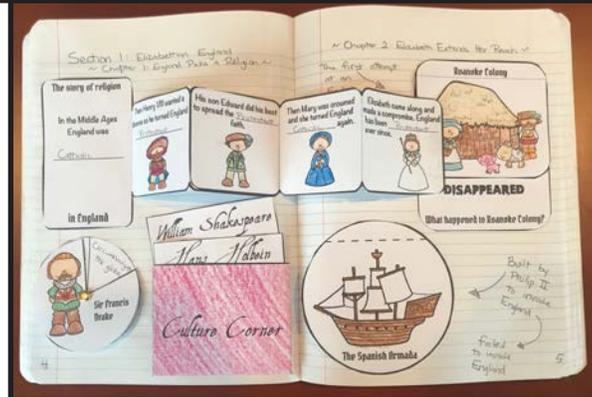
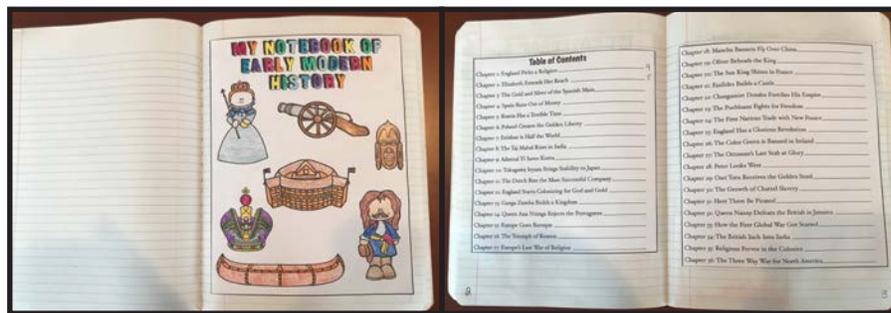


# Early Modern History Interactive Notebooks from CURIOSITY CHRONICLES



*with prewritten answers*

Written by Rachel Meyers M.A.  
Images courtesy of



# Organization and Instructions

This product includes the pieces for a year-long interactive history notebook. Pieces are arranged in chapter order. This allows you to print off the pages you need for each chapter as you go along.

Arrange the pieces however you want in your interactive notebook. A table of contents has been included for you to paste into your interactive notebook so you can keep track of where different topics are located. See the file [EarlyModern1-Lapbook-INB-Instructions.pdf](#) for more details on how to set up your interactive notebook.

If you wish you arrange your notebook by topic, rather than in chapter order, cover pages for four major geographic areas have been provided at the end of this file.

In this file, many components of the lapbook are accompanied by a prewritten answer. For example, a flap that defines “History” is accompanied by a definition of history to glue under the flap. This file is best suited to younger students or students who struggle with handwriting or if you simply want a shortcut to the lapbooking. If you do not want prewritten answers, use the file [EarlyModern1INB-NoAnswers.pdf](#).

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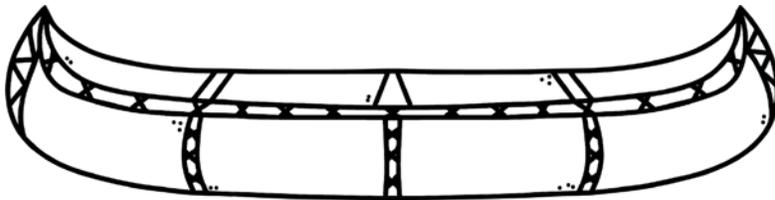
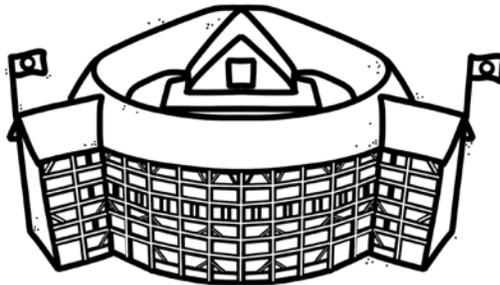
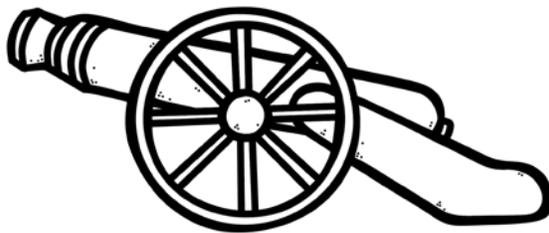
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# MY NOTEBOOK OF EARLY MODERN HISTORY



# Chapter 1: England Picks a Religion

The story of religion

In the Middle Ages  
England was

---

Then Henry VIII wanted a  
divorce so he turned England

---



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in England

His son Edward did his best  
to spread the \_\_\_\_\_  
faith.



