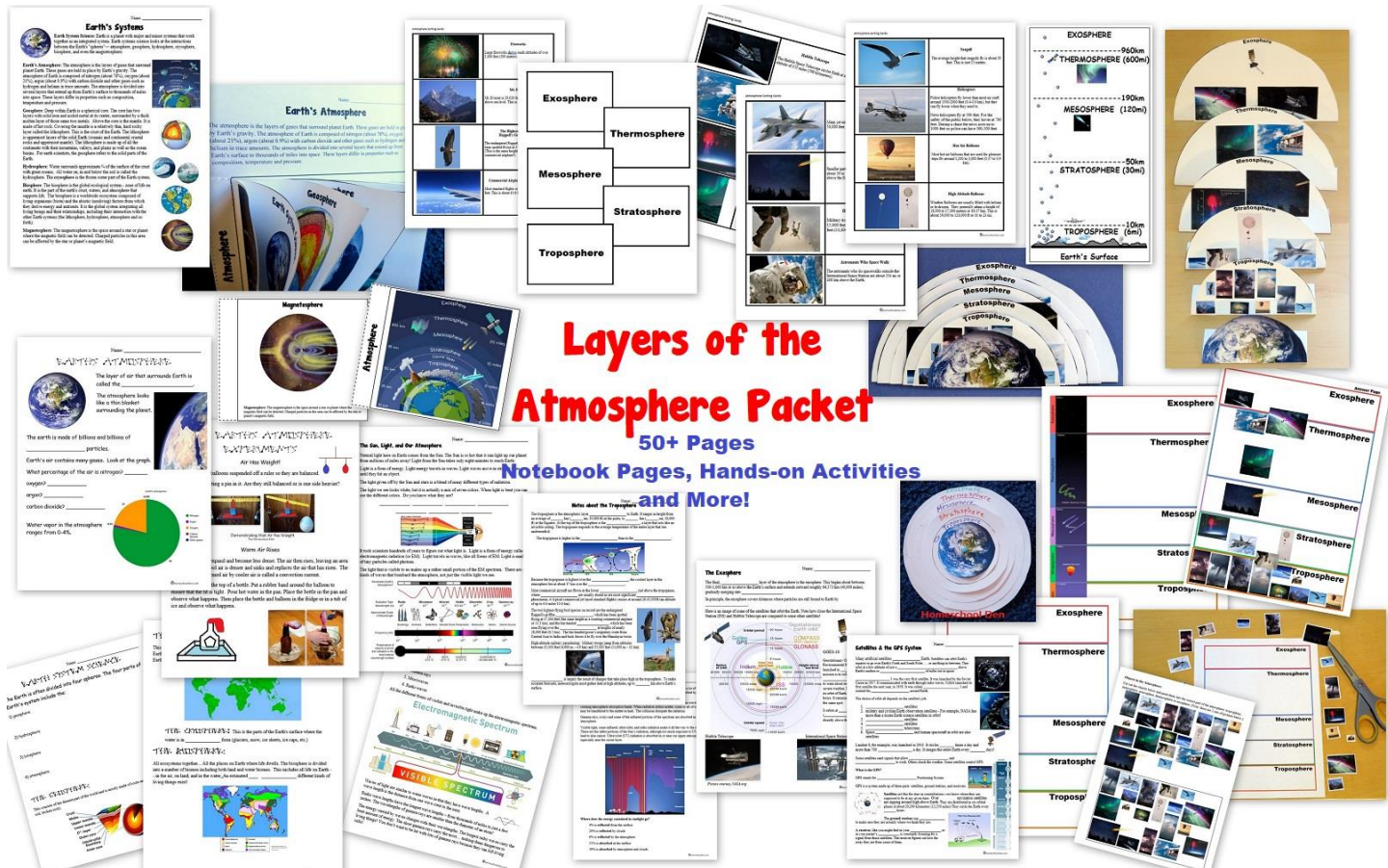
## Earth Science: Learning about Earthquake Vibrations



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# Layers of the Atmosphere Packet

