

## **Appendix 1: Implementing Teaching Standards**

In this unit I plan to address the following North Carolina Essential 6<sup>th</sup> Social Studies Standards:

*6.H.1.1-Construct charts, graphs and historical narratives to explain particular events or issues over time.*

In this unit, students will look at primary source writings from the people who experienced the Black Death in Italy and France. By analyzing these writings, the students will be able to see a first-hand account of what people were thinking and feeling during the plague.

*6.H.2.3-Explain how innovation and/or technology transformed civilizations, societies and regions over time (e.g., agricultural technology, weaponry, transportation and communication).*

The Renaissance was a time of great innovation and one of the most famous and influential men of the time was Leonardo da Vinci. This unit will allow the students to explore the drawings of Da Vinci to better understand how his work transformed science, engineering, art, architecture and medicine.

*6.C.1.2-Explain how religion transformed various societies, civilizations and regions (e.g., beliefs, practices and spread of Buddhism, Christianity, Confucianism, Hinduism, Islam and Judaism).*

The Reformation was a major shift in the history of Christianity and the history of Europe. This unit will allow the students to explore the problems within the Roman Catholic Church following the Black Death and how those problems led Martin Luther to seek to reform the Church and later his actions resulted in new branches of Christianity to form.

*6.G.1.2- Explain the factors that influenced the movement of people, goods and ideas and the effects of that movement on societies and regions over time (e.g., scarcity of resources, conquests, desire for wealth, disease and trade).*

The Black Death resulted in an increased interest in science and medicine. The lack of understanding during this time, inspired individuals like Leonardo da Vinci to try to better understand the human body and other aspects of science. The Reformation started as an attempt to reform the Roman Catholic Church and resulted in creation of the Protestant Churches which then spread throughout Europe and later the Americas and other continents as well.