



7th Grade History

Lesson #32 : May 5, 2020



Learning Target:

I can detail the achievements of Ivan the Terrible.

Lesson #32, Materials Needed

For this lesson you're going to need the following materials:

- ❑ Chromebook
- ❑ Pen or pencil
- ❑ Paper
- ❑ Cornell Notes

Cornell Notes	Topic/Objective	Name
X AVID	Identify significant literary devices. How to define a writer's style and how to interpret work.	Class Period Date: 11/15 Page: 12, 2009
Essential Question: How does Langston Hughes' poem, "Mother to Son", advise the reader to overcome difficulty and keep from giving up in life?		
Questions:	Notes:	
1. What is the significance of the speaker in the poem?	1. Speaker - voice that communicates a person's ideas, actions, descriptions, & feelings. - similar to narrator - can be <u>unknown</u> or <u>specific</u> (like character)	
2. How does a poet's choice of speaker affect the mood/meaning of a poem?	1. Point - poet's choice of speaker - contributes to the poem's mood/meaning - who speaks is as important as what is said - different points of view regarding same event (i.e. parent, child, elderly person) - the person telling the story gives point of view and affects the message told. Poet's choice of speaker affects the mood/meaning of a poem.	
3. How does Hughes use vocabulary to contribute to and convey his message?	1. Writer's/ poet's style - metaphor - helps to understand something - "crystal stair" - luxuries, metaphors for things - i.e. "life for me ain't been no crystal stair" - "reachin" - replace labor and of word (dialect) - "cause" = because → slang - various words by group of words	
The speaker/voice in the poem is important because it communicates the ideas/feelings of the poem. Who the poet chooses as the speaker identifies the point of view and affects the message/meaning. Hughes uses vocabulary and style to convey the message that life is hard when Mother and life for me ain't been no crystal stair.		

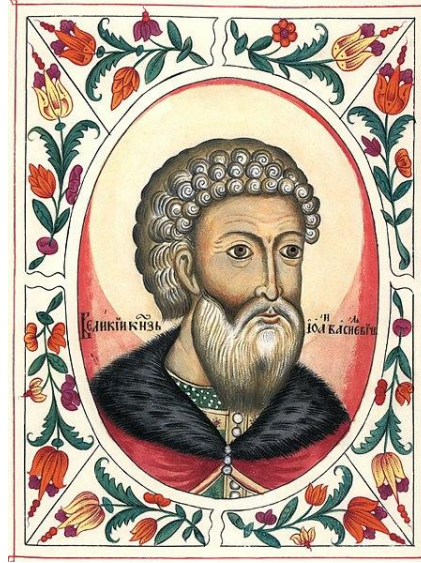


Warm Up:

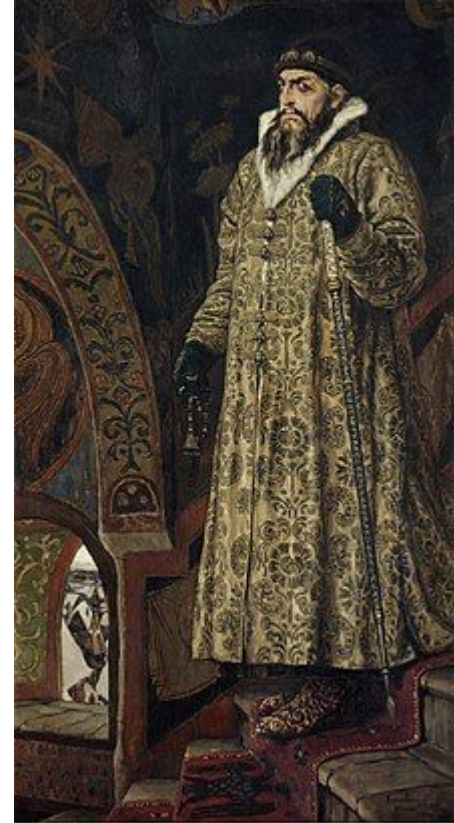
In yesterday's lesson we discussed Ivan III, who is also known as Ivan the Great. Today we are going to talk about Ivan IV, who is also known as Ivan the Terrible.

