

Remote Learning Packet

NB: Please keep all work produced this week. Details regarding how to turn in this work will be forthcoming.

April 20 - April 24, 2020

Course: 6 World Cultures

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Weekly Plan:

Monday, April 20

- Change end date of Byzantine Empire to AD 1453 (2 min)
- Check answers to three assignments from last week (15 min)

Tuesday, April 21

- Make Timeline: Part II flashcards (20 min)
- Review flashcards (5-10 min)

Wednesday, April 22

- Complete Part I and Part II of “Hundred Years’ War” worksheet (30 min)

Thursday, April 23

- Complete Part III and Part IV of “Hundred Years’ War” worksheet (25 min)

Friday, April 24

- Complete “Medieval Architecture” worksheet (30 min)
- Optional: Begin working on 3D model of Chartres Cathedral for contest

Statement of Academic Honesty

I affirm that the work completed from the packet is mine and that I completed it independently.

I affirm that, to the best of my knowledge, my child completed this work independently

Student Signature

Parent Signature

Monday, April 20

Good morning! Thank you to those who joined us for Office Hours last Friday. We miss seeing your faces in person. As a reminder, this week is Acculturation Week! (Visit <https://irving.greatheartsamerica.org/Acculturation/> for details about the Facebook Live lesson on Fortitude, the online Chess Tournament, and the seminar reading.)

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Today you will need your packet work from last week (April 13 - 17) and the week before (April 6 - 10). You are going to make corrections to a number of your assignments so that you know what you got wrong and so that you study correct information. Please have a colored pen available for this purpose.

1. Open to the World Cultures Timeline on page 3 of the Week 2 Packet (April 6 - 10).
IMPORTANT: Change the end date of the Byzantine Empire from AD 453 to **AD 1453**. Sorry for the typo! Please make this change to your flashcards as well. When you are done, you can put away these items and take out the Week 3 Packet (April 13 - 17) and your colored pen.
2. Open to the "Identifying Countries Practice Worksheet" from Monday. Check your answers to the **Bell Work** questions. Use the answer key found at the end of this packet and make corrections with your pen.
3. Then, open to Tuesday's **Thucydides Reading Questions**. Check your answers using the key found at the end of this packet and make corrections with your pen.
4. Open to Friday's **Black Plague Worksheet**. Check your answers using the key found at the end of this packet and make corrections with your pen.

Tuesday, April 21

Do you remember the World Cultures Timeline we have been studying? Today we will introduce Part II. Part II of the timeline includes dates for the topics we will study throughout the rest of the year. A lot of this information is new so our aim is not to master it this week, but rather to become familiar with this expanse of time and history. You will need 14 cards for today. (You may use neatly-cut pieces of paper if you don't have index cards.)

1. On the first flashcard add your heading to the top left corner. Then, write the following title in the middle of the card: **World Cultures Timeline Flashcards: PART II**

For example:

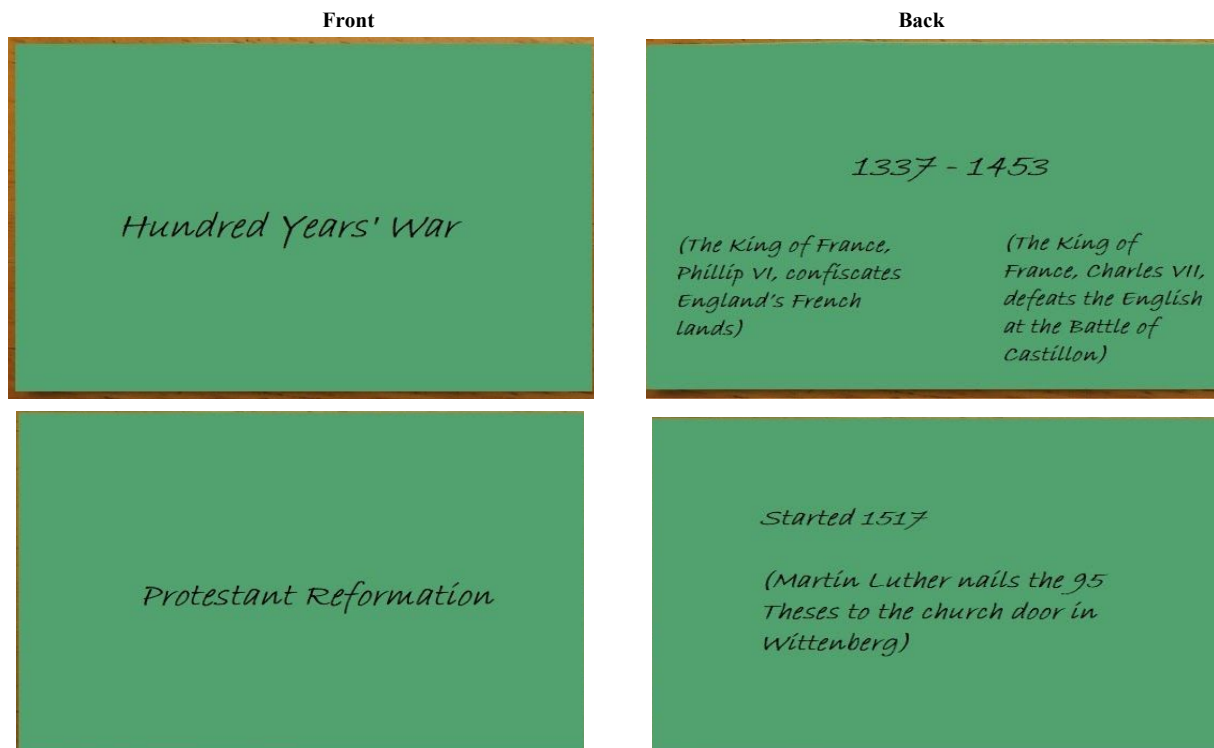


World Cultures Timeline: Part II

	Event	Date Started (all dates AD)	Date Ended (all dates AD)
A	Middle Ages	500s	1450s
B	The Franks & Charlemagne	751 (Charles Martel's son, Pepin the Short, begins the Carolingian Dynasty)	987 (The last Carolingian King dies in France)
C	Vikings	793 (The first Viking raid occurs in Lindisfarne, England)	1066 (The last Viking raid is the failed attempt of Harald Hadrada to conquer England)
D	East-West Schism	1054 (The Roman Catholic Church and the Eastern Orthodox Church start to separate from each other)	
E	The Crusades	1095 (The First Crusade to Jerusalem)	1291 (The fall of Acre: the end of the Crusades to the Middle East)
F	Gothic Architecture	1100s (Approximate date when the Early Gothic style of architecture appears)	1500s (Approximate date when the last style of Gothic architecture, the Flamboyant, ceases to be used)
G	The Black Death	1347 (The Black Death first arrives in Europe)	1352 (The plague temporarily stopped, although it would reappear later during the Middle Ages)
H	Hundred Years' War	1337 (The King of France, Phillip VI, confiscates England's french lands)	1453 (The King of France, Charles VII, defeats the English at the Battle of Castillon)
I	Renaissance	1400s	1600s
J	Protestant Reformation	1517 (Martin Luther nails the 95 Theses to the church door in Wittenberg)	
K	Colonization	1400s (The Portuguese and Spanish empires begin exploration of the Americas)	Mid-1800s (First phase of decolonization begins but some parts of the world are still being colonized)
L	Age of Discovery/ Exploration	1400s (The Portuguese and Spanish empires begin exploration of the America)	Mid-1600s (The Dutch discover lands now called Australia, New Zealand and the nearby islands)
M	Industrial Revolution	Late 1700s (The First Industrial Revolution begins in England and spreads to the rest of Europe)	1914 (The Second Industrial Revolution ends with the beginning of the First World War)

2. On the remaining cards, write down the name of each event on one side, and the corresponding dates on the other. Do this for all events A-M, using the chart on the previous page (page 3).

