

Remote Learning Packet

Please submit scans of written work in Google Classroom at the end of the week as a single PDF file.

Week 7: May 11-15, 2020

Course: 6 World Cultures

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Weekly Plan:

Monday, May 11

- Study Timeline flashcards
- Complete “European Exploration” assignment

Tuesday, May 12

- Study Timeline flashcards
- Complete “Marco Polo” assignment

Wednesday, May 13

- Watch “Dates” Video (on Google Classroom)
- Study Timeline flashcards and complete Timeline Review

Thursday, May 14

- Take Timeline Assessment (on Google Classroom)
- Begin Study Guide for next week’s Assessment

Friday, May 15

- Attend Office Hours at 10:30am (Optional)
- Catch up or review this week’s work
- Upload packet work to Google Classroom (due Sunday, May 17)

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

Packet Instructions

How do I complete the work in this packet?

1. Print it out and write directly on the packet;
OR
2. Download the file and type your answers onto it with a PDF editor;
OR
3. View the packet but record all of your answers on loose leaf paper. If you do this, you MUST put full headings (name, class, teacher, date) and titles on all pages. Completion points can be deducted for missing headings and titles.

How, where, and when do I turn in my work?

HOW: Scan or photograph all of your work and save it as a single PDF file. If you worked directly on the PDF, simply save the file with your changes.

WHERE: Upload the PDF to the “Week 6 Packet” post on Google Classroom. Please do not email them to your teacher.

WHEN: Work must be submitted no later than 11:59pm on Sunday May 17, 2020.

The instructions above apply to all of your classes, regardless of subject.
Best of luck, dear students!

This week we will spend time reviewing our Timeline flashcards in preparation for an assessment this Thursday 3/14 on dates. We will also learn about the Age of Exploration through primary and secondary source readings. Our video this week will have you work through a syllogism.

Next week you will learn about the Industrial Revolution and take an assessment on the topics we have covered in our packets. A study guide is provided with this Thursday's lesson plan.

Monday, May 11

1. Take out *both* sets of Timeline Flashcards: those we made during Week 2 of the Remote Learning packets and those we made during Week 4. Review them for at least 10 minutes. (*View the "Timeline Review" on pages 11-12 of this packet to get a sense for what you will be tested on this Thursday.*)
2. Complete the "European Explorers" worksheet on pages 4-7 of this packet.

Tuesday, May 12

1. Study your Timeline Flashcards or the Timeline Review.
2. Complete the "Marco Polo" worksheet on pages 8-10 of this packet.

Wednesday, May 13

1. Go to Google Classroom. Find the post entitled, "WED May 13: Dates video." At the bottom of the post is a link to a video. Watch the video.
2. Study your Timeline Flashcards or the Timeline Review. You will take the Timeline Assessment tomorrow. *How can I check that I am ready?* Complete the Timeline Review on pages 11-12 of this packet from memory.

Thursday, May 14

1. Review your Timeline flashcards for 5 minutes.
2. Go Google Classroom. Find the post entitled, "THURS May 14: Timeline Assessment." At the bottom of the post is a Google Form. Click on it and take the assessment.
3. We will have another assessment next Thursday 3/21 on the material we have studied since starting these remote packets. Use the study guide on pages 13-14 of this packet to begin preparing.

Friday, May 15

1. (Optional) Attend Office Hours at 10:30am. The link for this meeting can be found on the "Stream" of your World Cultures Google Classroom page.
2. Catch up or review this week's work.
3. Upload your packet work as a single PDF file to Google Classroom.

The following items should be a part of that file:

- "European Explorers" assignment
- "Marco Polo" assignment

The following should be completed on Google Classroom:

- Timeline Assessment (Google Form)

These three items are due by 11:59pm on Sunday, May 17th. Have a good weekend!

Monday, May 11, 2020

European Exploration

Instructions: Complete the reading and then the four questions which follow. Feel free to annotate as you read.

European Exploration



In the second half of the 15th century, European sailors and navigators began to plan voyages which would take them beyond the limits of the world they knew. This was partly a result of the new interest in the world encouraged by the Renaissance (*see* pages 330–331), but the main reason was to set up new trading links with the spice-producing countries of Asia.

Until the Byzantine empire fell in 1453, spices were brought overland to Constantinople and then taken across the Mediterranean to the countries of Europe. This made them expensive.

In spite of this, spices were an essential part of everyday life. There was no refrigeration so the only way to preserve meat was by salting it. Adding spices helped to hide the salty taste, and they also concealed the taste of meat which had gone bad despite being salted.