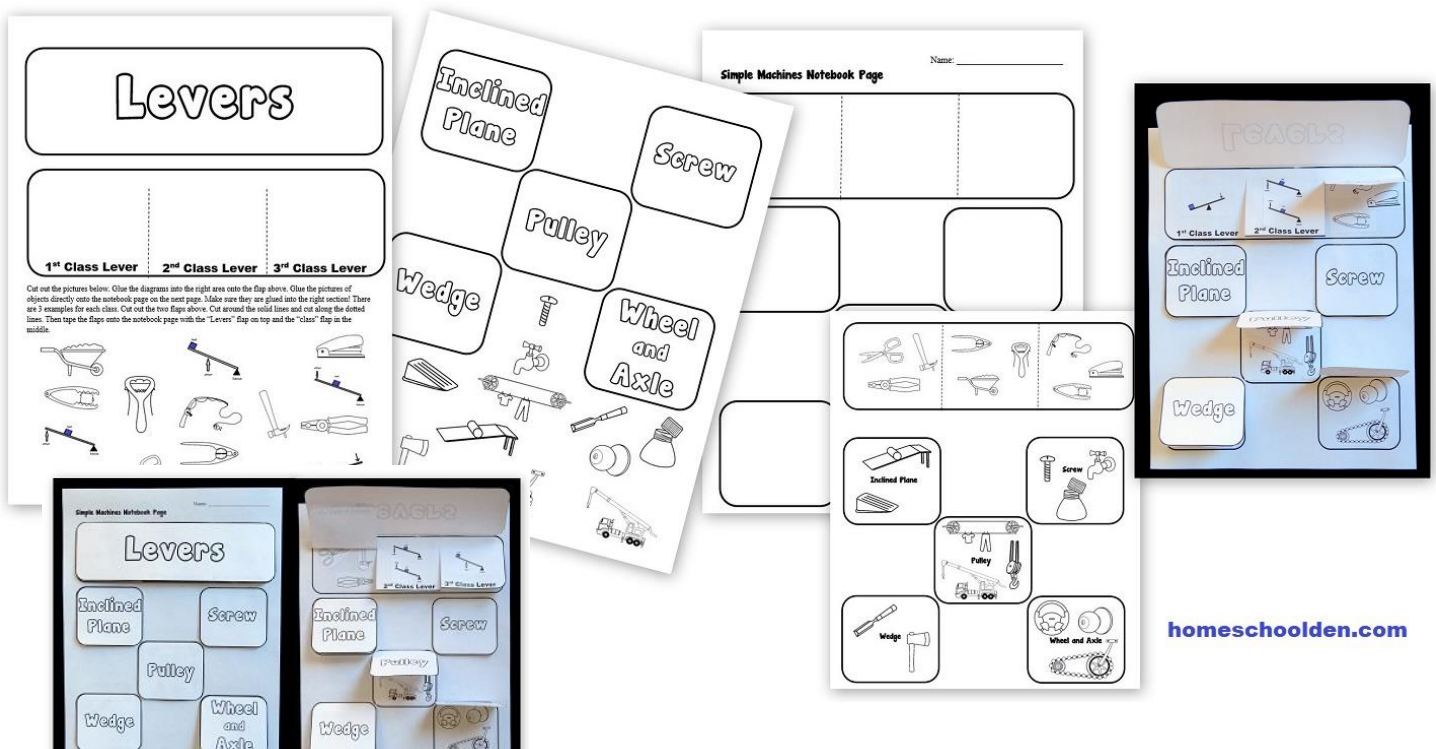


## Earth's Atmosphere Packet, 50+ pages



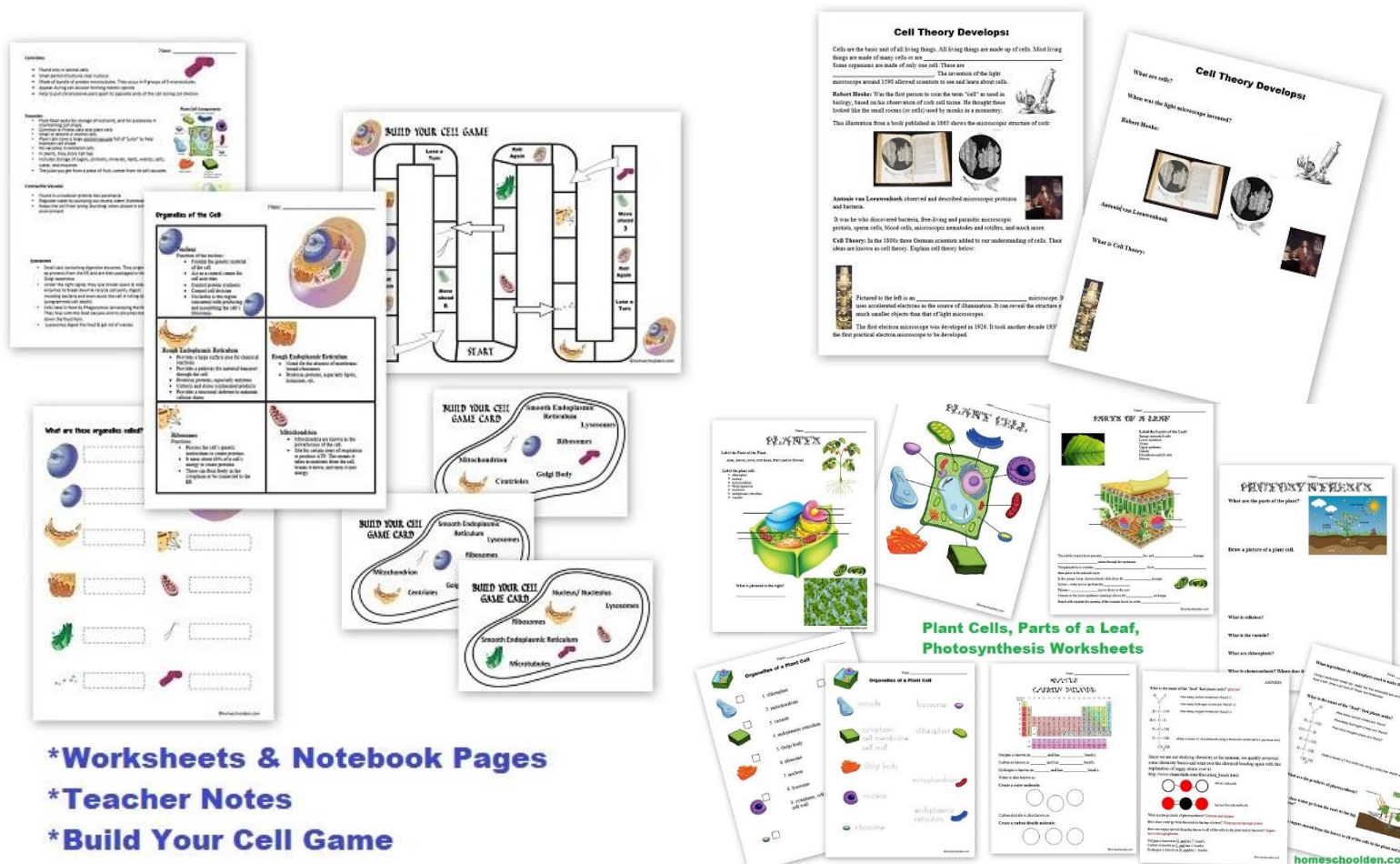
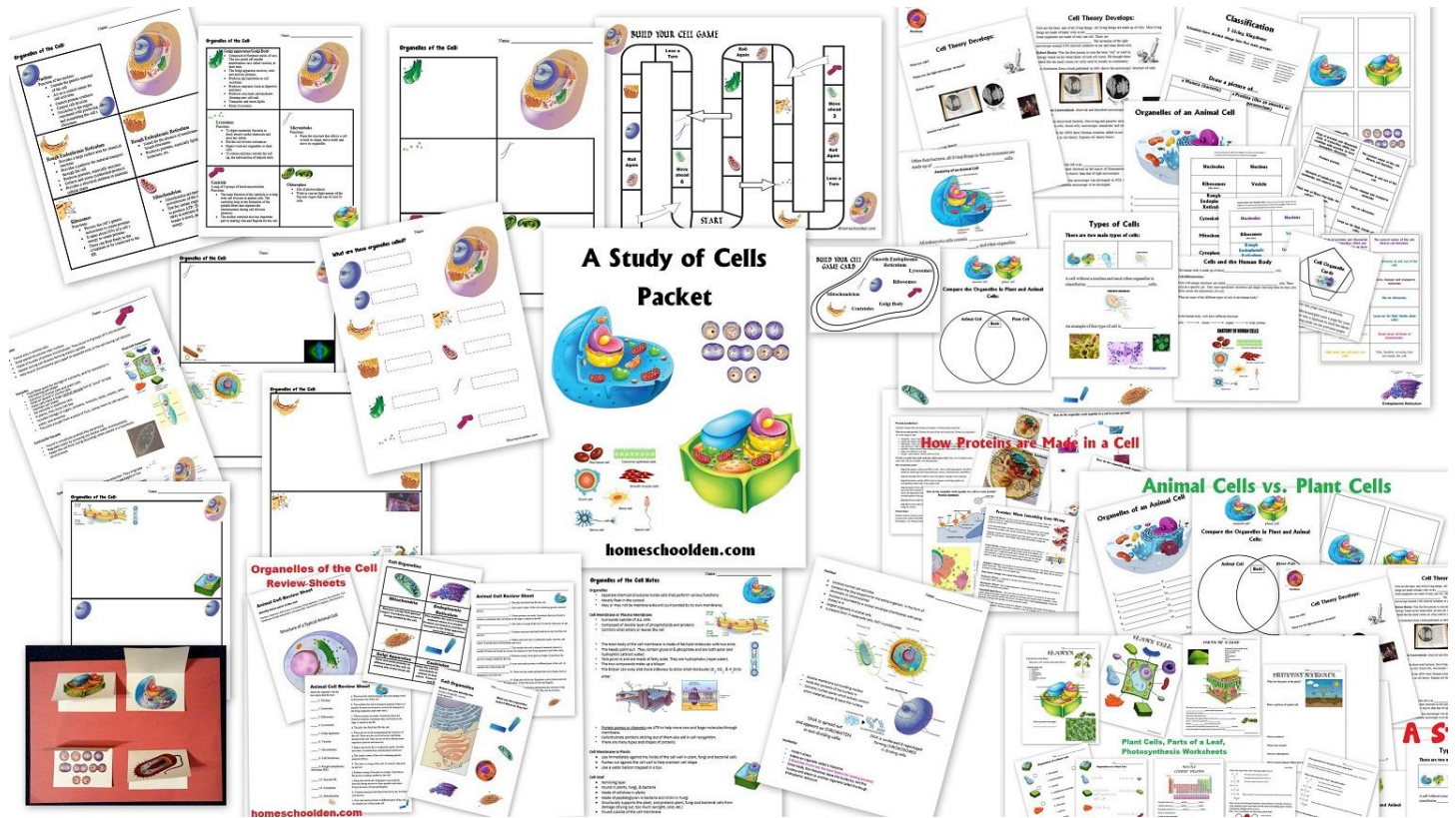