For example:



3. After you make the flashcards, study them for 5-10 minutes. (To do so, you can look at the name side of the flashcard and try to recall the start and end dates. Turn over the card to check your answers. If you recalled the correct dates, put the card in a pile to the side. Keep going through the other cards whose dates you haven't memorized until you can put them in the "correct" pile.)

Wednesday, April 22

Today we will continue our unit on the Middle Ages.

1. Complete Part I of the **Hundred Years' War** worksheet found at the end of this packet. (15 min)
2. Complete Part II of the Hundred Years' War worksheet. (15 min)

Thursday, April 23

1. Complete Part III of yesterday's **Hundred Years' War** worksheet. (10 min)
2. Complete Part IV of the Hundred Years' War worksheet. (15 min)

Friday, April 24

1. Complete the **Medieval Architecture** worksheet. (30 min)
2. Optional: Start the 3D Model Contest! This project will ask you to practice fortitude!

Instructions:

- a. Print out the last page of this packet. The template is that of Chartres Cathedral, a Gothic cathedral built at the end of the 12th century. Among other things, it is known for innovatively-large stained glass windows which cover most of the walls.
- b. Cut out all the pieces (making sure not to snip off the white tabs on pieces 1, 2, 3, 6 and 9.)
- c. Using glue and/or tape, assemble the model.
(Helpful hint: the lines on each piece indicate where to *fold*.)
- d. When you are done, take a photo and submit it on Google Classrooms or to your teacher via email.

Deadline: Photographs are due by 11:59pm on May 3, 2020.

3. Gather all of your materials neatly and store it with this week's packet.
4. Have a beautiful weekend!

Answer Key -- Monday, April 13: Bell Work

1. *What holiday did many Christians celebrate yesterday and what does it commemorate?*
On Sunday, April 12th many Christians celebrated Easter. (Orthodox Christians will celebrate Easter on April 19th.) It commemorates Christ's resurrection from the dead on the "third day," two days after dying on a cross. As you may have guessed, "Easter" comes from the root meaning "east, toward the Sunrise" or "dawn."
2. *Starting April 23rd, Muslims observe a month of fasting called Ramadan.*

Answer Key -- Tuesday, April 14: Thucydides Reading Questions

- a. *Think back to our unit on Ancient Greece. The Peloponnesian War (431 BC – 404 BC) was between which two powerful Greek city-states? Why were they fighting? Who won?*
The Peloponnesian War was fought between Sparta (and their allies) and Athens (and their allies). They were fighting because Sparta and other city-states grew wary of Athens' growing power. Sparta won.
- b. *Draw a family tree that includes Pisistratus, Hippias, Hipparchus, Thessalus.*
- c. *True or False? Only some Athenians thought that Hipparchus was a cruel and oppressive ruler.*
False. Most Athenians thought Hipparchus was a cruel and oppressive ruler: "the general Athenian public fancy that Hipparchus was tyrant when he fell by the hands of Harmodius and Aristogiton." (Now whether or not that was true is a different story...)
- d. *True or False? Hippias is Hipparchus' brother.*
True: "Hippias, the eldest of the sons of Pisistratus, was really supreme, and that Hipparchus and Thessalus were his brothers."
- e. *True or False? Harmodius and Aristogiton kill Hipparchus right before the procession -- instead of the original time they had planned -- because they believed that Hipparchus' brother had been warned and they did not want to get caught in the act.*
True: "Harmodius and Aristogiton suspecting, on the very day, nay at the very moment fixed on for the deed, that information had been conveyed to Hippias by their accomplices, concluded that he had been warned, and did not attack him, yet, not liking to be apprehended and risk their lives for nothing, fell upon Hipparchus... and slew him as he was arranging the Panathenaic procession."
- f. *Look at the sentence in bold. Please rewrite it in your own words. (Hint: What does the author mean by "most men"? "Receive them all alike?" "Critical test?")*
You must have these main ideas, though you may have worded it differently: Most men believe the first story they hear without thinking critically about it.