Then Mary was crowned  
and she turned England  
\_\_\_\_\_ again.

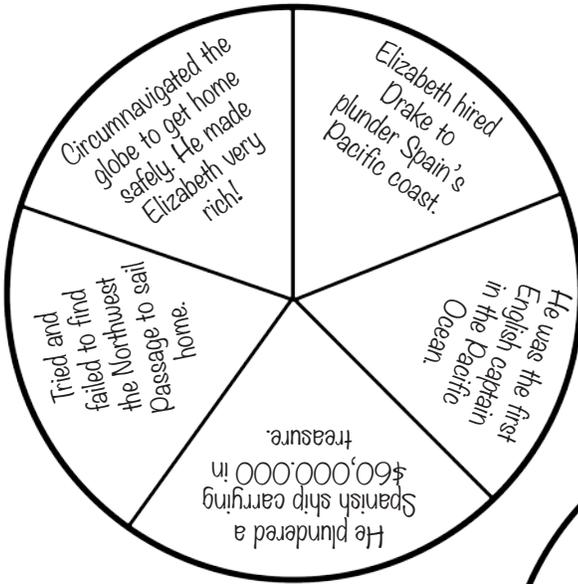


Elizabeth came along and  
made a compromise. England  
has been \_\_\_\_\_  
ever since.



# Culture Corner

glue to page



# Hans Holbein



- Court painter for Henry VIII
- "The Ambassadors" shows two ambassadors at Henry's court.
- The objects around the men tell us all is not right at the Tudor court.
- There is an anamorphosis of a skull at the bottom



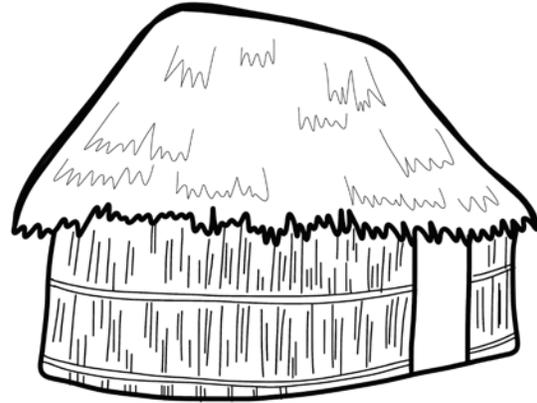
**Sir Francis Drake**

# Chapter 2: Elizabeth Extends Her Reach

Roanoke Colony

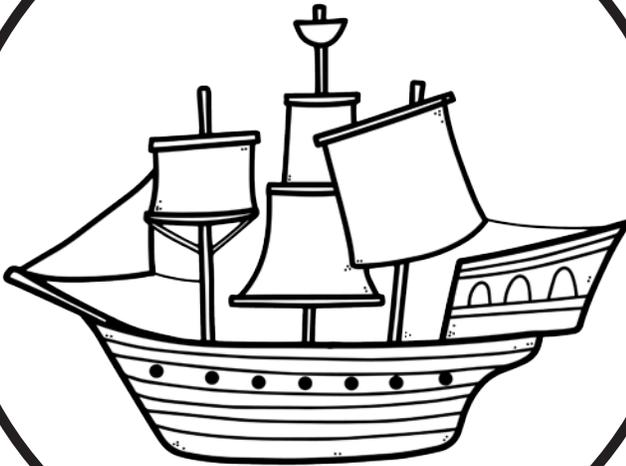


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**DISAPPEARED**

What happened to Roanoke Colony?



The Spanish Armada

Philip II was angry Elizabeth was supporting Protestant rebels in the Netherlands.

He built the Spanish Armada to invade England.

Elizabeth's spies warned her the Armada was coming and she had ships waiting for them.

The Spanish Armada escaped the English ships, but then ran aground in Ireland.

The first Roanoke Colony disappeared without a trace. The second Roanoke Colony was struggling, so John White returned to England to resupply. While he was gone, the colony disappeared again. The only clue White could find when he got back was the word "Croatoan" carved into a tree.

Did all the colonists die of starvation or disease?

Did the Natives attack and kill them?

Did the Natives take in the starving colonists?

Did the colonists move to a new location?

Did they die while looking for a new location?

Did something else happen?