After 1453, direct land links between Europe and Asia were cut completely. If



Dias

In 1486, Bartholomeu Dias (1450–1500) was given the command of three ships to explore the coast of Africa. Strong gales blew him around the Cape of Good Hope, but he turned back as his crew were unwilling to go any farther. He drowned near the Cape in 1500.



Da Gama

After rounding the Cape of Good Hope in 1497, Vasco da Gama (1469–1525) sailed up the east coast of Africa and with the help of an Indian sailor crossed the ocean to Calicut in India. He sailed home with a cargo of spices. He returned to India in 1502 and again in 1522.

▼ *Vasco da Gama's small ships were a development of the caravel and its triangular, lateen sail. They had both square and lateen rigged sails which made them a great deal more maneuverable on the open sea.*



NAVIGATIONAL INSTRUMENTS

Navigation at sea was very primitive at this time. The only instruments that were available were the compass, the astrolabe, and the backstaff.

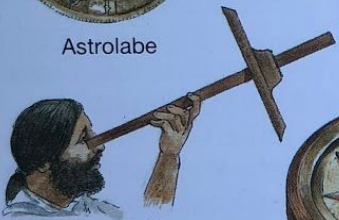
The compass was the most important navigational aid because it showed in which direction the ship was sailing. This was still a relatively new invention in Europe, but the Chinese had used it since the 12th century. Both the astrolabe and the backstaff used the Sun or a star



Astrolabe

to calculate a ship's latitude (how far north or south of the equator the ship was). But they were difficult to use if the sky was overcast. It was also difficult to work out how fast a ship was going and its longitude

(how far east or west the ship was).



Backstaff



Compass

spices were to reach Europe, then a sea route to the East had to be found. When the Portuguese began exploring the west coast of Africa in the 1460s (*see* pages 306–307), they set up forts and traded in gold, ivory, and silver.

Gradually they sailed farther south and Bartholomeu Dias reached the Cape of Good Hope at the tip of Africa in 1488. Ten years later, he helped Vasco da Gama to plan a voyage which took him around the Cape and across the Indian Ocean to Calicut. Da Gama was followed by Pedro Cabral who returned from India with a cargo of pepper. This encouraged other navigators to try and sail farther east. In 1517, the Portuguese reached China, and nearly 30 years later they arrived in Japan. The Portuguese were not only driven by trade but also by a determination to spread Christianity.

While the Portuguese sailed east, the Spanish sailed west. In 1492, Queen Isabella sponsored Christopher Columbus, a navigator from Genoa in Italy, to find a route to India. Existing maps showed the world to be much smaller than it really is. When Columbus reached a group of islands across the Atlantic, he was sure he had reached his goal and called them the West Indies. In fact, they were the Caribbean Islands off the coast of North America. Columbus made three more voyages there, but he never realized his mistake.

Another Italian, Amerigo Vespucci, reached the northeast coast of South America in 1499. On a second voyage in 1501 he explored as far as the Rio de la Plata, Uruguay, and realized he had found a new continent. A map in 1507 named the continent America after him.

Other Europeans tried to find a northern route to India. One was John Cabot, a Venetian who was sponsored in 1497 by Henry VIII of England, to



Magellan

Ferdinand Magellan (c. 1480–1521) led the first expedition to sail around the world in 1519. The voyage took three years but he only survived as far as the Philippines. He gave the Pacific Ocean its name. The Magellan Straits in South America, are also named after him.



Columbus

Christopher Columbus (1451–1506) first went to sea as a pirate. In 1476, he settled in Portugal after being shipwrecked. When the Portuguese king would not sponsor his voyage to reach India by sailing west, he asked the Spanish monarchs. They took six years to say yes.

