



Western Heritage

Michigan State High School Social Studies Content Expectations

Course Description

This course explores the development of Western Civilization from the earliest times. Topics range from the Birth of Civilization to the end of the Middle Ages (1500 AD). Students are invited to come along for a centuries-long journey encompassing one of the most interesting periods in world history.

Text Book

The Western Heritage. Kagan, Donald, Ozment, Steven, Turner, Frank. 2005.

Unit 1 Description

Unit 1 will cover the first 3 chapters of the textbook. The overviews for these chapters are as follows:

Chapter 1 begins around 10,000 years ago, some groups of humans made the transition from living as hunter-gatherers to settling down as food producers. Mesopotamia, "the land between the rivers," was the home of the first river valley civilization, starting around 5,000 years ago. Here, written language and law developed in response to difficult and dynamic conditions. Egyptian civilization developed in a simpler setting, in the fertile Nile River valley and delta. By the fifteenth century B.C.E., a large number of states and empires struggled for dominance in the Middle East. While the tiny Hebrew kingdoms centered in modern-day Israel never wielded significant political or military power in the region, they were the birthplace of a vision of God that would exert a powerful influence on Western religion and culture. The uncompromising commitment to monotheism among the Jewish people directly influenced both Christianity and Islam. The other major civilizations of this period stressed the supernatural powers of many different gods who appeared to care very little for humans.

Chapter 2 discusses the history of the West as it rests on the foundations of Helladic civilization. Important political, social, and artistic values first emerged in Greece. The Aegean world was influenced by Near Eastern and Asian, as well as other Mediterranean, traditions, but Greek culture was more dynamic, competitive, secular, and politically active than any that had come before. This chapter covers Helladic civilization from its origins on Minoan Crete through the development of Athenian democracy and the Persian Wars in the early fifth century B.C.E.

Chapter 3 covers the end of the Persian threat, when the Greek city-states divided into two groupings: the Spartan-dominated Peloponnesian League, and the Delian League controlled by the Athenians. The increasing prestige and influence of Athens over the other *poleis* within the League was becoming evident, at the same time as a uniquely democratic governmental system was developing there. Though the origins of the Great Peloponnesian War were not directly connected with Athens and Sparta, these

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two states were drawn into the contest. The culture of the fifth and fourth centuries B.C.E. best reflects the inner dynamics and tensions of Classical Greece. The long warfare between Athens and Sparta left the Greek city-states vulnerable to external conquest. Macedonia, long on the fringes of Greek civilization, conquered Greece under the leadership of Philip. Philip's son Alexander the Great then overwhelmed Persia in a lightning campaign, and continued to conquer much of the Middle East and into Asia. Alexander's military victories laid the groundwork for Hellenistic culture.

Essential Content and Skills

The learner will master the following topics:

- Discuss the origins of civilization in the transmission of culture and the creation of cities.
- Summarize the achievements of the first civilizations in Mesopotamia and Egypt.
- Trace the contributions of the Israelites to the religious culture of the West.
- Compare and contrast the outlooks and philosophies of several ancient civilizations, especially the ways different cultures understood the relationship between people and nature, and the role of one or more deities.
- Summarize the characteristics of Minoan and Mycenaean civilizations.
- Discuss how the Homeric epics reflect a society in which personal honor, physical courage, and the rights of property held high place.
- Describe the development and functions of the *polis*.
- Compare and contrast the social and government structures of the two leading *poleis*, Sparta and Athens.
- Identify noteworthy elements of early Greek society, religion, and philosophy.
- Outline key events in the Persian Wars.
- Summarize the rise of the Delian League and the causes of the Peloponnesian Wars.
- Understand democracy and society in Athens, including the roles of women and slaves.
- Account for the competition among Greek city-states and the Macedonian conquest of Greece.
- Describe Alexander the Great's conquest of the eastern world and the Hellenistic empires founded by his successors.
- Discuss important elements of Classical Greek and Hellenistic philosophy, literature, art, and science.

Unit 1 Michigan State Content Expectations

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Unit 1 Lesson 1: Early Civilizations

State Standard	Description
F2	<p>Use the examples listed below to explain the basic features and differences between hunter-gatherer societies, pastoral nomads, civilizations, and empires, focusing upon the differences in their political, economic and social systems, and their changing interactions with the environment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Changes brought on by the Agricultural Revolution, including the environmental impact of settlements• TWO ancient river civilizations, such as those that formed around the Nile, Indus, Tigris-Euphrates, or Yangtze• Classical China or India (Han China or Gupta empires)• Classical Mediterranean (Greece and Rome)

Unit 1 Lesson 2: Palestine and Middle Eastern Cultures

State Standard	Description
F2	<p>Use the examples listed below to explain the basic features and differences between hunter-gatherer societies, pastoral nomads, civilizations, and empires, focusing upon the differences in their political, economic and social systems, and their changing interactions with the environment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Changes brought on by the Agricultural Revolution, including the environmental impact of settlements• TWO ancient river civilizations, such as those that formed around the Nile, Indus, Tigris-Euphrates, or Yangtze• Classical China or India (Han China or Gupta empires)• Classical Mediterranean (Greece and Rome)

Unit 1 Lesson 3: Rise of the Greek Civilization

State Standard	Description
F2	<p>Use the examples listed below to explain the basic features and differences between hunter-gatherer societies, pastoral nomads, civilizations, and empires, focusing upon the differences in their political, economic and social systems, and their changing interactions with the environment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Changes brought on by the Agricultural Revolution, including the environmental impact of settlements• TWO ancient river civilizations, such as those that formed around the Nile, Indus, Tigris-Euphrates, or Yangtze• Classical China or India (Han China or Gupta empires)• Classical Mediterranean (Greece and Rome)

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Unit 1 Lesson 4: The Greek World Expands/Persian Wars

