Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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| Final exam (20%ish of 1st quart grade) 6=105, 5= 95, 4=85, 3= 75, 2=65, 1=60, 0 = 0 |
| * Must be prepared to your fullest. |

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| **Thesis** | **HISTORICAL THINKING SKILL** | **EVIDENCE & SUPPORT FOR ARGUMENT** |
| * *Make a historically defensible claim.* * *Address all parts of the question (* * *Do more than just re-state the prompt.* | Compare and or contrast  Periodization: Turning Point  Causation: Cause and Effects  Change and Continuity over time  **1st Point- DESCRIBES**  **2nd Point- EXPLAINS** | **1st pt- Addresses the topic in question with specific examples of relevant evidence.**  2nd pt- Utilizes specific evidence to **fully and effectively substantiate the thesis** (or relevant argument)**.** |
| **SYNTHESIS**  **Extends the argument to make a connection beyond the scope of the prompt.**   * ***A development in a different historical period, situation, era, or geographical area. \**** | | |

You will have the choice between TWO of these essays will be on your final exam on Thursday. (in class only)

* **Remember if you are late you have less time to write.**

**Preparation: for Wednesday**

**As a group, you will prepare/ outline for one of the following essays. You will share out your understanding of essay prompt.**

Comparison: Compare and contrast

1. Compare and contrast factors that contributed to the increasing centralization of Spain and England.
2. Compare the motives and actions of Martin Luther in the German states and King Henry VIII in England in bringing about religious change during the Reformation.
3. Compare and contrast the religious policies of TWO of the following:

Elizabeth I of England, Catherine de Medicis of France, Isabella I of Spain

Periodization: Turning Point

1. Analyze the aims, methods, and degree of success of the Catholic Reformation (Counter-Reformation) in the sixteenth century.
2. ~~To what extent did political authorities influence the course of the Protestant Reformation in the sixteenth century? (Example on back)~~
3. Analyze various ways in which technological developments contributed to the expansion of state power in the period 1450 to 1600. Causation:

Cause and Effects

1. Using examples from at least two different states, analyze the key features of the "new monarchies" and the factors responsible for their rise in the period 1450 to 1550.
2. Analyze the various effects of the expansion of the Atlantic trade on the economy and governments of Western Europe in the period circa 1450–1650.

CCOT

1. Describe and explain significant continuities and changes in the idea of centralization of power and ability of nobles and kings to exercise their power in Europe between the period 1500-1650.

LEQ # 5: To what extent did political authorities influence the course of the Protestant Reformation in the sixteenth century?

Thesis: While there were many factors that allowed for the spread of Reformation ideas, the political power of rulers had the greatest effect of the spreading of the Reformation.

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| John Calvin- Leader who was both a Reformation leader and a Political leader | Northern German princes adopted Lutheranism because it appealed to them but mostly as a means to increase their power. | Henry VIII- English Reformation  Henry only supported a break from the church as a last ditch effort to prolong the power of the Tudor dynasty. |
| Contextualization (Background)  Calvin was a fundamentalist, humanist and reform minded leader.  Unlike Luther- Calvin looked to use protestant ideas to change (increase morals) society | Contextualization (Background)   * Charles V- Emperor HRE and Spain- Powerful * Catholic- church is powerful * Indulgences- Tetzel * Feudal- divided central power | Contextualization (Background)   1. Had supported Catholicism and the Pope***: Defense of Seven Sacraments*** criticized Luther’s views 2. The pope awarded Henry with the title“Defender of the Faith” |
| Evidence and support ( degree of success)  Calvin established a theocracy in **Geneva** by 1540  Geneva became the new center of the Reformation in Europe.  Calvin and the city government of Geneva attempted to regulate people’s conduct in order to create a godly city on earth. Card playing, dancing, and so on were banned. | Evidence and support ( degree of success)   * Peasants Revolt- failed- * lack of Noble support- but showed a desire for political and economic change. * **League of Schmalkalden**, 1531- Princes united to maintain Lutheranism * Habsburg-Valois Wars weakened Charles forced him to accept Peace of Augsburg ( 1555) * Allowed for Princes to choose religion | Evidence and support ( degree of success)  The dynastic need for a male heir (divorce)  The **Act of Supremacy**   * Catholic lands (about 25% of all land in England) were confiscated * Doubled royal revenues which helped build up the military ( nobles controlled)   Act of Succession (1534): All the king’s subjects had to take an oath of loyalty to the king as head of the Anglican Church   * the **Pilgrimage of Grace** (failed)   **Statute of the Six Articles-** Anglican Church maintained most of the Catholic doctrines independent from Rome |
| Why did leaders choose new ideas? (analysis)   * Princes- Religious choice = Economic and Political benefits. | Why did leaders choose new ideas? (analysis) | Why did leaders choose new ideas? (analysis) |
| Conclusion/ Contextualization/ address your thesis  Wars- and the defeat of Charles V | Conclusion/ Contextualization/ address your thesis | Conclusion/ Contextualization/ address your thesis |