

What historically significant events helped develop our worldview?	Ava Robertson
Social Structure	Concept
<p>Cues</p> <p><b>Introduction</b>  <b>Medieval Society</b>  <b>Renaissance Society</b>  <b>How was society structured in medieval and Renaissance time periods?</b>  <b>Why did the renaissance happen first in Italy and later in places such as England and Germany?</b>  <b>Florence</b>  <b>The Medici</b></p> <p><b>Society, Beliefs, Values, Geography, Time, Knowledge, Economy, (economics)</b></p>	<p>Notetaking Column</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Society (noun)</b>: A society is...a large social group sharing the same spatial or social territory, typically subject to the same political authority and...cultural expectations.</li> <li>- What keeps a society together: <b>VALUES</b>, Resources, Politics, <b>BELIEFS, ECONOMY</b>, Opinions, <b>GEOGRAPHY</b>, Laws, <b>KNOWLEDGE</b></li> <li>- <b>Medieval times</b>: lasted from the 5th to late 15th century; when the Western Roman Empire fell</li> <li>- <b>Renaissance</b>: Spread during the late 15th century before merging into the Age of Exploration</li> <li>- <b>Oligarchy</b>; Society run by a wealthy group of people; <b>ECONOMY</b></li> <li>- <b>Renaissance</b> was a fervent period of European cultural, artistic, political and economic “rebirth”</li> <li>- <b>Renaissance</b> began in Italy; emergence of new faith - human effort and achievement (Arts + Sciences); <b>BELIEFS, VALUES, KNOWLEDGE</b></li> <li>- <b>Renaissance</b> - different from feudal society (middle ages)</li> <li>- <b>Renaissance</b> - More leisure time and money - spend time studying + patronizing arts; <b>TIME, ECONOMY, SOCIETY, KNOWLEDGE</b></li> <li>- <b>Medieval</b> - Paintings to teach people about their faiths; encourage them to lead good lives - they could go to heaven; <b>BELIEFS, VALUES, SOCIETY</b></li> <li>- <b>Stagnation</b>: sluggish, inactive, not progressing</li> <li>- <b>Ancient art</b> - created to celebrate the beauty of human form</li> <li>- <b>Renaissance</b> - Classical culture back to life <b>SOCIETY</b></li> <li>- New ideas spread - printing press <b>KNOWLEDGE</b></li> <li>- Deep-seated faith in human effort</li> <li>- <b>Renaissance</b>; flourished in city-states <b>GEOGRAPHY</b></li> <li>- City-state; a city with rural area surrounding it; provides food, etc; <b>GEOGRAPHY, SOCIETY, ECONOMY</b></li> <li>- City-states; have own democratic government and forces (war often); <b>ECONOMY, SOCIETY</b></li> <li>- <b>Condottieri</b>: mercenary soldiers; hired to protect; <b>ECONOMY</b></li> <li>- <b>Florence</b> and Venice; most important; <b>GEOGRAPHY</b></li> <li>- <b>Florence</b>; made fortune in cloth trade; <b>ECONOMY, SOCIETY</b></li> <li>- <b>Florence</b>; one of the largest cities (1300; population 100,000) - big artists + innovators lived; <b>GEOGRAPHY, ECONOMY</b></li> <li>- <b>Florence</b>; later ruled by oligarchy, Republic (power - people); <b>ECONOMY, SOCIETY</b></li> <li>- <b>Florence</b>; 1434 Medici family ruled; <b>ECONOMY, SOCIETY</b></li> <li>- <b>Medici</b>; important 300 years (made fortune wool + silk merchants) - “Godfathers of the Renaissance”</li> <li>- <b>Medici</b>; used wealth to exile enemies from Florence; <b>ECONOMY</b></li> <li>- Attacked neighbouring cities Siena, alliances Milan; <b>ECONOMY</b></li> <li>- <b>Medici</b>; help artists; <b>ECONOMY, BELIEFS, VALUES, KNOWLEDGE, SOCIETY</b></li> <li>- 1494 (important family members exiled)</li> <li>- <b>Medici</b>; killed in terrible, gruesome ways</li> <li>- <b>Papacy</b>; The Pope</li> <li>- <b>KNOWLEDGE</b> was highly valued (stolen from Churches)</li> </ul>