## Simple Machines Packet (30 pages)





# A Study of Cells (100 pages)



\*Worksheets & Notebook Pages

\*Teacher Notes

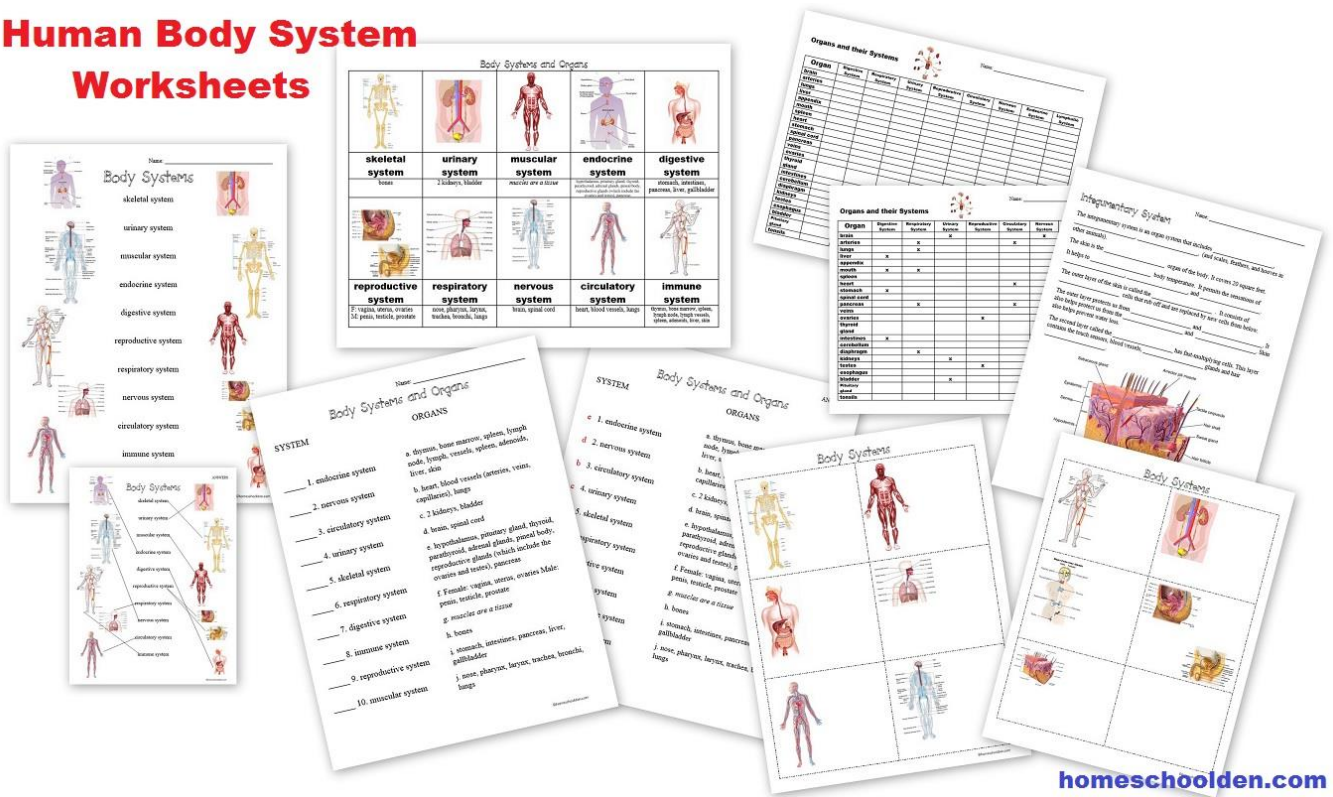
\*Build Your Cell Game

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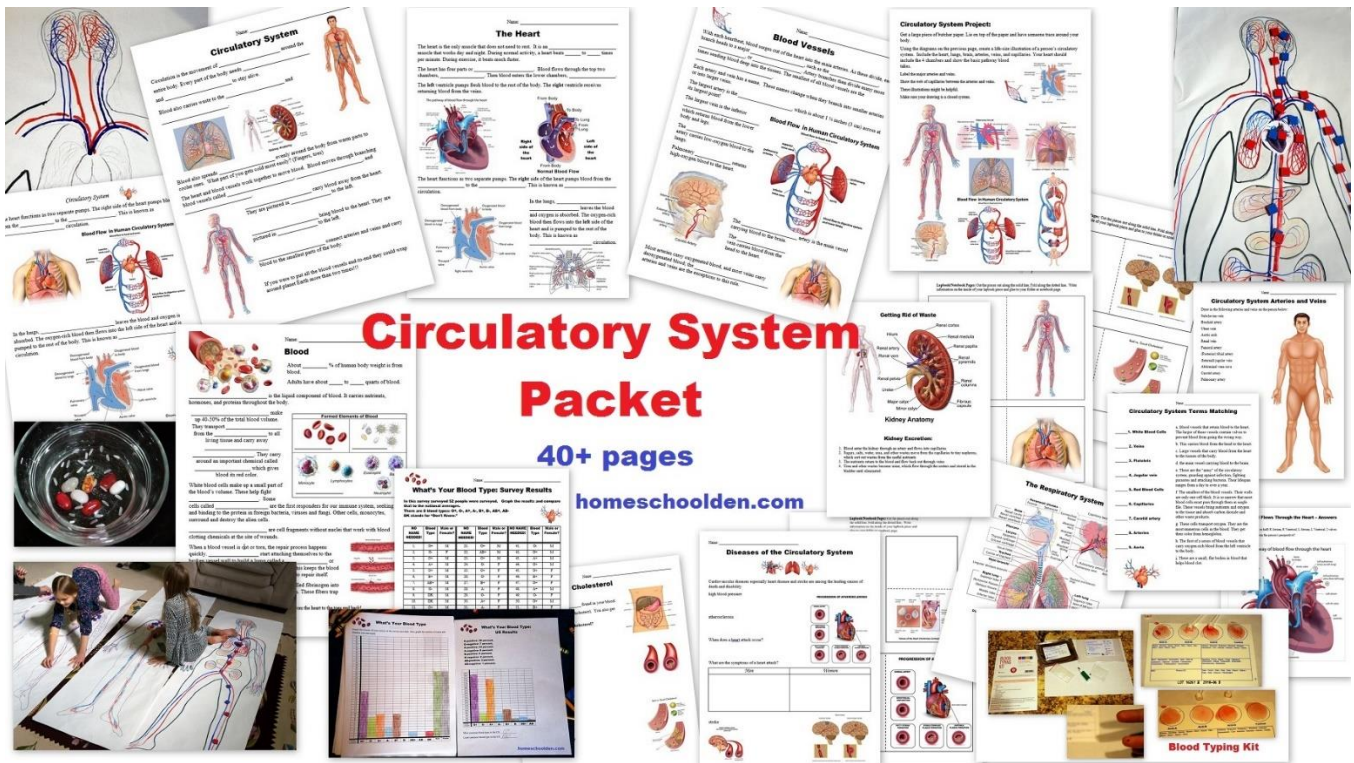