Before we get started I would like for you to brainstorm what makes someone a great ruler and what would make them terrible ruler? On your own sheet of paper jot down 2-3 characteristics of a good ruler and a terrible ruler.

Ivan III



Ivan IV

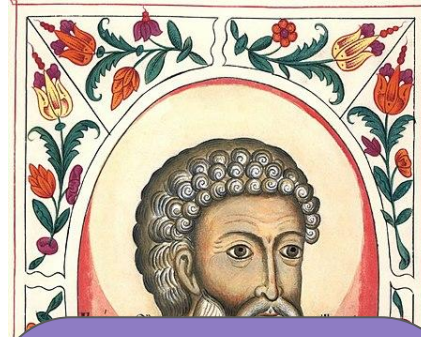


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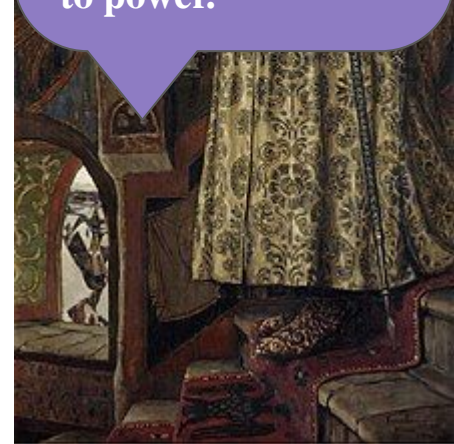
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Ivan III



In my opinion, a great ruler cares about his people. Is fair and just. Is responsible. They do not take unnecessary risks. They make decisions that will improve their kingdom.

In my opinion, a terrible ruler is reckless. They do not care about their people. They make bad decisions that leave their kingdom in a worst position than when they rose to power.



Key Words:

Topic:

Ivan IV aka Ivan the Terrible

Name:

Class:

Date:

World History - May 5, 2020

Questions:

Notes:

What was life like before Ivan's rule?

Russia was far behind the rest of western Europe both technologically and in terms of government.

Russia was ruled by church officials and the boyars (landowners)

Remember, the rest of Europe is going through the Renaissance.

What was Ivan's childhood like?

Ivan experienced a rough childhood. His father died when he was 3 and left him to become the Grand Prince of Moscow. His mother took over since we was young and imprisoned Ivan's uncles. She was eventually poisoned leaving Ivan as an orphan.

When did Ivan rise to power?

Ivan rose to power in 1546 and claimed the title of czar (meaning caesar)

Ivan wished to rule without limits.



This is an image of boyar's and their fancy clothing.

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Questions:

Was Ivan always terrible?

Notes:

Ivan made some positive changes early in his rule.

- He created a general council that included other members of society, not just the boyars.
- He promoted military leaders based on their performance, not because of their status.
- He also established a new legal code.

All of these changes took power away from the boyars.

Which of these three changes do you think is the most significant?

Personally, I think that promoting military leaders based on their performance is the most significant because it means that they are capable leaders, not just someone from an important family.

Summary:



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Questions:

Was Ivan always terrible?

Notes:

More positive changes from early in Ivan's rule include him expanding Russia's territory and trade. .

- He defeated the Tatars
- He seized the city of Kazan in 1552
- He captured Astrakhan in 1556
- He expanded Russia's territory east to the Volga river.
 - Control of the Volga river and Caspian Sea increased trade.

After seizing Kazan, Ivan ordered the construction of St. Basil's cathedral to commemorate the conquest.

- St Basil's cathedral is a Christian church in Moscow
- It is regarded as a cultural symbol of the country.

After seizing Kazan, he was given the nickname Ivan the Terrible.



