



World Studies Block 4

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Students,

Attached is your Instructional Days 11-16 Packet. This packet, the Module 14 / 15 text and Module 14 / 15 PPT is also available on Schoology. The Instructional packet is also available on the Elkins High School website. Please read through Module 14 & 15 **or** copy notes from the PPT, complete the study guide and the tests. Below is a timeline you should follow for completing this work. If you have any questions please reach out to me on Schoology, the e-mail posted above or through LiveGrades. I hope you are all doing well!

Module 14 Starts on page 536 in the textbook. As you read through the text **or** copy notes from the PPT complete the study guide. If you decide to read the text rather than copy notes from the PPT you will need to create your own notes from the reading.

- Snow Day Packet Day 11 – complete module 11 Test
- Snow Day Packet Day 12 – read pages 538 - 551 **or** copy module 14 lesson 1 & 2 on the PPT
- Snow Day Packet Day 13 – read pages 554 – 565 **or** copy module 14 lesson 3 & 4 on the PPT
- Snow Day Packet Day 14 – read pages 570 – 584 **or** copy module 15 lesson 1 & 2 on the PPT
- Snow Day Packet Day 15 – read pages 585 – 593 **or** copy module 15 lesson 3 & 4 on the PPT
- Snow Day Packet Day 16 – complete module 14 & 15 test

*Prepare for a modified test upon returning to school.

Sincerely,

Carla Lambert, Principal

Amrit Rayfield, Asst. Principal

Brian Currence, Asst. Principal

Name: _____ Date: _____

Church and Society in Western Europe

- Which of the following did Pope Gelasius I suggest to help solve the conflict between popes and emperors?
 - to grant popes authority on religious matters
 - to grant emperors authority on religious matters
 - to have popes and emperors compete for supreme power
 - to eliminate clear boundaries between the religious and political realms
- Which of the following was true of the Church during the Middle Ages?
 - It had little political authority to guide people's conduct.
 - It unified people with a sense of security and belonging.
 - It provided each person with a different path to salvation.
 - It created division among people in the same manner as feudalism.
- Why did the German rulers fail to unify the German states during the Middle Ages? Choose the **two** correct answers.
 - They had frequent clashes with the pope.
 - They gained the support of powerful merchants.
 - They engaged in continued wars with Italian cities.
 - They successfully created a strong central authority.
 - They lost the support of the princes who elected them.
- Which of the following was a problem that troubled the Church during the medieval period?
 - Many priests refused to marry and have families even though the Church encouraged it.
 - Many bishops cared more about their spiritual duties than their duties as feudal lords.
 - Many bishops participated in the practice of selling positions in the Church.
 - Many people refused to pay tithes to the Church.
- Place an "X" in the table to show whether each characteristic is associated with the Gothic style or the Romanesque style of architecture.

	Gothic Style	Romanesque Style
round arches		
small windows		
stained glass windows		
buildings that thrust upward toward heaven		
a heavy roof held up by thick walls and pillars		

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6. Write the letter of each event in the correct position in the table to show whether it occurred during the First, Second, Third, or Fourth Crusade.

First Crusade	Second Crusade	Third Crusade	Fourth Crusade

- A. The Crusaders did not reach the Holy Land.
 - B. The Crusaders captured Jerusalem in 1099.
 - C. The Crusaders looted the city of Constantinople.
 - D. The Crusaders organized to recapture the city of Edessa.
 - E. The Crusaders attempted to regain the Holy Land from Saladin.
 - F. The Crusaders were led by Philip II, Frederick I, and Richard the Lion-Hearted.
7. Which of the following helped lead to an increase in the food supply in Europe?
- A. the switch to using oxen to plow fields
 - B. the development of a two-field system
 - C. the use of a new harness for horses
 - D. a slightly cooler climate
8. How were merchant guilds different from craft guilds?
- A. Merchant guilds set standards for the quality of work.
 - B. Merchant guilds prevented people from joining a profession.
 - C. Merchant guilds controlled the number of goods that were traded.
 - D. Merchant guilds focused on supervising the training of new workers.
9. Write one letter in each blank to complete the sentence correctly.

