

The Reformation

Grade 5 | Unit 5

Timeline Cards



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Subject Matter Expert

Ann E. Moyer, PhD, Department of History, University of Pennsylvania

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CHAPTER 1—Introduction

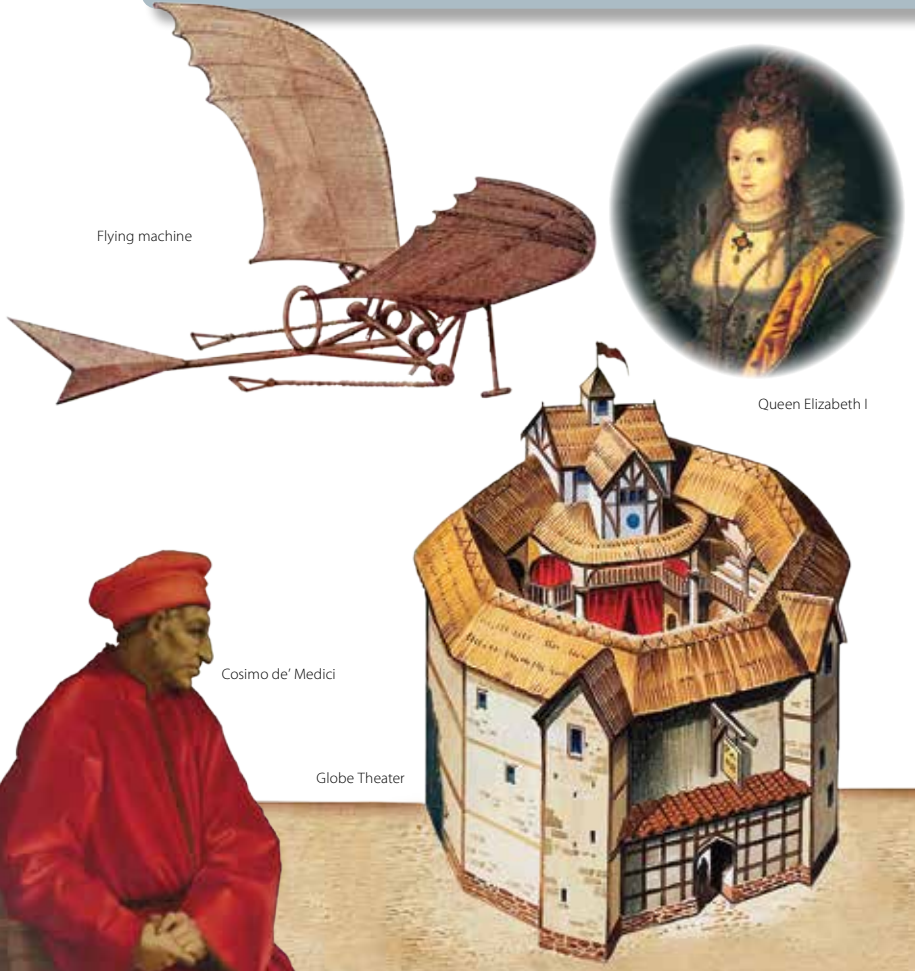


The Renaissance



The Renaissance, which started in Italy in the 1400s, was a time of great artistic and literary achievement. Patrons of the arts and learning included the pope, the Catholic Church, and wealthy families, such as the Medicis.

Reader



Flying machine

Queen Elizabeth I

Cosimo de' Medici

Globe Theater

Big Question: What were the obvious advantages of the development of the printing press?

CHAPTER 1: An Age of Change



In 1440, Johannes Gutenberg developed movable type in Europe.

Big Question: What were the obvious advantages of the development of the printing press?

CHAPTER 2: The Birth of Protestantism



In 1517, Martin Luther attached a copy of his Ninety-five Theses, or statements, to the door of the church in Wittenberg, Germany. These statements explained Luther's religious ideas.

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

CHAPTER 3: The Spread of Protestantism



John Calvin wrote the *Institutes of the Christian Religion* in 1536. Calvin and his writings had major influences on the evolution of the Protestant revolution against the teachings of the Roman Catholic Church.

Big Question: Besides Lutheranism, what other Protestant religions developed in Europe?

