

COURSE OUTLINE

**Periodization 1:
Foundations (5,000 BCE-600 CE)**

- Unit 1: River Valley & Classical Civilizations
- Unit 2: Greece & Rome

**Periodization 2:
Post-Classical Era (600-1450)**

- Unit 3: Islam & Africa
- Unit 4: Byzantine Empire & the Middle Ages
- Unit 5: Americas, China, & the Mongols

Periodization 3: Transition to the Modern World (1450-1750)

- **Unit 6: The Renaissance & Protestant Reformation**
- Unit 7: Exploration & Scientific Revolution

**Periodization 4:
Early Modern Era (1750-1914)**

- Unit 8: The Middle East, Japan, & China
- Unit 9: Enlightenment, Revolutions, & Napoleon
- Unit 10: Industrial Revolution & Imperialism

**Periodization 5:
The World at War (1914-1945)**

- Unit 11: World War I & the Russian Revolution
- Unit 12: World War II

**Periodization 6:
Late 20th Century (1945-Present)**

- Unit 13: The Cold War
- Unit 14: Decolonization & Globalization

World History Organizer

Unit 6: The Renaissance and Protestant Reformation

The Big Picture:

Unit 6 covers the historical era from 1300 to 1600 called the Renaissance. The Renaissance marks the beginning of the “modern era” in world history as Western Europe recovered from the Middle Ages and experienced a “rebirth” in trade, learning, political stability, and cultural innovation. New scholars called Humanists believed that people were capable of doing anything. Renaissance was known for innovation in art. Artists like Michelangelo and Leonardo da Vinci used new techniques of realism, perspective, and classical designs from Greece and Rome. Authors emphasized human emotions, criticized medieval authority, and inspired a new wave of rulers. As the feudal system broke down and lords lost power, nations began to form under the rule of powerful kings. During this era of change, many people began questioning the practices of the Catholic Church and hoped to reform religious practices. During this Protestant Reformation, leaders like Martin Luther, John Calvin, and Henry VIII broke from the Catholic Church and formed new denominations of Christianity. The Catholic Church responded to these new Protestant faiths by sending Jesuit missionaries to make new converts.

Unit Pacing:	Homework (Answer Qs on Back)	Key Terms and Phrases:	
12/7 – Periodization Transition Activity		1. Renaissance	14. Protestant Reformation
12/8 – Rise of the Renaissance	12/8– 14.1, 14.2	2. Florence, Italy	15. Indulgences
12/9 – Characteristics of the Renaissance	12/9 – 14.3, 14.4	3. Medici Family	16. Martin Luther (Lutheranism)
12/10 – Characteristics of the Renaissance	12/10 – 17.1	4. Black Death (plague)	17. <i>Ninety-Five Theses</i>
12/11 – Importance of the Renaissance	12/11 – 17.2	5. Classicism	18. Justification by Faith
12/14 – Causes of the Protestant Reformation	11/14 – 17.3	6. “Renaissance Man”	19. John Calvin (Calvinism)
12/15 – Protestant Faiths: Lutheranism, Calvinism, Anglicanism	12/15 – 17.4	7. Leonardo da Vinci	20. Predestination
12/16 – The Counter Reformation		8. Michelangelo	21. Henry VII (Anglicanism)
12/16 – Unit 6 Review	12/16 – Complete	9. Realism & Perspective	22. Counter Reformation
12/17 – Unit 6 Test	Unit 6 Organizer	10. Humanism	23. Council of Trent
		11. Machiavelli	24. Jesuits
		12. Petrarch, Dante, Erasmus	25. Johann Gutenberg
		13. William Shakespeare	

Essentials Questions:

1. What factors led to the decline of the Middle Ages and the rise of the Renaissance?
2. How did the Renaissance change (a) art, (b) literature, (c) government, and (d) learning?
3. Contrast Catholicism with the Protestant religions of Lutheranism, Calvinism, and Anglicanism?

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Unit 6 Reading Guide—Renaissance and Protestant Reformation

Chapter 14, Section 1

1. What three practices showed that the Catholic Church needed to be reformed?
2. Why did people support the Crusades?
3. What were four effects of the Crusades?

Chapter 14, Section 2

1. Name three reasons why the food supply increased in Europe during the Middle Ages
2. Name three changes that took place in Europe during the “Commercial Revolution”
3. Name three reasons for the increase in learning during the late Middle Ages

Chapter 14, Section 3

1. How did William the Conqueror and Henry II help make England a nation?
2. Why was the Magna Carta important?
3. How did the kings of France gain control over the lords and the common people?

Chapter 14, Section 4

1. What caused the Great Schism?
2. Name three effects of the plague
3. Who fought in the Hundred Years War? How did the war increase nationalism in Europe?

Chapter 17, Section 1

1. What was the Renaissance? Name three reasons why the Renaissance began in Italy
2. What was humanism?
3. Name three ways art and literature changed during the Renaissance

Chapter 17, Section 2

1. How was the Northern Renaissance different from the Renaissance in Italy?
2. Why is William Shakespeare considered to be “the greatest playwright of all time”?
3. What effects did Gutenberg’s printing press have on northern European life?

Chapter 17, Section 3

1. What was the Protestant Reformation? What kinds of changes did reformers want?
2. What role did Martin Luther play in the Reformation
3. What role did Henry VIII play in creating the Church of England?

Chapter 17, Section 4

1. What were the major religious ideas of Calvinism?
2. What happened at the Council of Trent?
3. What was the result of the declining authority of the Catholic Church?