Summary	<p>The Renaissance age started in Italy and flourished with an Oligarchy rule that supported art and science throughout that era. One of the most important cities during the Renaissance was Florence, which was highly influenced by the Medici family who valued knowledge and were considered the “Godfathers of the Renaissance.”</p>

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<p>Summary</p>	<p>The Middle Ages were ruled by the system of Feudalism, which meant that the people were separated into classes based on land, loyalty, and duty. This brought an "agricultural boom", however, it was at the cost of the lowest class, the Commoners. The commoner's (or the peasant's) lives consisted of slavery, inequality, and depression. Their lives continued this way until the Black Death descended upon all the classes, which ended with the creation of the middle class and the beginning of the Renaissance.</p>

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<p>Cues</p> <p><b>Christianity</b>  <b>Jesus</b>  <b>Medieval</b>  <b>Renaissance</b>  <b>Challenges to Christianity</b>  <b>Church Society</b>  <b>Protestant</b></p> <p><b>What were the Crusades? (When? Why?)</b>  <b>Muslim Perspectives</b></p> <p><b>Knight Chivalry</b></p> <p><b>Society, Beliefs, Values, Geography, Time, Knowledge, Economy (economics)</b></p>	<p>Notetaking Column</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Christianity</b> (noun): <b>Christianity</b> is a monotheistic religion based on the life and teachings of <b>Jesus</b> of Nazareth; <b>BELIEFS</b></li> <li>- <b>Jesus</b> = Son of God, Messiah; <b>BELIEFS</b></li> <li>- <b>Church</b>, has all the power = Center of Medieval Life</li> <li>- Forgiveness for daily sins; <b>BELIEFS, SOCIETY, ECONOMY</b></li> <li>- <b>Goal</b> = Get to Heaven, live a sin free life; <b>BELIEFS, VALUES</b></li> <li>- Structure of a <b>Church society</b> = Ridged as Society; Parishioners, Priests, Bishops, Archbishops, The Pope; <b>SOCIETY</b></li> <li>- <b>Indulgences</b> = buying permission to sin; <b>BELIEFS</b></li> <li>- Martin Luther; calls upon the Church to reform (The Ninety-Five Theses)</li> <li>- <b>Protestant branch</b> = Martin forms own Church; <b>BELIEFS</b></li> <li>- <b>Protestants</b> should read bible themselves; duty to read it; <b>KNOWLEDGE, BELIEFS, SOCIETY</b></li> <li>- Religious Wars; <b>Catholics VS Protestants; ECONOMY, BELIEFS</b></li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 1000, societies throughout Europe + Middle East shaped by <b>Christianity</b> or <b>Islam; SOCIETY, GEOGRAPHY,</b></li> <li>- Religion Divides; "us" + "them"; <b>BELIEFS</b></li> <li>- 1096; tensions between <b>Christians + Muslims; BELIEFS, TIME</b></li> <li>- Conflicts fought for holy land; against <b>Islam; ECONOMY, GEOGRAPHY</b></li> <li>- <b>Holy Land = Jerusalem</b> (sacred city); <b>GEOGRAPHY</b></li> <li>- <b>Pilgrimage</b> = Religious Journeys (blocked from <b>Christians + Jews</b> because of Seljuk Turks expansion); <b>GEOGRAPHY, SOCIETY</b></li> <li>- Pope Urban II, "It is God's Will" - go on <b>crusades</b>, you will go to heaven; <b>BELIEFS, VALUES, SOCIETY</b></li> <li>- <b>Muslim</b>; Our land, we will not give it up; <b>ECONOMY, GEOGRAPHY</b></li> <li>- <b>Crusades Intentions</b> = religious duty or the promise of wealth</li> <li>- <b>The First Crusade</b> = took <b>Jerusalem; ECONOMY, SOCIETY</b></li> <li>- <b>Christians</b> expanded territories in Holy Land; Muslims looked for stronger response to <b>crusades; BELIEFS, SOCIETY</b></li> <li>- 1187; <b>Muslim</b> forces reclaim <b>Jerusalem; Salah al-Din's Victory</b></li> <li>- <b>3 crusades</b>; passed down through generations</li> <li>- <b>Crusades</b>; Bloody and Brutal</li> <li>- <b>Crusades</b>; paved the way to the <b>Renaissance</b></li> <li>- <b>Crusades</b>; extended the reach of <b>Christianity</b></li> <li>- <b>Crusades</b>; created the idea of an "other"; <b>BELIEFS, SOCIETY</b></li> <li>- <b>The "other"</b> = division between people based on religion, race, culture, etc; <b>BELIEFS, SOCIETY, GEOGRAPHY</b></li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Knight</b> = Medieval Gentleman Soldier; elite soldier (praise and respect); <b>VALUES, SOCIETY</b></li> <li>- <b>Chivalry</b> = Originally Knight's code of conduct/honour (<b>loyalty, bravery, protection of the weak</b>); <b>BELIEFS, VALUES</b></li> <li>- <b>Code</b> = way to show/present social standing (social status); <b>SOCIETY, TIME, KNOWLEDGE</b></li> </ul>
Summary	<p>Christianity is a monotheistic religion that helped form and maintain the structure of Medieval society. It eventually was called upon to reform, which led to the creation of the Protestant branch and the separation of Christianity.</p> <p>In 1096, tensions between Christians and Muslims grew, which eventually led to the crusades. There were three main crusades, the first one was to reclaim Jerusalem, which was under Islam rule. The crusades are said to have paved the way to the renaissance.</p>

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<p>Cues</p> <p><b>Beliefs</b> <b>Christians</b> <b>The Roman Empire</b> <b>The Pope</b></p> <p>Society, Beliefs, Values, Geography, Time, Knowledge, Economy (economics)</p>	<p>Notetaking Column</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Beliefs (noun)</b>: A belief is an attitude that something is the case, or that some opinion about the world is true</li> <li>- <b>Christians</b> = Small group of worshipers, sect of <b>Judaism</b></li> <li>- Paul; vision of <b>Christ</b>, established churches and Christianity as a faith</li> <li>- Roman Emperor Constantine; gives <b>Christians</b> opportunity of worship (freedom to worship as pleases)</li> <li>- Fall of Roman Empire; <b>Christianity</b> affected = <b>The Pope</b> became leader and figure of power</li> <li>- 700s; king Charlemagne = alliance with <b>Pope Leo III</b>; military force to convert people to <b>Christianity</b></li> </ul>
<p>Summary</p>	<p>Christianity started out as a small group of worshipers that fell off of Judaism. A man named Paul claimed to have recieved a vision from God to establish his Church. Roman Emperor Constantine gave all people the ability to worship as they pleased, which lead to the expansion of Christianity.</p>

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<p>Knowledge</p>	<p>Concept</p>
<p>Cues</p> <p><b>Introduction Knowledge</b>  <b>How did knowledge develop, change, and expand overtime?</b></p> <p><b>Rediscovering info</b></p> <p><b>Cultural Contact Innovation</b></p> <p><b>The Printing Press</b></p> <p><b>Islamic Golden Age</b></p> <p><b>Measuring Time</b></p> <p><b>Eyeglasses + telescopes</b></p> <p><b>Society, Beliefs, Values, Geography, Time, Knowledge, Economy, (economics)</b></p>	<p>Notetaking Column</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Knowledge (noun)</b>: facts, information, and skills acquired by a person through <b>experience</b> or <b>education</b>; the theoretical or practical understanding of a subject</li> <li>- <b>Education</b> = learn through <b>facts</b> and <b>memorization</b></li> <li>- <b>Experience</b> = learn through “<b>doing</b>”; something you <b>earn</b></li> <li>- <b>Gaining knowledge</b> = experience, education, internet, parents, coaches, other individuals, books (texts, literature), videos, documentaries, etc</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Renaissance</b>; rediscovering information to give it value</li> <li>- New Innovations from <b>Asia</b></li> <li>- Reached <b>Florence + Venice</b></li> <li>- Value collective human thought</li> <li>- Value collaboration</li> <li>- <b>Colonization + exploration</b>; drives innovation (how