



Name _____

Reading & Literature Review: Lesson 1

We are grateful to our Heavenly Father for the beautiful Earth He created for us to live on. Our world was given to us so that we could come down from heaven and receive bodies. Here we have the opportunity to prove ourselves - that we can obey the commandments away from father's presence. Many men and women through history have written stories and poems expressing their gratitude to Heavenly Father for the Earth. We will memorize a poem to show our gratitude to the Lord for what He has given us. Here is a poem for you to memorize.

GOD'S WORLD

I'm glad I am living this morning
Because the day is so fair,
And I feel God's presence so keenly
About me, everywhere.

The heavens declare His glory,
The trees seem to speak of His power,
And I see His matchless beauty
In each small, growing flower.

The rocks all tell of His wonder;
In the hills His strength I see;
And the birds are singing His praises
In the songs that they sing to me.

Oh, I'm glad to be living this morning
In a world of beauty so rare
Where the God of Heaven is hovering
About me, everywhere.



Explain in your own words what the author is saying.

Lesson 1



Name _____

Science and Technology: The Scientific Method

Science is the study of the world in which we live. Why is it important to study our world? In Moses 1:39 we read: “For behold this is my work and my glory, to bring to pass the immortality and eternal life of man.” Our purpose for coming to Earth is to become like our Heavenly Father and Jesus Christ by experiencing agency, or making choices. These experiences give us knowledge - knowledge that we can use after we leave this life. Our bodies were given to us to help us gain more knowledge. With mortal bodies we can have experiences we could not have as spirits. Our Father in Heaven created Earth, the planet on which we live, as a temporary home for our mortal bodies.

Heavenly Father wants us to learn about our earthly home. Each of us has a desire within us to ask questions and seek answers. When we ask questions and search for answers about our world, this is called **science**. A **scientist** is a man or woman who spends much of his time learning about our world. You can become a scientist too. Whenever you ask questions about something you don't understand you're on the road to doing just what a scientist does. Can you think of a question related to science that you just can't figure out? Why is the sky blue? Why does the ocean have salt in it? What makes a volcano erupt? What are some of the things you would like to know about our Earth?

When scientists observe the natural world, they often think of a question or a problem. But scientists don't just guess at answers. They use **scientific methods**. Scientific methods are the ways in which scientists follow steps to answer questions and solve problems. The steps are usually the same, but a scientist may change the order of the steps, depending on the question. You can be a scientist, too. You can use scientific methods to find out more about the world Heavenly Father has created for you.

These are the **five steps**:

1. Select a **QUESTION** to investigate.
2. Make a **HYPOTHESIS** (an educated guess).
3. Create an **EXPERIMENT** to test the hypothesis.
4. Record the **RESULTS** of your experiment.
5. Draw a **CONCLUSION** about your experiments.

This year we will be asking a lot of questions and we will answer them using the steps that are outlined in The Scientific Method. Memorize the steps of the Scientific Method.

Why is it important to learn about our world?

Lesson 2



Name _____

Reading & Literature: The Stanza and the Limerick

In our last lesson, we were introduced to a poem about Heavenly Father and His care for us. Did you notice a pattern in the poem? There are four groups of phrases in this poem. Each set of four lines is called a **stanza**. A stanza creates a rhythm and movement for the poem.

Not all poems are written in four line stanzas. Some are written in five lines and are called limericks. Read the following limerick:

There was a young farmer from Leeds
Who swallowed six packets of seeds.
It soon came to pass
He was covered with grass,
And couldn't sit down for the weeds.



Notice that the last words in lines one and two rhyme, the last words in lines three and four rhyme, and then the last word in line five rhymes with lines one and two.

Create your own limerick. Remember to follow the rhyming pattern.

1. _____
 2. _____
 3. _____
 4. _____
 5. _____
- _____

Lesson 2



Name _____

Spelling & Vocabulary Review: Syllable Review

Say the words. Count the syllables. Write the number of syllables.

intelligence _____

nevertheless _____

infinity _____

unincorporated _____

eternity _____

Mississippi _____

millionaire _____

heretofore _____

perseverance _____

biosphere _____

introduction _____

nonconformist _____

interscholastic _____

sunglasses _____

micrometeorite _____

mathematics _____

quintuplet _____

observation _____



Look up the following words in the dictionary. Write the definition.

