

Important Concepts . . .

Preview Review



Social Studies

Grade 8 TEACHER KEY

W1 - Lesson 3:

The Exchange of Ideas

Important Concepts of Grade 8 Social Studies

W1 - Lesson 1	Introduction to Worldview
W1 - Lesson 2	The Expansion of Trade and the Development of a Humanist Approach
W1 - Lesson 3	The Exchange of Ideas
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W2 - Lesson 2	Spain Looks Westward
W2 - Lesson 3	A Deadly Meeting
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W3 - Lesson 3	Contact and Change in Meiji Japan
W3 - Lesson 4	Return to Roots
W3 - Lesson 5	Quiz

Materials Required

Textbook Required
Worldviews: Contact
and Change

Social Studies Grade 8
Version 5
Preview/Review W1 - Lesson 3

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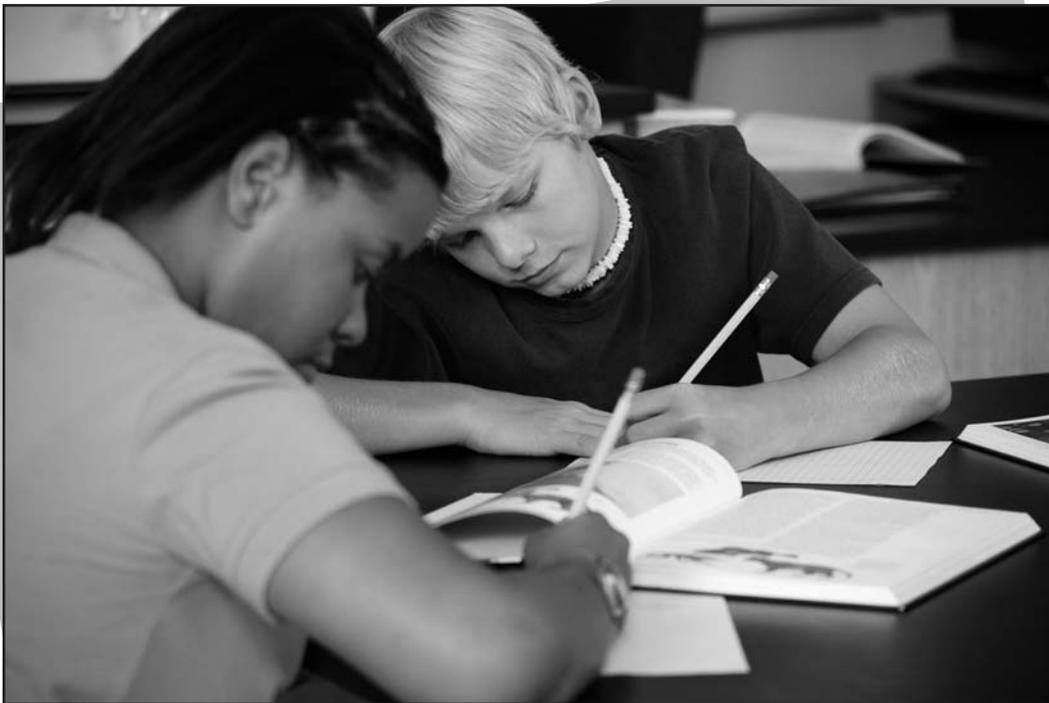
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Preview/Review Concepts for Grade Eight Social Studies

Teacher Key



W1 – Lesson 3:

The Exchange of Ideas

OBJECTIVES

By the end of this lesson, you should

- know how the Renaissance sparked the growth and exchange of ideas and knowledge across Europe
- be aware of how the exchange of ideas and knowledge contributed to shaping the worldview of the Western world

GLOSSARY

anatomy – the structural makeup of an organism and all of its parts

astrology – the study of stars and the universe in the belief that they have an influence on the course of human events and people

astronomy – the study of the physical and chemical makeup of objects and material beyond the earth's atmosphere

disseminate – the spreading of ideas and information

excommunication – the banning of an individual from the right to belong to a church

indulgences – payments made to the Church for a pardon from punishment due to sins committed by the individual or a relative

Ninety-five Theses – the list of some abuses in the sale of indulgences written by Martin Luther, which contributed to the Protestant Reformation

perspective – an evaluation of a situation, or facts based on one's personal point of view. In art, perspective is the ability to show objects as they appear to the eye with reference to distance or depth.