# Human Body Systems (25 pages)

## Human Body System Worksheets



# Circulatory Packet (40 pages)

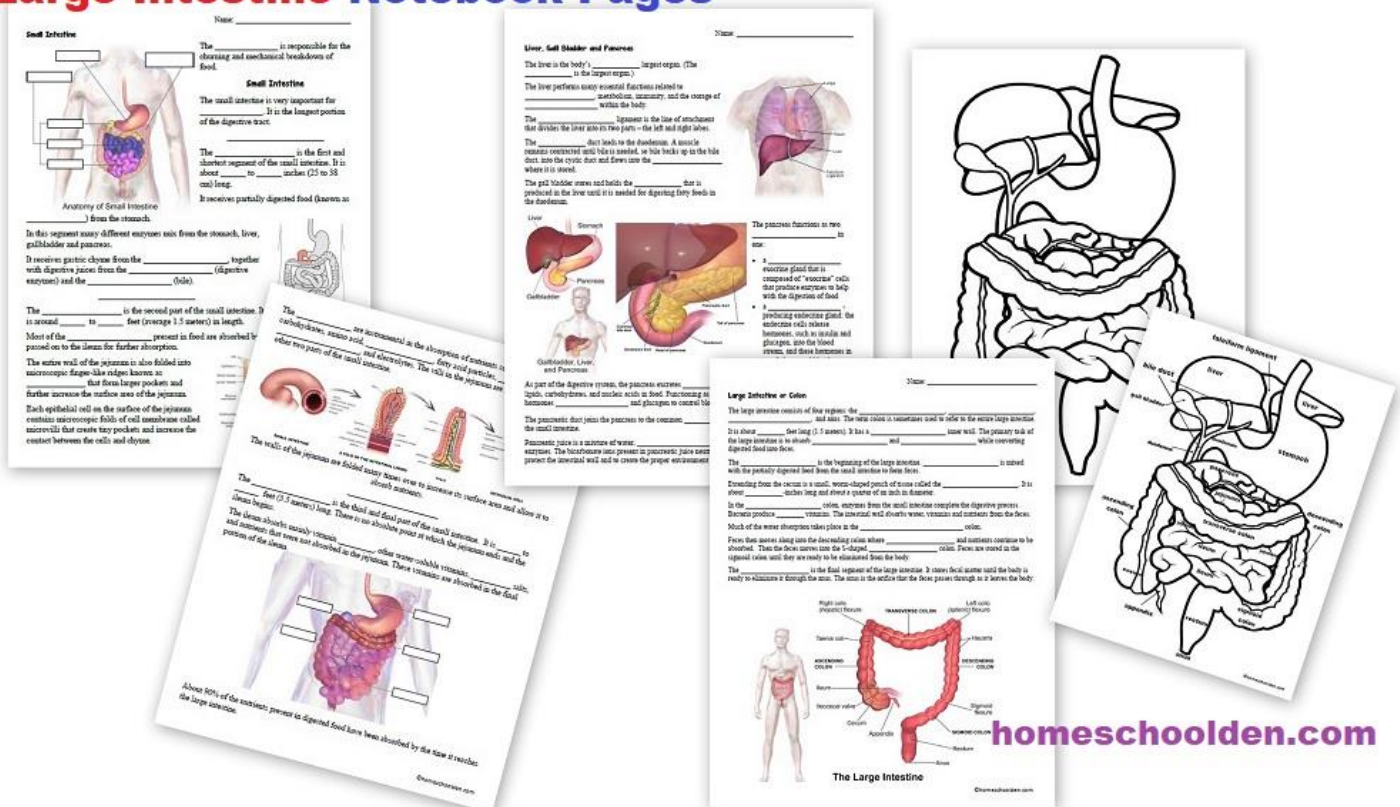




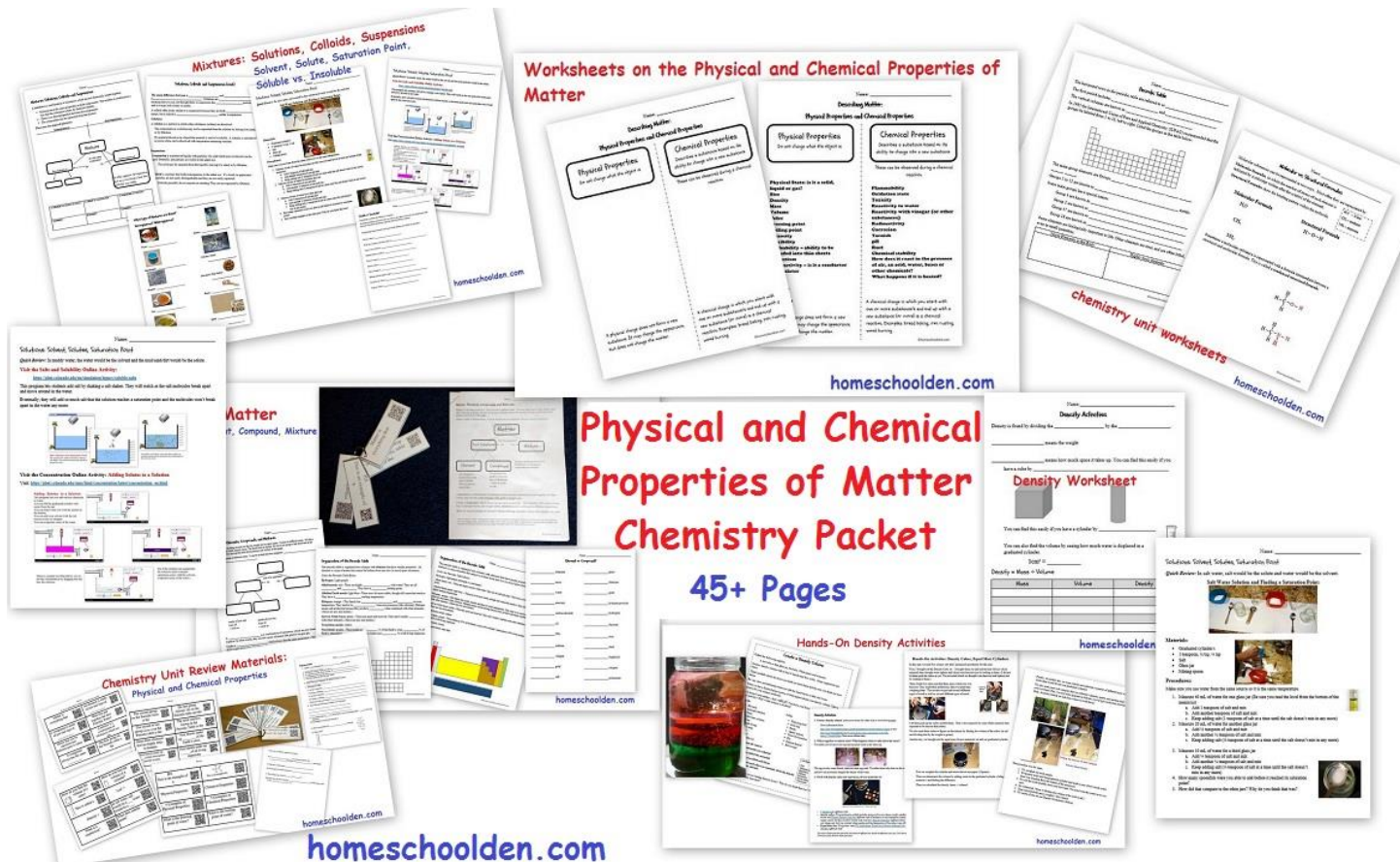
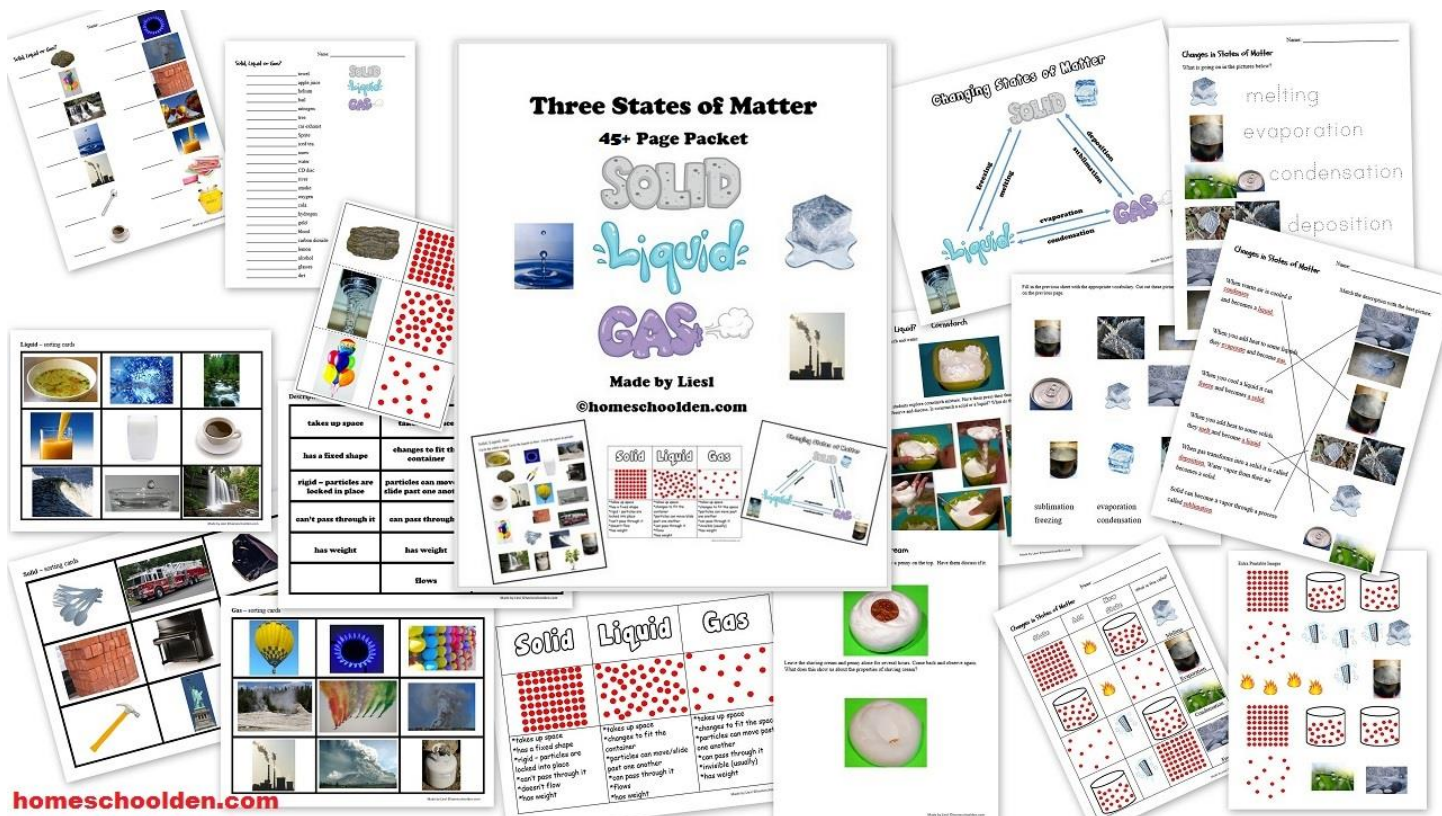
# Digestive System Packet (75+ pages)



