

9th Grade Advanced World History Summer Reading Packet

Greetings! Welcome to the 9th Grade Advanced World History program. The semester ahead will be a challenging, but worthwhile, endeavor to examine major persistent issues throughout modern history. Our semester begins with the following reading assignments. The amount of work and thoughtfulness put into these assignments tend to correspond to the grades earned on the Summer Reading Assessment and are a reflection of the rigor of Advanced course work. The content is not simply to be memorized and regurgitated, but require thoughtful consideration and understanding of the connections between various concepts.

This is an advanced course. It is designed to prepare you for Advanced Placement history classes at the high school and offers a GPA enhancement to account for the additional work you put in. We will cover curriculum more quickly and more deeply than in a core class. Quizzes and tests are challenging and you can expect 1-3 reading quizzes per week based on Guided Reading Notes. We will read and write often – both in-class and on exams. We will hold discussions that require thoughtful class participation. You, as the student, are expected to prepare outside of class time by completing reading assignments, working on projects, preparing for debates and presentations, finishing work assigned in class, and studying for exams. The pre-reading assignment and accompanying first week assessment are indicative of the rest of the semester. Please be aware of this commitment to challenge yourself as you embark on this course.

To complete this packet, you will read the Renaissance and Reformation pages below. Then, answer the Guided Reading Notes questions on the Renaissance and Reformation. The last pages of this document include the “Expanding Knowledge of the Globe” pages to complete. Use the maps provided to answer the questions.

You will take a Summer Reading Assessment on the 2nd day of class in August or January, depending on your schedule. Please save or print your completed **Renaissance and Reformation Guided Reading Notes** and your **Expanding Knowledge of the Globe** questions for your teacher to check in class before the Summer Reading Assessment. Good luck and see you soon!

Italian Renaissance

[History.com Editors](#)



Toward the end of the 14th century A.D., a handful of Italian thinkers declared that they were living in a new age. The barbarous, unenlightened "[Middle Ages](#)" were over, they said; the new age would be a "rinascità" ("rebirth") of learning and literature, art and culture. This was the birth of the period now known as the Renaissance.

For centuries, scholars have agreed that the Italian Renaissance (another word for "rebirth") happened just that way: that between the 14th century and the 17th century, a new, modern way of thinking about the world and man's place in it replaced an old, backward one. In fact, the Renaissance (in Italy and in other parts of Europe) was considerably more complicated than that: For one thing, in many ways the period we call the Renaissance was not so different from the era that preceded it.

However, many of the scientific, artistic and cultural achievements of the so-called Renaissance do share common themes, most notably the humanistic belief that man was the center of his own universe.

The Italian Renaissance in Context

Fifteenth-century [Italy](#) was unlike any other place in Europe. It was divided into independent city-states, each with a different form of government. Florence, where the Italian Renaissance began, was an independent republic. It was also a banking and commercial capital and, after [London](#) and [Constantinople](#), the third-largest city in Europe. Wealthy Florentines flaunted their money and power by becoming patrons, or supporters, of artists and intellectuals. In this way, the city became the cultural center of Europe and of the Renaissance.

Did you know? When Galileo died in 1642, he was still under house arrest. The Catholic Church did not pardon him until 1992.

The New Humanism: Cornerstone of the Renaissance

Thanks to the patronage of these wealthy elites, Renaissance-era writers and thinkers were able to spend their days doing just that. Instead of devoting themselves to ordinary jobs or to the asceticism of the monastery, they could enjoy worldly pleasures. They traveled around Italy, studying ancient ruins and rediscovering Greek and Roman texts.

To Renaissance scholars and philosophers, these classical sources

from [Ancient Greece](#) and [Ancient Rome](#) held great wisdom. Their secularism, their appreciation of physical beauty and especially their emphasis on man's achievements and expression formed the governing intellectual principle of the Italian Renaissance. This philosophy is known as "humanism."

Renaissance Science and Technology

Humanism encouraged people to be curious and to question received wisdom (particularly that of the [medieval](#) Church). It also encouraged people to use experimentation and observation to solve earthly problems. As a result, many Renaissance intellectuals focused on trying to define and understand the laws of nature and the physical world.

Scroll to Continue

Renaissance artist [Leonardo Da Vinci](#) created detailed scientific "studies" of objects ranging from flying machines to submarines. He also created pioneering studies of human anatomy.

