

Objective:

Explain the historical circumstances that led to a historical event from a previous unit by **contextualizing** events from previous units and **explaining** the cause and effect relationships between them.

→ **Directions:** To review the historical events from previous units, you will complete the following steps.

Step 1: Read and annotate the prompt.

Step 2: Gather your event cards.

Using your knowledge of Global History, write a contextualization paragraph in which you

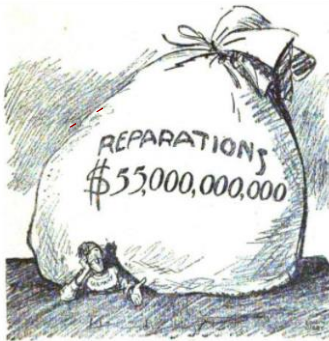
- Explain the relationship between the events listed on your cards



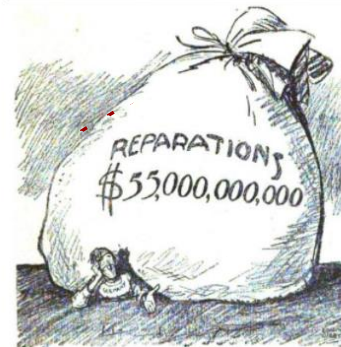
Step 3: Text Graffiti for one minute per card. Write down everything you can recall on the card, then pass it to your neighbor and do the same with the card you receive. Continue until you have written on all of the cards.

Step 4: One person reads all the notes written on the cards to the rest of the group and the group identifies any missing information.

Treaty of Versailles



Treaty of Versailles

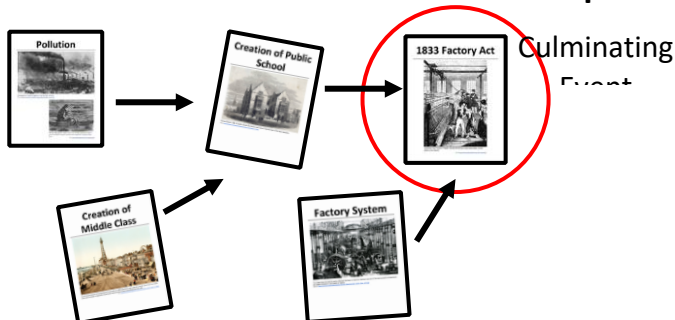


Step 5: As a group, arrange the cards and arrows to show cause and effect connections between the events, ending with the culminating event listed below.

Step 6: As a group, come to consensus on a claim that responds to the prompt. The claim will be the topic sentence of your paragraph.

Culminating Event:

Absolute Monarchs Rule in Europe



ESTABLISH A CLAIM

_____ and _____ led to _____.
_____ happened because _____.
Since _____ happened, _____ occurred.

Step 1: Read and annotate the prompt.

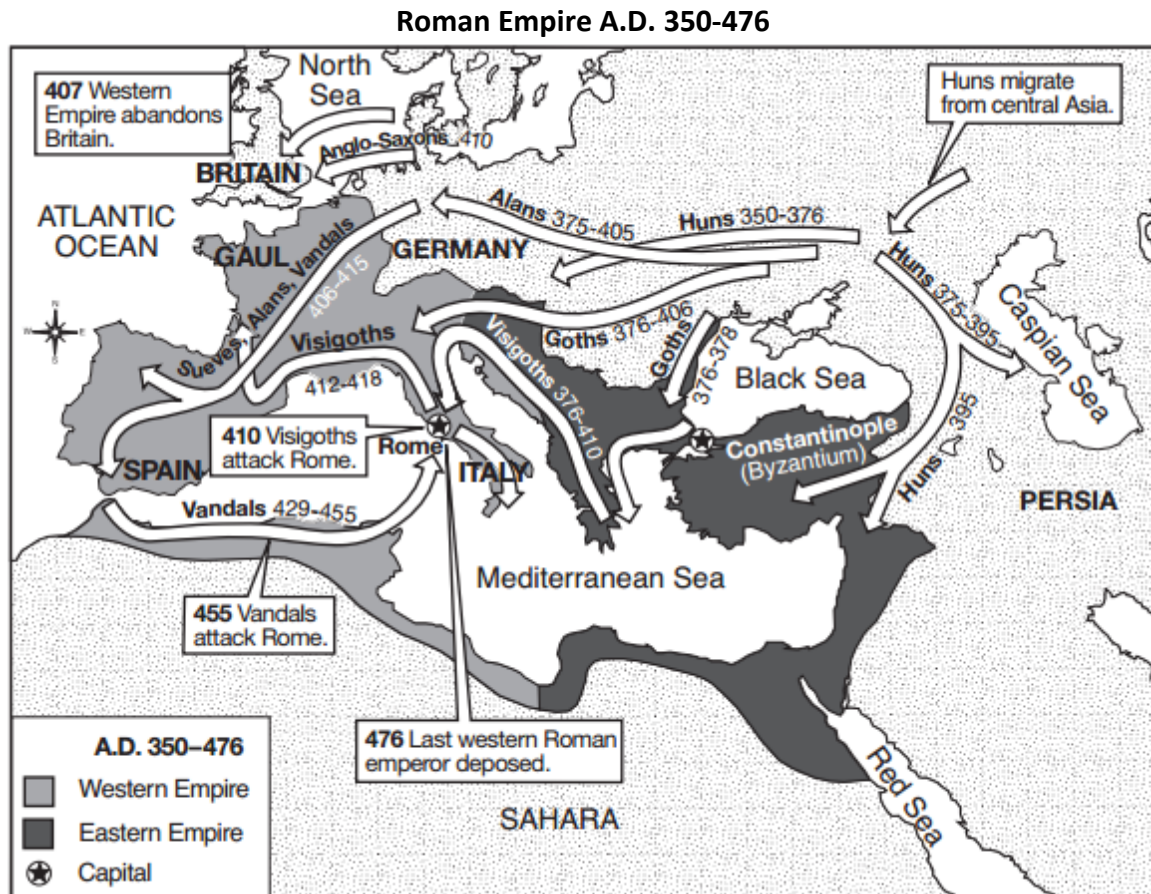
Write a paragraph in which you explain the historical circumstances that led to Absolute Monarchs Ruling in Europe.