State Standard	Description
F2	<p>Use the examples listed below to explain the basic features and differences between hunter-gatherer societies, pastoral nomads, civilizations, and empires, focusing upon the differences in their political, economic and social systems, and their changing interactions with the environment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Changes brought on by the Agricultural Revolution, including the environmental impact of settlements• TWO ancient river civilizations, such as those that formed around the Nile, Indus, Tigris-Euphrates, or Yangtze• Classical China or India (Han China or Gupta empires)• Classical Mediterranean (Greece and Rome)

Unit 1 Lesson 5: Review and Practice Quizzes

State Standard	Description
F2	<p>Use the examples listed below to explain the basic features and differences between hunter-gatherer societies, pastoral nomads, civilizations, and empires, focusing upon the differences in their political, economic and social systems, and their changing interactions with the environment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Changes brought on by the Agricultural Revolution, including the environmental impact of settlements• TWO ancient river civilizations, such as those that formed around the Nile, Indus, Tigris-Euphrates, or Yangtze• Classical China or India (Han China or Gupta empires)• Classical Mediterranean (Greece and Rome)

Unit 1 Lesson 6: The First Peloponnesian War

State Standard	Description
F2	<p>Use the examples listed below to explain the basic features and differences between hunter-gatherer societies, pastoral nomads, civilizations, and empires, focusing upon the differences in their political, economic and social systems, and their changing interactions with the environment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Changes brought on by the Agricultural Revolution, including the environmental impact of settlements• TWO ancient river civilizations, such as those that formed around the Nile, Indus, Tigris-Euphrates, or Yangtze• Classical China or India (Han China or Gupta empires)• Classical Mediterranean (Greece and Rome)

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Unit 1 Lesson 7: Classical Greece

State Standard	Description
F2	<p>Use the examples listed below to explain the basic features and differences between hunter-gatherer societies, pastoral nomads, civilizations, and empires, focusing upon the differences in their political, economic and social systems, and their changing interactions with the environment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Changes brought on by the Agricultural Revolution, including the environmental impact of settlements• TWO ancient river civilizations, such as those that formed around the Nile, Indus, Tigris-Euphrates, or Yangtze• Classical China or India (Han China or Gupta empires)• Classical Mediterranean (Greece and Rome)

Unit 1 Lesson 8: Culture of Classical Greece

State Standard	Description
F2	<p>Use the examples listed below to explain the basic features and differences between hunter-gatherer societies, pastoral nomads, civilizations, and empires, focusing upon the differences in their political, economic and social systems, and their changing interactions with the environment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Changes brought on by the Agricultural Revolution, including the environmental impact of settlements• TWO ancient river civilizations, such as those that formed around the Nile, Indus, Tigris-Euphrates, or Yangtze• Classical China or India (Han China or Gupta empires)• Classical Mediterranean (Greece and Rome)

Unit 1 Lesson 9: Alexander the Great

State Standard	Description
F2	<p>Use the examples listed below to explain the basic features and differences between hunter-gatherer societies, pastoral nomads, civilizations, and empires, focusing upon the differences in their political, economic and social systems, and their changing interactions with the environment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Changes brought on by the Agricultural Revolution, including the environmental impact of settlements• TWO ancient river civilizations, such as those that formed around the Nile, Indus, Tigris-Euphrates, or Yangtze• Classical China or India (Han China or Gupta empires)• Classical Mediterranean (Greece and Rome)

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Unit 1 Lesson 10: Hellenistic Culture

State Standard	Description
F2	<p>Use the examples listed below to explain the basic features and differences between hunter-gatherer societies, pastoral nomads, civilizations, and empires, focusing upon the differences in their political, economic and social systems, and their changing interactions with the environment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Changes brought on by the Agricultural Revolution, including the environmental impact of settlements• TWO ancient river civilizations, such as those that formed around the Nile, Indus, Tigris-Euphrates, or Yangtze• Classical China or India (Han China or Gupta empires)• Classical Mediterranean (Greece and Rome)

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Michigan State Curriculum Content Standards (continued)

Unit 2 Description

This unit will cover chapter 4-6. The chapter overviews are as follows:

Chapter 4- Rome: From Republic to Empire

This chapter covers early Rome and the Republic, up to the establishment of the Empire by Octavian. From the end of the Neolithic period until the emergence of the Roman Republic, the Italian Peninsula was dominated largely by the Etruscans. Early Rome was governed by an elected monarchy. In time, the Senate came to dominate Roman political, economic, and social life. The struggle between the patricians and plebeians was an important factor in the development of constitutional Rome. The struggle with Carthage, lasting more than a century, became a dominant feature of Roman life. Rome's successful control of new lands and peoples brought new problems to the republic, which continued to grow at the expense of eastern Mediterranean powers. Early attempts at Roman political reform, particularly those associated with the Gracchi brothers, should be viewed as the initial stages of the transformation from a republic to an empire. Extraordinary senatorial actions eroded the basic principles of the Roman constitutional system. Ambitious generals and self-serving tribunes joined in the assault upon Roman tradition. The formation of the First Triumvirate in 60 B.C.E., which brought three competitors into an informal political alliance, was a further blow to the stability of the republic. Julius Caesar emerged as the sole dictator, only to be murdered by a Senatorial faction in 44 B.C.E. Antony, Octavian, and Lepidus formed the Second Triumvirate; they soon became involved in civil war. In 31 B.C.E, after years of struggle, Octavian established his dominance at the naval battle at Actium. He went on to establish unified rule over the Roman state.