Likewise, the scientist and mathematician [Galileo Galilei](#) investigated one natural law after another. By dropping different-sized cannonballs from the top of a building, for instance, he proved that all objects fall at the same rate of acceleration. He also built a powerful telescope and used it to show that the Earth and other planets revolved around the sun and not, as religious authorities argued, the other way around. (For this, Galileo was arrested for heresy and threatened with torture and death, but he refused to recant: "I do not believe that the same God who has endowed us with senses, reason and intellect has intended us to forgo their use," he said.)

However, perhaps the most important technological development of the Renaissance happened not in Italy but in Germany, where Johannes Gutenberg invented the mechanical movable-type [printing press](#) in the middle of the 15th century. For the first time, it was possible to make books—and, by extension, knowledge—widely available.

Renaissance Art and Architecture

[Michelangelo's](#) "David." Leonardo da Vinci's "The Last Supper." Sandro Boticelli's "The Birth of Venus." During the Italian Renaissance, art was everywhere (just look up at Michelangelo's "The Creation" painted on the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel!). Patrons such as Florence's [Medici family](#) sponsored projects large and small, and successful artists became celebrities in their own right.

[Renaissance artists](#) and architects applied many humanist principles to their work. For example, the architect Filippo Brunelleschi applied the elements of classical Roman architecture—shapes, columns and especially proportion—to his own buildings. The magnificent eight-sided dome he built at the Santa Maria del Fiore cathedral in Florence was an engineering triumph—it was 144 feet across, weighed 37,000 tons and had no buttresses to hold it up—as well as an aesthetic one.

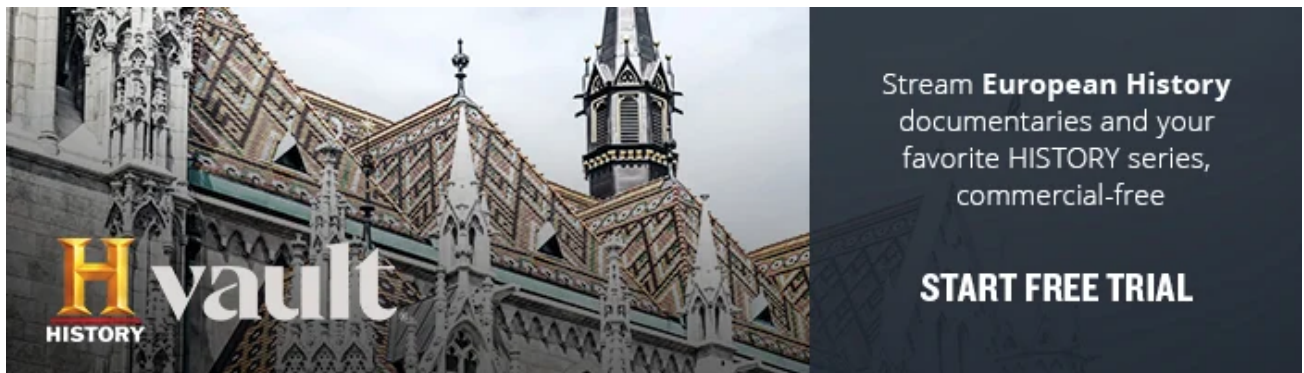
Brunelleschi also devised a way to draw and paint using linear perspective. That is, he figured out how to paint from the perspective of the person looking at the painting, so that space would appear to recede into the frame. After the architect Leon Battista Alberti explained the principles behind linear perspective in his treatise "Della Pittura" ("On Painting"), it became one of the most noteworthy elements of almost all Renaissance painting. Later, many painters began to use a technique called *chiaroscuro* to create an illusion of

three-dimensional space on a flat canvas.

Fra Angelico, the painter of frescoes in the church and friary of San Marco in Florence, was called "a rare and perfect talent" by the Italian painter and architect Vasari in his "Lives of The Artists." Renaissance painters like Raphael, Titian and Giotto and Renaissance sculptors like Donatello and Lorenzo Ghiberti created art that would inspire generations of future artists.

The End of the Italian Renaissance

By the end of the 15th century, Italy was being torn apart by one war after another. The kings of England, France and Spain, along with the Pope and the Holy Roman Emperor, battled for control of the wealthy peninsula. At the same time, the Catholic Church, which was itself wracked with scandal and corruption, had begun a violent crackdown on dissenters. In 1545, the Council of Trent officially established the Roman [Inquisition](#). In this climate, humanism was akin to heresy. The Italian Renaissance was over.