To do this:

- Establish a claim that responds the prompt
- Contextualize the events listed on your cards
- Explain the cause and effect relationships between the events listed on your cards, that led to the culminating event underlined above.

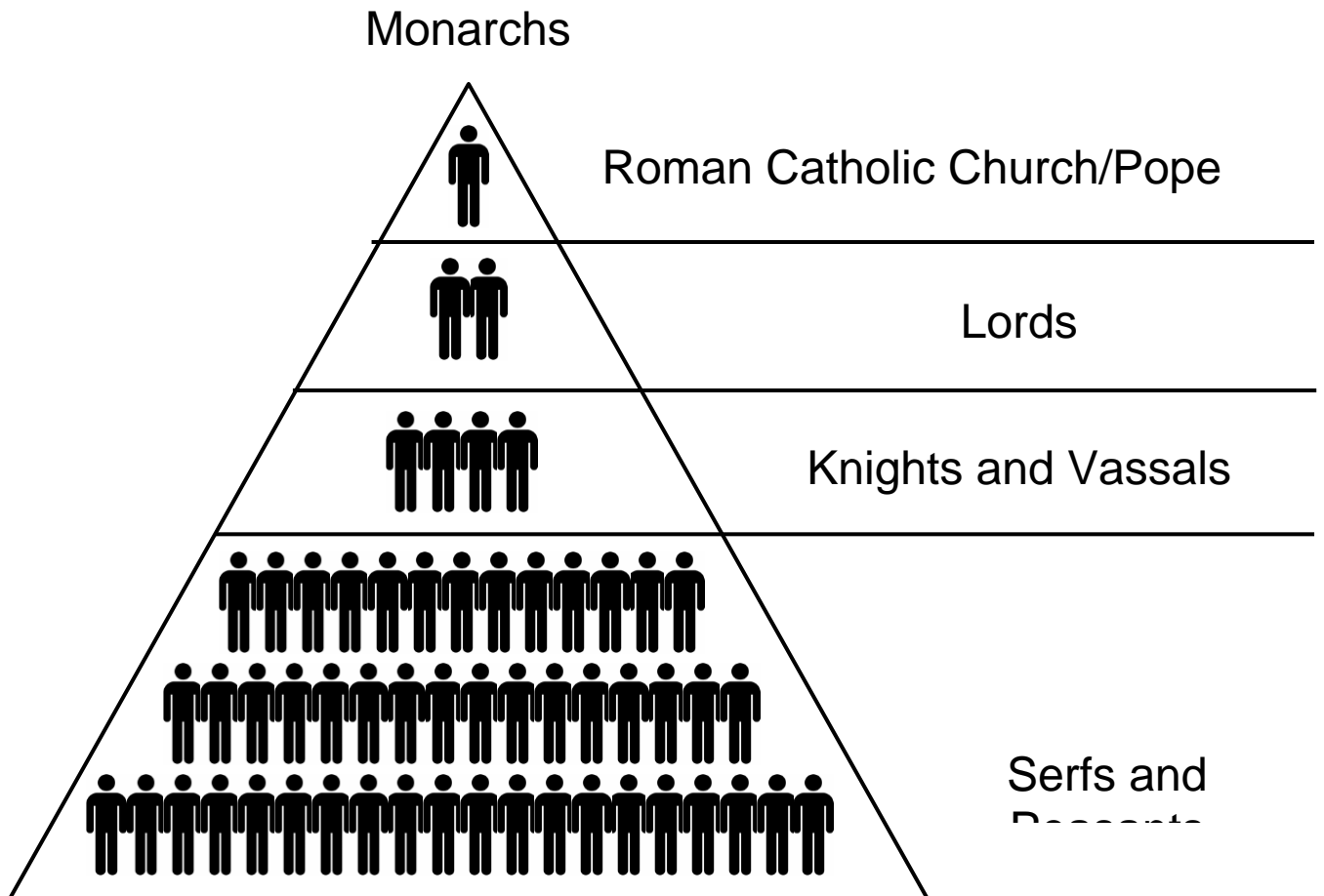
Event Cards are on the following pages.

