

Grade 5 History & Geography

Unit 5: The Reformation

5 lessons and a unit quiz. Use this pack with the **The Reformation Student Reader** (print it, or download it once from the course) to teach the whole unit without the internet.

What is in this pack

- A lesson plan for each chapter: the Big Question, words to know, which pages to read, questions to talk over and the activity pages.
- The unit quiz, ready to print.
- Answers for the teacher at the back: every discussion question and the quiz key.

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Lesson schedule

Two or three lessons a week, about 30 minutes each. Tick each one off as you go.

	Lesson	Reader pages	Activity pages
☐	Chapter 1: An Age of Change	PDF pages 95–102	AP 1.1, AP 1.2
☐	Chapter 2: The Birth of Protestantism	PDF pages 103–114	AP 1.1, AP 2.1
☐	Chapter 3: The Spread of Protestantism	PDF pages 115–126	AP 1.1, AP 3.1
☐	Chapter 4: A Revolution in Science	PDF pages 127–136	AP 1.1, AP 4.1
☐	Chapter 5: Reform Within the Church	PDF pages 137–146	AP 1.1, AP 5.1, AP 5.2
☐	Unit quiz	—	—

Page numbers are the PDF page numbers of the Student Reader file, so they match what your PDF reader shows.

Chapter 1: An Age of Change

THE BIG QUESTION

What were the obvious advantages of the development of the printing press?

Words to know

- **theology** — a system of religious beliefs *Religious leaders study theology as part of their training.*
- **astronomer** — a scientist who studies the stars, the planets, and other features of outer space *The astronomer tracked the path of the comet across the sky.*
- **calligrapher** — a person who copies written text by hand in an artistic way *Before the invention of the printing press, calligraphers made handwritten copies of books.*
- **movable type** — a system of blocks for individual letters and punctuation marks that can be arranged to print books or other written documents *Korean printers used movable type for printing in the 1200s.*

Read

Read Chapter 1 in the Student Reader: PDF pages 95–102. Look at the pictures and maps together.

Talk it over

1. What changes occurred in Europe during the 1400s–1500s?
2. Why were books so expensive in the early 1400s?
3. In what ways do you think the expense of creating books affected who had access to books and learning new knowledge?
4. Why was movable type less useful in China?
5. What were some advantages of movable type over woodblock printing?
6. What two developments did Gutenberg combine to make his press?
7. Why do you think Gutenberg needed a large collection of each letter before printing something?
8. What are the four steps that a printer working with movable type used to print one page?
9. What was one of the first books printed by Gutenberg?
10. What were the effects of Gutenberg's printing press on life in Europe?

Answers are at the back of this pack.

Check for understanding

- Answer the Big Question in a sentence or two: What were the obvious advantages of the development of the printing press?

- Use one of today's words in a sentence of your own.

Activity pages

- Activity Page 1.1: World Map — Teacher Guide PDF page 210
- Activity Page 1.2: Map of Renaissance Italy — Teacher Guide PDF pages 211-212

Chapter 2: The Birth of Protestantism

THE BIG QUESTION

Why was Luther's religious revolution more successful than earlier reformers' attempts?

Words to know

- **notice** — a written statement posted for the public to see *The notice on the bulletin board said that soccer tryouts would start on Monday.*
- **thesis** — an idea or opinion; theses is the plural form *The student began the debate by stating his three theses.*
- **ordain** — to officially make a person a religious leader *She will be ordained as a minister of the church on Sunday.*
- **theologian** — an expert on the study of religious ideas *The theologian held strong ideas about Church practices.*
- **cardinal** — high-ranking religious leader in the Catholic Church *The cardinal oversees the bishops and priests in his area.*
- **indulgence** — the removal or reduction of certain punishments for sin, linked to a particular act *Martin Luther was very concerned that people could easily buy an indulgence instead of earning it through prayer.*
- **penance** — an act, such as praying, done to show regret over some wrongdoing *As penance, the congregation admitted their sins and prayed for forgiveness.*
- **confess** — to admit having done something wrong *The child confessed to her mother that she had broken the vase.*
- **purgatory** — according to Roman Catholicism, a temporary place where the souls of the dead suffer in order to do penance for sins before going to heaven *The Catholic Church taught that buying indulgences could reduce the number of years a person spent in purgatory.*
- **basilica** — a type of large Christian church, often built in the shape of a cross *The church members visited the Basilica of St. John in Des Moines, Iowa.*
- **heretic** — a person who does not accept or follow the ideas of a particular religion *Catholics believed that people who became Protestant were heretics.*
- **sacrament** — an important Christian religious ceremony *The marriage ceremony is a sacrament.*
- **papal bull** — a major and formal written statement from the pope *The pope issued a papal bull stating that Martin Luther was no longer in the Church.*
- **excommunication** — a punishment given by a high-ranking religious official saying that a person can no longer be part of the Church *People, such as Martin Luther, who criticized the Church were threatened with excommunication.*

- **recant** — to publicly take back something you have said or written *Martin Luther refused to recant his criticisms of the Catholic Church.*
- **conscience** — a sense or belief a person has that a certain action is right or wrong *Her conscience told her that she should not steal candy from the store.*

Read

Read Chapter 2 in the Student Reader: PDF pages 103–114. Look at the pictures and maps together.