Protestant – any member of the different Christian churches established during and after the Reformation

Reformation – an important religious movement that attempted to change the Roman Catholic Church and ended with the formation of various Protestant churches

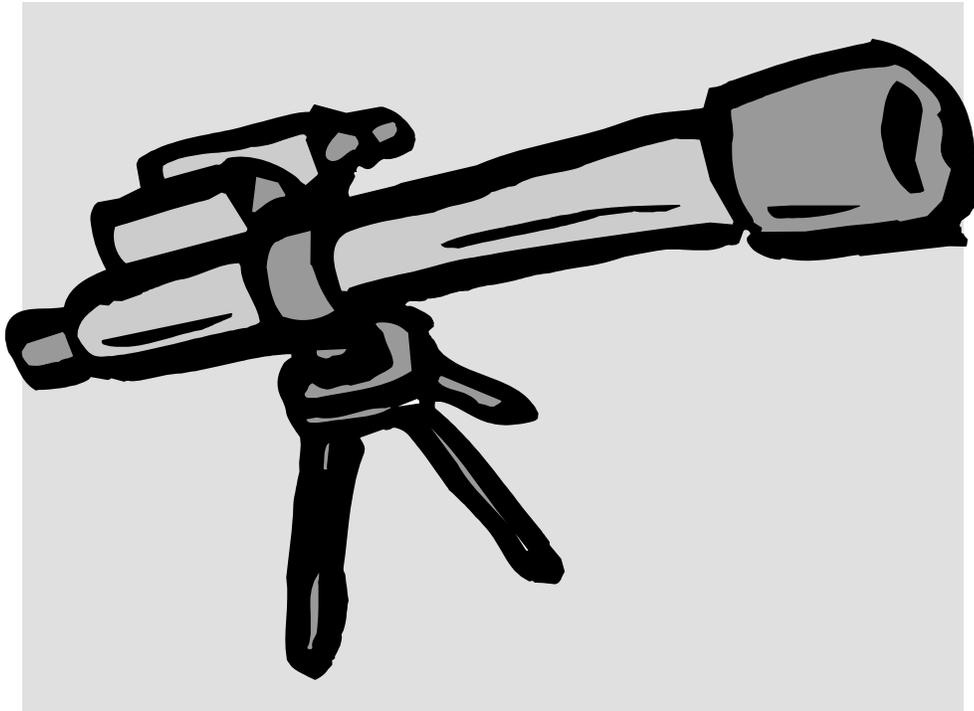
scientific method – a series of principles and procedures for the systematic pursuit of knowledge

W1 – Lesson 3 – The Exchange of Ideas

Reading 1: Science: A New Way of Seeing

For a long time, the people of Europe depended on the knowledge from the Classical and Islamic civilizations. This knowledge was not to be questioned but accepted as it was written and as interpreted by the few who could read and write. The Renaissance changed how individuals learned. Humanists were encouraged to question, to observe the world around them, and to experiment with new ideas.

New ideas threatened the worldview of Europeans and eventually changed the way people looked at the world and the universe around them. To discover the method humanists developed to examine and question the world around them, and the sciences first affected by this method, read pages 80 to 83 and pages 86 and 87 in your textbook, ***Worldviews: Contact and Change***. Then complete Activity 1.



Activity 1: Science: A New Way of Seeing

Answer the following questions in complete sentences. If you are working in a classroom, you may discuss the questions as a group. If you are working individually, write your answers on the lines provided and check your work with your learning facilitator or teacher.

