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|  | [**curriculum.newvisions.org/social-studies**](https://curriculum.newvisions.org/social-studies)  [socialstudiescurriculum@newvisions.org](mailto:tlent@newvisions.org) |  |
| **Please Read:** We encourage all teachers to **modify** the materials to meet the needs of their students. To create a version of this document that you can edit:  1. Make sure you are signed into a Google account when you are on the resource.  2. Go to the "File" pull down menu in the upper left hand corner and select "Make a Copy." This will give you a version of the document that you own and can modify. | | Untitled drawing (10).jpg |
| **Teacher Overview:** *What was the Protestant Reformation? What were the causes?* | | |
| [**Go directly to student-facing materials!**](#kix.t9s14dfjycvt) | | |

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| **noun_713136_652c90.png** | SQ 8. What cultural effects did the Renaissance and the printing press have in northern Europe? | **SQ 9. What was the Protestant Reformation? What were the causes?** | SQ 10. What effect did Martin Luther, John Calvin, and Elizabeth I have on political and religious unity in Europe? | **noun_713139_652c90.png** |

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|  | **Unit Essential Question(s):** How did new ideas and innovation affect Western Europe and Russia starting in the 15th century? | [Link to Unit](http://globalhistory.newvisions.org/units-curriculum-home/2015-16-9th-curriculum/9-4) |
| **Supporting Question(s):**   * What was the Protestant Reformation? What were the causes? |
| **Objective(s):**   * **Describe** what the Protestant Reformation was. * **Identify** the causes of the Protestant Reformation. |

**1.** [**NYS Social Studies Framework:**](https://www.engageny.org/resource/new-york-state-k-12-social-studies-framework)

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| **Key Idea** | **Conceptual Understandings** | **Content Specifications** |
| 9.9 TRANSFORMATION OF WESTERN EUROPE AND RUSSIA: Western Europe and Russia transformed politically, economically, and culturally ca. 1400–1750. This transformation included state building, conflicts, shifts in power and authority, and new ways of understanding their world.  (Standards: 2, 3, 5; Themes: ID, MOV, TCC, GOV, CIV, TECH, EXCH) | 9.9b The Reformation challenged traditional religious authority, which prompted a counter reformation that led to a religiously fragmented Western Europe and political conflicts. This religious upheaval continued the marginalization of Jews in European society. | Students will explore the roles of key individuals, including Martin Luther, John Calvin, Elizabeth I, and Ignatius Loyola, and the impacts that they had on the religious and political unity of Europe. |

**2. Social Studies Practices**

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| [**NYS Social Studies Practices**](https://docs.google.com/document/d/1BbSxR3Zm2iz30sd2QG63zzMpLHbirSHoSzJTe1YL9YA/edit) | [**New Visions Student Social Studies Practices**](https://docs.google.com/document/d/1wIIu9GwbUfjfvY-frgxKSQeHytikWeWAcByAM273RoQ/edit) |
| **Gathering, Using and Interpreting Evidence** (A2, A5, A7)  **Chronological Reasoning and Causation** (B1, B5, B7)  **Comparison and Contextualization** (C1, C3, C5, C6)  **Geographic Reasoning** (D1, D2, D5) | |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  |  |  | | **Contextualize** | **Predict** | **Connecting Cause and Effect** | |
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**3. Common Core**

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| **Reading** | **Writing** | **Speaking and Listening** |
| **Craft and Structure:** [**CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RH.9-10.4**](http://www.corestandards.org/ELA-Literacy/RH/9-10/4/)**:** Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including vocabulary describing political, social, or economic aspects of history/social science. **Integration of Knowledge and Ideas:** [**CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RH.9-10.7**](http://www.corestandards.org/ELA-Literacy/RH/9-10/7/)**:** Integrate quantitative or technical analysis (e.g., charts, research data) with qualitative analysis in print or digital text. | **Text Types & Purposes:**  [**CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.WHST.9-10.1**](http://www.corestandards.org/ELA-Literacy/WHST/9-10/1/)**:** Write arguments focused on *discipline-specific content*. | **Comprehension and Collaboration:** [**CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.SL.9-10.1**](http://www.corestandards.org/ELA-Literacy/SL/9-10/1/)**:** Initiate and participate effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grades 9-10 topics, texts, and issues, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly and persuasively. |