Talk it over

1. What were the Ninety-five Theses?
2. What upset Luther about his trip to Rome?
3. What type of person did Martin Luther appear to be?
4. What was the job of the pope?
5. How was the pope similar to political leaders, such as kings?
6. What were indulgences?
7. How did Luther spread his ideas?
8. How did the availability of movable type and the printing press increase the spread of Luther's ideas?
9. How did Church officials respond to Luther's actions?
10. Why was Luther put on trial, and what was the result of the trial?
11. Why did Luther translate the Bible into German?
12. What was the Protestant Reformation?
13. What is the name of the church that Luther ended up founding?

Answers are at the back of this pack.

Check for understanding

- Answer the Big Question in a sentence or two: Why was Luther's religious revolution more successful than earlier reformers' attempts?
- Use one of today's words in a sentence of your own.

Activity pages

- Activity Page 1.1: World Map — Teacher Guide PDF page 210
- Activity Page 2.1: Linear Perspective — Teacher Guide PDF page 213

Chapter 3: The Spread of Protestantism

THE BIG QUESTION

Besides Lutheranism, what other Protestant religions developed in Europe?

Words to know

- **confederacy** — a group of people, organizations, or countries that join together for a common cause *Different Swiss cantons joined together to form a confederacy.*
- **scripture** — religious writings; the Bible *Martin Luther believed in basing the Church's teachings on scripture.*
- **veneration** — the act of showing honor or deep love or respect *As a sign of veneration, many Catholic churches included statues of different saints.*
- **saint** — a person honored by religious leaders for having lived an especially good and exemplary life *Mother Teresa, who worked with the poor in India, is recognized as a saint by Catholics.*
- **pilgrimage** — a journey undertaken for religious purpose *People of different religions sometimes make a pilgrimage to a place that is considered holy and of special significance to their religion.*
- **sermon** — a speech on a religious topic given by a religious leader *The pastor gave a sermon on forgiveness.*
- **muster** — to gather soldiers together *During the American Revolution, George Washington mustered the soldiers of the Continental Army to fight the British.*
- **chaplain** — a religious person who serves a specific group, such as an army or a hospital *The chaplain visited patients in the hospital to offer comfort and companionship.*
- **conversion** — the act of changing from one religion or belief to another *During the Reformation, many people in Geneva underwent a conversion to the new religion of Calvinism.*
- **salvation** — in Christianity, being saved from the effects of sin *Christians believe that Jesus provides salvation.*
- **predestination** — the idea that a person's actions and fate are decided ahead of time by God *John Calvin believed in predestination and that people could not earn salvation because their fate was already decided.*
- **civil** — related to the government, not religious or military organizations *Some couples decide to have a civil instead of a religious marriage ceremony.*
- **pastor** — a Christian leader in charge of a church *The pastor invited everyone to attend the church picnic.*

- **elder** — a person who has power and authority based on experience *The elders met to schedule the prayer meeting.*
- **annul** — to officially state that a marriage never existed under the law *Sometimes couples will ask to have their marriage annulled rather than get a divorce.*
- **heir** — a person who will legally receive the property of someone who dies; the person who will become king or queen after the current king or queen dies or steps down *Often the king's oldest child is his heir.*

Read

Read Chapter 3 in the Student Reader: PDF pages 115–126. Look at the pictures and maps together.

Talk it over

1. Where did the second wave of the Reformation begin?
2. Who was Ulrich Zwingli?
3. How was Zwingli similar to Luther?
4. In what additional way were Luther's and Zwingli's beliefs and teachings similar?
5. In what way were Luther's and Zwingli's beliefs and teachings different?
6. What happened to Zwingli?
7. How did John Calvin learn about the reform movement?
8. Why do you think Calvin published his book, *The Institutes of the Christian Religion*, in French after having published it in Latin?
9. What is predestination?
10. According to Calvin, what were the responsibilities of civil, or government, rulers and officials?
11. Why did officials bring back Calvin and his reformers after exiling them?
12. How did Calvin try to fix this problem?
13. According to the map on page 120, where in Europe did Calvinism become the dominant, or primary, religion?
14. Why did Henry VIII want to form his own church?
15. Why do you think that the Church of England, or Anglican Church, remained similar to the Catholic Church?