During the Commercial Revolution, the _____ dominated trade in the south, while the _____ controlled most of the trade between Europe and the Baltic region.

- A. Byzantine Empire
- B. French
- C. Hanseatic League
- D. Italians
- E. Russians

10. In which of the following ways did the English government change during the Middle Ages? Choose the **two** correct answers.
- A. The king was given more power.
 - B. A parliamentary system was started.
 - C. The royal courts of justice were weakened.
 - D. The powers of the feudal nobles were limited.
 - E. People were guaranteed basic political rights.
11. Which of the following was true of the Model Parliament?
- A. It helped to strengthen the great lords.
 - B. It was made up of only nobles and bishops.
 - C. It was divided into the House of Commons and the House of Lords.
 - D. It included commoners in the decision-making process of government.
12. Write the letter of each statement in the correct column in the table to show with which French king the achievement is associated.

Hugh Capet	Philip II	Louis IX	Philip IV

- A. He created the French appeals courts.
 - B. He included commoners in the government process.
 - C. He began a dynasty that ruled France from 987 to 1328.
 - D. He established bailiffs to preside over the king's courts.
 - E. He seized Normandy to increase the size of France's land.
 - F. He disputed the right of the pope to control Church affairs in his kingdom.
13. Which of the following effects did the Great Famine have on society?
- A. It caused more people to become farmers to increase food production.
 - B. It resulted in people relying more on livestock than on grain.
 - C. It led to people having more weakened immune systems.
 - D. It caused an increase in population.

14. Which of the following were effects of the plague? Choose the **three** correct answers.

- A. There was a decrease in trade.
- B. There was a decrease in prices.
- C. There was an increase in wages.
- D. There was an increase in population.
- E. There was a decrease in the prestige of the Church.
- F. There was an increase in the number of serfs leaving manors.

15. How did warfare change during the Hundred Years' War?

- A. Armies began to rely more on heavily armored knights.
- B. Archers with longbows became more important to the army.
- C. Armies realized that they needed more soldiers to gain victories.
- D. Soldiers on horseback became the most important part of the army.

Terms to Know:

Utopia, Humanism, Henry VIII, Vernacular, Annul, Lutheran, Johann, Gutenberg

Questions to Know:

- 1) What was the Renaissance? What does it mean?
- 2) What was humanism? What subjects did they study?
- 3) Why was the Medici family important/famous?
- 4) Who were Desiderius Erasmus & Thomas More?
- 5) What was the first book that was printed by Gutenberg?
- 6) How did Leonardo Da Vinci represent the ideal Renaissance Man? What kind of person represented this ideal?
- 7) What was the practice of selling indulgences? Who protested it?
- 8) Who was the head of the Church of England?
- 9) What were the teachings of John Calvin?
- 10) Who founded the Jesuit order?
- 11) What role did geography play in the birth of the Renaissance?
- 12) What were the important effects that resulted from the invention of the printing press?
- 13) Why was the printing press more useful in Europe than in China?
- 14) What were the major causes of the Reformation?
- 15) What were the main teachings of the Martin Luther?
- 16) Why did Henry VIII split from the Catholic Church?
- 17) What was the Council of Trent? Why was it important?
- 18) What the Peace of Augsburg?
- 19) How did Martin Luther influence John Calvin?

Extended Response Questions:

- 1) Which aspects of the Renaissance contributed to the environment that made the Reformation possible?
- 2) How was the shift from medieval to Renaissance values reflected in the art & learning of the two periods?
- 3) What were the effects of Gutenberg's printing press?