1. What are the seven steps used in the “scientific method”?

• ***Identify the problem.***

• ***Gather information on the problem.***

• ***Form a hypothesis or educated guess.***

• ***Experiment to test the hypothesis.***

• ***Record and analyze data.***

• ***State a conclusion.***

• ***Repeat the steps.***

2. From the study of astronomy, Renaissance thinkers changed the way people looked at the universe. What was the change?

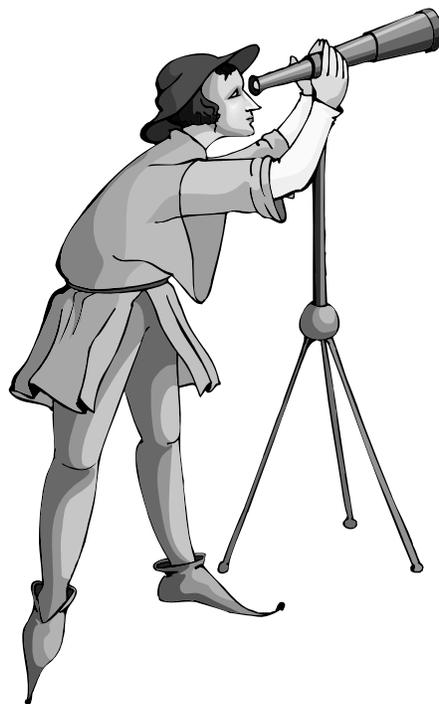
Most people believed that the Sun revolved around the Earth.

Renaissance astronomers showed it was the Earth that rotated around the Sun.

3. How did medicine change to increase doctors’ medical knowledge?

During the Renaissance, dissection became legal. Dissection allowed Renaissance medical doctors to increase their knowledge of how the human body works and how to treat diseases and injuries.

4. Why was mathematics important to Renaissance society?
- ***Renaissance thinkers believed mathematics was the basic tool for understanding the universe.***
 - ***Mathematics was part of the scientific method.***
 - ***Mathematics was an important part of the economy as trade and commerce grew.***
5. What theory in mathematics did Filippo Brunelleschi rediscover and how did he use it?
- Brunelleschi rediscovered the mathematical theory of perspective and used it in planning buildings he was about to build.***



Reading 2: Political and Religious Leadership

If Renaissance merchants and businessmen were to prosper, it was important that leaders were capable of bringing peace and providing stability to the communities they served. How leaders were chosen and how they ruled became important considerations.

Renaissance thinkers believed that strong leaders were needed for communities to prosper. Niccolo Machiavelli became one of the first humanists to develop a theory on how a ruler should behave to establish leadership and to maintain power. Many consider Machiavelli to be the first political scientist in history.

Renaissance thinkers also examined the way the Church was organized and began to express concerns about some of the Church's procedures. The Church used **excommunication** to quiet some critics. One of the Church's strongest critics was Martin Luther, who spoke out against the Church's use of **indulgences** to gain wealth. Luther's actions would lead to the development of what is known as the **Protestant Reformation**.

Read pages 88 to 89 and 92 to 95 in your textbook, *Worldviews: Contact and Change*, to discover how Machiavelli, Luther, and others changed the view of Europeans regarding politics and religion. Then complete Activity 2.



Activity 2: Political and Religious Leadership

To complete Activity 2, use the list of words provided and choose the best word(s) to complete each statement. The words will only be used once. Not all the words will be used. If you are working in a classroom, you may be reviewing this activity together. If you are working individually, write your answers on the lines provided and check your work with your learning facilitator or teacher.