Answers are at the back of this pack.

Check for understanding

- Answer the Big Question in a sentence or two: Besides Lutheranism, what other Protestant religions developed in Europe?
- Use one of today's words in a sentence of your own.

Activity pages

- Activity Page 1.1: World Map — Teacher Guide PDF page 210

- Activity Page 3.1: Medici Family Tree — Teacher Guide PDF pages 214-215

Chapter 4: A Revolution in Science

THE BIG QUESTION

How might scientific discovery have challenged religious belief?

Words to know

- **Easter** — an important Christian holiday celebrating Jesus Christ's rising from the dead *Christians celebrate Easter every spring.*
- **theorize** — to come up with an idea explaining some complex event or thought *Columbus theorized that it would be possible to reach Asia by sailing west.*
- **axis** — an imaginary straight line around which a spinning object rotates *Earth rotates on its axis once every twenty-four hours.*
- **pendulum** — something hung from a fixed point that swings back and forth as a result of gravity *The pendulum in the clock moved back and forth keeping time.*
- **pulse** — a throbbing feeling caused by the movement of blood in the arteries of the body *When you go to the doctor, she may measure your pulse by putting her fingers on your wrist.*

Read

Read Chapter 4 in the Student Reader: PDF pages 127–136. Look at the pictures and maps together.

Talk it over

1. What other ideas besides religious ones were changing during the time of the Reformation?
2. What invention helped spread new scientific ideas?
3. How did the printing press help spread new scientific ideas?
4. Who was Nicolas Copernicus?
5. How did the invention of the printing press help Copernicus in his studies?
6. What did Copernicus conclude about Earth?
7. What did else Copernicus conclude based on his observations?
8. Which detail in the text suggests that Copernicus may have been concerned about possible reactions to his observations and view of the solar system?
9. What new invention prompted Galileo's interest in studying astronomy? What advantage did this new invention offer Galileo?
10. What was The Starry Messenger?
11. How did Church officials react to The Starry Messenger?

12. Why might Church officials have decided to condemn The Starry Messenger and forbid Galileo from teaching or writing anything else in support of Copernicus's view?
13. How did Galileo react to the Church officials' decision?
14. How did Church leaders respond to Galileo's publication of the Dialogue?
15. What happened to the ideas of Copernicus and Galileo after Galileo's death?

Answers are at the back of this pack.

Check for understanding

- Answer the Big Question in a sentence or two: How might scientific discovery have challenged religious belief?
- Use one of today's words in a sentence of your own.

Activity pages

- Activity Page 1.1: World Map — Teacher Guide PDF page 210
- Activity Page 4.1: Galileo's Trial — Teacher Guide PDF page 216

Chapter 5: Reform Within the Church

THE BIG QUESTION

What were the outcomes of the Counter-Reformation?

Words to know

- **grassroots movement** — a reform movement beginning with and coming from ordinary people *A grassroots movement by students led the cafeteria to change its menu.*
- **shrine** — a place considered holy because it is associated with a holy person or event *Jesus's tomb is a shrine located in a church in the city of Jerusalem.*
- **heresy** — ideas that go against the main teachings of a religion *Individuals accused by the Church of heresy were punished.*
- **convert** — to change from one belief or religion to another *The Catholic Church reformed itself because its leaders did not want anyone else to convert to Protestantism.*
- **Inquisition** — a court of the Catholic Church that sought to discover and punish anyone who believed or practiced things that were against Catholic teachings *The Inquisition punished printers who printed forbidden books.*
- **superstition** — a false belief in the power of magic, luck, or unseen forces *Knocking on wood is a superstition meant to stop bad things from happening.*

Read

Read Chapter 5 in the Student Reader: PDF pages 137–146. Look at the pictures and maps together.

Talk it over

1. Why did the Church in Spain start a university?
2. Who was Ignatius of Loyola?
3. What group did Ignatius and his friends organize?
4. What was the purpose of the Society of Jesus?
5. What religious work did the Jesuits undertake?
6. How were the Jesuits similar to the military?
7. What was the purpose of the Council of Trent?
8. How did the printing press help the Catholic Church?
9. Why do you think the Council of Trent wanted to control translations of the Bible into local languages?
10. How did the Council of Trent help the Catholic Church survive the Protestant Reformation?

Answers are at the back of this pack.

Check for understanding

- Answer the Big Question in a sentence or two: What were the outcomes of the Counter-Reformation?
- Use one of today's words in a sentence of your own.

Activity pages

- Activity Page 1.1: World Map — Teacher Guide PDF page 210
- Activity Page 5.1: Florence and Venice Comparison — Teacher Guide PDF page 217
- Activity Page 5.2: Titian Gallery Walk — Teacher Guide PDF page 218

UNIT QUIZ

The Reformation

Name: _____ Date: _____

Circle the letter of the best answer.