The Renaissance

1. Which of the following helped cause the Renaissance? Choose the **four** correct answers.

- A. foreign invasions
- B. development of papermaking
- C. stabilized international politics
- D. increased emphasis on religion
- E. increased international commerce
- F. translations of classic texts into Latin
- G. inexpensive mass-produced parchments

2. How did the rise of a middle class in the Italian city-states affect the Renaissance?

- A. It provided money to sponsor military campaigns.
- B. It created wealth to influence local elections.
- C. It provided money to sponsor artists and writers.
- D. It created wealth to establish new colonies.

3. Which of the following characterizes humanism?

- A. a philosophy based on a strict following of Christian beliefs and teachings
- B. an economic system stressing investment in technology and markets
- C. a movement focused on human potential and a study of the classics
- D. a political system emphasizing democratic ideals and policies

4. Match the name of the Italian Renaissance artist to the correct statement.

_____ first woman to achieve an international reputation; known for her portraits

_____ a true “Renaissance man”; known for the *Mona Lisa* and *The Last Supper*

_____ known for his use of perspective; often used the Madonna and child as a subject

_____ known for depicting the human body realistically; sculptures include the *Pietà* and *David*

A. Sofonisba Anguissola

B. Michelangelo Buonarroti

C. Leonardo da Vinci

D. Raphael Sanzio

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5. Match the name of the Italian Renaissance writer to the correct description.

_____ early and influential humanist who wrote sonnets in Italian and Latin

_____ writer whose *The Prince* offered realistic, but not moral, advice to rulers

_____ writer whose *Decameron* described realistic characters through tragic and comedic stories

_____ poet who exchanged sonnets with Michelangelo and helped Castiglione publish *The Courtier*

A. Giovanni Boccaccio

B. Vittoria Colonna

C. Niccolò Machiavelli

D. Francesco Petrarch

6. How was the architecture of Filippo Brunelleschi consistent with the other Renaissance arts?

A. It was strongly influenced by classical architecture.

B. It included portraits of important political leaders.

C. It pioneered the use of new technology and materials.

D. It was financed by wealthy local merchant families.

7. Match the name of the Northern Renaissance artist to the correct statement.

_____ known for painting incredibly detailed portraits of the English royal family

_____ known for painting scenes of everyday peasant life using rich colors and vivid details

_____ known for pioneering oil-based painting, developing new techniques to add subtly to colors

_____ known for woodcuts and engravings portraying religious subjects, classical myths, and realistic landscapes

A. Pieter Bruegel the Elder

B. Albrecht Dürer

C. Hans Holbein the Younger

D. Jan van Eyck

8. Match the name of the Northern Renaissance writer to the correct statement.

_____ French writer who promoted the formal education of both boys and girls

_____ English playwright who drew upon the classics for stories and inspiration

_____ Dutch humanist whose *In Praise of Folly* teased different people in society

_____ English humanist whose *Utopia* depicted an imaginary place absent of war and corruption

A. Desiderius Erasmus

B. Thomas More

C. Christine de Pizan

D. William Shakespeare

9. Why was Johann Gutenberg's printing press significant?

- A. It allowed monarchs to communicate laws to their subjects.
- B. It made bibles less expensive and led to a revival of religious devotion.
- C. It enabled religious writers to reinterpret medieval works.
- D. It made books less expensive and encouraged the spread of ideas.

10. Which of the following artistic styles developed during the Renaissance? Choose the **two** correct answers.

- A. using groups of people to show hierarchy in society
- B. using water to make shades of color more apparent
- C. using marble to show the natural beauty of a subject
- D. using perspective to show three dimensions on a flat surface
- E. using *chiaroscuro* and other techniques to make work more realistic

11. Why did Dante and other Renaissance writers use the vernacular?

- A. It encouraged local leaders to read more books.
- B. It made the church view their writing as a threat.
- C. It made their writing more accessible to readers.
- D. It encouraged readers to learn new languages.

12. How did humanists break with medieval thinkers over the acceptance of tradition and beliefs?

- A. Humanists questioned everything in order to form their own opinions.
- B. Humanists looked for answers by interpreting religious texts.
- C. Humanists relied on political leaders to provide guidance on questions of faith.
- D. Humanists incorporated ideas from different countries to find answers.

