

Remote Learning Packet

April 27 - May 1, 2020

Course: 6 World Cultures

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Weekly Plan:

Monday, April 27

- Check answers to “Hundred Years’ War” worksheet
- Three-Sentence Summary

Tuesday, April 28

- Check answers to “Medieval Architecture” worksheet
- Two questions

Wednesday, April 29

- Renaissance reading and questions

Thursday, April 30

- Protestant Reformation reading and questions

Friday, May 1

- Timeline Review Questions

How to Submit Your Work this Week

This week you have two choices for uploading your packet:

1. Print out the whole packet and work directly on it. Then, scan or photograph all of your work, save it as a **single PDF file**, and then upload it under the “Week 4 Packet” post here on Google Classrooms.

-OR-

2. Complete all worksheets, questions, etc. directly through Google Classrooms. (They will be available at the bottom of each day’s post as Google Docs and Google Forms.) This will require you to type all of your answers, but you won’t need to scan and upload any documents.

Please do what helps you learn and concentrate best, and what is easiest for you, your family, and your situation at home. All work from this week must be submitted on Google Classrooms by **11:59pm on May 3rd**. Please email me with any questions. Thank you!

Monday, April 27

1. Please take out a colored pen and your **Hundred Years' War** assignment from last Wednesday and Thursday. Make corrections using the answer key on page 4 of this packet.
2. Write a three-sentence summary of the Hundred Years' War below which addresses the "who," "what," "when," "where," and "why" of the event. (In other words, *who* was fighting? *What* happened in this war? *When* did they fight? *Where* did most of the battles take place? *Why* was the war started?)

Tuesday, April 28

1. Please take out a colored pen and your **Medieval Architecture** assignment from last Friday. Make corrections using the answer key on page 5 of this packet.
2. After, respond to the two questions below in complete sentences.

What is something new you learned from this article?

Imagine you had to teach a friend about Medieval Architecture using just 3-4 sentences. What would you say?

Wednesday, April 29

Today you will learn about the Renaissance (ren-uh-sawnce), a significant period of history, culture and art in Western history that you would name just as you would “Classical Rome,” “Classical Greece,” “The Medieval Period.”

1. Complete the **Renaissance** worksheet on pages 7-8 of this packet.

Thursday, April 30

Our reading today is about an event/phenomenon called the Protestant Reformation.

1. Complete the **Protestant Reformation** worksheet on pages 9-10 of this packet.

Friday, May 1

Last week, you were introduced to Part II of our World Cultures Timeline. This week you have learned about two events on that timeline, the Renaissance and the Protestant Reformation. Let’s review the timeline so that we memorize when in history these events took place.

1. Answer the Timeline: Part II Review Questions below first without using the Timeline: Part II chart from last week. You can turn to it for your second try if needed.

Timeline: Part II Review Questions

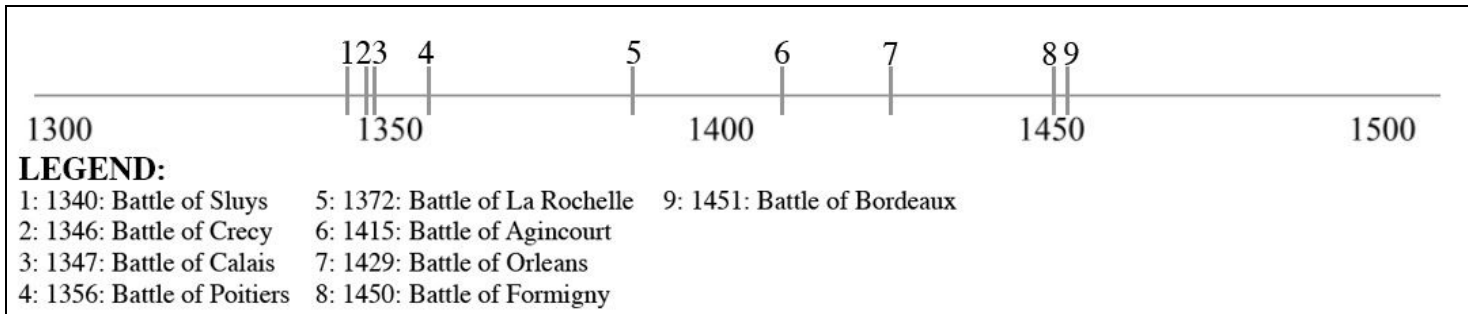
- a. During what centuries did the Renaissance take place?
 - b. Why is 1517 considered the start of the Protestant Reformation?
 - c. Did the Renaissance begin before or after the Medieval Period ended?
 - d. The Protestant Reformation began about how many years after the Middle Ages started?
 - e. Did the Protestant Reformation begin before or after the start of the Renaissance?
 - f. About how long after the end of the Renaissance did the Industrial Revolution begin?
2. How did you do? Check your answers with the key on page 6 of this packet.
 3. Please make sure to upload your work for this week’s packet by **Sunday, May 3rd**.
 4. Have a wonderful weekend. Try to take a break from computer and phone screens!