The advertisement is a horizontal banner. On the left, there is a photograph of a Gothic cathedral with a prominent spire and ornate roofline. Overlaid on the bottom left of this image is the 'History Vault' logo, with 'H' in orange and 'vault' in white, and 'HISTORY' in smaller white letters below. On the right side of the banner, there is a dark grey rectangular area containing white text. The text reads: 'Stream **European History** documentaries and your favorite HISTORY series, commercial-free'. Below this, in a larger, bold, white font, is the text 'START FREE TRIAL'.

The Reformation

[History.com Editors](#)



The Protestant Reformation was the 16th-century religious, political, intellectual and cultural upheaval that splintered Catholic Europe, setting in place the structures and beliefs that would define the continent in the modern era.

In northern and central Europe, reformers like Martin Luther, John Calvin and Henry VIII challenged papal authority and questioned the Catholic Church's ability to define Christian practice. They argued for a religious and political redistribution of power into the hands of Bible- and pamphlet-reading pastors and princes. The disruption triggered wars, persecutions and the so-called Counter-Reformation, the Catholic Church's delayed but forceful response to the Protestants.

Dating the Reformation

Historians usually date the start of the Protestant Reformation to the 1517 publication of Martin Luther's "95 Theses." Its ending can be placed anywhere from the 1555 Peace of Augsburg, which allowed for the coexistence of Catholicism and Lutheranism in Germany, to the 1648 Treaty of Westphalia, which ended the Thirty Years' War. The key ideas of the Reformation—a call to purify the church and a belief that the Bible, not tradition, should be the sole source of spiritual authority—were not themselves novel. However, Luther and the other reformers became the first to skillfully use the power of the printing press to give their ideas a wide audience.

Did you know? No reformer was more adept than Martin Luther at using the power of the press to spread his ideas. Between 1518 and 1525, Luther published more works than the next 17 most prolific reformers combined.

The Reformation: Germany and Lutheranism

Martin Luther (1483–1546) was an Augustinian monk and university lecturer in Wittenberg when he composed his "95 Theses," which protested the pope's sale of reprieves from penance, or indulgences. Although he had hoped to spur renewal from within the church, in 1521 he was summoned before the Diet of Worms and excommunicated.

Sheltered by Friedrich, elector of Saxony, Luther translated the Bible into German and continued his output of vernacular pamphlets. When German peasants, inspired in part by Luther's empowering "priesthood of all believers," revolted in 1524, Luther sided with Germany's princes. By the Reformation's end, Lutheranism had become the state religion throughout

much of Germany, Scandinavia and the Baltics.

The Reformation: Switzerland and Calvinism

The Swiss Reformation began in 1519 with the sermons of Ulrich Zwingli, whose teachings largely paralleled Luther's. In 1541 John Calvin, a French Protestant who had spent the previous decade in exile writing his "Institutes of the Christian Religion," was invited to settle in Geneva and put his Reformed doctrine—which stressed God's power and humanity's predestined fate—into practice. The result was a theocratic regime of enforced, austere morality.

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Calvin's Geneva became a hotbed for Protestant exiles, and his doctrines quickly spread to Scotland, France, Transylvania and the Low Countries, where Dutch Calvinism became a religious and economic force for the next 400 years.

The Reformation: England and the "Middle Way"

In England, the Reformation began with Henry VIII's quest for a male heir. When Pope Clement VII refused to annul Henry's marriage to Catherine of Aragon so he could remarry, the English king declared in 1534 that he alone should be the final authority in matters relating to the English church. Henry dissolved England's monasteries to confiscate their wealth and worked to place the Bible in the hands of the people. Beginning in 1536, every parish was required to have a copy.

After Henry's death, England tilted toward Calvinist-infused Protestantism during Edward VI's six-year reign and then endured five years of reactionary Catholicism under [Mary I](#). In 1559 [Elizabeth I](#) took the throne and, during her 44-year reign, cast the [Church of England](#) as a "middle

way" between Calvinism and Catholicism, with vernacular worship and a revised Book of Common Prayer.

The Counter-Reformation

The Catholic Church was slow to respond systematically to the theological and publicity innovations of Luther and the other reformers. The Council of Trent, which met off and on from 1545 through 1563, articulated the Church's answer to the problems that triggered the Reformation and to the reformers themselves.

