

Main ideas of the unit:

- 1. Renaissance means “rebirth.” The period from the 14th to the 17th century is called the Renaissance because it was a rebirth of culture, education, politics, art, and more following the Middle Ages. The Middle Ages saw decline in church power, warring throughout Europe, and the plague. The Renaissance provided relief from these dark times.**
 - 2. The Renaissance is commonly considered the beginning of modern times. New politics, education, social norms, science, etc. that were established in this era helped to shape the world in which we live today.**
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I. Students will be able to explain the origins of the Renaissance.

- a. Define the word *Renaissance*.
- b. Explain why this era is called the Renaissance.
- c. Identify the characteristics of the city-states of Italy that gave rise to the Renaissance.
 - i. Physical makeup of city-states
 - ii. Financial success of city-states
 - iii. Influence of Roman ruins
 - iv. Hierarchy of society in city-states

II. Students will be able to explain the influence of humanism on the Renaissance.

- a. Define the term humanism.
- b. Explain the development of humanism in the Renaissance.
- c. Describe characteristics of humanism.
- d. Recognize the effects of humanism.
 - i. Increased appreciation in the arts
 - ii. Growth in scientific fields
 - iii. Appreciation for secular topics
 - iv. Increased civic participation
 - v. Protestant Reformation

III. Students will be able to recognize the means in which Renaissance ideas were spread throughout Europe, focusing on the printing press.

- a. Identify where Renaissance ideals were spread.
- b. Recognize artists that traveled throughout Europe and how they spread ideas.
- c. Identify military conflicts that resulted in the spread of ideas throughout Europe.
- d. Identify significant trade routes that continued the spread of Italian Renaissance ideals.
- e. Describe the impact of the printing press on civilization.
 - i. Who invented it?
 - ii. How did it work?
 - iii. How did it spread ideas throughout Europe?

IV. Students will describe the transition from religious to secular based art in the Renaissance, and how this reflected the growth of humanism.

- a. Describe the religious characteristics of Medieval art.
- b. Explain the advances in artwork in the Renaissance to secular themes.
- c. Recognize the use of math and science in artwork.
- d. Compare the evolution of artwork to the philosophical changes of the Renaissance.

V. Students will understand the origins of the Protestant Reformation.

- a. Describe the religious characteristics of Europe in the 16th century.
- b. Explain the role of Martin Luther in the Protestant Reformation.
- c. Identify the major complaints Martin Luther had with the Catholic Church.
- d. Explain the Catholic Church's reaction to Martin Luther's protests.
 - i. How the church reacted
 - ii. Why the church reacted that way
- e. List and describe the Protestant faiths that developed in the Renaissance.
 - i. Lutheranism
 - ii. Calvinism
 - iii. Zwinglists
 - iv. Anabaptists
 - v. Anglican Church

VI. Students will compare and contrast Protestant faiths to each other and Catholicism.

- a. Identify similarities between Protestant faiths.
- b. Identify theological/philosophical differences between Protestant faiths.
- c. Recognize differences between Protestant faiths and Catholicism.
- d. Identify the similarities between Protestant faiths and Catholicism.

VII. Students will identify the long-term effects of the Renaissance and Reformation.

- a. Describe positive effects of the Renaissance.
- b. Describe negative effects of the Renaissance.
- c. Compare positive and negative effects to develop an opinion to the question: "Was the Renaissance an improvement on the culture of Middle Age Europe?"