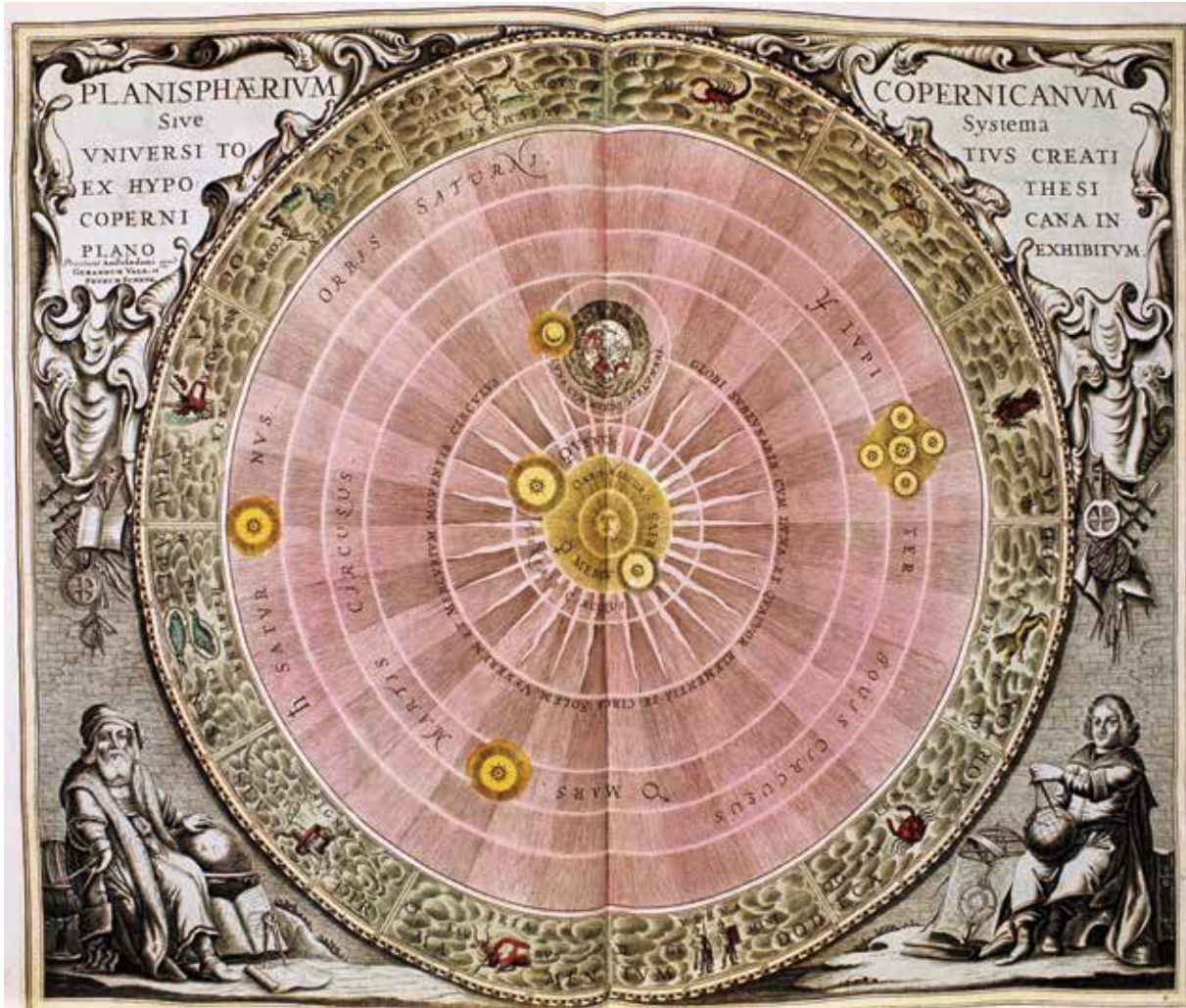
CHAPTER 3: The Spread of Protestantism



King Henry VIII of England established the Church of England when the pope refused to annul his marriage to his first wife, Catherine.

Big Question: Besides Lutheranism, what other Protestant religions developed in Europe?