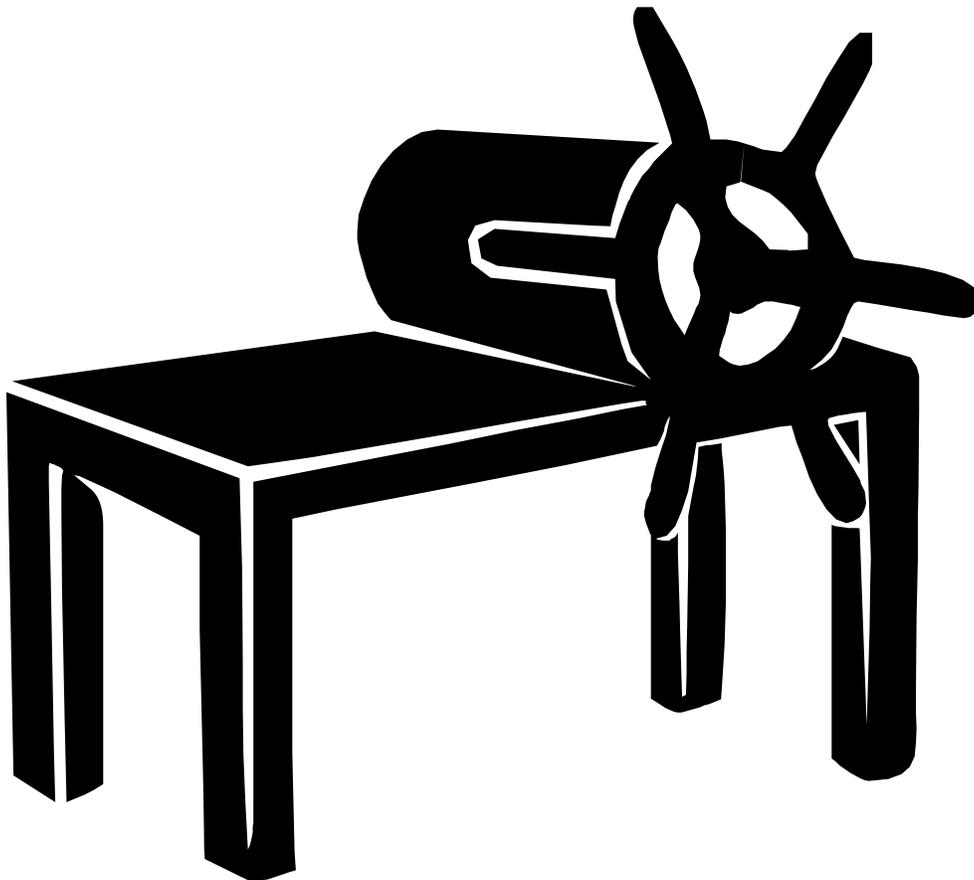
Black Robes	indulgences	Machiavelli	Reformation
bull	Isabella D’Este	<i>Ninety-Five Theses</i>	Savonarola
counter	Jesuit	political	scientist
excommunication	Luther	protested	<i>The Prince</i>

1. Isabella D’Este married the Duke of Mantua at sixteen and became known as the “first lady of the world”.
2. Machiavelli wrote a book called The Prince, which implied that “the end justified the means”.
3. The Pope used excommunication to exclude individuals such as Girolamo Saronarola from the Church.
4. In 1517, Luther posted his Ninety-Five Theses in which he criticized the sale of indulgences.
5. The Pope can issue a bull, which condemns the actions of an individual and bans the person and his/her writings.
6. Many people protested against the Church’s refusal to allow “reform”, and this resulted in a Reformation.
7. At the Council of Trent, the Church examined its policies and began a counter-Reformation.
8. New religious orders were established during this time. One order was very active among the Wendat people of Canada. The Wendat called them Black Robes because of the clothes they wore.

Reading 3: The Spread of Ideas

The Renaissance began in Italy and slowly spread throughout Europe. During the Renaissance, it took time for ideas to spread. Today, if something happens on the other side of the world you have a number of ways to learn about it in a matter of minutes. However, the tools and techniques available today did not exist during the Renaissance.

To discover how ideas were exchanged and the technology used to spread those ideas during the Renaissance, read pages 97 to 102 in your textbook, ***Worldviews: Contact and Change***. Then complete Activity 3.



T 6. A German named Johannes Gutenberg developed a printing press that allowed books to be printed quickly and cheaply.

 T 7. Renaissance thinkers could now write books and make money.

 F 8. Books were printed only in Latin.

Books were printed in Latin and the vernacular.

 F 9. Lower class people began to read about ideas of their time because books were cheaper and more accessible.

Middle class people began to read about ideas of their time because books were cheaper and more accessible.

