

## World History I Learning in Place 2020

### Week 1


✓	Task	Text	Write
	How did the Crusades impact Europe?	Unit 11 Performance Task, Documents A-D (packet); World History Great Civilizations Textbook, pages 618-619	1. Use Documents A-D, as well as textbook pages 618-619 to construct a claim that answers the driving historical question. Then, support your claim with evidence from 4 or more documents. In complete sentences, provide your reasoning/argument for why the evidence supports your claim. Use additional paper if necessary.
	Why were city-states like Florence, Venice, and Genoa able to finance the Renaissance?	"Italian Trade Cities" (packet)	2. In the box provided, list reasons Italian cities like Florence, Venice, and Genoa were able to finance the Renaissance
	What did Machiavelli believe about leadership?	Machiavelli's <i>The Prince</i> (Excerpts) (packet)	3. Complete the graphic organizer in the Supplement Packet, including the summary at the bottom of the page.

### Week 2

✓	Task	Text	Write
	Compare the Italian Renaissance and the Northern Renaissance.	World History Great Civilizations Textbook, pages 628-639, 642-649 <b>Alternative source:</b> <a href="http://DigitalLearning.whro.org">http://DigitalLearning.whro.org</a> Username: WHROcourses PW: Digital_Learning World History to 1500, Module 12, Topic 2 & 3	1. Create a Venn diagram that compares and contrasts the Italian Renaissance with the Renaissance in the north. Include at least 15 characteristics in the Venn diagram.
	What major trade routes existed from 1000-1500 AD?	World History Great Civilizations textbook pgs. 184-185, 436-437, 415, 353, 531 <b>Alternative Source:</b> <a href="https://www.visualcapitalist.com/medieval-trade-route-map/">https://www.visualcapitalist.com/medieval-trade-route-map/</a>	2. Use the maps and text information on the pages identified to complete the Trade Routes map in the Supplement Packet. If different colors are not available for your map, carefully label the routes, instead. Then, explain why these trade routes are important to civilizations in Asia.

	How did Chinese culture influence the world?	Unit 12 Performance Task, Documents A-D	3. Use Documents A-D to construct a claim that answers the driving historical question. Then, support your claim with evidence from all 4 documents. In complete sentences, provide your reasoning/argument for why the evidence supports your claim. Use additional paper if necessary.
	Describe the evolution of the Chinese empire.	World History Great Civilizations Textbook, pages 515-533  <b>Alternative source:</b> <a href="http://DigitalLearning.whro.org">http://DigitalLearning.whro.org</a> Username: WHROcourses PW: Digital_Learning World History to 1500, Module 10	4. Create a timeline of major events in Asia, specifically, in the Chinese empire. Include at least 5 events you find to be most significant to the development of China. Then, select two events on your timeline that you would consider to be “major turning points.” For each of the two you select, justify your selection in a one paragraph response.

### Week 3

	Task	Text	Write
	Describe the geography and culture of China and Japan.	World Cultures & Geography textbook pgs. 546-551, 554-557, 560-565.  <b>Alternative source:</b> <a href="http://DigitalLearning.whro.org">http://DigitalLearning.whro.org</a> Username: WHROcourses PW: Digital_Learning World History to 1500, Module 10	1. Write a paper that compares and contrasts the civilizations/empires of China and Japan. Include both similarities, differences, and influences in your paper. <b>If typed</b> , this paper should be at least 3 pages long, and no more than 5 pages long. <b>If hand written</b> , this paper should be at least 6 pages long, and no more than 10 pages long.
	Who were the Mongols and why are they significant to the Asian continent?	World Cultures & Geography textbook pgs. 530-533  <b>Alternative source:</b> <a href="http://DigitalLearning.whro.org">http://DigitalLearning.whro.org</a> Username: WHROcourses PW: Digital_Learning World History to 1500, Module 10	2. Answer the following in complete sentences: Who were the Mongols and why are they significant to the Asian continent?