Chapter 5 - The Roman Empire

With resources unmatched in earlier periods of Roman history, Octavian began a much needed reorganization of the Roman state. While nurturing the birth of the empire, "Augustus" had the intelligence and foresight to maintain the appearance of the republic. During this time, the borders of Rome remained relatively secure and protected by a large standing army. Roman civilization stretched to the far reaches of the Mediterranean world. With the passing of Augustus in 14 CE, new uncertainties emerged. It soon became apparent that the army's role in the imperial succession could not be ignored. Though the empire would survive the Caligula's and the Nero's because of the inherent administrative stability of the system founded by Augustus, the empire was never far from chaos. Fortunately, the second century saw Rome ruled effectively by five "good emperors." Building upon Hellenistic contributions, the Romans were able to advance many art forms during this golden age of the Roman Peace, most notably in architecture. At the same time, Christianity became an important religion. The organizational structure developed by the early Church welded the widespread Christian communities together in a way unequalled by any previous religion and encouraged expansion of the Church into most areas of the empire. Although Christians had suffered occasional persecution under earlier emperors, Constantine firmly implanted this religion in the empire in the early fourth century CE. Meanwhile, reforms in response to the political and military crisis of the third century CE caused Roman society to take on a military look. By the end of the fourth century, the empire was effectively split into a Western Latin and Eastern Greek civilization. The only unifying factor remaining in the West was the Christian church, which along with the "barbarian" kingdoms replaced the Empire. In Constantinople, a distinct eastern or "Byzantine" civilization became the basis of civilization there for the next one thousand years.

Chapter 6 - The Early Middle Ages

The Middle Ages, or the Medieval period, was formed from a mixture of Roman, Germanic, and Christian cultures, with some influence from Islam as well. Western Europe was eventually conquered by militarily superior Germanic tribes, who accepted Roman culture. In the East a distinct Byzantine culture developed around the great city of Constantinople. On the southern fringe of the Mediterranean a dynamic new force, Islam, arose to challenge both the Western European and Eastern Byzantine civilizations. After the prophet Muhammad's death, the faith of Islam spread dramatically across the entire southern tier of the old Roman Empire. The one organization that could respond to both the Germanic and Muslim invasions in the West was the Catholic Church, which had modeled its administration on that of the Roman Empire. At the head of the Church was the pope ("father") in Rome, who ruled over the only literate elite in Europe. Great discipline and devotion were further derived through the monastic movement, which gave the Church a stability that any monarch could envy. Even so, the pope did not become a new kind of emperor. No greater example of monarchical success can be found in the early Middle Ages than the Carolingian ruler Charlemagne. His coronation as a Holy Roman Emperor by the pope himself further elevated his status. The organization of his kingdom, with its emphasis on central authority ruling through local administrators (counts), was a clear sign of the tension in medieval society between central and local authority -- tension that was not fully resolved for centuries. Important changes affected agriculture, and new systems evolved to organize rural life. Feudalism bound vassals to the great lords and counts who came to overshadow kings and emperors during centuries of invasion and turmoil. Feudalism provided significant security for large numbers of people, and by the ninth century had become an established way of life in Western and Central Europe.

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Essential Content and Skills

The learner will:

- Identify the Etruscans, and their significance.
- Describe the unique social and political patterns that evolved between patricians and plebeians, and patrons and clients.
- Summarize the development of the Republic and its conquest of Italy, Carthage, and the Hellenistic world.
- Discuss Roman culture, including the heavy reliance on slavery.
- Outline the creation of the empire under Augustus.
- Discuss Roman civilization in the late Republican and Augustan Ages.
- Describe Imperial administration.
- Analyze the rise of Christianity, its persecution, and its growth.
- Summarize key features of Byzantine society.
- Explain the crisis of the third century, imperial reorganization, and the decline and fall of the empire in the West.
- Outline the Germanic invasions that culminated in the Frankish empires.
- Analyze the development of the Byzantine Empire.
- Summarize the expansion and accomplishments of Islam.
- Discuss the rise to power of the Catholic Church in the West, including the roles of the Pope and the monastic movement.
- Describe the breakup of Charlemagne's empire and the rise of feudalism.

Unit 2 Michigan State Content Expectations

Unit 2 Lesson 1: Early Rome and the Republic

State Standard	Description
F2	<p>Use the examples listed below to explain the basic features and differences between hunter-gatherer societies, pastoral nomads, civilizations, and empires, focusing upon the differences in their political, economic and social systems, and their changing interactions with the environment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Changes brought on by the Agricultural Revolution, including the environmental impact of settlements• TWO ancient river civilizations, such as those that formed around the Nile, Indus, Tigris-Euphrates, or Yangtze• Classical China or India (Han China or Gupta empires)• Classical Mediterranean (Greece and Rome)

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Unit 2 Lesson 2: The Rise and Fall of the Roman Republic

State Standard	Description
F2 4.1.1	Use the examples listed below to explain the basic features and differences between hunter-gatherer societies, pastoral nomads, civilizations, and empires, focusing upon the differences in their political, economic and social systems, and their changing interactions with the environment. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Changes brought on by the Agricultural Revolution, including the environmental impact of settlements• TWO ancient river civilizations, such as those that formed around the Nile, Indus, Tigris-Euphrates, or Yangtze• Classical China or India (Han China or Gupta empires)• Classical Mediterranean (Greece and Rome) Crisis in the Classical World – Explain the responses to common forces of change that led to the ultimate collapse of classical empires and discuss the consequences of their collapse.