 T 10. The printing press continues to play a significant role in the way information is disseminated.

 F 11. Today, most Canadians use the radio to gather information.

Today, most Canadians use the Internet to gather information.

W1 – Lesson 3 – The Exchange of Ideas Review Assignment

Complete pages 9 to 13 as your review assignment for this lesson. If you are working in a classroom, you may be reviewing this together. If you are working individually, complete the assignment and check your work with your learning facilitator or teacher. Use your notes and work from this lesson to help you. This assignment is worth 25 marks.

Section A: Multiple-Choice

Be sure to read each question carefully. Write the letter of the **best** answer on the line in front of each question. This section is worth 10 marks.

- B** 1. The process of making observations, experimenting, and drawing conclusions based on evidence is known as the
- A. catalyst method
 - B. scientific method
 - C. realistic method
 - D. perspective method
- C** 2. The ability to dissect the human body aided in the study of
- A. astrology
 - B. astronomy
 - C. anatomy
 - D. astrophysics
- D** 3. Who was one of the best-known Renaissance astronomers?
- A. Machiavelli
 - B. Rembrandt
 - C. Brunelleschi
 - D. Galileo

- A** 4. The individual considered to be the first political scientist who wrote the book, *The Prince*, was
- A. Machiavelli
 - B. Rembrandt
 - C. Brunelleschi
 - D. Galileo
- C** 5. Which monk belonged to the Dominican order and was excommunicated for questioning the Church?
- A. Vesalius
 - B. Luther
 - C. Savonarola
 - D. Gutenberg
- B** 6. Which German monk was upset by the wealth of the Church and critical of the way wealth was obtained?
- A. Vesalius
 - B. Luther
 - C. Savonarola
 - D. Gutenberg
- A** 7. The Church made money by selling
- A. indulgences
 - B. knowledge
 - C. books
 - D. reforms
- C** 8. What did Luther do to the Pope's bull that condemned him and banned his writings?
- A. He posted it on a wall.
 - B. He had it printed.
 - C. He burned it.
 - D. He ripped it up.

-
- D** 9. The Church examined its policies at series of meetings called the
- A. Ninety-Five Theses
 - B. Diet of Worms
 - C. Imperial Diet
 - D. Council of Trent
- D** 10. Who was responsible for the development of a printing press that could produce books quickly and cheaply?
- A. Martin Luther
 - B. Niccolo Machiavelli
 - C. Ignatius Loyola
 - D. Johannes Gutenberg

Section B: Fill-in-the-Blanks

Complete each of the following sentences by writing the correct word(s) on the lines provided. This section is worth 10 marks.

1. During the Renaissance, the use of the scientific method led to discoveries in many areas of science.
2. New theories by Galileo and fellow astronomers threatened the worldview of their time and changed the way people looked at the universe.
3. Humanist ideas spread mainly among the wealthy people in society.
4. The rediscovery of the mathematical theory of perspective allowed architects to show how a building would look before construction.
5. Civic humanists believed that being a responsible citizen meant educating yourself about history and political issues and working to improve society.
6. Humanist teachers added to the traditional subjects that were taught during the Middle Ages.
7. Desiderius Erasmus was an outstanding humanist scholar born in the city of Rotterdam.
8. Many Renaissance artists found inspiration in the art of the Greeks and Romans.
9. Sculptors in the Middle Ages were seen as craftspeople rather than artists.
10. Books printed in the vernacular made them more accessible and easier to understand for the average citizen.

Section C: Short Answer

Answer the following questions in complete sentences. The value of each question is indicated at the end of the question. This section is worth 5 marks.

1. How did Galileo and his fellow astronomers change the worldview of how people viewed the universe? (1 mark)

Before Galileo, people thought the earth was the centre of the universe.

Galileo showed the Earth revolved around the Sun.

2. What did Christine de Pisan argue in her book, *The City of Women*? (1 mark)

She argued that men and women should be judged not on the basis of gender but on their abilities and virtues.