1. spirit _____

2. divine _____

3. stanza _____

4. rhyme _____

5. intelligence _____

6. infinity _____

7. eternity _____

Lesson 3

Student Directed Learning

The World Prepares For A Restoration Of the Gospel

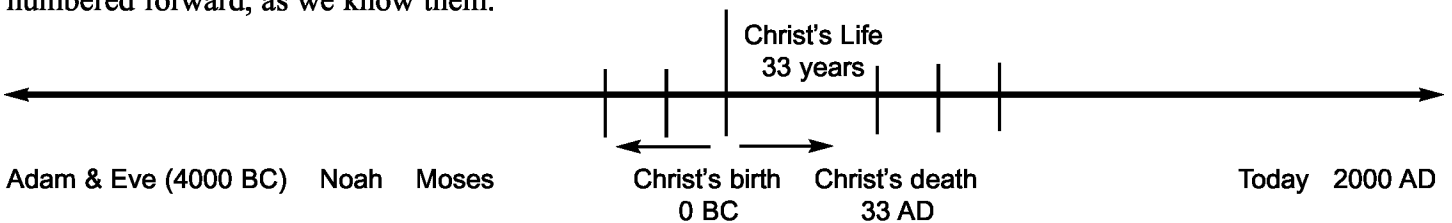
We have learned about our purpose for being on the Earth and why it is important to know about this world Heavenly Father created for us.

? Why did Heavenly Father create Earth? _____

Because He loves us, as part of the plan to help us return to Him, He sent His Son to show us the way. This great event happened over two thousand years ago. While Jesus was on the earth he showed men how to live.

? Think of some of the parables or stories that Jesus taught. Can you think of some of the things He taught to the people through these stories? Make a short list of some of His teachings you can remember.

We sometimes use a timeline, a picture of history, to get a clearer picture of when things happened in time. Jesus Christ's life was in the middle of time. We call it the **meridian of time**. Everything before His life is said to be **before Christ**. We write **B.C.** after these events. At the year of Christ's birth we write **A.D.**, which means *anno domini* in Latin, and *year of our Lord* in English. Everything after Christ's birth is also followed by the letters A.D., although we don't usually write this following every time we write the current year. The years in our modern calendar are numbered based on the life of Jesus Christ. All history before His birth is dated BC and the years are in descending order (or backwards). When Christ was born, the years began to be numbered forward, as we know them.



Our look at His Story will begin many years after Christ lived on the earth. We will begin in the late 1400s. That's one thousand, four hundred years after the birth of Jesus Christ. All of the apostles have been killed and the priesthood is not on the earth. The Nephites living on the American continent have been killed and the children (and grandchildren) of the Lamanites are living in the land.

Just a few decades earlier, in the mid-1300s, a Great Plague hit Europe, brought over from Asia by rats that had stowed away on trading ships. This terrible plague killed more than one third of the people living in Europe. It hit especially hard in the region known today as Italy, because of its major trading port cities.

However, shortly after the plague, great things began happening in Europe and Asia. Asia and Muslim countries are making discoveries in Math and Science. Discoveries are being made in Europe too. The time is called the **Renaissance**, which means *awakening*, or *new birth*.

Artists like **Michelangelo** and **Leonardo DaVinci** are bringing new life to art. Music is beginning to be written in harmony - more than one voice singing different notes in together with the melody. Science discoveries are being made every day as men and women ask more questions about the world they live on. Because of the devastating plague, men want to know more about how the human body works, so that they can hopefully find ways to heal people of their illnesses. Universities are created for men wanting to share ideas with others. Women, however, were not allowed to study there.



More and more men became curious about the rest of the world. They courageously boarded ships and sailed the oceans, discovering new lands and people.

In 1459, the printing press was introduced and began to be used to spread information. This was especially important to religion. Before this time, only priests and very wealthy families could read the Bible. Hardly anyone knew how to read, and if they could read, the handwritten Bibles were too expensive to buy anyway.