Unit 2 Lesson 3: Augustus to the Spread of Christianity

State Standard	Description
F2	Use the examples listed below to explain the basic features and differences between hunter-gatherer societies, pastoral nomads, civilizations, and empires, focusing upon the differences in their political, economic and social systems, and their changing interactions with the environment. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Changes brought on by the Agricultural Revolution, including the environmental impact of settlements• TWO ancient river civilizations, such as those that formed around the Nile, Indus, Tigris-Euphrates, or Yangtze• Classical China or India (Han China or Gupta empires)• Classical Mediterranean (Greece and Rome)

Unit 2 Lesson 4: The Fall of the Roman Empire

State Standard	Description
F2 4.1.1	Use the examples listed below to explain the basic features and differences between hunter-gatherer societies, pastoral nomads, civilizations, and empires, focusing upon the differences in their political, economic and social systems, and their changing interactions with the environment. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Changes brought on by the Agricultural Revolution, including the environmental impact of settlements• TWO ancient river civilizations, such as those that formed around the Nile, Indus, Tigris-Euphrates, or Yangtze• Classical China or India (Han China or Gupta empires)• Classical Mediterranean (Greece and Rome) Crisis in the Classical World – Explain the responses to common forces of change that led to the ultimate collapse of classical empires and discuss the consequences of their collapse.

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Michigan State Curriculum Content Standards (continued)

Unit 2 Lesson 5: Review of the Roman Empire

State Standard	Description
F2	<p>Use the examples listed below to explain the basic features and differences between hunter-gatherer societies, pastoral nomads, civilizations, and empires, focusing upon the differences in their political, economic and social systems, and their changing interactions with the environment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Changes brought on by the Agricultural Revolution, including the environmental impact of settlements• TWO ancient river civilizations, such as those that formed around the Nile, Indus, Tigris-Euphrates, or Yangtze• Classical China or India (Han China or Gupta empires)• Classical Mediterranean (Greece and Rome)

Unit 2 Lesson 6: Migration of Germans into the West and the Byzantine Empire

State Standard	Description
4.3.4	<p>Analyze restructuring of the Eastern European system including</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• the rise and decline of the Byzantine Empire• the region's unique spatial location• the region's political, economic, and religious transformations• emerging tensions between East and West

Unit 2 Lesson 7: Rise of the Islamic World

State Standard	Description
F3	<p>Explain the way that the world religions or belief systems of Hinduism, Judaism, Confucianism, Buddhism, Christianity, and Islam grew, including</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• spatial representations of that growth• interactions with culturally diverse peoples• responses to the challenges offered by contact with different faiths• ways they influenced people's perceptions of the world.
4.2.1	<p>Growth of Islam and Dar al-Islam [A country, territory, land, or abode where Muslim sovereignty prevails] – Identify and explain the origins and expansion of Islam and the creation of the Islamic Empire including</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The founding geographic extent of Muslim empires and the artistic, scientific, technological, and economic features of Muslim society• diverse religious traditions of Islam — Sunni, Shi'a/Shi'ite, Sufi• role of Dar al-Islam as a cultural, political, and economic force in Afro-Eurasia• the caliphate as both a religious and political institution, and the persistence of other traditions in the Arab World including Christianity.

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Unit 2 Lesson 8: Western Society and the Developing Christian Church

State Standard	Description
F3 4.3.5	<p>Explain the way that the world religions or belief systems of Hinduism, Judaism, Confucianism, Buddhism, Christianity, and Islam grew, including</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• spatial representations of that growth• interactions with culturally diverse peoples• responses to the challenges offered by contact with different faiths• ways they influenced people's perceptions of the world. <p>Western Europe to 1500 – Explain the workings of feudalism, manorialism, and the growth of centralized monarchies and city-states in Europe including</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• the role and political impact of the Roman Catholic Church in European medieval society• how agricultural innovation and increasing trade led to the growth of towns and cities• the role of the Crusades, 100 Years War, and the Bubonic Plague in the early development of centralized nation-states• the cultural and social impact of the Renaissance on Western and Northern Europe

Unit 2 Lesson 9: Charlemagne's Kingdom

State Standard	Description
F3 4.3.5	<p>Explain the way that the world religions or belief systems of Hinduism, Judaism, Confucianism, Buddhism, Christianity, and Islam grew, including</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• spatial representations of that growth• interactions with culturally diverse peoples• responses to the challenges offered by contact with different faiths• ways they influenced people's perceptions of the world. <p>Western Europe to 1500 – Explain the workings of feudalism, manorialism, and the growth of centralized monarchies and city-states in Europe including</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• the role and political impact of the Roman Catholic Church in European medieval society• how agricultural innovation and increasing trade led to the growth of towns and cities• the role of the Crusades, 100 Years War, and the Bubonic Plague in the early development of centralized nation-states• the cultural and social impact of the Renaissance on Western and Northern Europe

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Unit 2 Lesson 10: Feudal Society

State Standard	Description
F3 4.3.5	<p>Explain the way that the world religions or belief systems of Hinduism, Judaism, Confucianism, Buddhism, Christianity, and Islam grew, including</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• spatial representations of that growth• interactions with culturally diverse peoples• responses to the challenges offered by contact with different faiths• ways they influenced people's perceptions of the world. <p>Western Europe to 1500 – Explain the workings of feudalism, manorialism, and the growth of centralized monarchies and city-states in Europe including</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• the role and political impact of the Roman Catholic Church in European medieval society• how agricultural innovation and increasing trade led to the growth of towns and cities<ul style="list-style-type: none">• the role of the Crusades, 100 Years War, and the Bubonic Plague in the early development of centralized nation-states• the cultural and social impact of the Renaissance on Western and Northern Europe

Unit 3 Description

This unit will cover chapter 7-9. The chapter overviews are as follows:

The High Middle Ages:

By the tenth century, the process of medieval empire building had reached its height. The German and Frankish kings held great power and prestige. The Germanic king Otto I provides the best example of emergent monarchy. However, the eleventh century soon witnessed a reversal in church-state relations. Spurred by the reform movement of Cluny, the church underwent a considerable revival. The clearest sign of the church's renewed power came in the controversy between the German Emperor Henry IV and Pope Gregory VII. By 1077, a European monarch had humbled himself before the Roman Pontiff. An even more visible sign of the church's resurgence can be found in the Crusades. The First Crusade, which started in 1096 and resulted in the capture of Jerusalem three years later, was also an important sign of the European West's power. That Crusade demonstrated to the Byzantine and Muslim worlds an energetic and at times fanatical new mood in the West. The pontificate of Innocent III placed the church on a firm footing and crafted the papacy into a secular power to be reckoned with. The long contest for European supremacy between France and England began in this era with the Norman conquest of Anglo-Saxon England. The unique political system that developed in England was based upon a division of political power between the king and the people. Through the Magna Carta, that arrangement has had a lasting effect upon Western peoples. For France, the High Middle Ages were also an important era of building foundations for the future. Unlike other rulers, French kings were quite successful in forming the basis of a future absolute monarchy. In contrast, Germany became fragmented and disunited, creating a problem that lasted for centuries.