## William Shakespeare



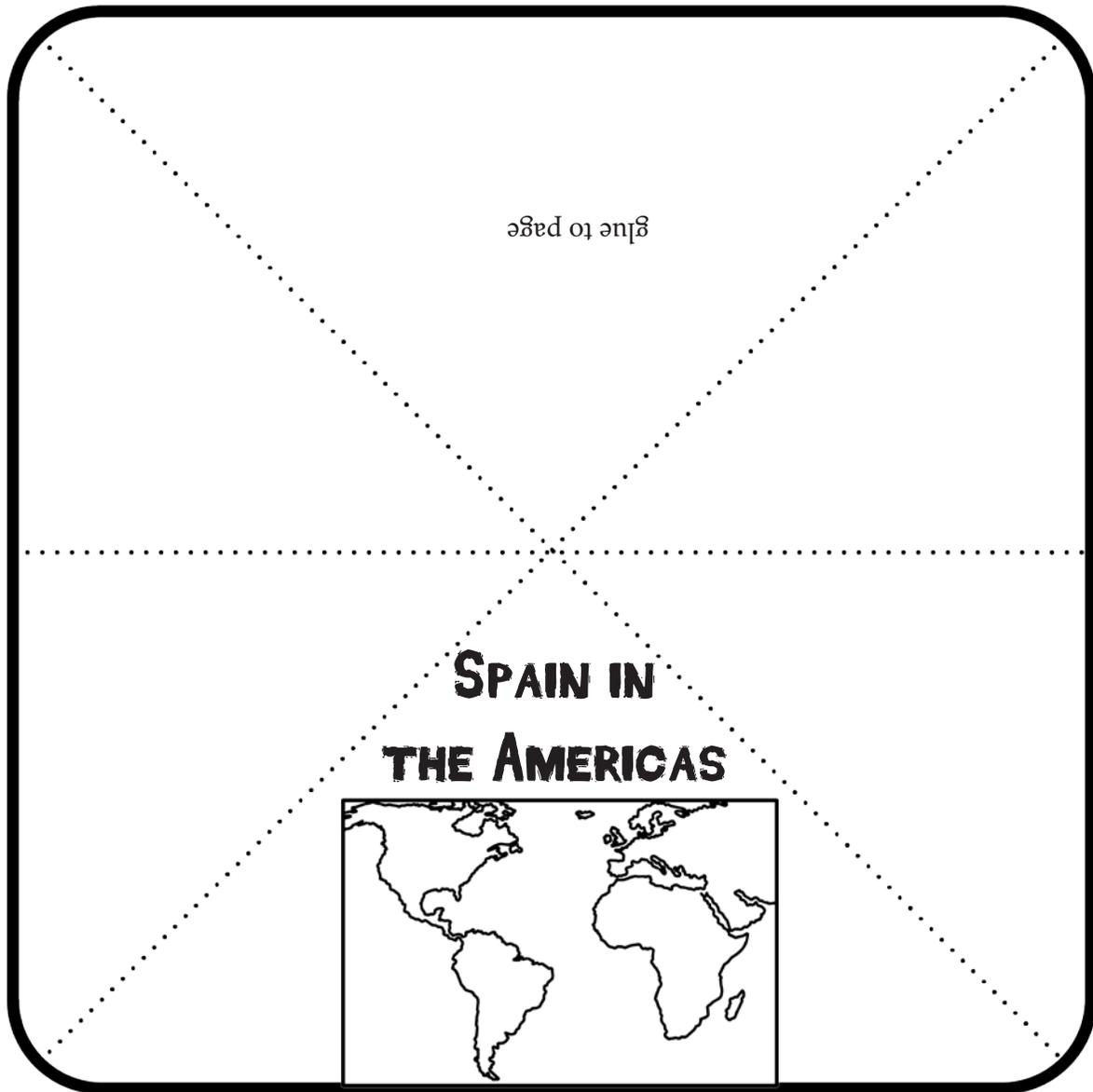
- Famous English playwright.
- Most of his plays were performed at the Globe.
  - His plays are still popular and performed today.
  - Had to work quickly because Elizabethan theater changed quickly.

## Miguel de Cervantes



- Wrote "Don Quixote" the first modern novel.
- "Don Quixote" is about a knight who read too many adventure stories and went mad.
- "Don Quixote" celebrates individuality.

# Chapter 3: The Gold and Silver of the Spanish Main



Spain divided its land in the Americas into the Viceroyalty of New Spain and the Viceroyalty of Peru.

Spain colonized the Philippines and made it part of the Viceroyalty of New Spain.

Spain used harsh laws called *encomienda* to force the Native people to work for them and give them tribute.

Many Native peoples were abused and treated terribly. Some Spaniards worked to get the New Laws passed to protect Natives. The New Laws only helped a little.

A Quechua man, Diego Huallpa, discovered rich ore deposits on Cerro Rico de Potosi

Cerro Rico was mined for tons of silver which Spain then shipped to the Philippines to buy Asian trade goods.