Answer Key -- Wed 4/22 and Thurs 4/23: "Hundred Years' War" Worksheets

Part II

1. *In what year did the Hundred Years' War begin?* 1337
2. *Exactly how many years did it last?* It ended in 1453 and so the war lasted 116 years.
3. *What two powers fought in the Hundred Years' War and what were they fighting over?*
France and England fought over territory and political power.
4. *What marked the end of the Hundred Years' War in 1453? Who won?*
The French ended the war by recapturing their territory from England. Only one city that England had captured in the war remained under English possession.

Part III: This is a list of ALL of the 9 dates provided in the textbook. You needed to provide AT LEAST 6.



Part IV: Some of the answers will be almost identical to what is in the reading. Use them to see how well you did. It is better if you rephrased what was in the textbook in your own words.

1. *Describe the advances in both the English and French bows.*
The English longbow shot farther and faster than ever before. The French crossbow was easier to load and fire than a longbow.
2. *Who was "the Black Prince" and why was he so called?*
The Black Prince was Edward, the son of Edward III, and the father of Richard II. He was called that because he wore black armor.
3. *Why was the English victory at the Battle of Agincourt in 1415 so unlikely/impressive?*
The English victory at the battle of Agincourt was so unlikely because while Henry V commanded about 900 men-at-arms (heavily armored warriors on horses) and 3000 archers, the French commanded at least three times as many soldiers.
4. *Who was Joan of Arc? (minimum 2 sentences) What role did she play in the Hundred Years' War? In other words, what did she do and what was her impact? (min. 2 sentences)*
Joan of Arc was a 17-year-old peasant girl. She was the leader of the French forces during 2 major battles of the Hundred Years War. She claimed that she saw visions and heard voices telling her to free France from the English.
Joan of Arc led the French forces against the English during the battle of Orleans, in 1429, which she won. She also led them during a Battle in Paris, which she lost. After that battle, she was captured by the English and burned as a witch.
5. *Why does one put an apostrophe after the 's' in "Hundred Years' War"?*
"Years" is plural so -- to show possession -- the apostrophe goes after the 's' rather than before it.

Answer Key -- Fri 4/24: “Medieval Architecture Worksheet”

Note: If you were able to finish this worksheet with accuracy, good job! The review of the Four Causes and close reading may have required your fortitude. Your efforts and time were worthwhile.

1. *What was different about the Gothic cathedrals compared to the older Romanesque style?*
They were taller and lighter with “pointed arches, slender pillars and high-stained glass windows” rather than more rounded arches and thicker pillars.
2. *Complete this chart for a Gothic Cathedral.*

<i>What is its...</i>	
<i>Formal Cause?</i>	Recall that the Formal Cause asks the following questions: What form does it have? What shape does it have? To what class does it belong? What is the thing/its definition? <u>Possible answers:</u> cathedral, Catholic church, place of Christian worship in the Gothic style, architecture, historical building
<i>Material Cause?</i>	Recall that the Material Cause asks the following: What is it made of? What are its parts? Possible answers: stone, pillars, arches, flying buttresses, stained-glass, wood, pews, candles, altar, tabernacle, windows, art
<i>Efficient Cause?</i>	Recall that the Efficient Cause asks the following: What made it? What makes it move or change? Who uses it? Possible answers: masons, architects, clergymen, worshippers, believers, Christians, God
<i>Final Cause?</i>	Recall that the Final Cause asks the following: What is it for? Why does it exist? What is its end or goal? Possible answer: To be a lasting place of worship and gathering for believers, to be a place of communion/community, to honor God, to provide beauty