Medieval Society:

By the High Middle Ages, European society was divided into four distinct classes. Politically and religiously, medieval life was controlled from the top; in the hierarchical society of the period, the nobility and the clergy dominated the peasants and townspeople. The Crusades caused fundamental upheavals in European life, largely through increased trade. Throughout Europe, new cities were born and old ones became important centers of trade and commerce. The emergence of towns with their guilds and their continual quest for commercial activity altered the medieval world. Cities became home to a new social class – artisans, merchants, and traders – whose position was based on commercial wealth instead of land ownership. This period also saw growth in educational institutions. Universities at Bologna and Paris were, by the thirteenth century, important centers for the spread of knowledge. Over time, as the intellectual pace quickened with each new generation of university-trained scholars, the clash between temporal philosophy and religious theology became more pronounced, and the spiritual unity and dominance of the Church less secure. Women and children remained largely excluded from these and other higher pursuits and aspirations, though

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women had some opportunities, and children were probably better loved and protected than traditional sources suggest.

The Late Middle Ages:

Warfare, plague, and conflicts within the Catholic Church made the late Middle Ages a difficult period for nearly everyone. The long and exhausting Hundred Years' War between England and France had dramatic consequences in both countries. In this last era before the age of gunpowder, the longbow became an effective infantry weapon, forever changing the relationship between feudal knights and their once subservient peasantry. Joan of Arc, a 19-year-old at the time of her execution in 1431, became a heroine to the French. All Europeans had to contend with another scourge, the effects of which went a long way toward ending the Middle Ages: the so-called "Black Death" started in the mid-fourteenth century and engulfed most of the cities of Europe. The social and economic effects of the bubonic plague were felt well into the sixteenth century. The power of the Roman Catholic Church declined from the height achieved under Pope Innocent III. The struggles over the power of the papacy, particularly between Boniface VIII and King Philip "the Fair" of France, remain a classic case of the clash between spiritual and secular authority. The papacy itself was directly challenged by the "Great Schism," which gave rise to "conciliarism" as an alternative to leadership by a single man. Popes and Church councils struggled for supremacy well into the fifteenth century. Throughout these upheavals, royal authority was generally strengthened in Western Europe. In Russia, the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries were a period of conquest by the Mongols from Asia. The establishment of the Kievan and then the Muscovite states marked the beginning of a political and religious identity for the Russian people.

Essential Content and Skills

The learner will:

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- **Outline the early unification of Germany and the Holy Roman Empire under Otto the Great, and its effects on the Church.**
- **Discuss the Cluny reform movement and the Investiture crisis between the Church and the Holy Roman Emperor.**
- **Summarize the Norman conquest of Anglo-Saxon England, and the beginning of the great French-English rivalry.**
- **Analyze the causes of the Crusades.**
- **Identify the major groups and classes composing medieval society.**
- **Discuss the rise of towns and the new merchant class.**
- **Summarize events related to the founding of universities and expansion of the educational curriculum.**
- **Outline issues in the lives of women and children in the Middle Ages.**
- **Outline the course of the Hundred Years' War between England and France.**
- **Discuss the effects of the bubonic plague on society.**
- **Analyze the growing power of secular rulers relative to the power of the Church.**
- **Summarize the Great Schism and the conciliar reform movement in the Church.**
- **Describe the Mongol invasions and the origins of the Russia.**

Unit 3 Michigan State Content Expectations

Unit 3 Lesson 1: The Crusades

State Standard	Description
F3 4.3.5	<p>Explain the way that the world religions or belief systems of Hinduism, Judaism, Confucianism, Buddhism, Christianity, and Islam grew, including</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• spatial representations of that growth• interactions with culturally diverse peoples• responses to the challenges offered by contact with different faiths• ways they influenced people's perceptions of the world. <p>Western Europe to 1500 – Explain the workings of feudalism, manorialism, and the growth of centralized monarchies and city-states in Europe including</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• the role and political impact of the Roman Catholic Church in European medieval society• how agricultural innovation and increasing trade led to the growth of towns and cities• the role of the Crusades, 100 Years War, and the Bubonic Plague in the early development of centralized nation-states• the cultural and social impact of the Renaissance on Western and Northern Europe

Course Name - Part

Michigan State Curriculum Content Standards (continued)

Unit 3 Lesson 2: Monarchies of England and France

State Standard	Description
F3 4.3.5	<p>Explain the way that the world religions or belief systems of Hinduism, Judaism, Confucianism, Buddhism, Christianity, and Islam grew, including</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• spatial representations of that growth• interactions with culturally diverse peoples• responses to the challenges offered by contact with different faiths• ways they influenced people's perceptions of the world. <p>Western Europe to 1500 – Explain the workings of feudalism, manoralism, and the growth of centralized monarchies and city-states in Europe including</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• the role and political impact of the Roman Catholic Church in European medieval society• how agricultural innovation and increasing trade led to the growth of towns and cities• the role of the Crusades, 100 Years War, and the Bubonic Plague in the early development of centralized nation-states• the cultural and social impact of the Renaissance on Western and Northern Europe

