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| **Previous Understanding:**  New intellectual and artistic ideas that developed during the Renaissance marked the beginning of the modern world.  By 1500, regional trade patterns had developed that linked Africa, the Middle East, Asia, and Europe; helping to spread new ideas around the world. | **Current Understanding:**  For centuries, the Roman Catholic Church had little competition in religious thought and action. The resistance of the Church to change led to the Protestant Reformation, which resulted in the birth of new political and economic institutions.  The Reformation had its roots in disagreements about theology, but it led to important economic and political changes. Religious differences and hatreds caused war and destruction.  At first, the Reformation divided the countries of Europe on religious principles, leading to religious intolerance.  Gradually, religious toleration emerged. | **Next Understanding:**  The expanding economies of European states stimulated increased trade with markets in Asia. With the loss of Constantinople in 1453, European nations fronting the Atlantic sought new maritime routes for trade. |
| **Essential Vocabulary:**  Nobility  Indulgences  Usury  Martin Luther  John Calvin  Queen Elizabeth I  King Henry VIII  Salvation  Predestination  95 theses  Protestant Movement  Roman Catholic Church  Pope  Hapsburg family  Secularism  Individualism  Gutenberg | 1. **What are some of the causes for people to start questioning the role and power of the Catholic Church?** 2. **What impact has the Reformation had on the Christian religion in the world today?**   **Main Concepts:**  **Reformation** | Main Concept Answers: |

**Essential Questions:**

1. What were the problems and issues that provoked religious reforms in Western Christianity?
2. What were the beliefs of Martin Luther, John Calvin, Henry VIII, and Elizabeth I?
3. What were the major economic, political, and theological issues involved in the Reformation?
4. What were the changing cultural values, traditions, and philosophies during the Reformation?
5. What was the role of the printing press in the spread of new ideas?

**Grading Checklist: Date: Grade Earned:**