3. Explain **three** ways ideas were spread during the Renaissance. (3 marks)

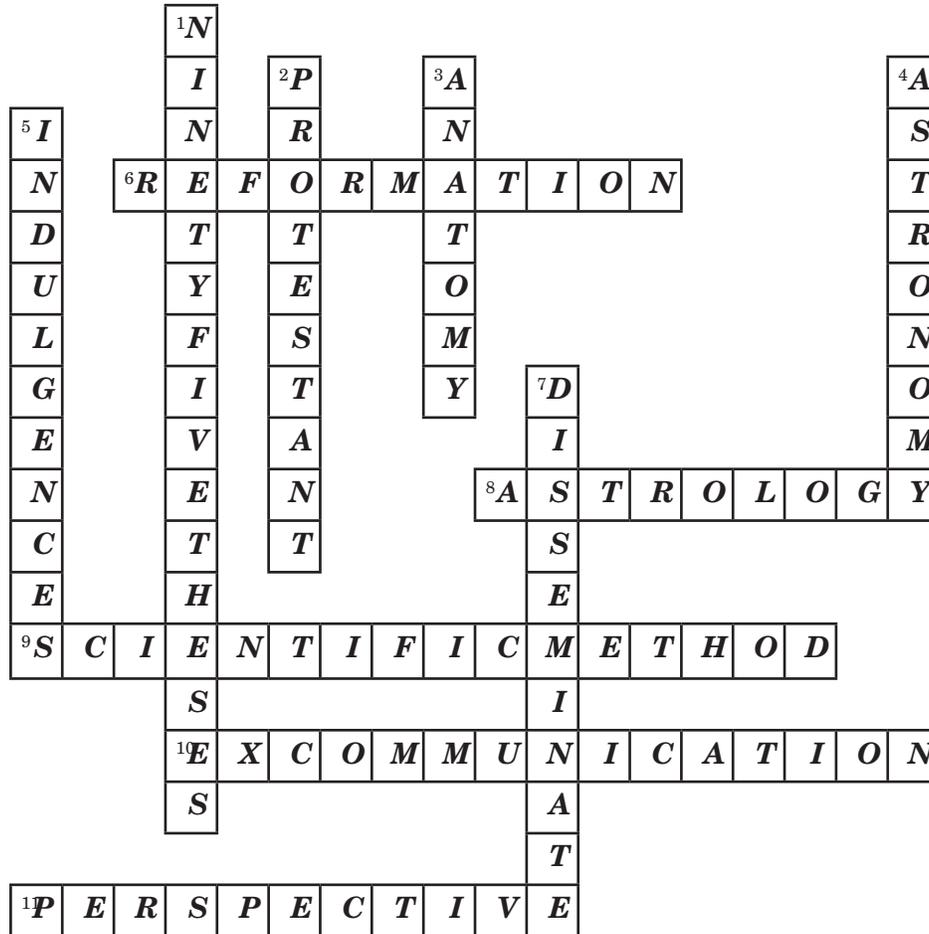
Any three of the following ways may be identified.

- ***Universities allowed Renaissance thinkers to share ideas through discussions.***
- ***Famous Renaissance thinkers travelled to different courts and universities.***
- ***Kings and queens paid scholars and writers to attend their royal courts.***
- ***The printing press allowed information to be printed in large quantities and at a price that many could afford.***

Total: _____
25 marks

The Exchange of Ideas Bonus Crossword Puzzle

Use the clues below to identify the word(s) or phrases in the crossword puzzle.



Across

- 6. an important religious movement that led to the formation of Protestant churches
- 8. the study of the universe in the belief that they have an influence on the course of human events and people
- 9. follows a series of principles and procedures for the systematic pursuit of knowledge
- 10. the banning of an individual from the right to belong to a church
- 11. an evaluation of a situation or facts based on one's personal point of view

Down

- 1. written by Martin Luther
- 2. a member of a Christian church established during and after the Reformation
- 3. the structural makeup of an organism
- 4. the study of the physical and chemical makeup of objects and material beyond the earth's atmosphere
- 5. payments made to the Church for pardons from punishment
- 7. the spreading of ideas and information



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