Summary:

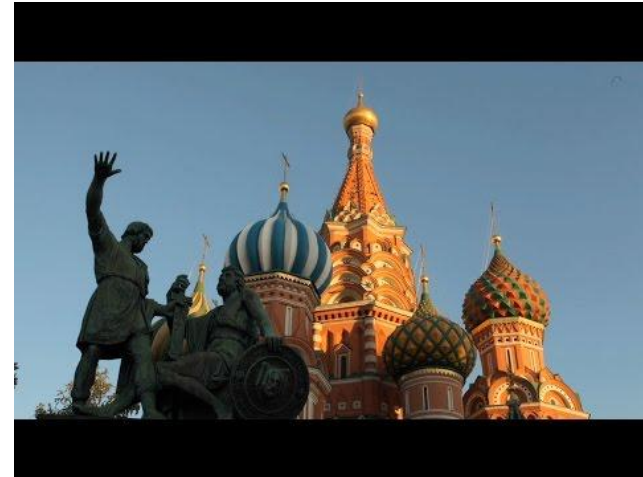
Lesson:



Russia's territory before Ivan IV is the purple area. Russia's territory after Ivan IV is represented by the green area.



Here are two short videos that give you a look inside Saint Basil's Cathedral.



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Questions:

What did Ivan IV do that makes him terrible?

During the 1560s Ivan changed, and a series of events sealed his reputation as Ivan the Terrible.

- Ivan grew suspicious of his advisors, so he sent them away and then killed many of their supporters.
- His wife Anastasia died and he was convinced that she was murdered.
- Created his secret police force, the Oprichnik
 - 6,000 men dressed in black and rode black horses.
 - Controlled half of Russia and punished anyone who did not like Ivan.



Summary:

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Questions:

What did Ivan IV do that makes him terrible?

In addition to the Oprichnik, Ivan also:

- Seized the land from 12,000 boyars in 1565.
- Ordered the Massacre of Novgorod
 - Thousands of citizens in Novgorod were killed because he thought they did not want to be a part of Russia
- Killed his own son during an argument in 1581



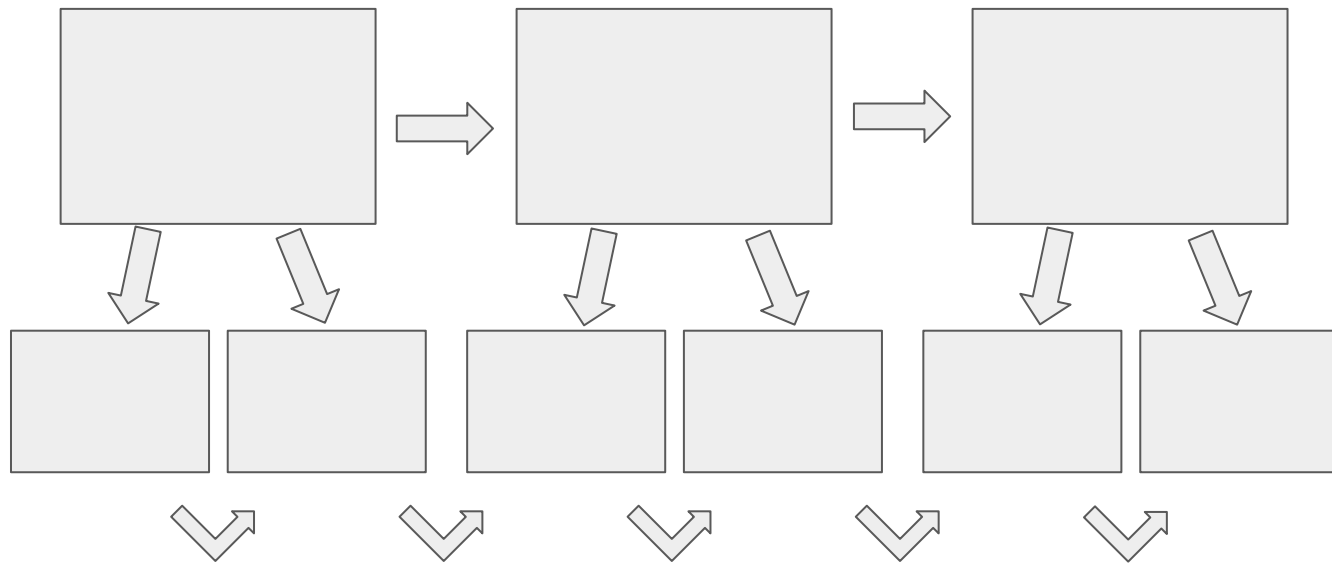
After killing his son, Ivan had no heir. The uncertainty about who would rule when combined with economic problems and foreign invasions all led to a period known as the “Time of Troubles.”