Unit 3 Lesson 3: The Hohenstaufen Empire

State Standard	Description
F3 4.3.5	<p>Explain the way that the world religions or belief systems of Hinduism, Judaism, Confucianism, Buddhism, Christianity, and Islam grew, including</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• spatial representations of that growth• interactions with culturally diverse peoples• responses to the challenges offered by contact with different faiths• ways they influenced people's perceptions of the world. <p>Western Europe to 1500 – Explain the workings of feudalism, manoralism, and the growth of centralized monarchies and city-states in Europe including</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• the role and political impact of the Roman Catholic Church in European medieval society• how agricultural innovation and increasing trade led to the growth of towns and cities• the role of the Crusades, 100 Years War, and the Bubonic Plague in the early development of centralized nation-states• the cultural and social impact of the Renaissance on Western and Northern Europe

Course Name - Part

Michigan State Curriculum Content Standards (continued)

Unit 3 Lesson 4: The Traditional Order of Life During the Middle Ages

State Standard	Description
F3	Explain the way that the world religions or belief systems of Hinduism, Judaism, Confucianism, Buddhism, Christianity, and Islam grew, including <ul style="list-style-type: none">• spatial representations of that growth• interactions with culturally diverse peoples• responses to the challenges offered by contact with different faiths• ways they influenced people's perceptions of the world.
4.3.5	Western Europe to 1500 – Explain the workings of feudalism, manoralism, and the growth of centralized monarchies and city-states in Europe including <ul style="list-style-type: none">• the role and political impact of the Roman Catholic Church in European medieval society• how agricultural innovation and increasing trade led to the growth of towns and cities• the role of the Crusades, 100 Years War, and the Bubonic Plague in the early development of centralized nation-states• the cultural and social impact of the Renaissance on Western and Northern Europe

Unit 3 Lesson 5: The High Middle Ages and Medieval Life Review

State Standard	Description
F3	Explain the way that the world religions or belief systems of Hinduism, Judaism, Confucianism, Buddhism, Christianity, and Islam grew, including <ul style="list-style-type: none">• spatial representations of that growth• interactions with culturally diverse peoples• responses to the challenges offered by contact with different faiths• ways they influenced people's perceptions of the world.
4.3.5	Western Europe to 1500 – Explain the workings of feudalism, manoralism, and the growth of centralized monarchies and city-states in Europe including <ul style="list-style-type: none">• the role and political impact of the Roman Catholic Church in European medieval society• how agricultural innovation and increasing trade led to the growth of towns and cities• the role of the Crusades, 100 Years War, and the Bubonic Plague in the early development of centralized nation-states• the cultural and social impact of the Renaissance on Western and Northern Europe

Course Name - Part

Michigan State Curriculum Content Standards (continued)

Unit 3 Lesson 6: Medieval Schools, Women, and Children

State Standard	Description
F3 4.3.5	<p>Explain the way that the world religions or belief systems of Hinduism, Judaism, Confucianism, Buddhism, Christianity, and Islam grew, including</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• spatial representations of that growth• interactions with culturally diverse peoples• responses to the challenges offered by contact with different faiths• ways they influenced people's perceptions of the world. <p>Western Europe to 1500 – Explain the workings of feudalism, manoralism, and the growth of centralized monarchies and city-states in Europe including</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• the role and political impact of the Roman Catholic Church in European medieval society• how agricultural innovation and increasing trade led to the growth of towns and cities<ul style="list-style-type: none">• the role of the Crusades, 100 Years War, and the Bubonic Plague in the early development of centralized nation-states• the cultural and social impact of the Renaissance on Western and Northern Europe

Unit 3 Lesson 7: The Hundred Years' War

State Standard	Description
F3 4.3.5	<p>Explain the way that the world religions or belief systems of Hinduism, Judaism, Confucianism, Buddhism, Christianity, and Islam grew, including</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• spatial representations of that growth• interactions with culturally diverse peoples• responses to the challenges offered by contact with different faiths• ways they influenced people's perceptions of the world. <p>Western Europe to 1500 – Explain the workings of feudalism, manoralism, and the growth of centralized monarchies and city-states in Europe including</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• the role and political impact of the Roman Catholic Church in European medieval society• how agricultural innovation and increasing trade led to the growth of towns and cities<ul style="list-style-type: none">• the role of the Crusades, 100 Years War, and the Bubonic Plague in the early development of centralized nation-states• the cultural and social impact of the Renaissance on Western and Northern Europe

Course Name - Part

Michigan State Curriculum Content Standards (continued)

Unit 3 Lesson 8: The Black Death

State Standard	Description
F3	Explain the way that the world religions or belief systems of Hinduism, Judaism, Confucianism, Buddhism, Christianity, and Islam grew, including <ul style="list-style-type: none">• spatial representations of that growth• interactions with culturally diverse peoples• responses to the challenges offered by contact with different faiths• ways they influenced people's perceptions of the world.
4.2.3	The Plague – Using historical and modern maps and other evidence, explain the causes and spread of the Plague and analyze the demographic, economic, social, and political consequences of this pandemic.
4.3.5	Western Europe to 1500 – Explain the workings of feudalism, manorialism, and the growth of centralized monarchies and city-states in Europe including <ul style="list-style-type: none">• the role and political impact of the Roman Catholic Church in European medieval society• how agricultural innovation and increasing trade led to the growth of towns and cities• the role of the Crusades, 100 Years War, and the Bubonic Plague in the early development of centralized nation-states• the cultural and social impact of the Renaissance on Western and Northern Europe