3. *How do the material and efficient causes contribute to the final cause of a Gothic cathedral?*
Possible answers: The materials it is made, like stone and good structure, last a long time. This in turn allows it to survive for a long time and to allow people to use and admire it a long time. It is also made up of big stained glass windows. This assists the building’s purpose of making you think about beauty and God. The high ceilings, thanks to the arches, literally make you look up, directing your attention up to, say, Heaven. Through good work, architects and masons make a beautiful building that will last a long time for the worship of God.
4. *Who do you think had a higher rank, masons or roughmasons, and why do you think so?*
The masons seem to have a higher rank. The text describes that masons were “skilled and valued workers” and that roughmasons put stones in place according to the numbers that the masons put on them.

5. Fill in the blanks:
- The Ottoman Turks influenced Islamic (adjective) architecture in the Middle Ages. Innovative features from Turkey, Morocco, Afghanistan, and Samarkand (a city in Uzbekistan) include arches (noun), domes (noun), pillars (noun), and mosaics (noun).
 - One of the most impressive engineering feats accomplished at this time in South America was the Inca city of Machu Picchu, which also employed skilled stone work. The city stands to this day in the Andes mountains of Peru.
 - Tibetan monks also built into the mountainside. Below is a photograph of the Potala, a monastery built into the Himalayan mountains of Lhasa, Tibet.

Answer Key -- Fri 5/1: "Timeline: Part II Review"

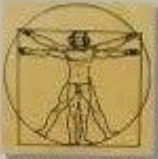
- During what centuries did the Renaissance take place?*
The Renaissance lasted from the 1400s to the 1600s and so it took place during the 15th, 16th and 17th centuries.
- Why is 1517 considered the start of the Protestant Reformation?*
1517 is considered the start of the Protestant Reformation because that is the year that Martin Luther nailed the 95 Theses -- a list of the professor's grievances against the Catholic Church -- to the church door in Wittenberg, Germany.
- Did the Renaissance begin before or after the Medieval Period ended?*
The Renaissance began in the 1400s and the Medieval Period ended around 1450, so the Renaissance began BEFORE the Medieval Period had ended.
- The Protestant Reformation began about how many years after the Middle Ages started?*
The Protestant Reformation began in 1517 and the Middle Ages started around AD 500, and so the Protestant Reformation began about 100 years after the start of the Middle Ages.
- Did the Protestant Reformation begin before or after the start of the Renaissance?*
The Protestant Reformation began in 1517 the Renaissance began in the 1400s and so the Protestant Reformation began after the start of the Renaissance.
- About how long after the end of the Renaissance did the Industrial Revolution begin?*
The Renaissance ended in the 1600s and the Industrial Revolution began in the late 1700s, and so the Industrial Revolution began about 150-200 years after the end of the Renaissance.

Wednesday, April 29, 2020

The Renaissance


Part I: Please read and annotate the passages below.

The Renaissance




In medieval Europe, the Church was the main sponsor of the arts and the main center of education. This meant that all learning, art, and sculpture had a strong religious theme. People had to accept what they were told and not ask questions. Then, in the late 14th century, Italian scholars began to take an interest in the writings of the ancient Greeks and Romans. This grew when, in 1397, Manuel Chrysoloras, a scholar from Constantinople, became the first professor of Greek at the University of Florence in northern Italy.

His scholars found that works which were written before the birth of Jesus dealt with questions not answered by the Church. From this came the belief called *humanism* which says that people, not God, controlled their own lives. After



▼ A street scene in Florence, one of the great centers of Renaissance learning and art. Florence grew rich on trade and commerce. Its people wore fine clothes and its streets thronged with skilled craftsmen.

▲ During the Renaissance, architecture returned to the elegant, classical lines of ancient Greece as shown in this monument called the Tempietto, built in Rome to mark the probable spot of St. Peter's crucifixion.