Johann Gutenberg introduced what was later called the Gutenberg Press. More and more people began to read the Bible. They became confused by how the words and teachings of the Bible were often different from what the Church was teaching. Many people became angry that priests, monks, and nuns were no longer living lives of poverty, and the popes and bishops were highly interested in money. One man who was especially disturbed by the Church's teaching was Martin Luther.



Martin Luther

Martin Luther was born in Germany, in 1483. He was a sensitive young man who was serious about the religious teachings of the day. One day, while traveling home from the university, Martin was caught in a thunder storm and feared for his life. As he walked he was almost struck by lightning. In desperation he cried out to the local saint, saying "Help me, St. Anne, and I'll become a monk!" Martin Luther finished his journey safely, and true to his promise to St. Anne, he left his university studies and entered the monastery a month later.

When he was 27, Martin was assigned to travel to the holy city of Rome to represent his monastery. The trip turned out to be very disappointing for him. He was shocked by the behavior he saw in the Roman priests there and returned very troubled. The fact that he had always been taught to be afraid of God made things even more difficult for him. He worried constantly about his position in Heaven and confessed his sins constantly. His leader, Johann von Staupitz, tried to counsel Martin to relax, stop worrying, and just love God, but Martin could not. He had been taught to be afraid.

Father Staupitz suggested he go to the university and pursue a degree in theology. Maybe this would answer some of his questions. This move was good for Martin. He enjoyed his studies and he spent much time reading and studying the scriptures. His studies gave him a greater understanding about Jesus Christ. One scripture

especially changed Martin's life: he read in Psalms, the words Christ had cried out on the cross: "My God, my God, why have you forsaken me?" Luther realized with amazement that Jesus Christ had been a mortal man who had feelings much like Martin had. This discovery comforted Martin and he saw Jesus Christ in a new way. He began sharing some of his newly discovered truths with his students in his university lectures.



Meanwhile, in Rome, Pope Leo X needed funds to build St. Peter's Basilica (a large cathedral). Fortunately for him, the Church had as a major source of income at its disposal - the sale of indulgences. The sale of *indulgences* meant that sins could be forgiven in exchange for money. So, in 1517, Leo announced new indulgences. If a person bought them, he would help build the cathedral, and would receive merit or mercy in the next life.

A Dominican monk named John Tetzel was assigned to sell the new indulgences in Saxony, Germany. Tetzel was a good salesman and told the people anything he needed to sell the indulgences. He promised total forgiveness of sins and that a person would be made perfect if he bought the indulgences. He also promised that if someone gave more money, he could get his dead relatives out of Purgatory, and that no repentance was necessary. This was a great advertising campaign. He even had a slogan for the things he promised,

“As soon as the coin in the coffer rings, a soul from Purgatory springs.”

In other words, as soon as you pay us, your dead loved ones will be let out of heavenly prison.

Martin Luther heard about this ridiculous plan. He decided to make a list of all the things he had observed over the years that the Catholic Church was doing, that went against the teachings of the scriptures. There were ninety-five things on Martin's list, including the practice of indulgences. On October 31, 1517, he nailed his 95 Theses to the door of the castle church in Wittenburg, Germany. The real title of the famous theses is *Disputation on the Power and Efficacy of Indulgences*, but it has become known as the 95 Theses. Luther wrote them in Latin and had planned to share them with his university colleagues to begin a discussion among them. But his action started much more than he could have ever dreamed. He could not have imagined the impact they would have on Christianity and on Europe.

His theses were translated into German, and using Guttenberg's newly-invented movable-type printing press, copied were quickly made and sent out all over Germany. The Pope even received a copy, but he was not happy with what he read. He said, “What drunken German monk wrote these?” He asked one of his men, Augustinian to deal with the situation.

Luther was invited to meet with Augustinian in April, 1518. Martin feared for his life. He was being accused of heresy, which meant speaking out against the teachings of the church. The punishment was death and he had known many others who had met this fate. But to his surprise, Luther found that many of the friars in attendance agreed with him.