1. Gutenberg is known for which development in Europe?
 - a) movable type
 - b) the telescope
 - c) the tower of Pisa
 - d) the pendulum
2. What was the first and most famous book Gutenberg printed?
 - a) the Bible
 - b) a sermon
 - c) a biography
 - d) a novel
3. In Luther's time, what were indulgences?
 - a) special prayers led by sinners on behalf of cardinals
 - b) religious services that included music
 - c) the removal or reduction of certain punishments for sin, linked to a particular act
 - d) prayers that show regret for wrongdoing presented directly to a priest
4. According to Martin Luther, how was salvation achieved?
 - a) as a result of indulgences
 - b) through saying Mass
 - c) by order of the pope
 - d) through God's forgiveness
5. Luther's ideas about indulgences and other practices that he posted in Wittenberg were known as
 - a) the Ninety-five Theses.
 - b) the sacraments.
 - c) the papal bull.
 - d) the Diet of Worms.
6. What name was given to the followers of Luther and others who disagreed with Rome?
 - a) Jesuits
 - b) Cardinals
 - c) Protestants
 - d) Catholics
7. Which of the following best describes the Protestant Reformation?
 - a) a widespread rejection of Christianity all across Europe
 - b) a movement to reform the Church that led to the formation of new religious groups
 - c) a conflict between Martin Luther and the pope over the power of the Church
 - d) a revolution in the way scientists viewed Earth, the sun, and astronomy

- 8.** On which of the following ideas did Zwingli and Luther agree?
- a) Only the pope should interpret the word of God.
 - b) There was no place for music in church services.
 - c) The Bible was the source for all teaching about the word of God.
 - d) Earth revolved around the sun.
- 9.** According to John Calvin, what is predestination?
- a) Only those chosen by God would be saved.
 - b) Only people who prayed every day would be saved.
 - c) Only people who were chosen by the clergy would be saved.
 - d) Only people who did good works would be saved.
- 10.** Ignatius of Loyola believed that
- a) people's destinies were already chosen for them by God.
 - b) the pope should be obeyed without question.
 - c) the Church did not require any kind of reform.
 - d) Earth revolved around the sun.
- 11.** What was the Counter-Reformation?
- a) an attempt to destroy the new churches emerging from the Protestant Reformation
 - b) the response of people such as Zwingli and Calvin to the teachings of Luther
 - c) a movement within the Catholic Church to reform itself
 - d) a court established within the Catholic Church to identify and punish heretics
- 12.** What was the purpose of the Council of Trent?
- a) to appoint a new pope
 - b) to spread Protestant ideas
 - c) to examine and clarify the beliefs of the Catholic Church
 - d) to translate the Bible into foreign languages
- 13.** The Council of Trent made a decision to
- a) allow unrestricted translations of the Bible.
 - b) condemn the scientific ideas of Copernicus and Galileo.
 - c) correct some of the abuses associated with indulgences.
 - d) end the practice of forbidding Catholics to read certain books.
- 14.** The ancient Greek philosopher Ptolemy believed which of the following?
- a) Earth revolved around the sun.
 - b) All the planets and stars were fixed in one place in the heavens.
 - c) The descriptions of the sun and Earth in the Bible were accurate.
 - d) The sun and other planets revolved around the Earth.
- 15.** According to Copernicus, what was the center of the planetary system?
- a) the sun
 - b) human beings
 - c) Earth
 - d) the moon

- 16.** A visit to a church in Pisa led Galileo to conduct experiments with
- a) printing.
 - b) steam engines.
 - c) electricity.
 - d) pendulums.
- 17.** Why did the Church forbid Galileo to write or teach about his findings supporting Copernicus and his views of the solar system?
- a) Galileo wrote and taught in Latin, the official language of the Church.
 - b) The Church decided that Copernicus's ideas were at odds with Church teaching.
 - c) The Church believed Galileo's ideas had led to the Protestant Reformation.
 - d) Galileo was working with Protestant leaders to weaken the Church.
- 18.** Who did not meet resistance from religious leaders for his work?
- a) Galileo
 - b) John Calvin
 - c) Johannes Gutenberg
 - d) Martin Luther

19. heresy e) to come up with an idea explaining some complex event or thought 24.

_____ astronomer f) a scientist who studies the stars, the planets, and other features of outer space 25. _____ theorize g) to change from one belief or religion to another 26.

_____ scripture h) to publicly take back something you have said or written 200 THE

REFORMATION Performance Task: The Reformation Teacher Directions: Most of the

events of the Reformation were possible because of the invention of the printing press.