Thursday, April 30, 2020

The Reformation


Part I: Please read and annotate the passages below.

The Reformation




By the early 16th century, the new ideas of the Renaissance led some people to challenge the teachings of the Roman Catholic Church. At the same time, the way its leaders ran the Church was strongly criticized. It seemed that many monks and nuns no longer led lives of poverty, and some popes and bishops thought more about money and power than religion. People felt the Church should be reformed.

The movement which started this was called the Reformation. It began in Germany in 1517 when a priest called Martin Luther nailed a list of 95 statements to the church door at Wittenberg. It gave details of all he thought was wrong with the Church. Most of all, Luther hated the Church's sale of indulgences. These certificates forgave people their sins, and could be bought from the Church for money.



Luther


Martin Luther (c. 1483 –1546) believed that man was saved by faith alone, not by good works or by the sale of indulgences. He wanted faith to be based on scriptures in the Bible and not on religious ceremonies. He also believed Bible reading was important and that services should be in the local language, not Latin.



Calvin

John Calvin (1509–1564), born in France, was originally named Jean Chauvin. He studied law and theology, before becoming involved in the Reformation. He believed in predestination (that God had already ordained the future) and that only people chosen by God, the Elect, would be saved.

► The Protestant faith had become the main religion of Sweden and Finland by 1529. In 1536, it was adopted in Denmark and Norway. The seven northern provinces of the Netherlands followed the teachings of Calvin, but they were ruled by the Catholic king of Spain, who tried to suppress the new religion. Most of Scotland became Protestant, as did England and Wales, but Ireland and southern Europe stayed Catholic. Divisions between the two religions in France later led to civil war.



Legend:

- Roman Catholic
- Protestant
- Roman Catholic and Protestant

Map labels: NORWAY, FINLAND, SWEDEN, DENMARK, SCOTLAND, ENGLAND, WALES, IRELAND, NETHERLANDS, Wittenberg, SWITZERLAND, Zurich, FRANCE, Paris, SPAIN, PORTUGAL, Ottoman empire (Muslim), Rome.

Luther hoped his list would lead to debate in the Church, but instead he was accused of heresy (going against Church beliefs). He refused to take back his words and he was excommunicated (excluded) from the Catholic Church in 1521. By this time, Luther had gained support in northern Germany and in Switzerland. He set up his own church and his followers were called Lutherans. After 1529, they were renamed Protestants when they protested against attempts to limit their teachings.

Ulrich Zwingli led the Reformation in Switzerland. His views were more extreme than Luther's. In 1524 he banned Catholic mass in Zurich. This led to a civil war in which Zwingli was killed. Zwingli was followed by John Calvin. He completed the Reformation in Switzerland and influenced John Knox who took the Reformation to Scotland.

Some excerpts from Luther's 95 Theses:

"Out of love for the truth, the Reverend Father Martin Luther, Master of Arts and Sacred Theology, and teacher at Wittenberg, intends to defend the following statements and to dispute about them in that place. Therefore he asks that those who cannot be present and argue with him in person shall do so by letter. In the name of our Lord Jesus Christ, Amen."

*"1. Our Lord and Master Jesus Christ, in saying, "**Repent** ye, etc.," intended that the whole life of his believers on earth should be a constant **penance**."*

*"36. Every Christian who feels sincere repentance and sorrow on account of his sins, has perfect remission of pain and guilt even without letters of **indulgence**."*

*"62. The right and true treasure of the Church is the most Holy **Gospel** of the glory and grace of God."*

Glossary:

Repent: turn away from one's wrongdoing or sin.

Gospel: the teaching or revelation of Christ.

Penance: an action required of a person by a priest after the sacrament of confession

Purgatory: a place or state of suffering for some souls of before going to heaven.

Sacrament: a religious action imparting divine grace (baptism, the Eucharist, confession, etc.)

Indulgence: a thing that allows for less time in purgatory.

Part II: Please answer the questions below in complete sentences.

1. Write a summary of the Protestant Reformation and its effect on Christianity in Europe. (Review Monday's assignment for tips on writing a strong summary.)

2. What were the main complaints that Martin Luther had against the Church?