## Small Intestine, Liver, Gall Bladder & Pancreas, Large Intestine Notebook Pages

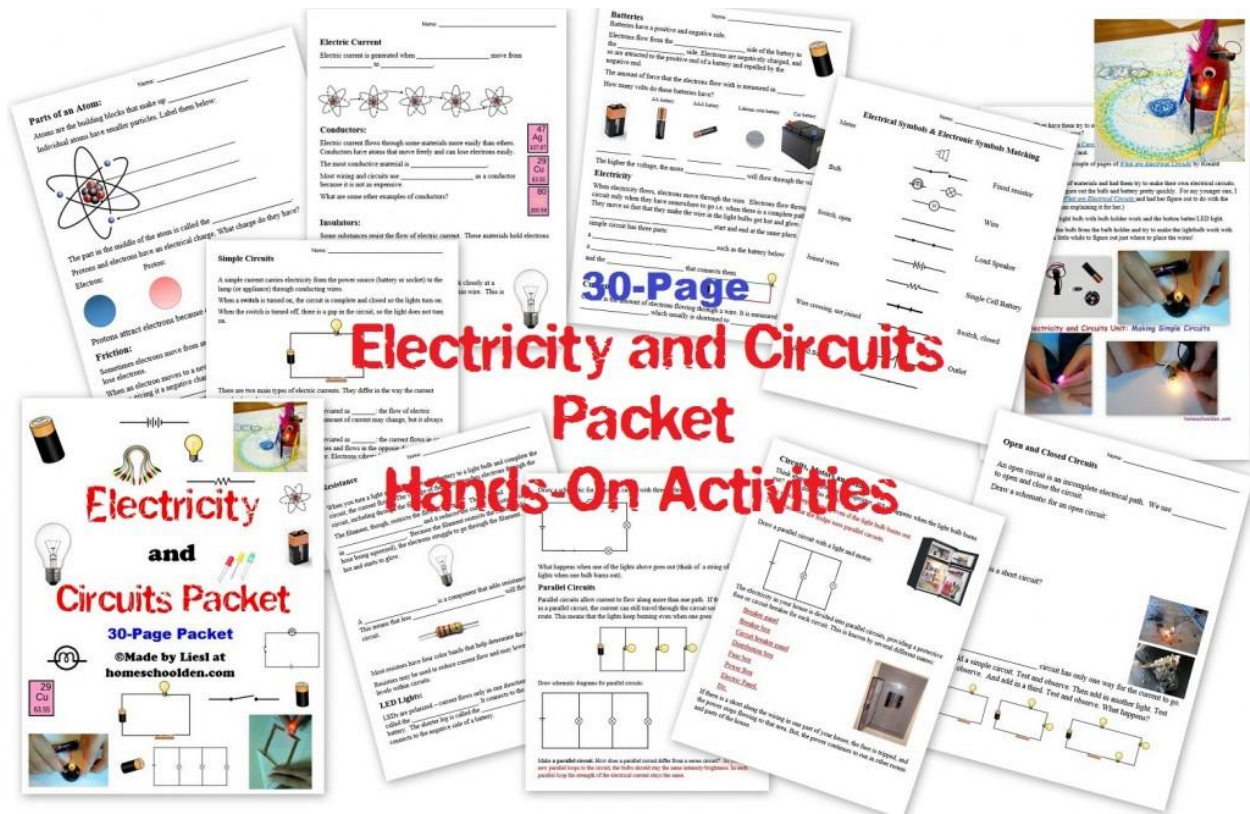








# STEM: Electricity and Circuits Unit (30 pages)



## Electricity and Circuits Packet

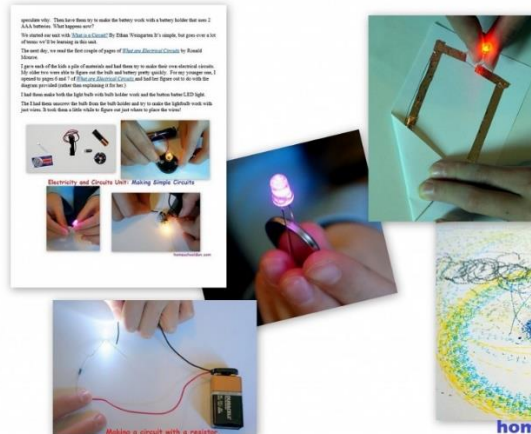
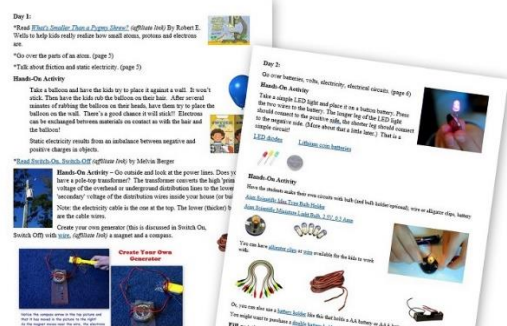
30-Page Packet

©Made by Liesl at homeschoolden.com

### Topics in this 30-page Unit

The parts of an atom  
Electric currents  
Conductors and insulators  
Parts of a light bulb  
Batteries  
Volts, amps, ohms  
Electrical circuits: Power source, load, conductor  
Simple Circuits  
Direct and Alternating Current (DC and AC)  
Resistance, Resistors and How they work.  
Anode, cathode  
Electrical Symbols  
Open and closed circuits  
Short circuits  
How to draw basic electrical schematics  
Series circuits  
Parallel circuits  
Motors  
Circuit breakers and the power grid

Here is a small sampling of the worksheets in the Electricity and Circuits Unit.