This innovation allowed thinkers to spread their ideas across Europe and allowed them to

read others' ideas. Ask students to write a brief essay that supports the idea that the

printing press was central to the events of the Reformation. Encourage students to use

their Student Reader to take notes and organize their thoughts on the Notes Table

provided. A sample table, completed with possible notes, is provided below to serve as a

reference for teachers, should some prompting or scaffolding be needed to help students

get started. Individual students are not expected to provide a comparable finished table.

Their goal is to provide three to five specific examples of the influence of the printing

press to use as the basis of their essay. Topic Evidence supporting the claim that the

printing press was central to the events of the Reformation Protestant Reformation

Luther, Calvin, and Zwingli printed books and pamphlets sharing their ideas on religion

and their criticisms of the Church. Calvin was able to read the writings of other

reformers, which had been printed and spread throughout Europe. Luther translated the

Bible into German. Printed copies made it easier for people to read the Bible themselves.

Scientific Revolution Copernicus printed a book with his theories on the movements of

the planets. Galileo read Copernicus's book. Galileo printed two books with his ideas on

the movements of the planets. Because his ideas were printed, the Church was aware of

them and punished him for them. Counter-Reformation The Church used the printing

press to create materials for Mass that helped spread the Church's teachings. Ignatius of

Loyola was able to print his book and gain followers to his order. TEACHER RESOURCES

201 Performance Task Scoring Rubric Note: Students should be evaluated on the basis of

their essays using the rubric. Students should not be evaluated on the completion of the

Notes Table, which is intended to be a support for students as they first think about their

written responses. Above Average Response is accurate, detailed, and persuasive. The

references clearly show how the printing press facilitated the events of the Reformation.

The writing is clearly articulated and focused, and demonstrates strong understanding of

the subjects discussed; a few minor errors may be present. Average Response is mostly

accurate and somewhat detailed. The references show how the printing press facilitated

the events of the Reformation. The writing is focused and demonstrates control of

conventions; some minor errors may be present. Adequate Response is mostly accurate

but lacks detail. The essay helps show how the printing press facilitated the events of the

Reformation but references few details from the text. The writing may exhibit issues with

organization, focus, and/or control of standard English grammar. Inadequate Response is

incomplete and demonstrates a minimal understanding of the content in the unit. The

student demonstrates incomplete or inaccurate background knowledge of historical

events. The writing may exhibit major issues with organization, focus, and/or control of

standard English grammar. 202 THE REFORMATION Name Date Performance Task

Activity: The Reformation How did the printing press influence the events of the

Reformation? Give specific examples of how the printing press spread the ideas of the Protestant Reformation, the Scientific Revolution, and the Counter-Reformation across Europe. Use the table on the next page to take notes and organize your thoughts. You may refer to the chapters in *The Reformation*. TEACHER RESOURCES 203 Name Date The Reformation Performance Task Notes Table Use the table below to help organize your thoughts as you refer to the Reader. You do not need to complete the entire table to write your essay, but you should try to have three to five specific examples of the influence of the printing press on the Reformation. Topic Evidence supporting the claim that the printing press was central to the events of the Reformation Protestant Reformation - Luther, Calvin, and Zwingli printed books and pamphlets sharing their ideas on religion and their criticisms of the Church. Scientific Revolution Counter-Reformation 204 THE REFORMATION Name TEACHER RESOURCES W S N E O PACIFIC OCEAN Equator Mexico ATLANTIC OCEAN Mediterranean Sea SOUTH AMERICA ANTARCTICA 2,000 miles UNITED STATES NORTH AMERICA ARCTIC OCEAN China Rome Italy Mediterranean Sea Mainz Strasbourg North Korea South Korea AUSTRALIA Poland EUROPE INDIAN OCEAN ASIA Germany France Paris Geneva Spain Switzerland England Scotland AFRICA EUROPE World Map World Map Date Activity Page 1.1 Use with Chapter 1 205 Name Date Activity Page 1.2 Use with Chapter 1 Comparing the Influences of Communication Technology Part 1: How did Gutenberg's invention change the world and the spread of knowledge? Part 2: How did _____ change the world and the spread of knowledge? Circle the invention from the 1900s that your group is focusing on. telephone television Internet 206 THE REFORMATION TEACHER RESOURCES Printing Press Use this Venn diagram to compare the influence of the printing press and your invention from the 1900s. Part 3: Activity Page 1.2 Continued Use with Chapter 1 207 Name Date Activity Page 2.1 Use with Chapter 2 Martin Luther: True or False? Write True or False on the line next to each statement about Martin Luther below. 1. _____ After his trial when he was declared an outlaw, Luther went into hiding. 2. _____ Luther believed that priests could forgive sins if people were truly sorry. 3. _____ During a trip to Rome while he was a student, Luther was upset by the behavior of the Catholic clergy. 4. _____ Luther was an outstanding university student and teacher. 5. _____ Luther's studies of the Bible convinced him that God's forgiveness could be purchased from priests as indulgences. 6. _____ Luther summarized his ideas about indulgences on a notice that he tacked onto the door of Wittenberg's Castle Church. 7. _____ Luther was easily discouraged and stopped criticizing the practices of the Catholic Church with which he disagreed. 8. _____ The pope issued a papal bull that supported Luther's writings. 9. _____ While he was in hiding, Luther translated the New Testament of the Bible from Greek into German. 10. _____ The printing press helped Luther to widely spread his ideas in the books and pamphlets he wrote. 208 THE REFORMATION Name Date Activity Page 3.1 Use with Chapter 3 Domain Vocabulary: Chapters 1-3 Use the words in the word bank to complete the crossword puzzle. astronomer _____ confess _____ heir _____ heretic _____ ordain _____ pastor recant _____ salvation _____ scripture _____ sermon _____ thesis Down Across 1. an idea or opinion 2. religious writings or the Bible 7. a scientist who studies the stars, the planets, and other features of outer space 3. to publicly take back something you have said or written 8. the person who will become