Answer Key -- Friday, April 17: Black Plague Worksheet (Part A)

1. *In what year did the Plague arrive in Europe?* 1347

2. *In what year did the Plague reach Durham, Scandinavia and Northern Russia?* 1349

3. *What was the cause of the Plague and how did it get to Europe? (2 sentences)*

The Plague was first carried by rat fleas which could also live on humans, Bubonic Plague is not carried by human contact, but the Black Death later changed to pneumonic plague, which spreads from person to person. The disease seems to have been carried from central Asia to the Crimea by a Tartar (Mongol) raiding party, and from there to the Mediterranean by ship, arriving at Genoa, in Italy, in 1347.

4. *What were two effects (positive or negative) of the Plague? (2 sentences)*

Positive effects:

- After the plague there was a severe shortage of workers, therefore wages went up for workers.

Negative effects:

- The plague killed about 25 million people in Europe alone (about a quarter of the total population), and nobody knows how many millions in Asia.
- The symptoms were very painful and ugly; for example, spots of blood under the skin that later turned black. Victims usually died within a few hours.
- The plague devastated regions: houses were empty, towns were abandoned, and fields became littered with unburied corpses.
- It led to revolts which destabilized life in the Middle Ages.

April 22 - 23, 2020

Hundred Years' War

Part I: Please read and annotate the two pages below from *The Kingfisher History Encyclopedia*. If you cannot print these pages, you may write down notes on a separate sheet of paper instead making annotations directly on the reading. (15 min)

The Hundred Years' War was a series of short, costly wars in which the English kings tried to dominate France, but met great resistance.



John of Gaunt (1340-1399) was one of the sons of Edward III. As regent (1377-1386) for his nephew Richard II, he was the most powerful man in England.

In 1328, Charles IV of France died. The French barons gave the throne to his cousin, Philip VI, but Charles's nephew, Edward III of England, challenged him. Philip confiscated Edward's French lands, and in 1337 war broke out. At the start of the conflict, which actually lasted 116 years, the English defeated a French fleet in the English Channel at Sluys, then invaded France, winning a major battle at Crécy, and capturing Calais. Both sides ran out of money and had to agree to a truce, which lasted from 1347 until 1355. In 1355, a fresh English invasion took place, led by Edward's heir, Edward, whose nickname was the Black Prince. He won a resounding victory at Poitiers. The Treaty of Brétigny in 1360 gave England large parts of France. But a new campaign followed, and England lost most of her French possessions.



The English longbow (left) shot farther and faster than ever before. The French crossbow (right) was easier to load and fire than a longbow, but much slower.

In the late 1360s, both thrones were inherited by children—Charles VI of France and Richard II of England. Richard's uncle, John of Gaunt (for Ghent in Belgium, his birthplace), ruled for him. In 1396, Richard II married Charles VI's daughter, Isabelle, and a 20-year truce was agreed.



▲ Edward, (1330-1376), father of Richard II, wore black armor and so was called "the Black Prince."

▶ Edward III, (1312-1377) invaded France in 1346. His army of 10,000 defeated a French army twice its size at Crécy. The English easily outshot the French crossbows.