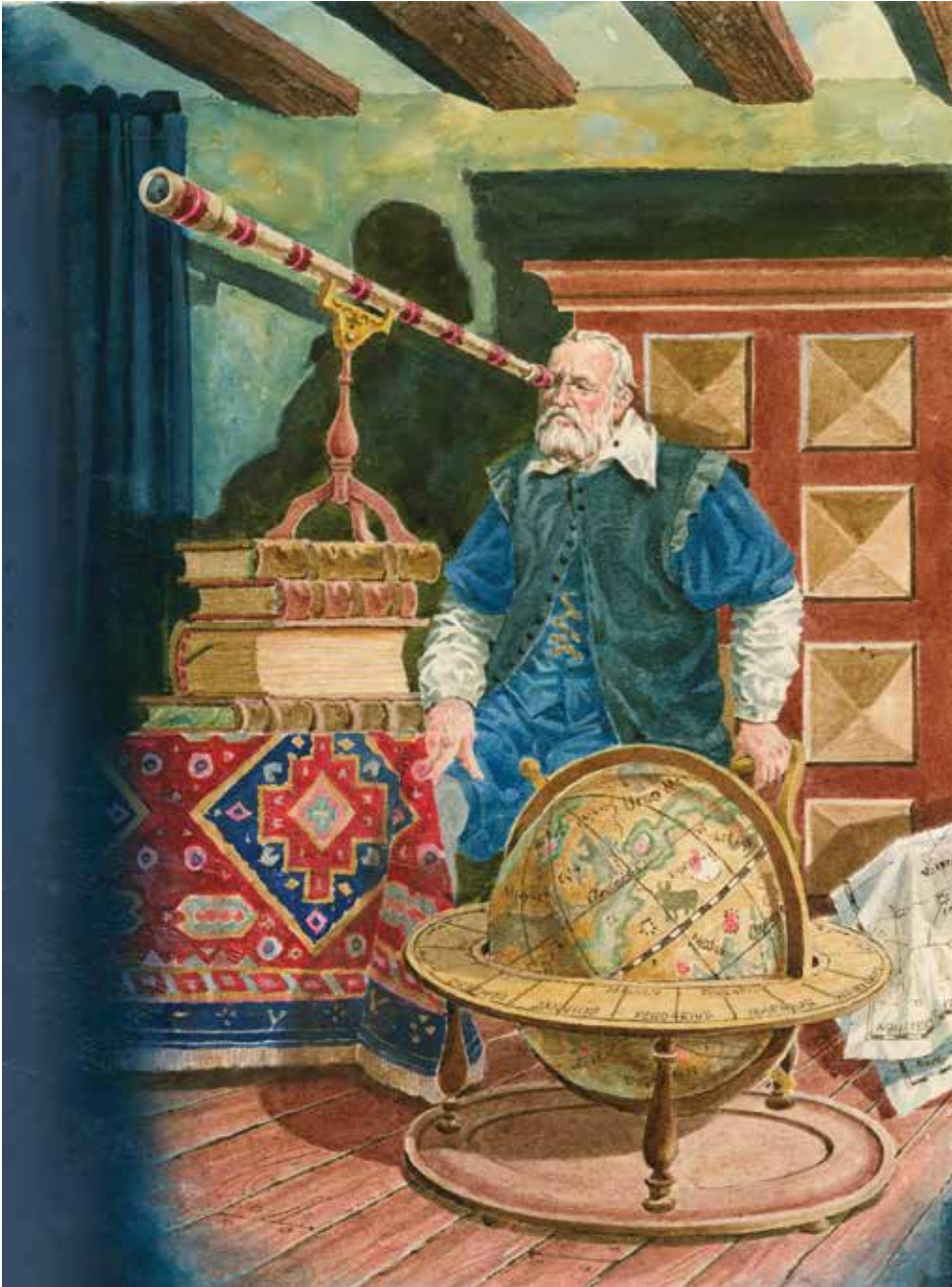
CHAPTER 4: A Revolution in Science



In 1543, the Polish astronomer Copernicus published his revolutionary theory that Earth revolved around the sun. By placing the sun at the center of a system within a larger universe, with Earth moving around the sun, Copernicus's theory called into question long held beliefs about the universe.

Big Question: How might scientific discovery have challenged religious belief?

CHAPTER 4: A Revolution in Science



Galileo built a more powerful telescope and confirmed Copernicus's theory of the universe.

Big Question: How might scientific discovery have challenged religious belief?