### Hands-On Activities in our Electricity and Circuits Unit

Electricity and Circuits Unit  
Daily Plans - with worksheets, books, hands-on activity instruction, and materials needed

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# Animal Packet (Vertebrates-Invertebrates, Animal Characteristics and more)

**Animal Unit**  
**75+ Page Packet**

**Feathers, Fur, Scales, Skin**  
**Animal Characteristics**  
**Types of Animals**  
**Vertebrate Groups**  
**Invertebrate Groups**  
**Domesticated vs. Wild Animals**  
**Animals and their Tracks**  
**Nocturnal vs. Diurnal Animals**

**Animal Body Coverings**  
**Feathers, Fur, Scales or Skin?**  
**Part of the 50+ page Animal Packet**

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# Biology Packet (60+ pages)





**Ocean Packet**  
**65+ Pages**  
**Marine Habitats, Ocean Navigation,**  
**Features of the Ocean Floor, Salinity,**  
**Ocean Tides and Currents, Ocean Life,**  
**Bioluminescence, and More**

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**Marine Habitats**

**Notebook Pages  
Montessori Cards  
Lapbook Pieces**

**Marine Habitats**

**Open ocean**

**Deep sea**

**Sea floor**

**Hydrothermal v**

**Marine Habitats**

**Tide Pools**

**Tide Pools Organisms**

**homeschoolden.com**



**WINTER PACKET**

**75+ Pages  
Activities  
Lapbook Pieces  
Hands-On Activity Ideas**

**SEASONS WINTER, POLAR UNIT**

**Earth's Axis Months/Seasons Solstice, Equinox**

**THE ARCTIC VS. ANTARCTICA**  
What are the differences between these two regions?

**SEALS, SEA LIONS, WALRUSES**

**PENGUINS**

**Lapbook Pieces**

**MAKE YOUR OWN CRYSTALS**

**PRE-K WINTER WORKSHEETS**

**POLAR ANIMALS**

**POLAR ANIMALS LAPBOOK**

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# World Animals Packet 60+ page Packet