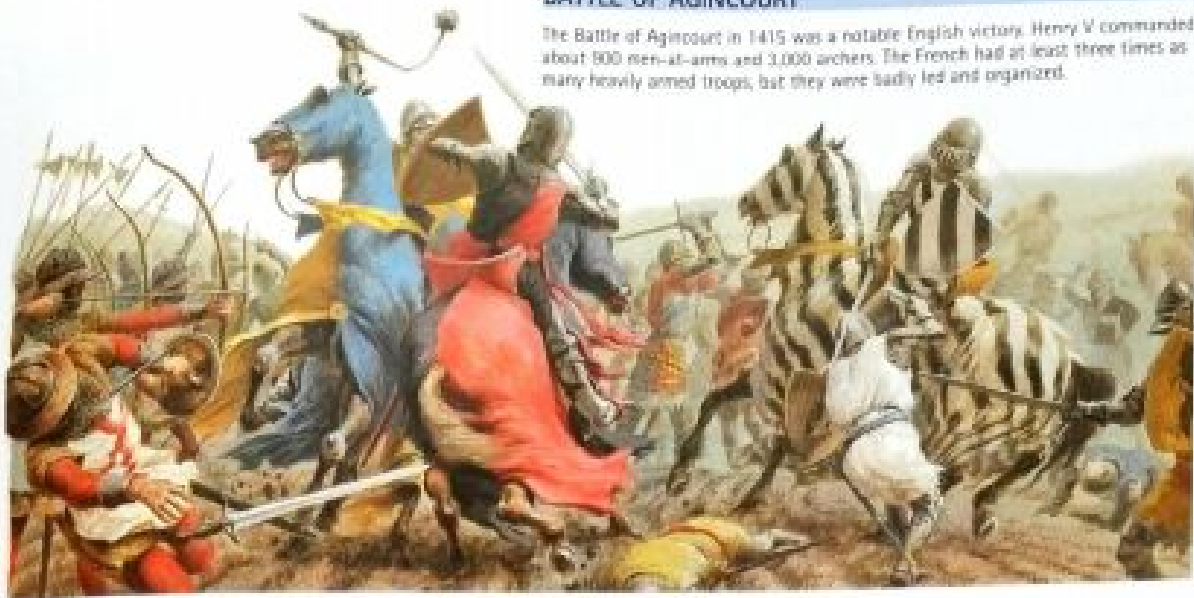


nombre de l'armée de France
de leurs levées en France
nommes et requies de l'empereur
et de l'empereur en ce

able de France. Et ple de la
l'armée de France en ce
armée et le roi d'Angleterre.

BATTLE OF AGINCOURT

The Battle of Agincourt in 1415 was a notable English victory. Henry V commanded about 800 men-at-arms and 3,000 archers. The French had at least three times as many heavily armed troops, but they were badly led and organized.



THE END OF A COSTLY WAR

After a long truce the war began again in 1415. Henry V (1387–1422), England's adventurous king, revived his country's claim to the French throne. England still held Calais and parts of Bordeaux. Henry captured Harfleur in Normandy and heavily defeated the French at Agincourt. Henry then occupied much of northern France. Charles VI made him heir to the French throne in 1420. He also married Charles's daughter, Catherine of Valois. Henry died just 15 months later, leaving the throne to his infant son, Henry VI. Charles VI died soon after.

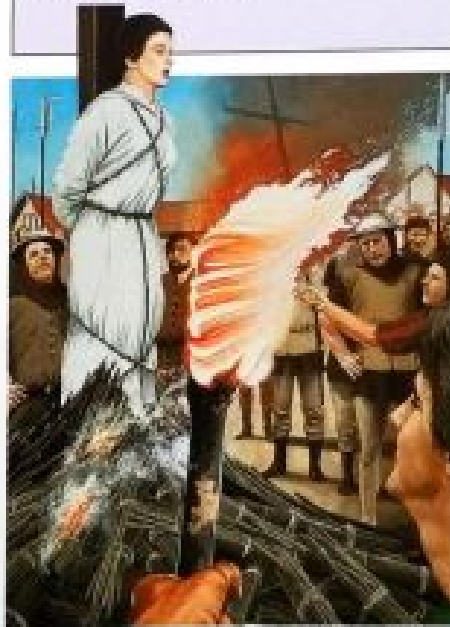
In support of the claim, Henry's uncle, John, Duke of Bedford, besieged Orléans. The French forces, led by a 17-year-old peasant girl, Joan of Arc, successfully defended the town. Joan claimed she saw visions and heard voices telling her to free France. She escorted the new but uncrowned king, Charles VII, to Reims to be crowned. However, Joan was soon defeated at Paris and captured by the Burgundians. They sold her to the English, who burned her as a witch. Sporadic fighting went on for some years afterward. The French recaptured their lands by 1453, ending the war. Only Calais remained English. This had been a king's war—but it was the people who had paid the price.