king or queen after the current king or queen dies or steps down 4. a speech on a religious topic given by a religious leader 5. to officially make a person a religious leader 6. to admit having done something wrong 8. a person who does not accept or follow the ideas of a particular religion 9. a Christian leader in charge of a church 10. being saved from the effects of sin

TEACHER RESOURCES 209 Name Date Activity Page 3.1 Continued Use with Chapter 3 Domain Vocabulary: Chapters 1-3 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 210 THE REFORMATION Name Date Activity Page 4.1 Use with Chapter 4 Galileo's Trial Part 1: Planning 1. My group is _____ 2. What arguments does your group plan to make? 3. What arguments will the other side likely make? How can you respond to those arguments? The Other Side's Arguments Our Response Part 2: Reflection After the Arguments 1. What were the strengths of Galileo's group's argument? 2. What were the weaknesses of Galileo's group's argument? 3. What were the strengths of the argument by the Church officials' group? 4. What were the weaknesses of the argument by the Church officials' group? 5. Which group was more convincing? Why? 6. In history, which group won at Galileo's trial? Why did it win?

TEACHER RESOURCES 211 Name Date Activity Page 5.1 Use with Chapter 5 Domain Vocabulary: Chapters 4-5 For each word, write the letter of the definition. 1. _____ superstition 2. _____ pilgrimage 3. _____ pendulum 4. _____ cardinal 5. _____ heresy 6. _____ theology 7. _____ convert 8. _____ shrine 9. _____ theorize 10. _____ calligrapher 212

- a) a system of religious beliefs
- b) a person who copies written text by hand in an artistic way
- c) high-ranking religious leader in the Catholic Church responsible for electing the pope
- d) a journey taken for a religious purpose e) to come up with an idea explaining a complex event or thought f) something hung from a fixed point that swings back and forth as a result of gravity g) a place considered holy because it is associated with a holy person or event h) ideas that go against the main teachings of a religion i) to change from one belief or religion to another j) a false belief in the power of magic, luck, or unseen forces

Answers

Chapter 1: An Age of Change

1. **What changes occurred in Europe during the 1400s-1500s?**

Europeans developed new ways of communicating, as well as new ideas in science and religion.

2. **Why were books so expensive in the early 1400s?**

They were copied by hand and took a long time to produce.

3. **In what ways do you think the expense of creating books affected who had access to books and learning new knowledge?**

Only wealthy people, the clergy, and monks had wide access to books. Most people had very limited access to learning and knowledge.

4. **Why was movable type less useful in China?**

Because the Chinese language uses different characters, or symbols, for each word, a printer would need thousands of different pieces of type to be able to print something.

5. **What were some advantages of movable type over woodblock printing?**

Possible responses: Movable type was easier and less expensive than woodblock printing. Movable type lasted longer than wooden printing blocks. It was easier to make changes with movable type than with wooden printing blocks.

6. **What two developments did Gutenberg combine to make his press?**

Gutenberg combined movable metal type and a wooden screw-and-lever press.

7. **Why do you think Gutenberg needed a large collection of each letter before printing something?**

When someone prints a text, they use more than one of each letter.

8. **What are the four steps that a printer working with movable type used to print one page?**

Step 1: Arrange the letters, numbers, and punctuation marks of each line of text in the correct order. Step 2: Lock the lines of type into a rectangular frame. Step 3: Ink the type. Step 4: Press a sheet of paper against the inked type. These steps produce a page of printed text.

9. **What was one of the first books printed by Gutenberg?**

In 1455, Gutenberg printed the Bible.