# NPS

## Learn in Place

Supplemental Packet:  
World History I



## Document B

In addition to fighting during the Crusades, trade was an important component as new goods and ideas were exchanged. They came into contact with empires that were in many ways more advanced than their own. The Arabs taught Europeans about advanced mathematics and the numeral system, in addition to medical principles that had long been forgotten.

Crusaders had to buy their own foods and were introduced to new items that they would bring back with them to Europe. These foods included sherbet, sugar, coffee, fruits, and rice. The introduction of new food items helped increase trade with the East.

Everyday household items were also bought from Muslim traders and included mirrors, textiles, carpets, and sailing compasses. It became obvious that the east was technically more advanced. When these goods were brought West, demand for trade was enhanced. Many of the goods were thought to be exotic in nature and the wealthy felt compelled to buy them. The increased demand for these items sent merchants to the east permanently to establish trade networks. These trade ties led to a regulated currency system that enabled fair trade between the two parties.

Source: Kirschner, adapted 2018

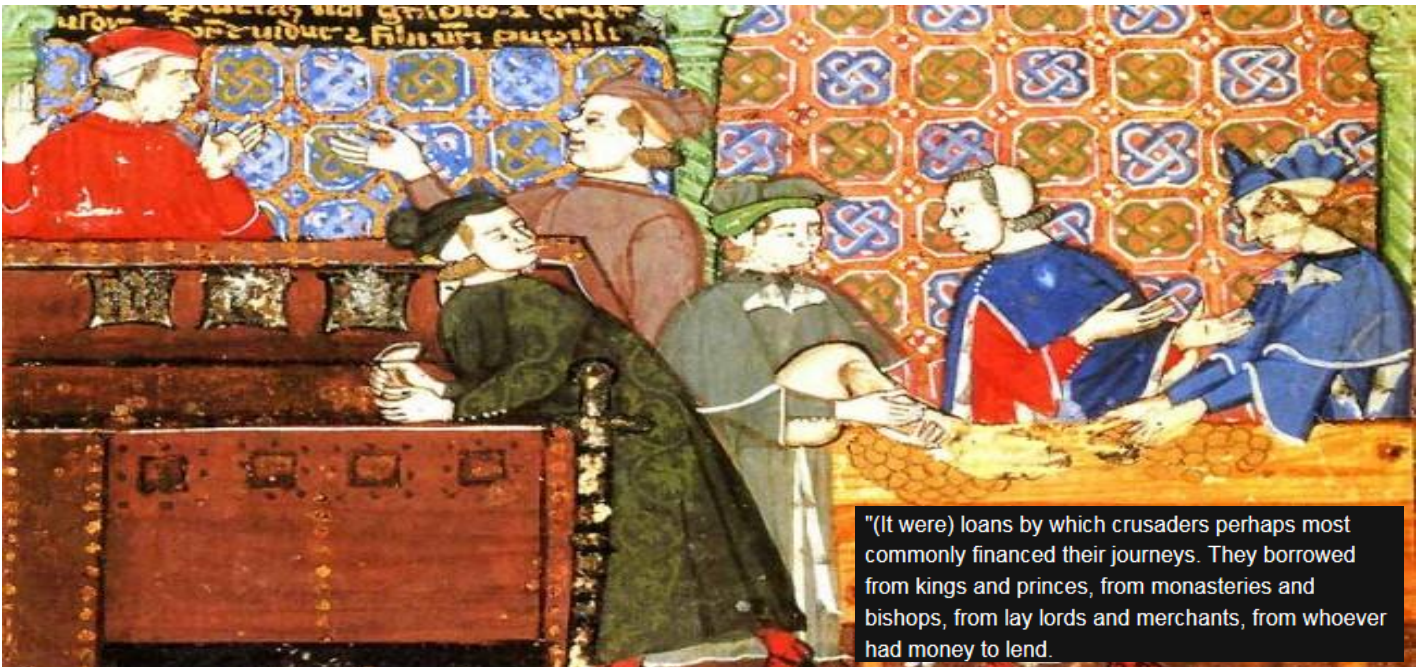
Based on Document B, discuss at least two impacts of the crusades.