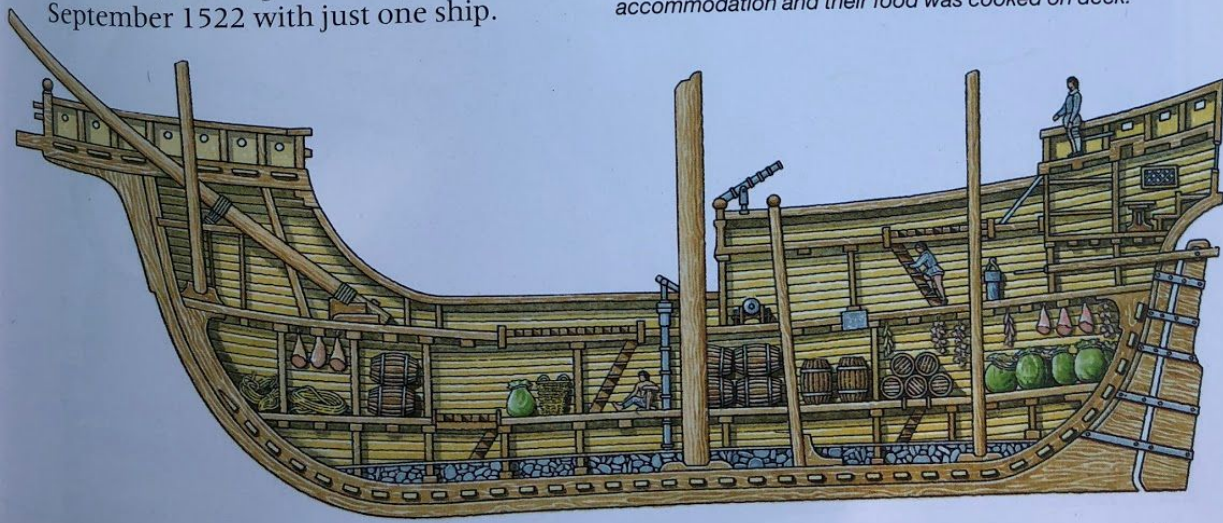


explore the northern ocean. Another explorer called Jacques Cartier sailed up Canada's St. Lawrence River in 1535 and claimed land near it for France.

In August 1519, Ferdinand Magellan left Spain to find a western route to the Spice Islands (Moluccas). He crossed into the Pacific, but was killed in the Philippines. Juan Sebastian del Cano then took over, arriving back in Spain in September 1522 with just one ship.

▲ Navigators from Spain, Portugal, England, and France tried many different routes to reach the spice-producing islands of the Moluccas. This widened European knowledge of the world, led to increased trade, and the setting up of new empires.

▼ Columbus set sail on his voyage in a ship similar to this one. He took three ships; the flagship Santa Maria, was only 120 feet (36 m) long but it was twice the size of the other two, the Pinta and the Niña. The crew had no accommodation and their food was cooked on deck.



1. Please fill out the following chart about European exploration.

Efficient cause (what is the thing that caused it?)	
Name two people who gave money for the voyages (patrons, sponsors).	
Name a natural cause of the voyages (what in nature helped the travellers to travel? Hint: you can't see it)	
Material cause (what is the thing made out of? The stuff of the thing.)	
Name at least 3 of the leaders/captains of the expeditions.	
What kinds of things did they travel in?	
Formal cause (What is the thing? Its definition.)	
Give a definition of exploration in your own words.	
Final cause (What is the thing for, in the end, its final goal?)	
Give at least two reasons why the explorers wanted to go on voyages.	

2. Which countries (5) did the explorers come from? (1 complete sentence)

3. Which continents/regions (3) and countries/islands (8) did they explore? (at least 2 sentences)

4. Why is America named as such? (1 sentence)

Tuesday, May 12, 2020

Marco Polo

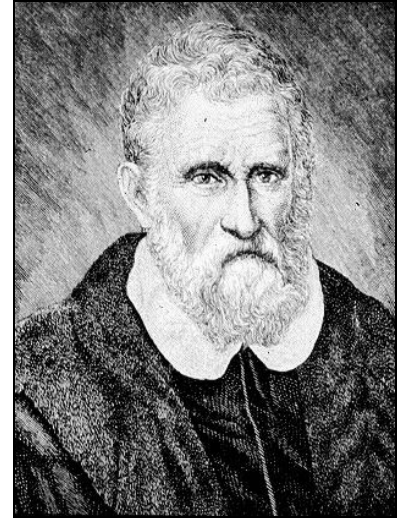
Instructions: Complete the reading and then the four questions which follow using complete sentences. Feel free to annotate as you read.

Medieval Explorers

Many bold men made long, and often dangerous journeys in the Middle Ages. Trade was the reason for many of these journeys. The greatest European traveler was Marco Polo, a young Venetian merchant. He traveled to the court of Kublai Khan in China and worked there for many years. Returning in 1295 laden with jewels he later composed a vivid account of his travels.

Marco Polo (1254 - 1324)

Marco Polo, his father, and uncle took three years to reach China in 1275. In 1284, Marco became China's messenger to India. His return to Venice in 1295 sparked great interest in the East.



Excerpt from *The Travels of Marco Polo*

“Chapter XIII - Of the Great Country of Persia; with some Account of the Three Kings”

Persia is a great country, which was in old times very **illustrious** and powerful; but now the **Tartars** have wasted and destroyed it.