## World Animal Activity Pages

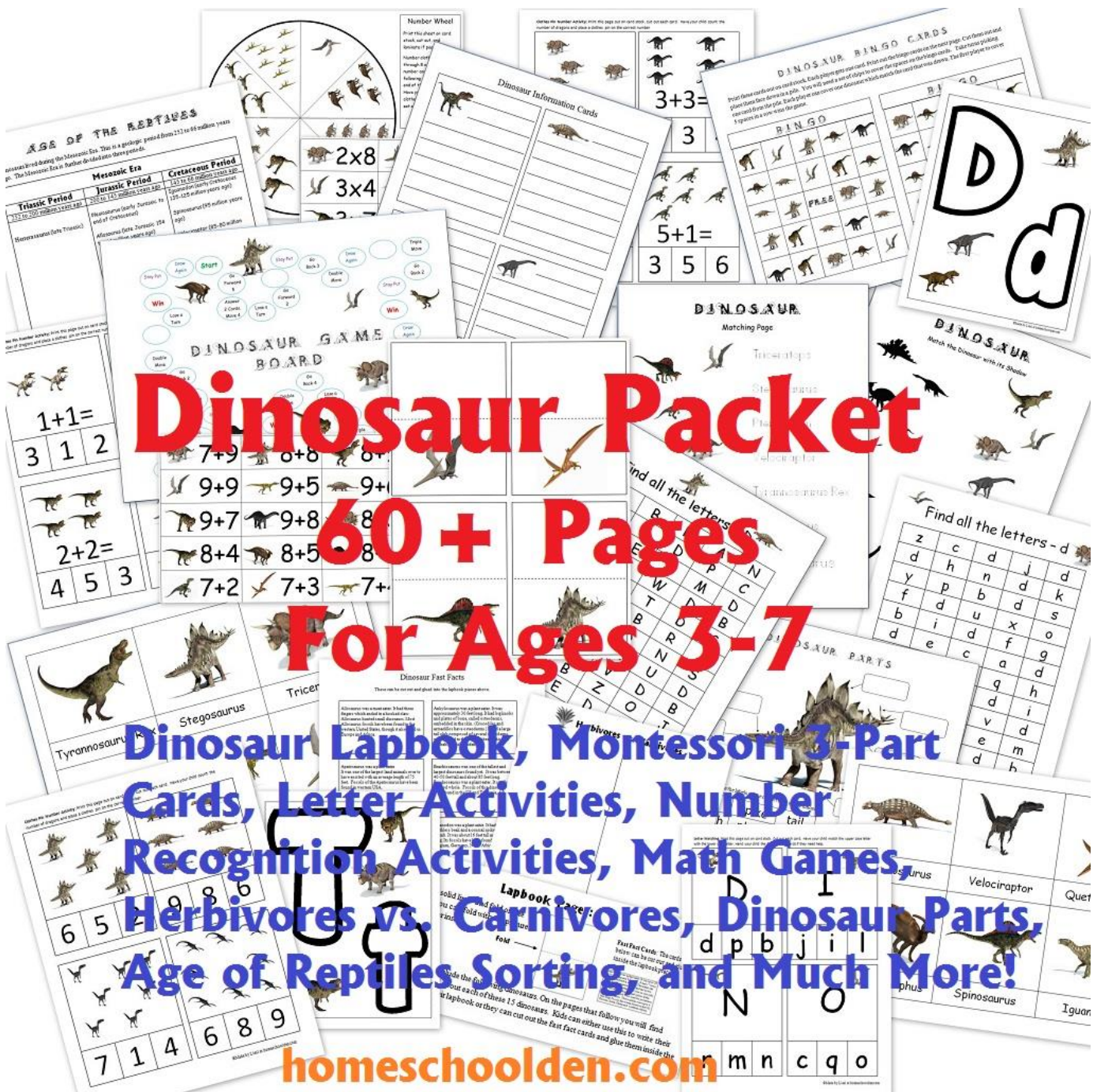
## 60+ Page Unit

## Montessori 3-Part World Animal Cards





## **Dinosaur Packet 60+ Page Packet For ages 3-7 (60+ pages)**



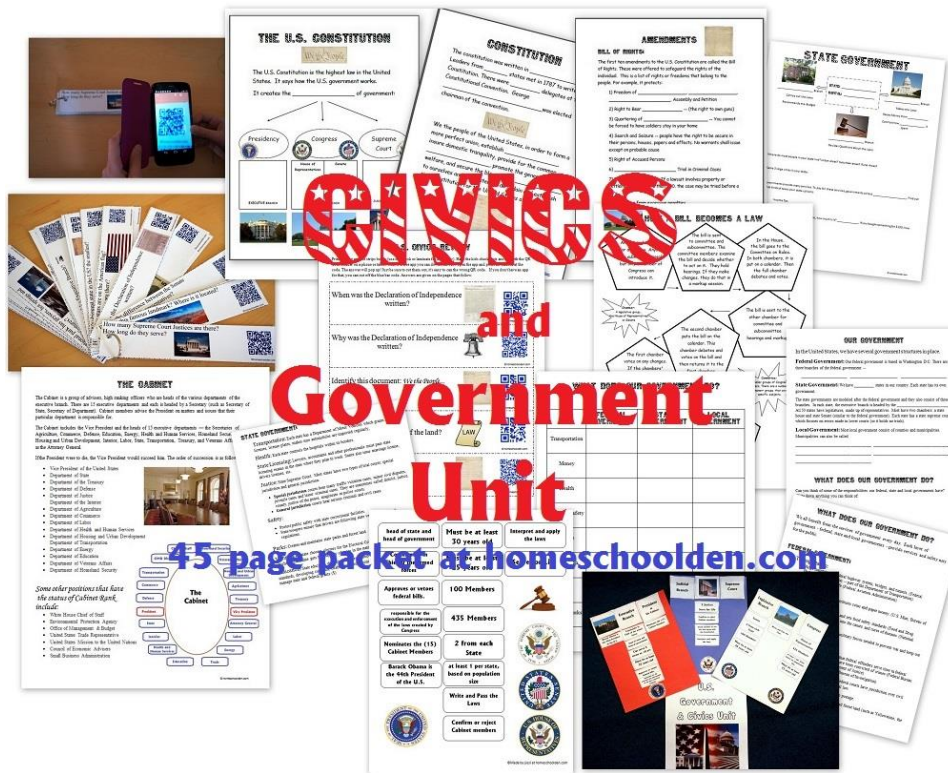


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**Civics and Government Unit – 3 branches of government – legislative, judicial & executive branches, the Presidential Cabinet positions, federal vs state governments, and more!**



# Civic Review Questions

# Civics and Government Unit (cont.)

## THE U.S. CONSTITUTION

The U.S. Constitution is the highest law in the United States. It says how the U.S. government works.

It creates the \_\_\_\_\_ of government:

The diagram shows three branches of government:

- Executive Branch:** Presidency (with a photo of the White House)
- Legislative Branch:** Congress (House of Representatives and Senate, with a photo of the U.S. Capitol)
- Judicial Branch:** Supreme Court (with a photo of the Supreme Court building)

## CONSTITUTION

The constitution was written in \_\_\_\_\_ states met in 1787 to write the Constitution. There were \_\_\_\_\_ delegates at the Constitutional Convention. George \_\_\_\_\_ was elected chairman of the convention.

We the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish \_\_\_\_\_, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common \_\_\_\_\_, promote the general \_\_\_\_\_, and secure the blessings of \_\_\_\_\_ to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

## AMENDMENTS

### BILL OF RIGHTS

The first ten amendments to the U.S. Constitution are called the Bill of Rights. These were offered to safeguard the rights of the individual. This is a list of rights or freedoms that belong to the people. For example, it protects:

- 1) Freedom of \_\_\_\_\_, Assembly and Petition
- 2) Right to Bear \_\_\_\_\_ (the right to own guns)
- 3) Quartering of \_\_\_\_\_ - You cannot be forced to have soldiers stay in your home.
- 4) Search and Seizure - people have the right to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects. No warrants shall issue except on probable cause.
- 5) Right of Accused Persons
- 6) \_\_\_\_\_ Trial in Criminal Cases
- 7) Rules of common law - If a lawsuit involves property or settlement worth more than \$20, the case may be tried before a jury.
- 8) Protection from excessive penalties
- 9) Other rights of the people - just because it is not mentioned, people have some other fundamental rights which the government must respect.
- 10) Powers kept by states and the people

## U.S. Government & Civics Unit

The collage features several cards detailing the branches of the U.S. government:

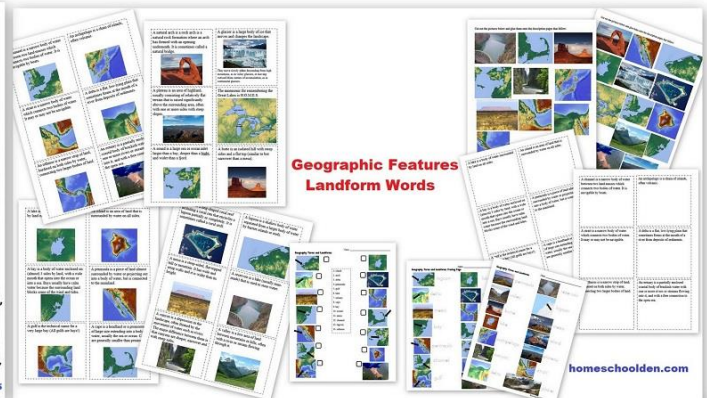
- Executive Branch:**
  - President or his Cabinet
  - Executive Order (the President can make laws without Congress)
  - Can serve 2 terms or 10 yrs
  - Must be at least 35 years old
  - Approves or vetoes federal bills, recommends for or removes judges and officers of the law named by Congress
- Judicial Branch:**
  - Supreme Court
  - 9 Justices
  - Serve for Life
  - Confirm or reject Cabinet members
  - decide whether or not new laws agree with the Constitution
  - Interpret and apply the laws
- Legislative Branch:**
  - Congress
  - House of Representatives
  - 435 Members
  - at least 1 per state, based on population size
  - Must be at least 25 years old
  - Senate
  - 2 from each State
  - 100 Members
  - Must be at least 30 years old
  - Write and Pass the Laws

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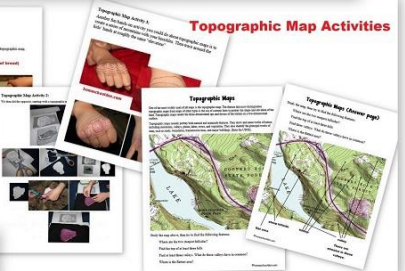
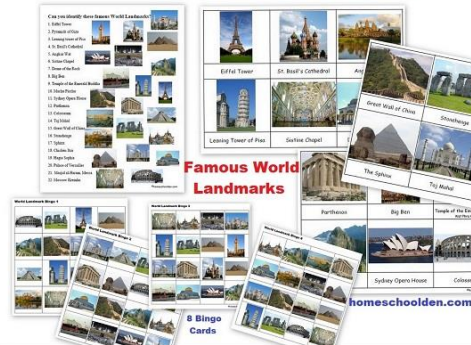
# World Facts Packet

Do your kids know the 4 largest countries? Which countries have the most people? The longest river? The famous world landmarks? This packet covers basic world and U.S. facts. Part 2 includes geographic features, landform words, deserts of the world, topographic maps and more!