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## Document C

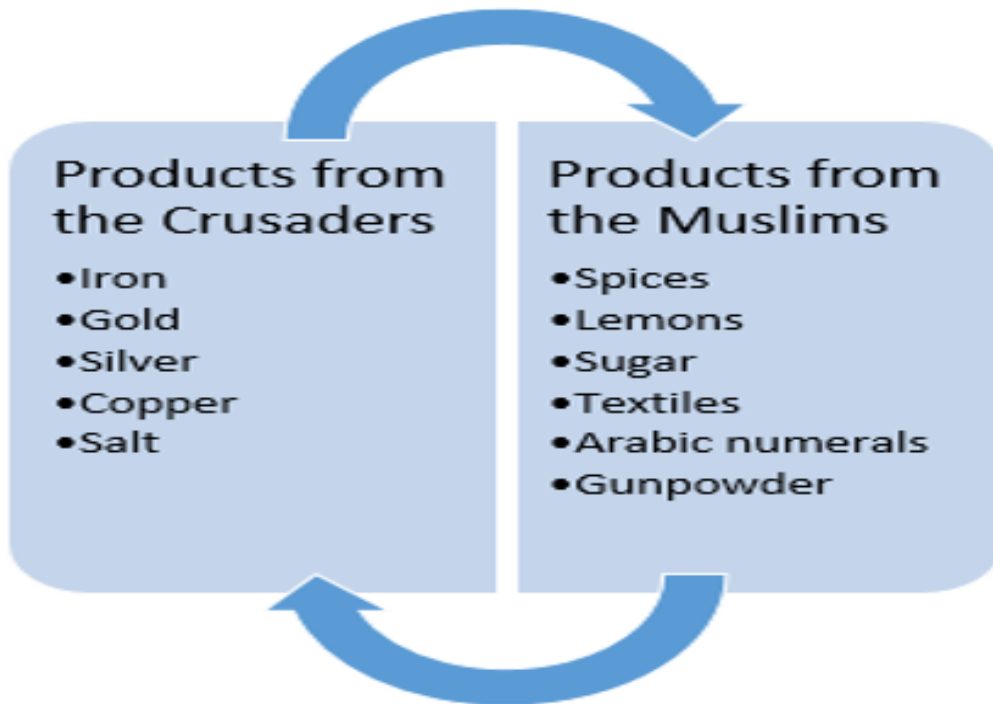


Zacour, N. P.; Hazard, H. W. (ed.) / *The impact of the Crusades on Europe* (1989), Chapter IV, "Financing the Crusades".

Based on Document C, discuss how the Crusades led to changes in the use of money and banking.

## Document D

### *Exchange of Goods during the late Crusades*



Based on Document D, discuss one way Europe benefitted from the Crusades.

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### Part B.

- Write a claim that answers the Driving Historical Question.
- Support your claim with evidence from **at least 3** different documents. These are facts that support your claim.
- In complete sentences, provide your reasoning/argument for why the evidence supports your claim.
- Use additional paper, if necessary.

# Italian Trade Cities

As you read – List reasons Italian cities like Florence, Venice, and Genoa were able to finance the Renaissance.

## Prosperous City-States

During the late Middle Ages, Northern and Central Italy became far more prosperous than the south of Italy, with the city-states, such as Venice and Genoa, among the wealthiest in Europe. The Crusades had built lasting trade links to the Levant, and the Fourth Crusade had done much to destroy the Byzantine Roman Empire as a commercial rival to the Venetians and Genoese.

The main trade routes from the east passed through the Byzantine Empire or the Arab lands and onwards to the ports of Genoa, Pisa, and Venice. Luxury goods bought in the Levant, such as spices, dyes, and silks, were imported to Italy and then resold throughout Europe. Moreover, the inland city-states profited from the rich agricultural land of the Po valley.