In Persia is the city of Saba, from which the Three **Magi** set out when they went to worship Jesus Christ; and in this city they are buried, in three very large and beautiful monuments, side by side. And above them there is a square building, carefully kept. The bodies are still **entire**, with the hair and beard remaining. One of these was called Jaspar, the second Melchior, and the third Balthasar. **Messer** Marco Polo asked a great many questions of the people of that city as to those Three Magi, but never one could he find that knew aught of the matter, except that these were three kings who were buried there in days of old. However, at a place three days' journey distant he heard of what I am going to tell you. He found a village there which goes by the name of Cala Ataperistan which is as much as to say, “The Castle of the Fire-worshippers.” And the name is rightly applied, for the people there do worship fire, and I will tell you why.

Vocabulary

Illustrious: outstanding in dignity

Tartars: people of central Asia led by Genghis Khan

Magi: plural of *magus*: persian priest

Entire: whole, complete

Messer: a title of honor

They relate that in old times three kings of that country went away to worship a Prophet that was born, and they carried with them three **manner** of offerings, Gold, and **Frankincense**, and **Myrrh**; in order to ascertain whether that Prophet were God, or an earthly King, or a Physician. They agreed to go all three together, and on doing so they beheld the Child with the appearance of its actual age, **to wit**, some thirteen days. Then they adored, and presented their Gold and Incense and Myrrh. And the Child took all the three offerings, and then gave them a small closed box; **whereupon** the Kings departed to return into their own land.

“Chapter XIV - What Befell when the Three Kings Returned to their Own Country”

And when they had ridden many days they opened the little box, and inside it they found a stone. On seeing this they began to wonder what this might be that the Child had given them, and what was the **import thereof**. And what the gift of the stone implied was that this Faith which had begun in them should **abide** firm as a rock. For He well knew what was in their thoughts. **Howbeit**, they had no understanding at all of this signification of the gift of the stone; so they cast it into a well. Then straightway a fire from Heaven descended into that well wherein the stone had been cast. And when the Three Kings beheld this marvel they were **sore amazed**, and it greatly repented them that they had cast away the stone; for well they then perceived that it had a great and holy meaning. So they took of that fire, and carried it into their own country, and placed it in a rich and beautiful church. And there the people keep it continually burning, and worship it as a god.

Manner: kinds
Frankincense and Myrrh: very expensive substances
To wit: that is to say

Whereupon: at which time

Befell: simple past of to befall: what happened

Import thereof: its importance
Abide: stay
Howbeit: nevertheless; despite that

Sore amazed: extremely amazed

1. During which centuries did Marco Polo live and where was he from? (1 complete sentence)

2. Do you remember the year of Jesus’ birth? If you cannot remember, look through your notes on Judaism and Christianity, or at your Timeline. Then calculate how many years have gone by in between the birth of Jesus and Marco Polo’s life. What is the equivalent of the years in centuries? (3 sentences)

3. Persia is the ancient name for what is more or less the modern country of Iran.

- a. Look at the map on p. 549 of your textbook. Name two modern countries that border Iran on the west. (1 sentence)

- b. Next, look at the map on p. 159 of your textbook and name two modern countries that border Iran on the east. (1 sentence)

4. In your own words, why do you think the Kings took the fire back to their home and worshipped it as a god? (2 - 3 sentences)

Wednesday, May 13, 2020

Timeline Review

Instructions: Can you fill in the blanks from memory? If so, you are ready for tomorrow's Timeline Assessment. Please use and study this review until you are ready for the assessment. Check your answers from the timelines in the Week 2 and Week 4 packets.