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| **Associated Classroom Posters** |
| [Student Social Studies Practices Poster](https://docs.google.com/document/d/1AGAFxRwz0ZPMKcSJ08zErSzXMY51ReYNVk2CdejetgQ/edit) |

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| Objective: | What was the Protestant Reformation? What were the causes?   * **Describe** what the Protestant Reformation was. * **Identify** the causes of the Protestant Reformation. |

**Introduction**

**➡ Directions:** Read the timeline below, then respond to the questions.

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| **1st-4th Century** | | |
| **30** | ***Jesus Crucified*** | Jesus is crucified. **Missionaries** like Paul begin to spread Christianity throughout Europe. |
| **64** | ***Persecution of Christians*** | Christianity is not accepted in the Roman Empire. Christians are tortured and killed through crucifixion, stoning, and burning at the stake and become **martyrs.** |
| **313** | ***Edict of Milan*** | The **persecution** of Christians ends when Emperor Constantine grants **religious freedom** to everyone in the Roman empire. |
| **380** | ***Christianity is the Official Religion*** | Emperor Theodosius makes Christianity the **official religion** of the Roman Empire. |
| **1. In the 1st century, what problems did Christians experience? How did the perception of Christianity change around the 4th century?** | | |
| **11th-15th Century** | | |
| **1054** | ***East-West Schism*** | The Church split into the **Western Catholic Church** and the **Eastern Orthodox Church**. |
| **1096-1290s** | ***The Crusades*** | The Western Catholic Church and the Eastern Orthodox Church temporarily join forces to fight against the Muslims during the **Crusades**. |
| **1380s** | ***John Wycliff Challenges the Church*** | John Wycliff attacks the Church through writings and sermons. He encourages people to read and interpret the Bible for themselves instead of believing whatever the Church told them. |
| **1378-1417** | ***Western Schism*** | Several men simultaneously claim to be the **Pope** of the Catholic Church. The schism split the whole Western Christian world into opposing camps. |
| **1400s** | ***Jan Hus Challenges the Church*** | Hus supports John Wycliffe’s ideas. The Church calls him a **heretic**, or a disbeliever who holds views that go against the Church.The Church burns him at the stake for his views. |
| **2. What problems did the Church experience from the 11th century to the 15th century?**  **3. Who are John Wycliff and Jan Hus?**  **4. What did the Church do to Jan Hus? Why?** | | |

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| **Contextualize** | **What was the Protestant Reformation?**  **➡ Directions:** Read the definition of the Protestant Reformation, then complete each of the activities below. |

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| **Protest**  **to challenge or dissent** | **+** | **ant**  **a person who** | **= Protestant** |
| What is a *protestant?*   |  | | --- | |  | | | | |

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| **Re**  **again** | **+** | **formation**  **the process of shaping or making** | **= Reformation** |

What is a *reformation?*

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| **Definition** | The Protestant Reformation was a 16th-century religious, political, intellectual, and cultural **revolution** that sought to **change** or **remake** the Catholic Church. In northern and central Europe, **reformers** like Martin Luther and John Calvin **protested** and **challenged** Church authority. |

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| **Cause and Effect** | **What were the causes of the Protestant Reformation?**  **➡ Directions:** Read the excerpt below, then respond to the questions. |