From France, Germany, and the Low Countries, through the medium of the Champagne fairs, land and river trade routes brought goods such as wool, wheat, and precious metals into the region. The extensive trade that stretched from Egypt to the Baltic generated substantial surpluses that allowed significant investment in mining and agriculture.

Thus, while Northern Italy was not richer in resources than many other parts of Europe, the level of development, stimulated by trade, allowed it to prosper. In particular, Florence became one of the wealthiest cities in Northern Italy, due mainly to its woolen textile production, developed under the supervision of its dominant trade guild, the *Arte della Lana*. Wool was imported from Northern Europe (and in the 16th century from Spain), and together with dyes from the east was used to make high quality textiles.

## Revitalizing Trade Routes

In the 13th century, much of Europe experienced strong economic growth. The trade routes of the Italian states linked with those of established Mediterranean ports, and eventually the Hanseatic League of the Baltic and northern regions of Europe, to create a network economy in Europe for the first time since the 4th century. The city-states of Italy expanded greatly during this period, and grew in power to become de facto fully independent of the Holy Roman Empire; apart from the Kingdom of Naples, outside powers kept their armies out of Italy. During this period, the modern commercial infrastructure developed, with double-entry bookkeeping, joint stock companies, an international banking system, a systematized foreign exchange market, insurance, and government debt. Florence became the center of this financial industry, and the gold florin became the main currency of international trade.

While Roman urban republican sensibilities persisted, there were many movements and changes afoot. Italy first felt the changes in Europe from the 11th to the 13th centuries. Typically there was:

- A rise in population—the population doubled in this period (the demographic explosion)
- An emergence of huge cities (Venice, Florence, and Milan had over 100,000 inhabitants by the 13th century, and many others, such as Genoa, Bologna, and Verona, had over 50,000)
- Rebuilding of the great cathedrals

- Substantial migration from country to city (in Italy the rate of urbanization reached 20%, making it the most urbanized society in the world at that time)
- An agrarian revolution
- Development of commerce

The decline of feudalism and the rise of cities influenced each other; for example, the demand for luxury goods led to an increase in trade, which led to greater numbers of tradesmen becoming wealthy, who, in turn, demanded more luxury goods.



**Palazzo della Signoria e Uffizzi, Florence** Florence was one of the most important city-states in Italy.

## **The Transfer Of Culture And Knowledge**

The Italian trade routes that covered the Mediterranean and beyond were also major conduits of culture and knowledge. The recovery of lost Greek texts, which had been preserved by Arab scholars, following the Crusader conquest of the Byzantine heartlands revitalized medieval philosophy in the Renaissance of the 12th century. Additionally, Byzantine scholars migrated to Italy during and following the Ottoman conquest of the Byzantines between the 12th and 15th centuries, and were important in sparking the new linguistic studies of the Renaissance, in newly created academies in Florence and Venice. Humanist scholars searched monastic libraries for ancient manuscripts and recovered Tacitus and other Latin authors. The rediscovery of Vitruvius meant that the architectural principles of Antiquity could be observed once more, and Renaissance artists were encouraged, in the atmosphere of humanist optimism, to excel the achievements of the Ancients, like Apelles, of whom they read.

***Reasons Italian cities like Florence, Venice, and Genoa were able to finance the Renaissance:***



### Machiavelli's *The Prince* (Excerpts)

Niccoló Machiavelli (1469-1527) was an Italian Renaissance historian, politician, and writer based in Florence. His masterpiece, *The Prince*, published in 1532, advises new princes on how to get and retain power by any means necessary.

Excerpt	I think this means...
I say that every prince ought to desire to be considered clement* and not cruel, so long as he keeps his subjects united and loyal. Nevertheless he ought to take care not to misuse this clemency.	
Upon this a question arises: whether it be better to be loved than feared or feared than loved? It may be answered that one should wish to be both, but, because it is difficult to unite them in one person, it is much safer to be feared than loved.	
Because this is to be asserted in general of men, that they are ungrateful, fickle*, false, cowardly, covetous*, and as long as you succeed they are yours entirely; they will offer you their blood, property, life, and children, but when the need approaches they turn against you.	
Friendships that are obtained by payments, and not by greatness or nobility of mind are not secure, and in time of need cannot be relied upon;	
But when it is necessary for a prince to proceed against the life of someone, he must do it on proper justification, but above all things he must keep his hands off the property of others, because men more quickly forget the death of their father than the loss of their patrimony*.	