Reformation and Upheaval

- What did John Wycliffe and Jan Hus have in common with each other?
 - They both advocated Church reform.
 - They both lived in Germany in the late 1300s.
 - They both believed that the pope had the right to worldly power.
 - They both taught that Church leaders had more authority than the Bible.
- Place an "X" in the table to show whether each statement about Martin Luther's ideas about Church reform is true or false.

	True	False
Luther believed that people could win salvation by faith in God's forgiveness.		
Luther believed that good works were not needed in order to receive salvation.		
Luther believed that people did not need priests to interpret the Bible for them.		
Luther believed that the Bible, the pope, and Church traditions were false authorities.		

- Write the letter of each description in the correct column in the table. Each description will be used only once.

Elizabeth I	Mary, daughter of Catherine of Aragon

- ran into money problems when she was queen
- became queen after her half-brother, Edward VI, died
- was requested by Protestants to make church reforms
- returned the English church to the rule of the pope
- established a state church that she led
- decided to build an American empire as a new source of income
- was succeeded to the throne by her half-sister

- Place an "X" in the table to show whether each statement about John Calvin is true or false.

	True	False
Calvin believed that the worst form of government was a theocracy.		
Calvin led the city of Geneva, Switzerland, with a very strict and rigid approach.		
Calvin allowed religious freedom in the community he led in Geneva, Switzerland.		
Calvin ended up having as much influence in the spread of Protestantism as Luther did.		

5. What are **two** beliefs of the Anabaptists?
 - A. It is wrong to baptize young children.
 - B. Bright clothing is preferred over plain clothing.
 - C. Bible authority is less valuable than Church traditions.
 - D. There needs to be a clear separation of church and state.
 - E. Individual property ownership is preferred over communal property ownership.

6. What did Martin Luther believe about women’s role in the Church?
 - A. They should teach in public meetings.
 - B. They should stay at home and keep house.
 - C. They should dedicate their lives to a convent.
 - D. They should provide opinions on religious doctrine.

7. Place an “X” to show whether each statement about the Council of Trent is true or false.

	True	False
It was acceptable to sell indulgences.		
Christians only needed faith for salvation.		
The Church’s interpretation of the Bible was final.		
Church tradition had less authority than the Bible.		

8. Write the letter of each description in the correct column in the table. Each description will be used only once.

Teresa of Avila	Angela Merici

- A. reformed the Carmelite order
 - B. began the Company of Saint Ursula
 - C. was dedicated to teaching girls in the Church
 - D. ran away to a convent against her father’s wishes
 - E. had deep spirituality and reported visions of Christ
-
9. What was it about the Reformation that led to the Enlightenment?
 - A. Social classes became less defined during the Reformation.
 - B. The Muslims attracted more followers during the Reformation.
 - C. People questioned beliefs and authority during the Reformation.
 - D. The Catholic Church became more powerful during the Reformation.

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10. How are the actions during the Inquisition of the 1500s viewed today?
- A. as an abuse of power
 - B. as a necessary way to punish wrongdoers
 - C. as a key element that helped people reform
 - D. as an avenue to discover scientific knowledge

11. Place an “X” in the table to show whether each statement about the Reformation and the Peasants’ War is true or false.

	True	False
Martin Luther was accused by the nobility of starting the peasant rebellion.		
Martin Luther supported the view of the peasants during the Peasants’ War.		
The Peasants’ War began in Germany, which is where Martin Luther was from.		
The Reformation helped peasants receive social equality because of Martin Luther’s efforts.		

12. What was the most significant impact of the Italian Wars, which ended in 1559?
- A. They helped Charles V become more popular in the Italian peninsula.
 - B. They gave rise to more popularity of John Calvin’s teachings throughout Italy.
 - C. They helped expose the rest of Europe to the ideas of the Italian Renaissance.
 - D. They caused more Europeans to revolt against the abuses perpetrated by the Catholic Church.