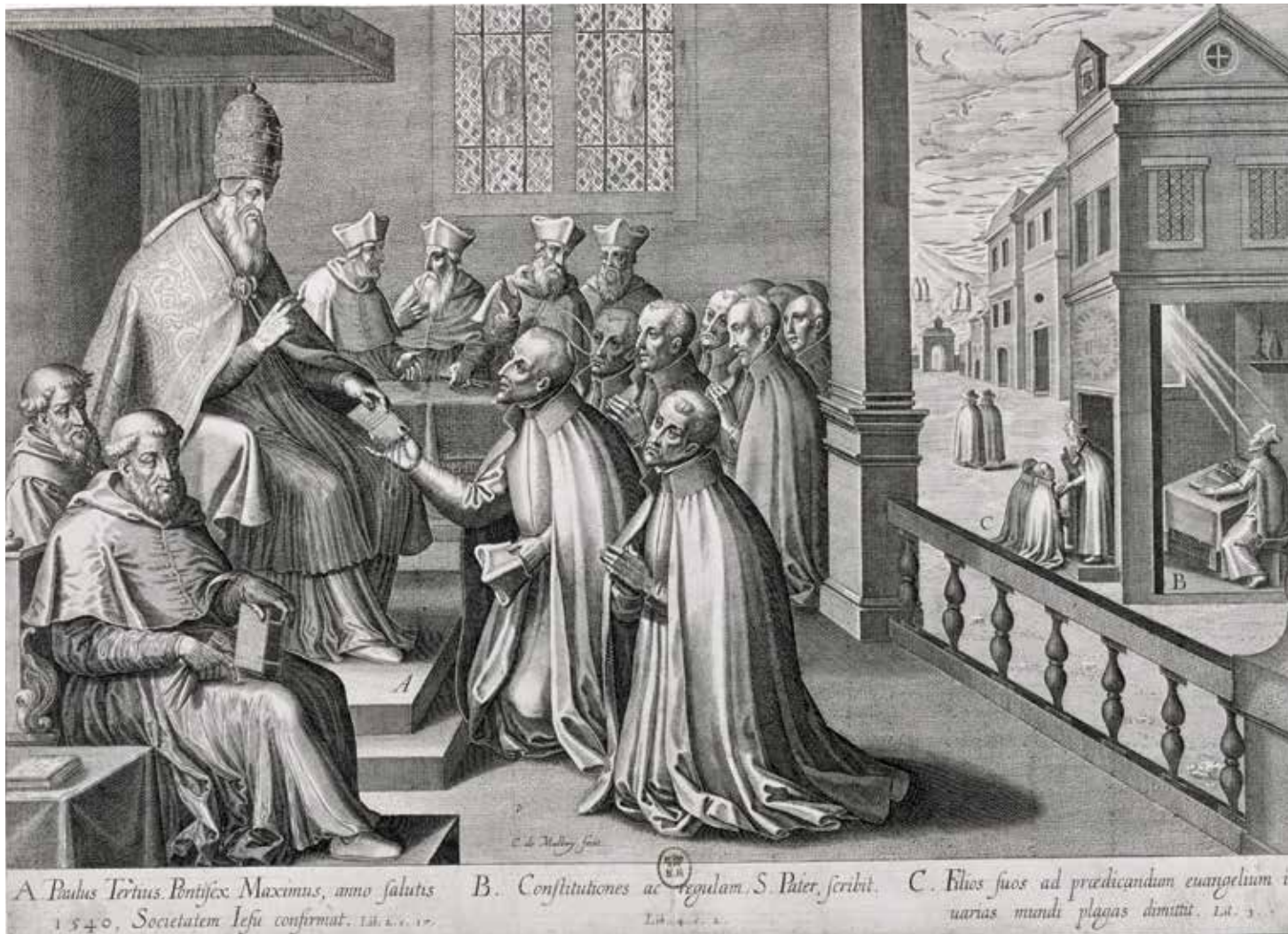
CHAPTER 4: A Revolution in Science



In 1633, Galileo was condemned by the Church for heresy and was forced to recant his support of Copernicus's theory.

Big Question: How might scientific discovery have challenged religious belief?

CHAPTER 5: Reform Within the Church



Ignatius Loyola and Pope Paul III were two leaders of the Counter-Reformation who worked to bring about reform within the Catholic Church.

Big Question: What were the outcomes of the Counter-Reformation?