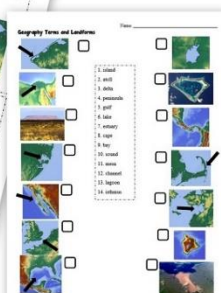
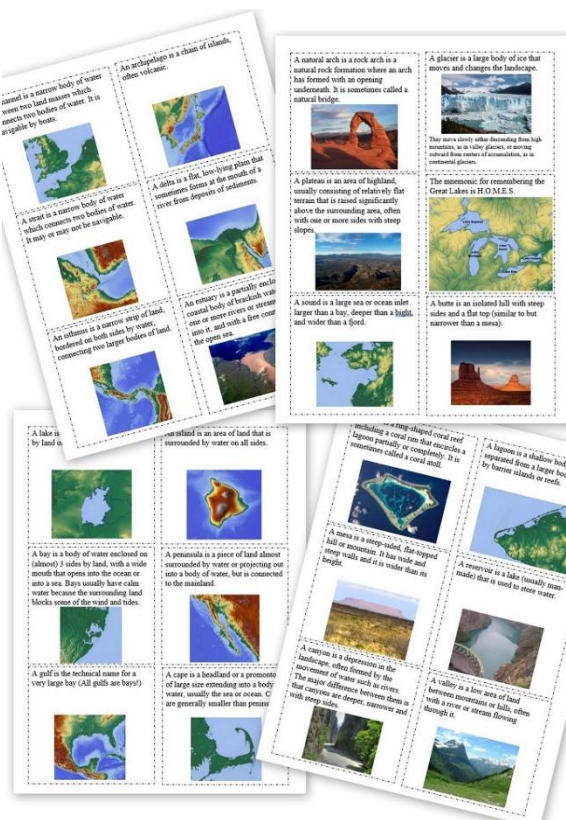
## World Facts Packet

- +World Fact Pages, USA Fact Pages
- +Geographic Features, Landform Words
- +World Landmarks
- +Deserts of the World
- +Topographic Map Activities



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## Geographic Features Landform Words



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## Age of Exploration Packet

The collage displays a variety of educational materials for the Age of Exploration. Worksheets are arranged in a layered fashion, showing different topics such as motivations, specific explorers (Portugal, Spain, North America), and the discovery of new colonies. Each worksheet includes a mix of text, historical images, and maps. A prominent image of a sailing ship is centered in the lower half. The bottom left corner features the website 'homeschoolden.com'.

## Causes and Events Leading the American Revolution Unit

**Causes and Events Leading to the AMERICAN REVOLUTION**

**Highlighting:**

**30-Page Packet**

The French and Indian War  
Albany Plan  
Sugar and Molasses Acts  
Pontiac's Rebellion  
Proclamation of 1763  
Stamp Act  
Sons of Liberty  
Notable Men of Boston  
Townshend Acts  
Tea Act  
Boston Tea Party  
Intolerable Acts  
First Continental Congress  
Battles of Lexington and Concord



The image displays a collection of educational materials centered on the history of slavery. At the top, a worksheet titled "Slavery in the New World" includes a map of the Americas and text about the transatlantic slave trade. Below it, another worksheet titled "Slavery in America" features a map of the United States and text about the domestic slave trade. To the right, a worksheet titled "Slavery in the United States" includes a map of the United States and text about the domestic slave trade. In the center, a large worksheet titled "Slavery (Review Cards)" contains various questions and answers about the history of slavery. To the left, a worksheet titled "Slavery in the West Indies" includes a map of the West Indies and text about the slave trade in that region. To the right, a worksheet titled "Slavery in the Middle Passage" includes a map of the Middle Passage and text about the conditions of the slave trade. At the bottom, a worksheet titled "Slavery in the Triangular Trade" includes a map of the Triangular Trade and text about the conditions of the slave trade. The materials are arranged in a collage-like fashion, with some overlapping others.

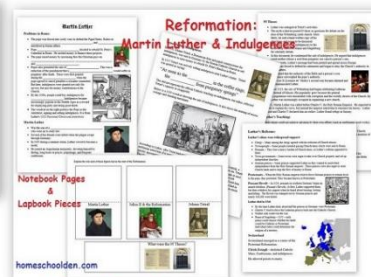


## Middle Ages Unit

### Feudalism Activities



Draw cards and see what your fate is.  
Will you survive the Middle Ages?!!!



## European History Packet

### 1500 - 1750

### Exhibition

Open to the public from 10.00 to 18.00 hours, 10.00 to 16.00 hours on Saturdays. Admission is free.

For more information, visit the website: [www.museiroma2.it](http://www.museiroma2.it)

## Renaissance Patrons & the Big 3

### (Artists: da Vinci, Michelangelo, Raphael)

### Artists

Leonardo da Vinci (1452-1519)  
Michelangelo (1475-1564)  
Raphael (1483-1520)

#### Leonardo da Vinci

Leonardo da Vinci was a polymath, a man of many talents. He was a painter, a sculptor, an architect, an engineer, a scientist, and a philosopher. He is best known for his Mona Lisa and The Last Supper.




#### Michelangelo

Michelangelo was a sculptor, painter, and architect. He is best known for his sculptures of David and the Pieta, and his paintings of the Sistine Chapel.




#### Raphael

Raphael was a painter and architect. He is best known for his paintings of the Vatican Museums, including The School of Athens and The Transfiguration.




- Notebook Pages
- Teacher's Notes
- Interactive Notebook Pieces
- Timeline Material





# European History Packet 1500-1750 (More details!)

## 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

### Martin Luther

**Problems in Rome:**

- The Pope was forced into unity with the Papal States. Robert de Senebar was 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...
- Pope also permitted the sale of indulgences for the reduction of the punishment that a purgatory after death. These were first granted during the...
- 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, *Theses* and *Indulgences*.

**Martin Luther**

- Was the son of a...
- Who lived on the...
- 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.

Exploit the hole each of these figures led to the start of the Reformation:

**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...
- 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...
- Luther denied the authority of the Pope and a person's own power outweighed the Pope's authority.
- Leo X (Lutheran) and Martin's second son became staunch and...
- In 1521, the city of Wittenberg had begun celebrating Luther's...
- His popularity grew because the general population were dissatisfied with corruption and the viceroy deans of the Church. By...
- Luther was increasingly accepted as separating a new church.
- St. Martin Luther was called before Charles V, the Holy Roman Emperor. He expected to...
- He explained his views, but insisted 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 good works).

**Luther's Reforms:**

Luther's ideas were widespread support:

- Clergy - Many among the clergy agreed with the criticism of Church abuses.
- Peasants - 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.
- Town governments - Some towns 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 Emperor. 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** - a radical Catholic, Monks, 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

King of France

William I (The Conqueror - Battle of Hastings, 1066)

King of England

The Plantagenet Kings of England in the Middle Ages

King of France

King Richard I (Lionheart)

King John (lost the Battle of Merton)

King Henry II (son of Richard I)

King Edward I (son of Henry II)

King Henry III (son of Edward I)

King Edward II (son of Henry III)

King Henry IV (son of Edward II)

King Henry V (son of Henry IV)

King Henry VI (son of Henry V)

King Edward IV (son of Henry VI)

King Richard III (son of Edward IV)

King Henry VII (son of Edward IV)

King Henry VIII (son of Henry VII)

King Edward VI (son of Henry VIII)

King Mary I (son of Henry VIII)

King Elizabeth I (daughter of Henry VIII)

### Henry VIII and his Wives

Catherine of Aragon (m. 1509, annulled 1533)

**divorced**

children: Mary I, raised Catholic

Anne Boleyn (m. 1533, executed 1536)

**beheaded**

children: Elizabeth I, raised Protestant

Anne of Cleves (m. 1540, annulled 1540)

**divorced**

children: Edward VI, raised Protestant

Catherine Howard (m. 1540, executed 1542)

**beheaded**

Catherine Parr (m. 1542)

**Survived**

She was influential in Henry's raising of the Third Succession Act in 1544, but married John, his daughter, Mary, and Elizabeth, to 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 the first Protestant King of England. He was only nine years old when he became king. His mother died in 1537. He was raised as a Protestant. He was the first Protestant King of England. He was the first Protestant King of England. He was the first Protestant King of England.

**Mary I** - Mary I was the daughter of Henry VIII and Catherine of Aragon. She was the first Catholic King of England. She was the first Catholic King of England. She was the first Catholic King of England. She was the first Catholic King of England. She was the first Catholic King of England.

**Elizabeth I** - Elizabeth I was the daughter of Henry VIII and Anne Boleyn. She was the first Protestant King of England. She was the first Protestant King of England. She was the first Protestant King of England. She was the first Protestant King of England. She was the first Protestant King of England.

**Notebook Pages (and Answer Sheets)**

Henry VIII's Successors

Elizabeth I



## European History Packet (continued)

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