Unit 3 Lesson 9: The Late Medieval Church

State Standard	Description
F3	Explain the way that the world religions or belief systems of Hinduism, Judaism, Confucianism, Buddhism, Christianity, and Islam grew, including <ul style="list-style-type: none">• spatial representations of that growth• interactions with culturally diverse peoples• responses to the challenges offered by contact with different faiths• ways they influenced people's perceptions of the world.
4.3.5	Western Europe to 1500 – Explain the workings of feudalism, manorialism, and the growth of centralized monarchies and city-states in Europe including <ul style="list-style-type: none">• the role and political impact of the Roman Catholic Church in European medieval society• how agricultural innovation and increasing trade led to the growth of towns and cities• the role of the Crusades, 100 Years War, and the Bubonic Plague in the early development of centralized nation-states• the cultural and social impact of the Renaissance on Western and Northern Europe

Course Name - Part

Michigan State Curriculum Content Standards (continued)

Unit 3 Lesson 10: Medieval Russia

State Standard	Description
4.3.4	The Eastern European System and the Byzantine Empire to 1500 – Analyze restructuring of the Eastern European system including <ul style="list-style-type: none">• the rise and decline of the Byzantine Empire• the region's unique spatial location• the region's political, economic, and religious transformations• emerging tensions between East and West

Unit 4 Description

This unit will cover chapter 10-11. The chapter overviews are as follows:

Chapter 10

During the late Middle Ages in Italy the outlines of Renaissance life and culture began to emerge. The Italian city-states were the crossroads of Mediterranean trade and enjoyed a degree of urban sophistication unmatched anywhere else in Europe. Florence, Milan, Venice, Rome, and Naples were major centers of Renaissance life. Humanism was the key to Renaissance culture. New patterns of inquiry emerged as scholars went beyond the confines of Scholasticism into broader areas of study. Their work inspired wide-ranging changes in educational traditions and ushered in a new spirit of criticism. Realism in the visual arts supported and enlarged the view Renaissance peoples had of themselves and remains a visible demonstration of their spirit. As Italy became the center of wealth and culture, it also became the target of the increasingly centralized states to the north. France, Spain, and England, led by new, nationalistic monarchies, reached a degree of centralized authority in the fifteenth century and launched the first stage of European global imperialism. Monarchs extended their control over vast areas of the non-European world and tightened their control over their own peoples. The Spanish conquest in the Americas brought an influx of new money into European commerce, introduced new peoples, products, and ideas to European culture – while wreaking devastation on indigenous cultures in the "New World."

Chapter 11

The Protestant movement successfully challenged the Roman Catholic Church and triggered changes in all aspects of European life. The weakness of the Church in the late Middle Ages had been amply demonstrated through corrupt popes, schisms, and unresolved doctrinal issues, which made Europeans receptive to a sweeping assault upon religious tradition. In 1517, Martin Luther's ninety-five theses argued against the sale of indulgences, but he soon moved well past that issue. The unrelated controversy over the election of a Holy Roman Emperor in 1519 drew attention away from Luther, and allowed Protestantism to become entrenched within the Holy Roman Empire. Luther was condemned by the Imperial Diet at Worms in 1521, but other reformers immediately arose and substituted their particular interpretations of Scripture for those of Rome. The second half of the sixteenth century was dominated by the religious reformer of Geneva, John Calvin, whose doctrines spread throughout Europe. Secular rulers anxious to gain advantage through this turn of events were soon involved in doctrinal disputes that spilled over onto the battlefield. The Reformation in England was related to the complicated personality and succession problems of Henry VIII. From 1527 to the Act of Supremacy in 1534, England moved into the Protestant fold, which Queen Elizabeth's reign made permanent. Despite enormous setbacks, the Catholic Church responded effectively to the Protestant challenge by encouraging the activities of newly formed religious orders and a major church council at Trent. Changes at every level of European life followed in the wake of the religious revolution. Protestants favored secular individualism, and in doing so influenced the nature of Western life. The

Course Name - Part

Michigan State Curriculum Content Standards (continued)

doctrines espoused in this religious upheaval caused fundamental changes in the Western view of life, in the development of society, in marriage patterns, religious life, education, and in the position of women in society. Literature of the period reflected the struggle between conflicting religious ideologies. Two of the leading authors of the era, Cervantes and Shakespeare, wrote out of the Catholic and Protestant traditions, respectively.

Essential Content and Skills

- Discuss Renaissance politics, culture, and art in Italy.
- Outline key features of the northern Renaissance that followed that in Italy.
- Summarize Italian politics, wars, and foreign intervention in Italy by France and Spain.
- Analyze the powerful new monarchies of Spain, France, and England.
- Describe Spanish and Portuguese "discoveries" and conquest.
- Analyze the social and religious origins of the Reformation.
- Summarize Martin Luther's role in the German Reformation.
- Describe the course of the Reformation in Switzerland, France, and England.
- Discuss the Catholic Counter-Reformation's achievements.
- Comment on the social impact of the Reformation in western and central Europe.

Unit 4 Michigan State Content Expectations

Unit 4 Lesson 1: Italian Renaissance

State Standard	Description
4.3.5	Western Europe to 1500 – Explain the workings of feudalism, manoralism, and the growth of centralized monarchies and city-states in Europe including <ul style="list-style-type: none">• the role and political impact of the Roman Catholic Church in European medieval society• how agricultural innovation and increasing trade led to the growth of towns and cities• the role of the Crusades, 100 Years War, and the Bubonic Plague in the early development of centralized nation-states• the cultural and social impact of the Renaissance on Western and Northern Europe

Course Name - Part

Michigan State Curriculum Content Standards (continued)

Unit 4 Lesson 2: Italy's Political Decline

State Standard	Description
4.3.5	Western Europe to 1500 – Explain the workings of feudalism, manoralism, and the growth of centralized monarchies and city-states in Europe including <ul style="list-style-type: none">the role and political impact of the Roman Catholic Church in European medieval societyhow agricultural innovation and increasing trade led to the growth of towns and citiesthe role of the Crusades, 100 Years War, and the Bubonic Plague in the early development of centralized nation-statesthe cultural and social impact of the Renaissance on Western and Northern Europe