Sum

Activity:

Now that you are more familiar with Ivan IV, or Ivan the Terrible. We are going to complete a sequence chart for his reign. On your own sheet of paper draw the diagram below.

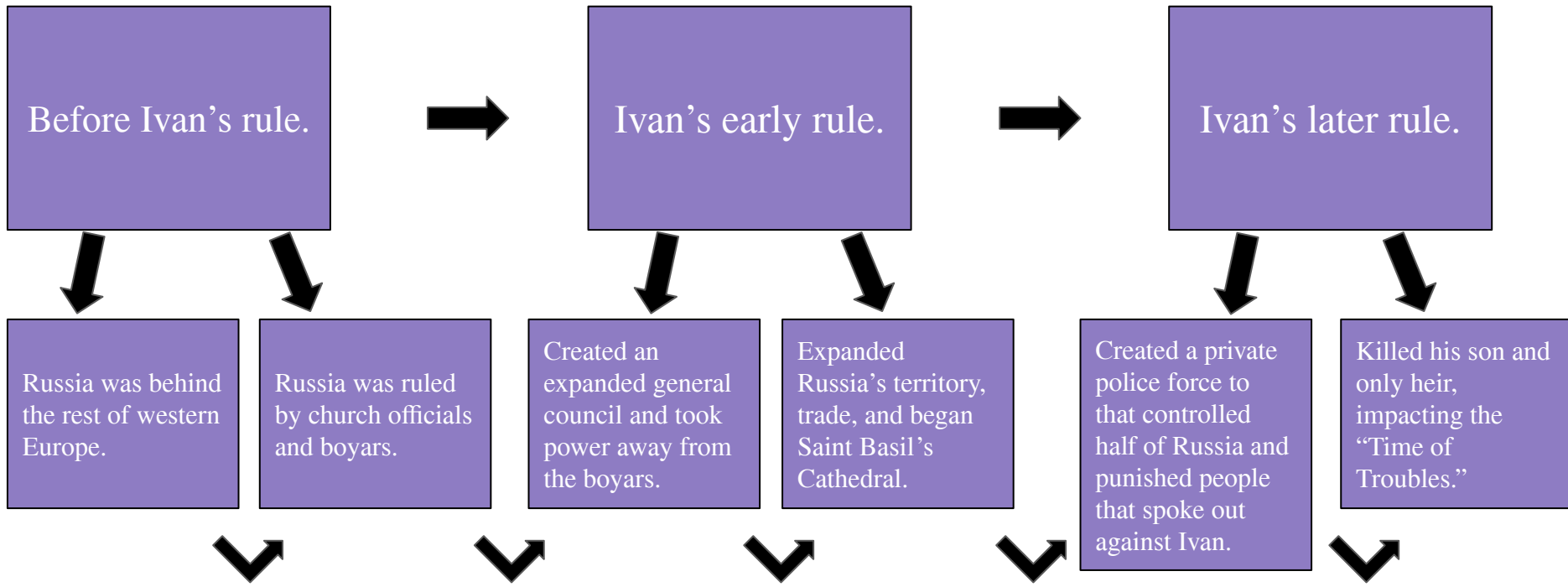
- Each big box will be a main topic and each small box will be an important event.



- Use your notes from today to help you fill in information
- Make sure to give yourself enough room to write a few words in each box.

Activity:

Here is how I would break down Ivan's reign with examples of some of the events that I would include.



Reflection:

Given your new understanding of Ivan IV, reflect on how Ivan's early rule was different from his later years? What was his legacy?

Additional Resources:

If you would like to learn more about Ivan IV, feel free to use the following resources.

[The Impact of Ivan the Terrible](#)

[Ivan the Terrible: The Story of Russia's
Expansion](#)