to get there, how to protect themselves, etc); new materials</li> <li>- <b>600s China</b>; woodblock printing ~ 1000s moveable type</li> <li>- <b>1440s</b>; German man (<b>Johannes Gutenberg</b>) inspired by old tech to create <b>new printing method</b></li> <li>- <b>Printing Press</b>; moveable metal type, screw press ~ allowed printers to assemble entire page before ink + print</li> <li>- <b>First Printing Press</b>; established between <b>1446 - 1450</b>; lowered price of books, shareable information</li> <li>- <b>859</b>; First university Morocco</li> <li>- First public hospitals + Medical schools (new surgical techni-)</li> <li>- <b>Albucasis + Avicenna</b>; influential Muslim innovators (medical) ~ shared medical information through books/textbooks</li> <li>- <b>780 - 850</b>; Possible creation of Algebra</li> <li>- <b>1094 China</b>; <b>Su Song</b> designed <b>clock tower</b> ~ early innovations in accurate timekeeping</li> <li>- <b>European</b> inventors; inspired by <b>Chinese</b>, develop mechanical clocks (weights + springs)</li> <li>- Different attitudes on <b>punctuality</b>; late Middle Ages when first mechanical clocks introduced (typically built on communal tower)</li> <li>- Wealthy could afford clocks, commoners relied on public/light</li> <li>- <b>1200s</b>; <b>Europeans</b> used <b>eyeglass</b> (two curved glass lenses) ~ <b>Pisa, Italy 1286</b></li> <li>- <b>1400s</b> spread across Europe</li> <li>- <b>Improvement</b> in lenses; development of <b>telescopes + microscopes</b> (advances in astronomy + biology)</li> </ul>
<p>Summary</p>	

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<p>Cues</p> <p><b>Rediscovery of Knowledge</b> <b>Was the Renaissance a Cultural Turning Point?</b></p> <p><b>Focus on Antiquity</b></p> <p><b>Renaissance Science</b></p> <p><b>Renaissance Art</b></p> <p><b>Society, Beliefs, Values, Geography, Time, Knowledge, Economy, (economics)</b></p>	<p>Notetaking Column</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Renaissance</b>; rediscovering information to give it value</li> <li>- <b>Renaissance</b> = Rebirth/Reawakening</li> <li>- Started in the <b>1300s Italy</b>, continued over 3 centuries</li> <li>- Inspired by ideas developed in <b>Greece + Rome (classical period)</b></li> <li>- Revive of <b>antiquity</b> and <b>classical</b>; coming into modern age</li> <li>- Focusing on <b>humanism</b></li> <li>- <b>Humanism</b> = importance, values, + possibilities of humanity</li> <li>- Away from Religion, towards <b>education + knowledge</b>, improving society by focusing on humanities</li> <li>- Europe developed from innovations/concepts ~ Islamic world + Asia; advanced and further understood</li> <li>- <b>Galileo Galilei; Italian Scientist</b> ~ astronomy (supported <b>heliocentric</b> theory)</li> <li>- <b>Heliocentric theory</b> = Sun is centre of universe</li> <li>- <b>Galileo</b> arrested for <b>heresy</b>; spent rest of life under house arrest (going against the church ideals)</li> <li>- Understanding of human anatomy; dissecting, medical innovation</li> <li>- <b>Western Medicine</b> = continuation of <b>Islamic Medicine</b>; <b>1200s, Arabic</b> science + philosophy transmitted to <b>Europe</b></li> <li>- <b>Historical Periods</b> = people share similar values, beliefs, technologies, institutions</li> <li>- <b>Reformation; 1517 - 1648</b>; Christianity under significant changes</li> <li>- <b>Turning Points</b> = Events/developments signal shift in history</li> <li>- <b>Visual Arts</b> flourished under <b>Renaissance</b> (painting, sculpture)</li> <li>- New Art techniques; perspective, depth, lightness, darkness, contrast, expression, emotion</li> <li>- <b>Spread of Ideas</b>: Printing Press, Universities, Traveling + Sharing information/ideas/beliefs</li> </ul>
Summary	