KEY DATES

- E = English victory, F = French victory
- 1340 Battle of Sluys (E), at sea
 - 1346 Battle of Crécy (E)
 - 1347 Battle of Calais (E)
 - 1356 Battle of Poitiers (E)
 - 1372 Battle of La Rochelle (F), at sea
 - 1415 Battle of Agincourt (E)
 - 1420 Battle of Orléans (F)
 - 1450 Battle of Formigny (F)
 - 1451 Battle of Bordeaux (F)



At the age of 17, Joan of Arc (1412–1431) led the French against the English, during France's darkest hour. The English accused her of being a witch, because she claimed she had visions and heard voices telling her to drive the English out of France.



Joan of Arc was burned at the stake in 1431. Five hundred years later, in 1920, she was made a saint.

Part II: Please answer the following questions in complete sentences. (15 min)

1. In what year did the Hundred Years' War begin?

2. Exactly how many years did it last?

3. What two powers fought in the Hundred Years' War and what were they fighting over?

4. What marked the end of the Hundred Years' War in 1453? Who won?

Part III: Add to the timeline at least six key dates of the Hundred Years' War. Then -- looking to the **Timeline: Part II** for guidance -- also add two events from the timeline that were happening at the same time as this war. This will help you practice representing dates accurately in visual form (by spacing them correctly) and also give context to this event. (10 min)

1300

1350

1400

1450

1500

Part IV: Review yesterday's reading and then answer the questions below in complete sentences.(15min)

1. Describe the advances in both the English and French bows.

2. Who was "the Black Prince" and why was he so called?

3. Why was the English victory at the Battle of Agincourt in 1415 so unlikely/impressive?

4. Who was Joan of Arc? (minimum 2 sentences) What role did she play in the Hundred Years' War? In other words, what did she do and what was her impact? (min. 2 sentences)

5. Why does one put an apostrophe after the 's' in "Hundred Years' War"?

Friday, April 24, 2020

Medieval Architecture

Part I: Please read the two pages below (10 min).

ARCHITECTURE 1101-1460

Throughout the world, remarkable craftsmanship and technical advances led to the construction of imposing and elegant buildings during the Middle Ages.



Freemasons, or masons, were skilled and valued workers. They cut and shaped stones accurately for use in building.



Roughmasons placed the stones in the wall, according to the numbers put on them by the masons.

Most people in Europe built houses with wood because it was cheap and plentiful. Unfortunately, it caught fire easily and tended to rot. Therefore, important buildings were constructed in stone. Castles and city walls were built with thick, well-laid stones. Cathedrals were designed in a new Gothic style. Instead of the rounded arches and sturdy pillars of the older Romanesque style, they had pointed arches, slender pillars, and high stained-glass windows. Worldwide, buildings were becoming finer in shape and less bulky. The carved decorations of Khmer temples, the roofs of Ming palaces, and temples in China, and the expert woodwork found in Japan made this an architecturally rich period.