Event	Date Started	Date Ended
Ancient Mesopotamia	[REDACTED] (Sumerians settle in Mesopotamia and build city-states--the first civilization.)	625 BC (End of the Assyrian Empire)
[REDACTED]	4000 BC (Towns develop along the Nile River. King Menes will unite Upper and Lower Egypt in 3300 BC. The New Kingdom, the time of Egypt's "Golden Age" will take place from 1550 to 1070 BC.)	525 BC (The Persians conquer Egypt)
[REDACTED]	c. 4000 BC (Civilization develops in the Indus Valley. The two largest cities by 2000 BC are Mohenjo-Daro and Harappa.)	AD 543 (End of the Gupta Empire)
Ancient China	[REDACTED] (The first towns appear around the Huang He, or Yellow River.)	AD 906 (End of the Tang Dynasty)
[REDACTED]	c. 3200 BC (Growth of the Cycladic civilization)	146 BC (End the Hellenistic period)
Ancient Rome	[REDACTED] As legend tells, Rome is founded by Romulus and Remus. Rome will see different phases in status and forms of government including the Roman Republic (509 to 27 BC), and the Roman Empire (27 BC to AD 476).	AD 476 (The last of the western Roman emperors is overthrown.)
The Byzantine Empire	AD 330 (Constantine founds Constantinople in modern-day Istanbul. The Byzantine Empire is also known as the Eastern Roman Empire.)	[REDACTED] (Fall of Constantinople to the Ottoman Turks)
Judaism	[REDACTED] (God establishes the covenant, or sacred promise, with Abraham, the leader of the Hebrews and grandfather to Jacob (later renamed Israel.)	
Christianity	[REDACTED] (Jesus Christ is born around 3 BC. He begins teaching publicly at about age 30. His teachings were spread after his death on the cross in c. AD 30 throughout the Roman world and then beyond.)	

Islam	[REDACTED] (Muhammad is born in AD 570. At 40 years old he writes the Koran based on visions he has with the Archangel Gabriel. He and his followers flee to Medina in 622, and his following grows from there.)	
Middle Ages	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
The Franks & Charlemagne	751 (Charles Martel's son, Pepin the Short, begins the Carolingian Dynasty)	987 (The last Carolingian King dies in France)
[REDACTED]	793 (The first Viking raid occurs in Lindisfarne, England)	1066 (The last Viking raid is the failed attempt of Harald Hadrada to conquer England)
[REDACTED]	1054 (The Roman Catholic Church and the Eastern Orthodox Church start to separate from each other)	
The Crusades	1095 (The First Crusade to Jerusalem)	1291 (The fall of Acre: the end of the Crusades to the Middle East)
Gothic Architecture	[REDACTED] (Approximate date when the Early Gothic style of architecture appears)	[REDACTED] (Approximate date when the last style of Gothic architecture, the Flamboyant, ceases to be used)
[REDACTED]	1347 (The Black Death first arrives in Europe)	1352 (The plague temporarily stopped, although it would reappear later during the Middle Ages)
[REDACTED]	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)
Renaissance	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
Protestant Reformation	[REDACTED] (Martin Luther nails the 95 Theses to the church door in Wittenberg)	
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)
[REDACTED]	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)
Industrial Revolution	[REDACTED] (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)

Thursday, May 14, 2020

5/21 Assessment Study Guide

Instructions: Next Thursday, May 21, 2020 you will take an assessment on the material we studied throughout our Remote Learning Packets. If you can answer the questions below from memory, you are ready for the assessment. Please spend at least five minutes today reading over and/or completing this study guide. You will also have time allotted next week to work on and correct the study guide.

1. Can you point out the following on an unlabeled world map?

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Southeast Asia | <input type="checkbox"/> South America |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Western Europe | <input type="checkbox"/> Indian Ocean |
| <input type="checkbox"/> the Middle East | <input type="checkbox"/> Atlantic Ocean |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Africa | <input type="checkbox"/> Pacific Ocean |
| <input type="checkbox"/> North America | |

2. In the excerpt we read from *History of the Peloponnesian War*, what claim did Thucydides make about how people usually receive new information?

3. When did the Black Plague arrive in Europe and how did it spread?

4. What are the dates for the Hundred Years' War? Which two countries were fighting and why? Who won?

5. What were the architectural advances of the Medieval Period?

6. What is the etymology of "Renaissance"?

7. Who was Lorenzo de Medici and what was his role in Italian art and culture during the Renaissance?

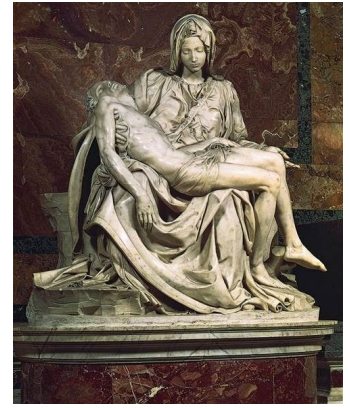
8. Can you identify the names of these works of art and the artists who made them?



by _____



by _____



by _____

9. What were the 95 Theses and in what year did Martin Luther nail them to the church door at Wittenberg, Germany?

10. Who were the prominent European Explorers from the Age of Exploration? What countries were they from and what were they searching for?

11. In what century did the Industrial Revolution start? What were some of the inventions of the Industrial Revolution?

12. On what date was America founded?