Fall of the Roman Empire



Source: *The Nystrom Atlas of World History*, Herff Jones Education Division (adapted) from the NYS Global History and Geography Regents Exam, June, 2015.

Feudalism Established in Europe





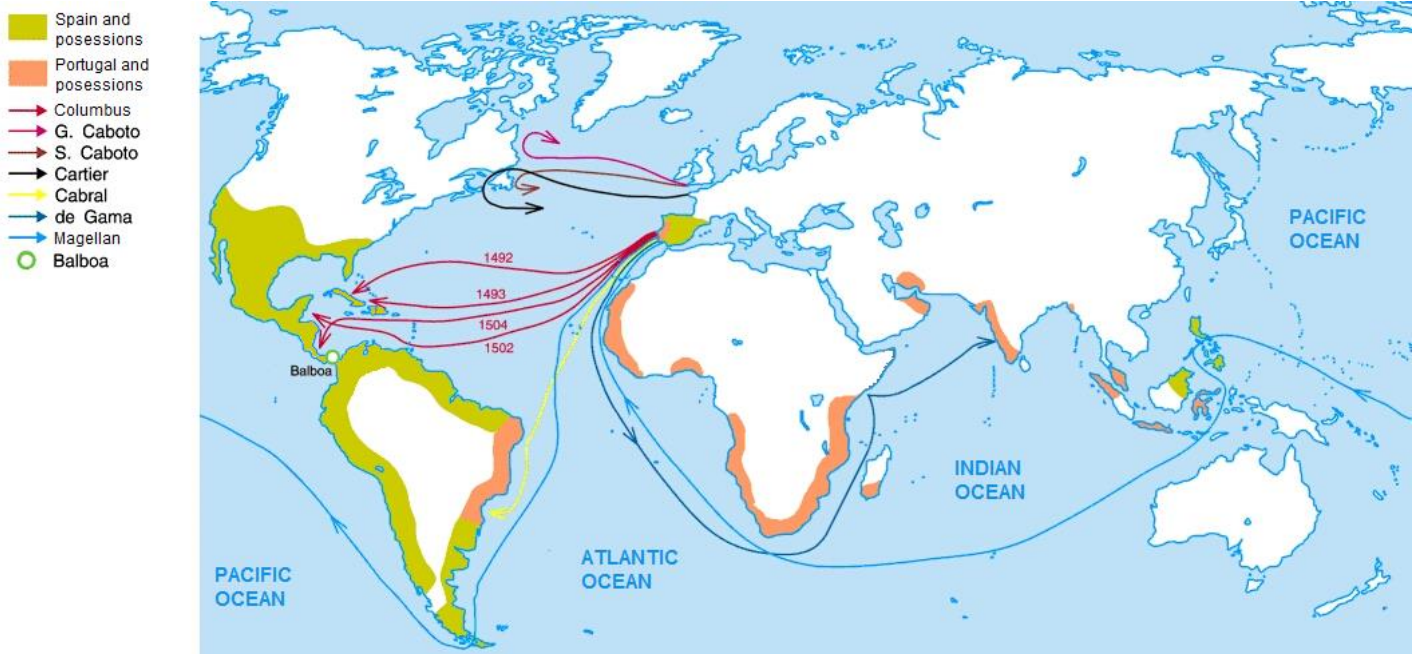
Catholic Church and Later Protestant Churches Gain Power in Europe

A painting by Jules Eugène Lenepveu (1819-1898) of the coronation of Charles VII of France in Reims Cathedral, a ceremony during which the Pope crowns the king, giving him the power to rule.

[Image](#) is in the public domain and courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

European Age of Exploration and Colonization

European Exploration 15th-17th Centuries



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Absolute Monarchs Rule In Europe

In the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries, absolute monarchs ruled in many regions in Europe including Spain, France, England, and Russia. Absolute monarchs were kings and queens who had complete control of their countries. They ruled by divine right, the idea that their power came from God which was granted to them through close ties with the Catholic or Protestant Churches, and were able to gain, consolidate, and maintain their power because they could pay for armies and wars using the wealth they accumulated because of overseas trade.