10. **What were the effects of Gutenberg's printing press on life in Europe?**

Possible responses: The number of books increased; more people were able to access books; a greater variety of books were available to more people. People could communicate and share ideas in writing through books; more people knew more about the world than in earlier times.

Chapter 2: The Birth of Protestantism

1. **What were the Ninety-five Theses?**

They were a list of ideas or opinions critical of the Church that were written and then

posted on the church door by Martin Luther.

2. **What upset Luther about his trip to Rome?**

Luther was upset by the luxury of the palaces in which the cardinals in Rome lived. He also thought that the pope was more interested in his power as a ruler than as a religious leader. Luther believed that the religious leaders in Rome were interested in things other than religion.

3. **What type of person did Martin Luther appear to be?**

Possible responses: Luther appeared to be very serious, strict, and religious, as well as smart, determined, and independent.

4. **What was the job of the pope?**

The pope was the leader of the Catholic Church.

5. **How was the pope similar to political leaders, such as kings?**

He raised taxes, signed treaties, fought wars, and led an army.

6. **What were indulgences?**

Indulgences were given by priests to people who had asked to be forgiven for their sins. The indulgence was meant to reduce the amount of penance a person needed to do.

7. **How did Luther spread his ideas?**

He printed leaflets and pamphlets that explained his ideas.

8. **How did the availability of movable type and the printing press increase the spread of Luther's ideas?**

It reduced the cost and speed of printing, making more written materials available at lower prices to many people who would never have had access to them in the past.

9. **How did Church officials respond to Luther's actions?**

They asked him to take back what he had said. When he did not, the pope excommunicated him.

10. **Why was Luther put on trial, and what was the result of the trial?**

Luther was put on trial for refusing to take back teachings the pope had condemned. When Luther refused to recant at the trial, he was declared an outlaw. Luther's translation of the Bible was the best and most readable German version.

11. **Why did Luther translate the Bible into German?**

He wanted more people than just those who were able to read Latin and Greek to be able to read it.

12. **What was the Protestant Reformation?**

The Protestant Reformation was the movement of protest begun by Martin Luther against Catholic Church teachings and practices that led to the establishment of new churches.

13. **What is the name of the church that Luther ended up founding?**

It is called the Lutheran church.

Chapter 3: The Spread of Protestantism

1. **Where did the second wave of the Reformation begin?**
It began in Switzerland.
2. **Who was Ulrich Zwingli?**
He was a Catholic priest who became a leader in the Protestant Reformation in Switzerland.
3. **How was Zwingli similar to Luther?**
They both disagreed with certain practices of the Catholic Church. They both were originally priests in the Catholic Church. They both opposed the idea of indulgences. They both spread their ideas using the printing press.
4. **In what additional way were Luther's and Zwingli's beliefs and teachings similar?**
Both Luther and Zwingli believed that religious beliefs and practices should be based on only the Bible.
5. **In what way were Luther's and Zwingli's beliefs and teachings different?**
Luther and Zwingli held different views on the role of the Church in people's lives.
6. **What happened to Zwingli?**
He was killed in battle when an army of the cantons that had remained Catholic attacked Zurich, the city in Switzerland that began following Zwingli's teachings.
7. **How did John Calvin learn about the reform movement?**
He read the writings of other reformers and met with some of them.
8. **Why do you think Calvin published his book, The Institutes of the Christian Religion, in French after having published it in Latin?**
It is likely that only officials of the Church were able to read and understand Latin. By publishing the book in French, the native language spoken where Calvin lived, more people would be able to read the book.
9. **What is predestination?**
Predestination is the idea put forth by Calvin that even before people are born, God decides who will or will not go to heaven.
10. **According to Calvin, what were the responsibilities of civil, or government, rulers and officials?**
Their responsibilities were to be the officials of God and to enforce God's laws above all others, including those created by any ruler or government.
11. **Why did officials bring back Calvin and his reformers after exiling them?**
The officials wanted Calvin to correct the "bad" behavior of Geneva's citizens.
12. **How did Calvin try to fix this problem?**
He wrote city laws that were based on the Bible. He established a group of pastors to oversee the behavior of Geneva's citizens.
13. **According to the map on page 120, where in Europe did Calvinism become the dominant, or primary, religion?**
Calvinism became the dominant religion in Scotland, Switzerland, and the Netherlands.

14. **Why did Henry VIII want to form his own church?**

He wanted his marriage annulled after his marriage failed to produce a male heir. The pope refused to give Henry an annulment, so Henry created the Church of England. The leaders of Henry's new church granted him a divorce.

15. **Why do you think that the Church of England, or Anglican Church, remained similar to the Catholic Church?**

Henry VIII split with the Catholic Church because of personal reasons, not religious differences. Because he did not have significant religious questions about Church teachings and practices, he did not have a reason to change them.