Unit 4 Lesson 3: Northern Renaissance

State Standard	Description
4.3.5	Western Europe to 1500 – Explain the workings of feudalism, manoralism, and the growth of centralized monarchies and city-states in Europe including <ul style="list-style-type: none">the role and political impact of the Roman Catholic Church in European medieval societyhow agricultural innovation and increasing trade led to the growth of towns and citiesthe role of the Crusades, 100 Years War, and the Bubonic Plague in the early development of centralized nation-statesthe cultural and social impact of the Renaissance on Western and Northern Europe

Unit 4 Lesson 4: Age of Exploration

State Standard	Description
5.3.5	Europe through the 18th Century – Analyze the major political, religious, cultural and economic transformations in Europe by <ul style="list-style-type: none">explaining the origins, growth, and consequences of European overseas expansion, including the development and impact of maritime power in Asia and land control in the Americasanalyzing transformations in Europe's state structure, including the rising military, bureaucratic, and nationalist power of European states including absolutismanalyzing how the Renaissance, Reformation, Scientific Revolution, and the Enlightenment contributed to transformations in European societyanalyzing the transformation of the European economies including mercantilism, capitalism, and wage labor

Course Name - Part

Michigan State Curriculum Content Standards (continued)

Unit 4 Lesson 5: Renaissance and Discovery Review

State Standard	Description
4.3.5	Western Europe to 1500 – Explain the workings of feudalism, manorialism, and the growth of centralized monarchies and city-states in Europe including <ul style="list-style-type: none">the role and political impact of the Roman Catholic Church in European medieval societyhow agricultural innovation and increasing trade led to the growth of towns and citiesthe role of the Crusades, 100 Years War, and the Bubonic Plague in the early development of centralized nation-statesthe cultural and social impact of the Renaissance on Western and Northern Europe
5.3.5	Europe through the 18th Century – Analyze the major political, religious, cultural and economic transformations in Europe by <ul style="list-style-type: none">explaining the origins, growth, and consequences of European overseas expansion, including the development and impact of maritime power in Asia and land control in the Americasanalyzing transformations in Europe's state structure, including the rising military, bureaucratic, and nationalist power of European states including absolutismanalyzing how the Renaissance, Reformation, Scientific Revolution, and the Enlightenment contributed to transformations in European societyanalyzing the transformation of the European economies including mercantilism, capitalism, and wage labor

Unit 4 Lesson 6: Martin Luther and the Reformation

State Standard	Description
5.3.5	Europe through the 18th Century – Analyze the major political, religious, cultural and economic transformations in Europe by <ul style="list-style-type: none">explaining the origins, growth, and consequences of European overseas expansion, including the development and impact of maritime power in Asia and land control in the Americasanalyzing transformations in Europe's state structure, including the rising military, bureaucratic, and nationalist power of European states including absolutismanalyzing how the Renaissance, Reformation, Scientific Revolution, and the Enlightenment contributed to transformations in European societyanalyzing the transformation of the European economies including mercantilism, capitalism, and wage labor

Course Name - Part

Michigan State Curriculum Content Standards (continued)

Unit 4 Lesson 7: The Reformation Grows

State Standard	Description
5.3.5	Europe through the 18th Century – Analyze the major political, religious, cultural and economic transformations in Europe by <ul style="list-style-type: none">• explaining the origins, growth, and consequences of European overseas expansion, including the development and impact of maritime power in Asia and land control in the Americas• analyzing transformations in Europe’s state structure, including the rising military, bureaucratic, and nationalist power of European states including absolutism• analyzing how the Renaissance, Reformation, Scientific Revolution, and the Enlightenment contributed to transformations in European society• analyzing the transformation of the European economies including mercantilism, capitalism, and wage labor

Unit 4 Lesson 8: The English Reformation

State Standard	Description
5.3.5	Europe through the 18th Century – Analyze the major political, religious, cultural and economic transformations in Europe by <ul style="list-style-type: none">• explaining the origins, growth, and consequences of European overseas expansion, including the development and impact of maritime power in Asia and land control in the Americas• analyzing transformations in Europe’s state structure, including the rising military, bureaucratic, and nationalist power of European states including absolutism• analyzing how the Renaissance, Reformation, Scientific Revolution, and the Enlightenment contributed to transformations in European society• analyzing the transformation of the European economies including mercantilism, capitalism, and wage labor

Unit 4 Lesson 9: The Social Significance of the Reformation in Western Europe

State Standard	Description
5.3.5	Europe through the 18th Century – Analyze the major political, religious, cultural and economic transformations in Europe by <ul style="list-style-type: none">• explaining the origins, growth, and consequences of European overseas expansion, including the development and impact of maritime power in Asia and land control in the Americas• analyzing transformations in Europe’s state structure, including the rising military, bureaucratic, and nationalist power of European states including absolutism• analyzing how the Renaissance, Reformation, Scientific Revolution, and the Enlightenment contributed to transformations in European society• analyzing the transformation of the European economies including mercantilism, capitalism, and wage labor

Course Name - Part

Michigan State Curriculum Content Standards (continued)

Unit 4 Lesson 10: Literary Figures

State Standard	Description
5.3.5	<p>Europe through the 18th Century – Analyze the major political, religious, cultural and economic transformations in Europe by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• explaining the origins, growth, and consequences of European overseas expansion, including the development and impact of maritime power in Asia and land control in the Americas• analyzing transformations in Europe’s state structure, including the rising military, bureaucratic, and nationalist power of European states including absolutism• analyzing how the Renaissance, Reformation, Scientific Revolution, and the Enlightenment contributed to transformations in European society• analyzing the transformation of the European economies including mercantilism, capitalism, and wage labor