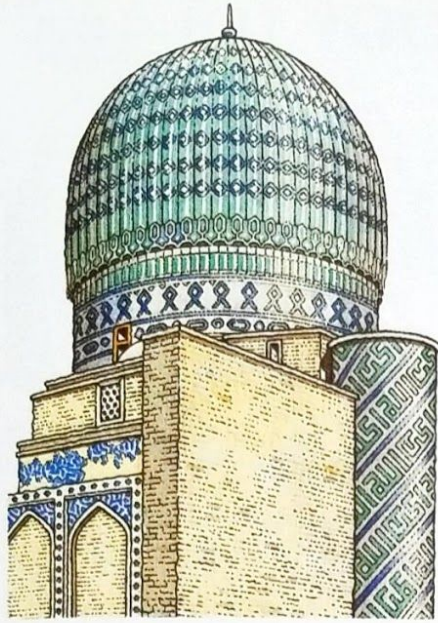
Most castle walls had slots called loopholes. They were narrow on the outside and wide on the inside, letting the archers shoot out, but attackers could not shoot in.

MUSLIM ARCHITECTURE

The arrival of the Ottoman Turks in the Muslim world brought a new lease on life to Islamic architecture. Earlier Islamic styles gave way to Seljuk and Persian influences, different from earlier styles in detail and shape. The newest Muslim architecture came from Turkey, Morocco, Afghanistan, and Samarkand, where arches, domes, pillars, and mosaics were developed.

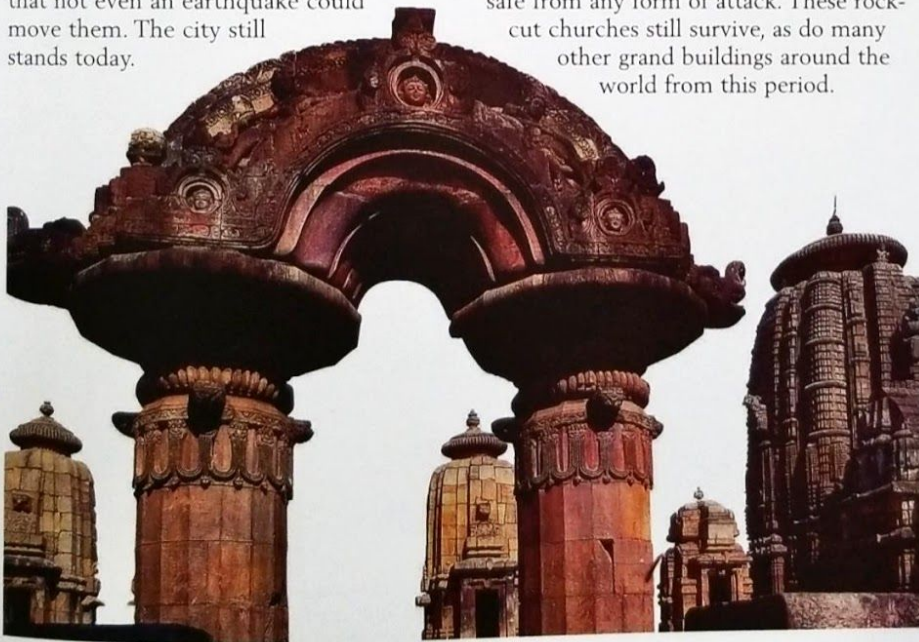


Under the direction of an experienced master mason, a large team of people would be needed to build a castle. Ropes, pulleys, wooden scaffolding, and horses were all used to carry the materials to where they were needed.



Tamerlane, the last great Mongol leader, was buried in a beautiful jade-covered vault in Samarkand. This is one of the finest examples of Islamic art from this period.