\*clement: kind and merciful

\*fickle: indecisive

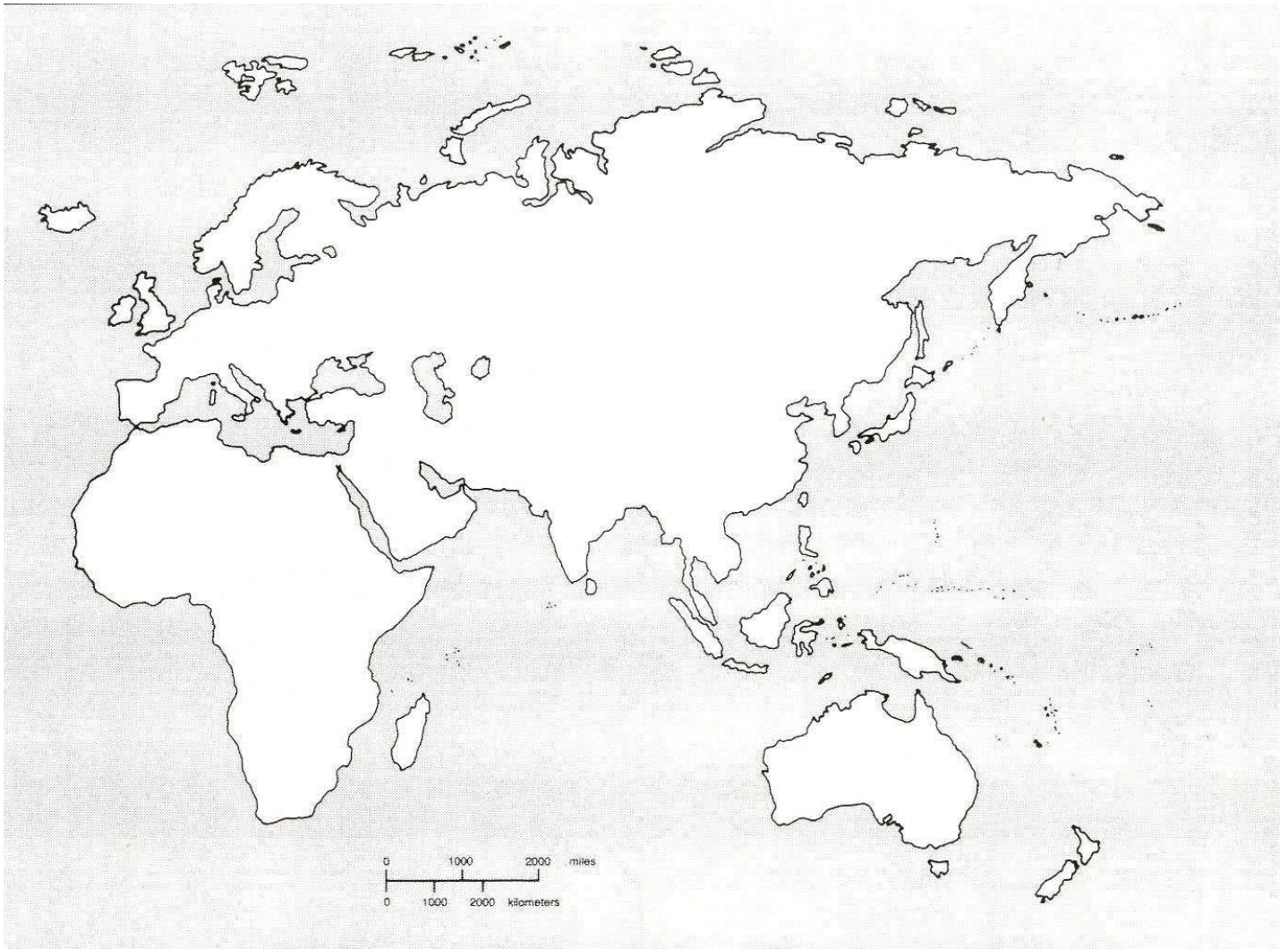
\*covetous: jealous

\*patrimony: inherited land

In 3-5 sentences, summarize Machiavelli's *The Prince*:

## Trade Routes

During the medieval period, several major trading routes developed in the Eastern Hemisphere. These trading routes developed among Europe, Africa, and Asia.



Key:

- Silk Roads/Routes
- Maritime routes across the Indian Ocean
- Trans-Saharan Routes
- Northern European links with the Black Sea
- South China Sea and lands of Southeast Asia

Explain why these trade routes would be important to Asia? (Specifically, China & Japan)

# World History I

## Unit 12 Performance Task

Content Standard: WHI.11b

The student will apply social science skills to understand the civilizations and empires of Asia, with emphasis on Japan and China, by b) explaining technological advances and transfers, networks of economic interdependence, and cultural interactions.

**Task: Use the documents to address the following question:**

**Driving Historical Question: How did Chinese culture influence the world?**

**Part A.** Closely analyze the documents below and determine what is important by answering the accompanying question(s).

### Document A

There are within the city ten principal squares or market places, besides innumerable shops along the streets. .... On the nearer bank ... stand large stone warehouses provided for merchants who arrive from India and other parts with their goods and effects. They are thus situated conveniently close to the market squares. In each of these, three days in every week, from forty to fifty thousand persons come to these markets and supply them with every article that could be desired.

- **Marco Polo, The Travels of Marco Polo**, a Venetian merchant who may have worked for the Yuan dynasty, the Mongol rulers of China, late 13th century. This excerpt is a description of Hangzhou, a southern city that was part of the Yuan Empire.

Based on Document A, discuss one way that Chinese trade influenced the world.