Later Martin was asked by Cardinal Cajetan to repent from his ways and take back what he had written. Martin Luther said he would do so if the Cardinal could show him in the scriptures where the practices of the Catholic church were true. Of course the Cardinal could not. Martin learned that he was going to be arrested and fled in the night. Martin spent the next couple of years writing his ideas. He was officially excommunicated (cast out) by the Pope on January 3, 1521.

Later that month, Martin was summoned to the **Diet of Worms** to answer to charges of heresy. When asked to withdraw his writings and recant (take back) his beliefs, he thought carefully and then said:

“Unless I am convicted by Scripture and plain reason — I do not accept the authority of popes and councils, for

they have contradicted each other — my conscience is captive to the Word of God. I cannot and will not recant anything, for to go against conscience is neither right nor safe.”

“Here I stand. I can do no other. God help me. Amen.”

Private conferences were held to determine Luther's fate. Before a decision was reached, Luther left Worms. During his return to Wittenberg, he was kidnapped and disappeared. The Emperor issued the Edict of Worms on May 25, 1521, declaring Martin Luther an outlaw and a heretic and banning his literature.



Luther's kidnapping and disappearance after the **Diet of Worms** was planned by his supporters to keep him safe. Frederick the Wise arranged for Luther to be seized on his way from the Diet by a company of masked horsemen, who carried him to Wartburg Castle at Eisenach, where he stayed for about a year. Here he worked hard translating the New Testament.

Martin Luther died of heart failure on February 18, 1546.

Martin Luther began a work and legacy that spread all throughout Europe and lasted for centuries. He set out to make changes and succeeded in leading people in studying the scriptures and seeking the truth. After Martin Luther's death, his followers formed a new church. It came to be called the Lutheran church, in Martin Luther's honor. Other religious leaders also disagreed with the leaders of the Catholic church. One of these men was **John Calvin**. He and his followers established the **Reformed** churches. A follower of Calvin later started the **Presbyterian** church. Some of these new churches were called **Protestant** churches, because their followers *protested* against some of the teachings and ways of the Catholic church.

Although some men left the Catholic church, there were others who remained in the church and worked hard to improve it. One of the great men who helped the Catholic church at this time was **Ignatius Loyola**. He had been a Spanish soldier. While he was recovering from a wound, he read books on the lives of the saints. His reading inspired him to give his life to the service of the church.

To educate and train loyal followers of the church, he formed the **Society of Jesus**. The men in this society later became known as the Jesuits. The Jesuits became great missionaries of the church. Not only did they spread the Catholic faith to many lands, but they won back to the church some of the people who had left it. Today most of the people of Italy, France, Spain, Portugal, Ireland, Belgium, southern Germany, and Poland are Catholic. Most people of England, Holland, northern Germany, and the Scandinavian countries are Protestant. Yet they are all Christians because they believe in the life and atonement of Jesus Christ.

Although this became a time of scriptural study and investigation, it also became a time of confusion, as people wondered - with all the new churches being created - which one had the truth? The Roman Catholic Church was the official church over Italy and many other European countries. It held great power, religiously and politically - meaning that church leaders used their power and influence over heads of government. If people disagreed with the Church, they were accused of heresy and punished.

You will remember that Henry VIII left the Catholic Church because the pope would not let him divorce his first wife. He then created the Church of England. This became the official church of the British kingdoms. It too, had much power over the affairs of the land.

This was the religious setting at the beginning of the seventeenth century. Some people were discovering new truths, but most people were under rule and *oppression* of the large churches.

1. What caused the Great Plague in Europe in the 1300s? _____

2. The word **Renaissance** means _____

3. Two famous artists of the Renaissance were _____

4. What great invention in 1459 helped the spread of religion and science?

5. What incident caused Martin Luther to promise to serve God? _____

6. How did the Catholic Church raise money to build St. Peter's Basilica? _____

7. How did Martin Luther feel about this? _____

8. What is Luther's 95 Theses? _____

9. What happened at *Diet of Worms*? _____

10. Why was Martin Luther kidnapped? _____

11. What hymn in our hymn book was written by Martin Luther? _____

12. What contributions do you feel he made to religion? _____