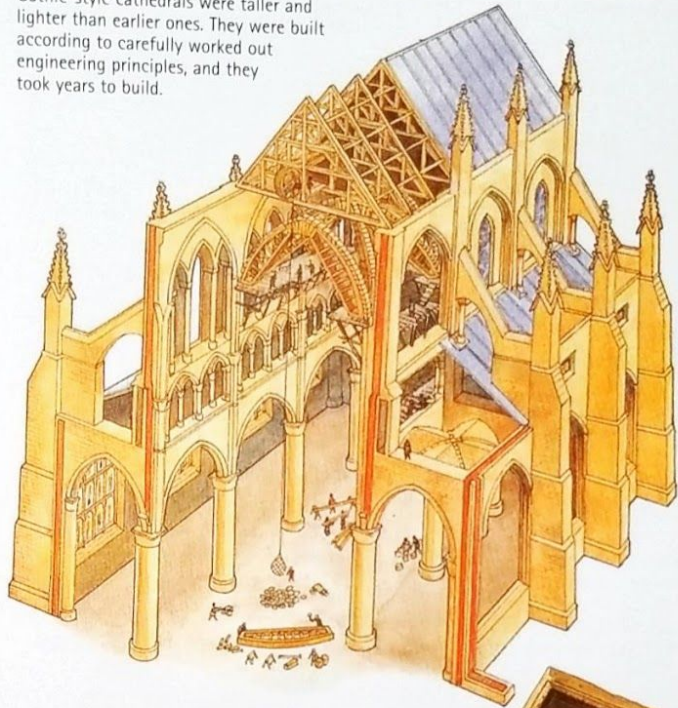
In South America, high in the Andes, the Inca city of Machu Picchu was a remarkable feat of engineering. Here, the Incas built high walls of massive stones which fit together so exactly that not even an earthquake could move them. The city still stands today.



Stonecutters left their own special marks to identify their work. Some of them also carved the faces of people they knew on the gargoyles and other decorations around the churches they built.

In India and Southeast Asia, stonecutting was at a peak of development during this period. This ornately carved stone gate guarded the entrance to a temple in Orissa, India.

Gothic-style cathedrals were taller and lighter than earlier ones. They were built according to carefully worked out engineering principles, and they took years to build.



The Tibetans built monasteries clinging to precipitous Himalayan mountainsides—such as the Potala in Lhasa. During the 1200s, the Ethiopians carved Christian churches out of solid rock, making them safe from any form of attack. These rock-cut churches still survive, as do many other grand buildings around the world from this period.



Part II: Complete the questions and prompts below. (20 min)

1. What was different about the Gothic cathedrals compared to the older Romanesque style?

2. Complete this chart for a Gothic Cathedral.

What is its...	
Formal Cause?	
Material Cause?	
Efficient Cause?	
Final Cause?	

3. How do the material and efficient causes contribute to the final cause of a Gothic cathedral?

4. Who do you think had a higher rank, masons or roughmasons, and why do you think so?

5. Fill in the blanks:

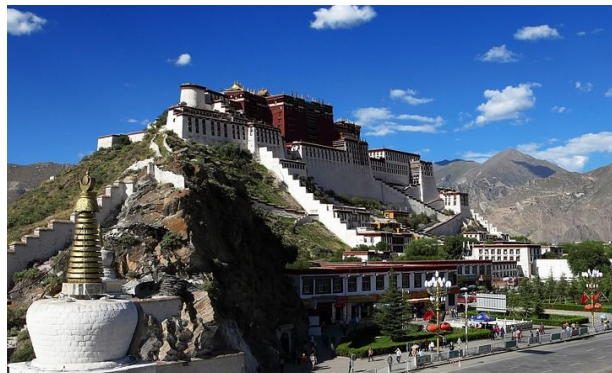
- a. The Ottoman Turks influenced _____ (adjective) architecture in the Middle Ages. Innovative features from Turkey, Morocco, Afghanistan, and Samarkand (a city in Uzbekistan) include _____ (noun), _____ (noun), _____ (noun), and _____ (noun). Here are photographs from the mausoleum of Mongol leader Tamerlane, also known as Amir Timur.



- b. One of the most impressive engineering feats accomplished at this time in South America was the Inca city of _____, which also employed skilled stone work. The city stands to this day in the Andes mountains of Peru.



- c. Tibetan monks also built into the mountainside. Below is a photograph of the _____, a monastery built into the Himalayan mountains of Lhasa, Tibet.



Optional 3D Model Contest