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### Document B

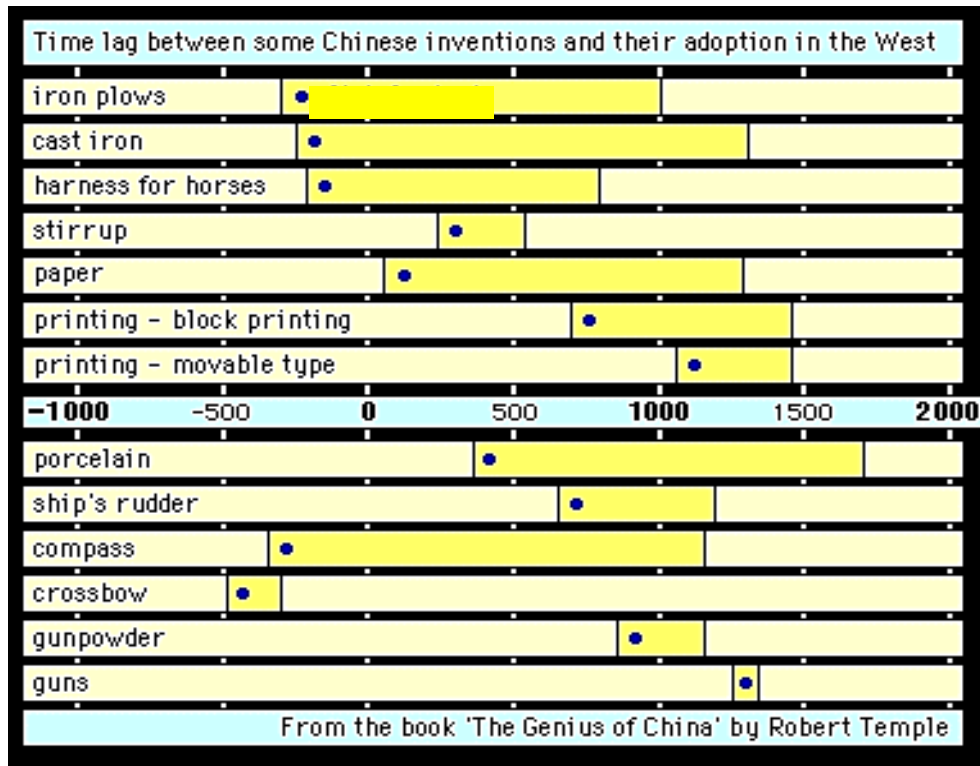


Example of Chinese wood block printing

Based on Document B, discuss one way China influenced the world.

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## Document C



\*The dot represents the date of invention and the bar represents the time it took to be adopted in the west.

Based on Document C, discuss several ways the Chinese influenced the world.

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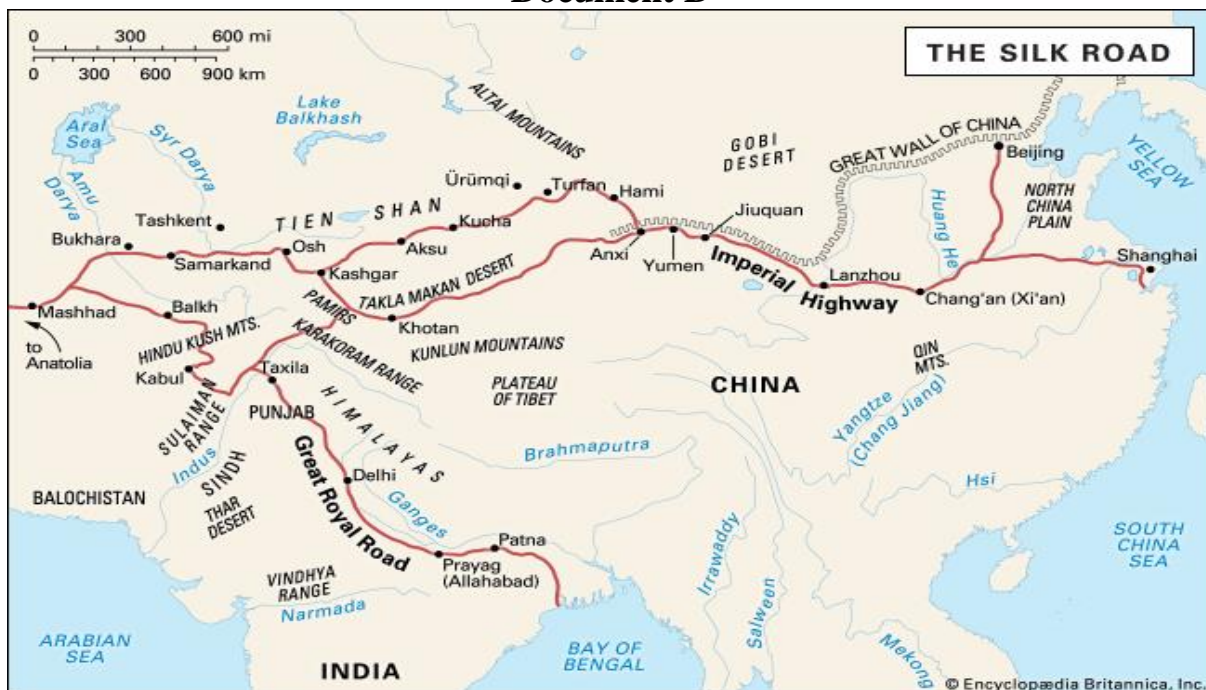


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## Document D



Based on Document D, discuss one way China influenced the world.

**Part B.**

- Write a claim that answers the Driving Historical Question.
- Support your claim with evidence from **at least 3** different documents. These are facts that support your claim.
- In complete sentences, provide your reasoning/argument for why the evidence supports your claim.
- Use additional paper, if necessary.

***Driving Historical Question: How did Chinese culture influence the world?***