The Catholic Church of the Counter-Reformation era grew more spiritual, more literate and more educated. New religious orders, notably the Jesuits, combined rigorous spirituality with a globally minded intellectualism, while mystics such as Teresa of Avila injected new passion into the older orders. Inquisitions, both in Spain and in Rome, were reorganized to fight the threat of Protestant heresy.

The Reformation's Legacy

Along with the religious consequences of the Reformation and Counter-Reformation came deep and lasting political changes. Northern Europe's new religious and political freedoms came at a great cost, with decades of rebellions, wars and bloody persecutions. The Thirty Years' War alone may have cost Germany 40 percent of its population.

But the Reformation's positive repercussions can be seen in the intellectual and cultural flourishing it inspired on all sides of the schism—in the strengthened universities of Europe, the Lutheran church music of J.S. Bach, the baroque altarpieces of Pieter Paul Rubens and even the capitalism of Dutch Calvinist merchants.

I. The Italian Renaissance

Use this link to access the reading material: <https://www.history.com/topics/italian-renaissance>

A. Introduction

1. How did some Italian thinkers view the middle ages? Using what you know about the Middle Ages, why might they think that way?
2. According to the text, what makes the Renaissance different from the Middle Ages?
 - a.

B. The Italian Renaissance in Context

1. Explain how Italy, and especially the city-state Florence, became the birthplace of the Renaissance
 - a.

C. The New Humanism: Cornerstone of the Renaissance

1. What did Renaissance-era writers study and rediscover? How could you use this to understand why they saw the Renaissance as a “rebirth”?
 - a.
2. Explain how Humanism “formed the governing intellectual principle” of the Renaissance.
 - a.

D. Renaissance Science and Technology

1. Explain the significant contributions of Da Vinci, Galileo Galilei, and Johan Gutenberg
 - a.
2. Explain how the Renaissance encouraged these scientific advancements
 - a.

II. The Reformation

Use this link to access the material: <https://www.history.com/topics/religion/reformation>

1. Why were reformers like Martin Luther, John Calvin, and Henry VIII so important to the Reformation? (give 2 examples)
 - a.
 - b.
2. What did this lead to?
 - a.
 - b.
 - c.

B. Dating the Reformation

1. What event started the Protestant Reformation?
 - a.
2. How did the end of the Reformation positively affect Germany?
 - a.
 - b.
3. What were the key ideas of the Reformation and how did reformers get their ideas to a larger audience?
 - a.
 - b.
 - c.

C. The Reformation: Germany and Lutheranism

1. What was the consequence for Martin Luther when he posted his 95 Theses?
 - a.

Advanced History Pre-Reading: The Renaissance and Reformation

2. What could be a piece of evidence that shows that Martin Luther's efforts were successful?

a.

D. The Reformation: Switzerland and Calvinism

1. What did John Calvin's doctrine emphasize and what were the results of this in Switzerland and other European countries?

a.

b.

c.

E. The Reformation: England and the "Middle Way"

1. Why did Henry VIII split from the Catholic Church declaring he should be the authority in the English church?

a.

2. What did this cause Henry to do?

a.

b.

3. Why was Elizabeth I important in the growth of the English church?

a.

F. The Counter-Reformation

1. What was the Counter-Reformation?

a.

2. In what ways did the Counter-Reformation change the Catholic Church?

a.

b.

c.

G. The Reformation's Legacy

1. Aside from religious changes in Europe, how else did the Reformation and Counter-Reformation create change, for the better and for the worst?
 - a.

Expanding Knowledge of the Globe

Directions: These maps demonstrate the European progression of geographical knowledge from the 15th century to the late 16th century. Answer the questions by looking at the maps provided.

Ptolemy Map of the World - 1467



1. How many years before Columbus sailed was this map made?
2. What continents are on this map?
3. What continents are missing from this map?
4. What other geographical inaccuracies are one this map?

Martellus World Map – 1489



Waldseemuller World Map – 1507



Use the 1489, 1507, and 1570 maps of the world.

1. In Martellus's map, Southern Africa is added. What does this indicate about European's knowledge of the globe?
2. How might discovering Africa's southern tip affect trade between Europe and Asia?
3. In Waldseemuller's map, part of the Americas are on the map. Why isn't all of the Americas on the map?
4. In Ortelius' map, by 1570, Europe had a clearer picture of world geography. But when compared to a modern day map, what had they yet to learn about global geography?