Some Characteristics of an Absolute Monarch

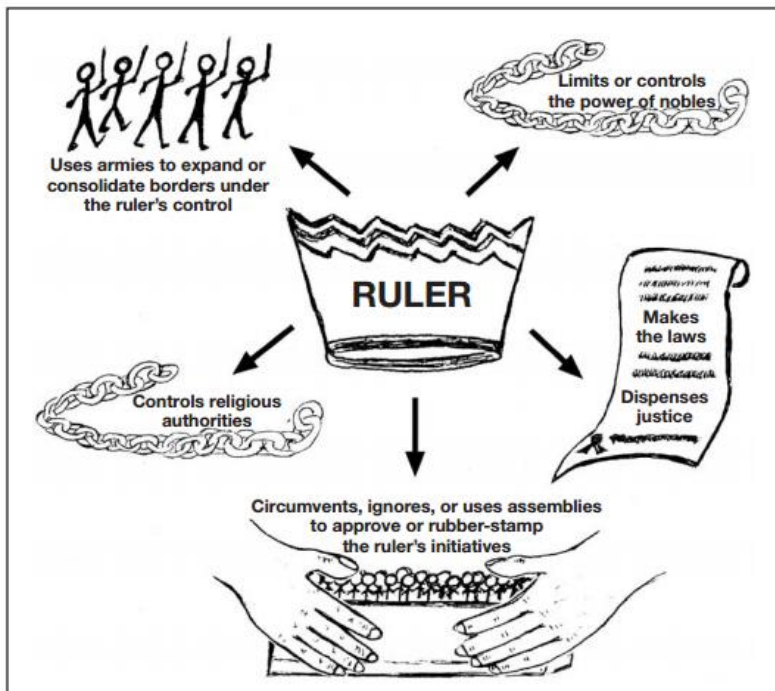


Image adapted from the New York State Education Department. June 2012. Global History Exam. Internet. Available [here](#); accessed July 21, 2017.



Charles I, being crowned by a hand from a cloud, possibly by God (1600s)

[Image](#) is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons and is public domain.

Step 6: Establish a Claim

→ **Directions:** Use the information you gathered from the text graffiti activity and by arranging and discussing the event cards to come to a consensus on a claim that responds to the prompt. Consider using the words, phrases, sentence frames, and examples below to help you.

PROMPT

Write a paragraph in which you explain the historical circumstances that led to absolute monarchs ruling in Europe.

Words and Phrases to CONNECT CAUSE and EFFECT	Words and Phrases to EXPLAIN WHY	Sentence Frame Claims about Historical Circumstances	Examples
as a result for this reason so therefore this led to...because	because if...then in order to since	____ led to ____.	A weak government and invasions led to the fall of Rome.
		____ happened because ____.	The fall of Rome happened because of a weak government and invasions.
		Since ____ happened, ____ occurred.	Since there was a weak government and invasions, Rome fell.
		As a result of ____ , ____ happened.	As a result of a weak government and invasions, Rome fell.

YOUR GROUP'S CLAIM

The logo consists of the letters 'FA' in a white, bold, sans-serif font, centered within a solid purple square.

Unit Introduction: Contextualize and Connect Cause and Effect

→ Directions: Given what you reviewed in this lesson and the conjunctions and transitions in the bank below, complete the task listed.

Words and Phrases to CONNECT CAUSE and EFFECT	Words and Phrases to EXPLAIN WHY	Describe WHEN Events Happened		
as a result for this reason so therefore this led to...because	because if...then in order to since	after ago as soon as at before by during	eventually first, second... for from...to... in later meanwhile	on once since then until when while

Write a paragraph in which you explain the historical circumstances that led to absolute monarchs ruling in Europe.

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- Contextualize the events listed on your cards
- Explain the cause and effect relationships between the events listed on your cards, that led to the culminating event underlined above.

*Example: A weak government and invasions **led to** the fall of Rome. At its height, during Pax Romana, the Roman Empire surrounded the Mediterranean Sea. It took a strong government and effective military to keep it together, but **in** 476 CE Rome fell. One sign of Rome's weakened government was that **from 235 to 285 CE** there were nineteen changes in who ruled Rome and many of them were due to assassination. **Since** the leadership of the empire was unstable, other aspects of the government weakened too. The military was unprepared and lacked discipline, **so** they were unable to protect merchants on the seas and the roads where they were subject to pirates and thieves. **As a result**, trade declined. Invasions from outside groups like the Huns, Visigoths, and Vandals **from 350 to 476 CE** also contributed to the fall of the empire. When these groups attacked, the unprepared military and weak government were no match, **therefore**, Rome fell in 476 CE.*