

# World History

## Unit 3 – Renaissance, Reformation, Exploration

Grade 10

**Time for Completion: 10 class periods**

Text: Prentice Hall World History The Modern Era

Chapters 1-3

**State Standard:** The student uses a working knowledge and understanding of significant individuals, groups, ideas, events, eras and developments in the history of Kansas, the United States, and the world, utilizing essential analytical and research skills.

**Indicator:** H(W)4.1.1 (A)analyzes the changes in European thought and *culture* resulting from the *Renaissance* (e.g., more secular worldview; Machiavelli, Shakespeare; *humanism*; innovations in art: Michelangelo, Da Vinci; architecture: St. Peters Dome).

H(W)4.1.2investigates the changes in European thought and culture resulting from the Reformation (e.g., establishment of Protestant faiths, Counter Reformation, Gutenberg Press, Catholic vs. Protestant wars of religion).

H(W)4.1.7 (K) describes why East Asia withdrew into *isolationism* during a time of European expansion (e.g., Tokugawa Shogunate, end of Great Ming Naval Expeditions)

### Purpose of Unit:

Tested on State Assessment	Location: Beijing, India, South Africa Market Economy Migration changing region Machiavelli/The Prince Shakespeare Humanism DaVinci Michelangelo Innovations in art (perspective, secular subject matter) Tokugawa Shogunate Great Ming Navel Expeditions
Academic Skills	Reading a Nonfiction Text (pg. SH2-7 & MAX Teaching book) Analyze Cause & Effect (SH36) Draw Inferences & Conclusions (SH38)
GCHS Dept. Purpose	Europe spreads out
Overlying Concept/Idea	Change vs. Continuity

## Unit 3 – Renaissance, Reformation, Exploration

### Historical Concepts/Vocabulary:

Renaissance (chapt. 1 sec 1 & 2)

Patron

Florence, Italy

Humanism

Machiavelli/The Prince (pg 55)

Michelangelo

Leonardo da Vinci

Perspective in art (pg 52)

Shakespeare

St. Peters Dome

Guttenberg

Reformation (chapt. 1 sec 3&4)

Martin Luther

95 thesis

John Calvin

Protestant

Counter or Catholic Reformation

Diet of Wyrms

Council of Trent

Exploration (Chapt 2&3)

Christopher Columbus

Ferdinand Magellan

Triangle Trade

Mercantilism (pg 130-133)

Colonialism (pg. 788)

Empire (pg. 788)

Great Ming Navel Expedition (pg 99-100)

Asian Isolation

### Suggested Activities

- Reading from The Prince (pg 55)
- Select two works of art with one being a work by Michelangelo and one being a work by Da Vinci. Identify key elements in each. Then compare and contrast their technique. Provide an opinion on each of the works of art.
- Create Renaissance Artist PowerPoint
- Have students create artwork using perspective, shading, and depth
  
- Graphic organizer to compare/contrast Catholic/Protestant religions

Explorers Map/Triangle Trade Map  
Graphic Organizer

- Use *primary sources* to identify causes of the Ming *Isolationism* and Tokugawa Shogunate Isolationism. Compare and contrast the differences and similarities between the two societies. Investigate the long-term impact of isolationism on each country.

Web resource: <http://afe.easia.columbia.edu>

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### Other indicators to include:

Geography (locations)	Economics	Government
India South Africa Beijing Yangtze River	Mercantilism Market Economy	

### Suggested Map

The Americas/Triangle Trade/Explorer's Routes

### Suggested Map Skill

Longitude/Latitude & Analyze Map Projections (pg. Sh25 & SH27)

### Language Skills

Prefix: Hemi (half) Hemisphere Ex (out of, from) Expedition Re (again) Renaissance Reformation	Root: Manu (hand) Manufacture	<u>Suffix:</u> Ism (doctrine/theory/system) Humanism Mercantilism Isolationism
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### District Resources

Major Works of Art (pg. 806-807)  
Colombian Exchange (pg. 134-135)

### Performance Assessment

2 page research paper (rubric to be decided next year)

### Accommodations: ESL/SPED

### Enrichment

### Internet Sources:

#### For Information

#### For Assignments:

### Notes:

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### State Assessment Examples

1. A picture of the sculpture David by Michelangelo is shown below.



During the Renaissance, Italian artists such as Michelangelo were inspired to study classical sculpture and anatomy in order to make their art more

- A) pagan.
  - B) abstract.
  - C) realistic.
  - D) nationalistic.
2. In fifteenth-century China, expensive expansionist policies led to a fiscal crisis that forced government officials to
- A) sell Mongolia to the Russian Empire.
  - B) end the construction of the Great Wall.
  - C) begin trading with European countries.
  - D) end the Great Ming Naval Expeditions.

### State Recommended Vocabulary:

*Absolutism* - a form of government in which all power is vested in a single ruler or other authority.

*Columbian Exchange* - the exchange of products, diseases, and ideas, some positive and others negative, between Europe, Africa and the Americas in the era of Christopher Columbus.

*Constitutionalism* - an idea that the powers of government should be distributed according to a constitution and those powers should be restrained by constitutional provision.

*Counter Reformation* - a reform movement within the Roman Catholic Church that arose in 16th-century Europe in response to the Protestant Reformation.

*Culture* - learned behavior of people which includes belief systems, languages, social relationships, institutions, organizations, and material goods (food, clothing, buildings, tools).

*Humanism* - a cultural and intellectual movement of the Renaissance that emphasized secular concerns as a result of the rediscovery and study of the literature, art, and civilization of ancient Greece and Rome

*Isolationism* - a national policy by which a country does not become involved with other nations in agreements and/or alliances.

*Mercantilism* - an economic system developed in Europe as feudalism died out, intended to unify and increase the power and monetary wealth of a nation by strict governmental regulation of the entire economy, designed to secure bullion, a favorable balance of trade, the development of agriculture and manufacturing, and foreign trading monopolies.

*Primary source* - a first-hand account of an event, person, or place (official document, diary, letter, historical photograph, oral testimony).

*Religion* - a system of beliefs for satisfying peoples' spiritual wants/needs.

*Renaissance* - a revival or rebirth, usually referring to the revival of classical learning in Italy after the Middle Ages.

*Trade* - the exchange of goods or services for other goods and services or money.