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| **The Pope depicted as the Antichrist, signing and selling indulgences, from Luther's 1521 *Passional Christi und Antichristi,* by Lucas Cranach the Elder. This woodcut print was copied using a printing press and distributed.**  [Image](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Antichrist1.jpg) is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons and is public domain. | **Church Abuses**  As the Church fought for political power and economic strength, ordinary people believed the Church was becoming too **secular**, or “worldy” and non-religious. At the same time, poor churchgoers noticed that the Church increased fees for marriages and baptisms. Additionally, the Church **sold indulgences**. Indulgences were pieces of paper issued by the Catholic Church that forgave sins. By purchasing indulgences a person could reduce the amount of time their soul had to spend in a place called purgatory before being admitted into heaven. Purgatory, according to Catholics at the time, is a place where souls that are not destined to go to hell have to wait a certain amount of time before they were let into heaven. Buying indulgences decreased the amount of time. This implied that the rich could buy their way into heaven while the poor could not if they were unable to pay for indulgences. Finally, many people did not understand the speeches given by priests or the sections of the Bible that they read at church services because they were in Latin. Latin was a language that was only spoken by the very well educated and the clergy. As a result, ordinary people did not know very much about Christianity or the Bible themselves.   1. **Identify four church abuses.** 2. **Make a prediction: How might these abuses have led to the Protestant Reformation, or a revolution to change the Church?** | |
| **Humanism**  **Humanism, during the Renaissance, was the study of Greek and Roman language and literature to educate one’s self and improve one’s reasoning.** Through the examination of ancient texts, Humanists discovered philosophies of the Greeks and Romans that came before the start of Christianity and emphasized the importance of people over gods. They also discovered some errors in Latin versions of the Bible that the Church used based on earlier Greek versions. Humanists disliked the manner in which the Church controlled what people were able to study, repressed what people were able to publish, and limited the ideas people could discuss. **Humanism** led people to question Church authority. Many Europeans decided to place their faith in **human reason**, rather than accepting whatever authorities said was true. In this case, theologians and others challenged the Church and publicly announced their disapproval of the Church’s actions. The recent invention of the **printing press** helped spread awareness of their **disapproval** of the Church. | | 1. **What is humanism?** 2. **Make a prediction: How might humanism have led to the Protestant Reformation, or a revolution to change the Church?** 3. **What effect did the printing press have on humanist ideas?** |

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| **The sale of indulgences shown in *A Question to a Mintmaker*, woodcut by Jörg Breu the Elder of Augsburg, ca. 1530.**  [Image](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Jeorg_Breu_Elder_A_Question_to_a_Mintmaker_c1500.png) is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons and is public domain. | | |
| **See**  List three things you ***see*** in the image above. | **Think**  Based on your observations, what do you ***think*** life was like for Christians in 15th century Europe? | **Wonder**  Write two questions you have about the picture above. |
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| |  | | --- | | **The Protestant Reformation was a 16th-century religious, political, intellectual and cultural revolution that sought to change or remake the Catholic Church.** |   **The people who broke away from the Catholic Church were called**  **PROTESTANTS.**  **The two major leaders of the Protestant Reformation were:**     |  |  | | --- | --- | | **Martin Luther** | **John Calvin** | | [Image](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:1529MartinLuther.jpg) is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons and is public domain. | [Image](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:John_Calvin_-_Young.jpg) is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons and is public domain. | |

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| **FA** | **SQ 9:** What was the Protestant Reformation? What were the causes?  **➡ Directions: Using evidence from above, complete the Combined Context Expansion Sentence activity below to provide context for the causes of the Protestant Reformation. An example using the Fall of Rome is provided.** |

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| **Contextualize**    **Connect Cause and Effect** | **Example:** *The Mongol Empire gained, consolidated, and maintained power throughout Asia during the 13th century.*   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | Who? | Mongol Empire |  | | When? | 13th century |  | | Where? | Asia and Eastern Europe |  | | How? | Repeated military campaigns, superior weaponry, religious toleration for conquered people |  | | Combined Context Expansion  Sentence 1 | **Throughout the 13th century**, the Mongol Empire which stretched across Eastern Europe and most of Asia gained, consolidated, and maintained power **by** using repeated military campaigns, superior weaponry, **and** implementing religious toleration for conquered people. | **Writing Strategies Used:**  Prepositional phrase (***Throughout the 13th century,***)  Conjunctions (***by, and***) | | Combined Context Expansion  Sentence 2 | **The Mongol Empire**, ***a state that stretched across Eastern Europe and most of Asia in the 13th century***, maintained power **by** using repeated military campaigns, superior weaponry, **and** implementing religious toleration for conquered people. | **Writing Strategies Used:**  Appositives (...,**a state that stretched across Eastern Europe and most of Asia in the 13th century***,*...)  Conjunctions (***by, and***) |   **Event: The Protestant Reformation**   |  |  | | --- | --- | | Who? |  | | When? |  | | Where? |  | | Why? |  | | How? |  | | Combined Context Expansion  Sentence |  | |
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