Chapter 4: A Revolution in Science

1. **What other ideas besides religious ones were changing during the time of the Reformation?**

Scientific ideas about Earth, the heavens, and the human body were also changing.

2. **What invention helped spread new scientific ideas?**

Gutenberg's printing press helped spread new scientific ideas.

3. **How did the printing press help spread new scientific ideas?**

Possible responses: The printing press made it easier and more affordable for scientists to publish their discoveries and ideas, and for people to read about these discoveries and ideas. The ancients observed the heavens. They watched what happened in the night sky and tried to make sense of the patterns they saw.

4. **Who was Nicolas Copernicus?**

He was a priest who studied mathematics and astronomy.

5. **How did the invention of the printing press help Copernicus in his studies?**

Because of the printing press, Copernicus was more easily able to get and read books related to astronomy.

6. **What did Copernicus conclude about Earth?**

He concluded that Earth rotates on its axis and revolves around the sun.

7. **What did else Copernicus conclude based on his observations?**

He concluded that the sun is the center of the solar system and that the solar system exists within a larger universe.

8. **Which detail in the text suggests that Copernicus may have been concerned about possible reactions to his observations and view of the solar system?**

He did not immediately publish his conclusions and waited until he was given permission by the Church to publish his findings.

9. **What new invention prompted Galileo's interest in studying astronomy? What advantage did this new invention offer Galileo?**

Galileo learned about the invention of the telescope; he built his own, more powerful telescope. As a result, he was able to see more clearly than earlier astronomers the objects, such as the sun, moon, stars, and other planets, that he was observing in the sky.

10. What was The Starry Messenger?

The Starry Messenger was the book that Galileo published of observations that supported Copernicus's claim that the planets revolved around the sun.

11. How did Church officials react to The Starry Messenger?

They placed The Starry Messenger on a list of books people were not permitted to read and forbade Galileo from teaching or writing anything else in support of Copernicus's view.

12. Why might Church officials have decided to condemn The Starry Messenger and forbid Galileo from teaching or writing anything else in support of Copernicus's view?

The Bible says that Earth is at the center, and they believed that the Bible was accurate in all things. Also, humans on Earth seem more important if they are at the center of everything else. Finally, when people look at the sky, it appears as if the sun and moon revolve around Earth. Copernicus and Galileo seemed to be telling people not to believe the Bible or their own eyes.

13. How did Galileo react to the Church officials' decision?

He agreed to obey their decision but continued to work in secret until he published new writings in defense of Copernican theory.

14. How did Church leaders respond to Galileo's publication of the Dialogue?

Church leaders ordered Galileo to recant his belief in the teachings of Copernicus. He was also put under house arrest for the rest of his life.

15. What happened to the ideas of Copernicus and Galileo after Galileo's death?

Other scientists continued their work, and eventually, their ideas became widely accepted. Page 133 G5_U5_Chap04_SR.indd 43

Chapter 5: Reform Within the Church

1. Why did the Church in Spain start a university?

Church leaders were concerned that priests were not educated enough to perform their duties properly.

2. Who was Ignatius of Loyola?

He was a Spanish knight who became a priest.

3. What group did Ignatius and his friends organize?

They organized the Society of Jesus, or the Jesuits.

4. What was the purpose of the Society of Jesus?

Its purpose was to serve the pope in whatever way he commanded.

5. What religious work did the Jesuits undertake?

They cared for the needy, educated the young, helped to convert people to Catholicism, and also helped to fight against heresy.

6. How were the Jesuits similar to the military?

Members were subject to strict discipline. Their leader was called general, and he was obeyed without question.

7. **What was the purpose of the Council of Trent?**

Its purpose was to reform the Catholic Church and to find and get rid of heresy. The Council also hoped to reunite the Protestants with the Church.

8. **How did the printing press help the Catholic Church?**

The Church was able to use the printing press to spread writings defending its teachings. The Church could also standardize Church practices by printing common texts for use across Europe.

9. **Why do you think the Council of Trent wanted to control translations of the Bible into local languages?**

The Council ruled that only the official Church had the right to interpret scripture. If people were reading the Bible in an “unauthorized” version, they might be tempted to come up with their own interpretations of it, which might oppose the Church’s official teachings.

10. **How did the Council of Trent help the Catholic Church survive the Protestant Reformation?**

It ended serious abuses within the Church. It established a standard set of rules and practices throughout the Church. It confirmed the Church’s teachings and made sure priests and teachers were educated accordingly.

Unit quiz key

1. a 2. a 3. c 4. d 5. a 6. c 7. b 8. c 9. a 10. b 11. c 12. c 13. c 14. d 15. a 16. d 17. b 18. c 19. d