city-states hinterland usury republic

NAME:

Chapter 2 Student Note Package – The Expansion of Trade

*Worldview Inquiry: What impact might increased trade and business have on a society’s worldview?*

**Chapter Opening Story:**

* In what ways do you think the Polos’ worldview might have been different from the worldview of most people of the middle ages?

**The Rise of International Trade**

For much of their journey across , the Polos travelled the “Silk “. This was the name given to routes that connected civilizations from the Mediterranean in the west to Ocean in the east. More than trade goods were passed along these routes – intercultural contact led to exchanges of ideas and knowledge, as well. Although the Silk Road was a major route, few of the travellers along the road were European. Marco Polo was in the right place to have experiences that were available to only a handful of Europeans of his time.

*Think it Through:*

METAPHOR USED FOR ITALY: .

* Is this appropriate?
* What other metaphor would you use?

Research Project: INDIVIDUAL

* Research a place you would like to visit that you think would affect your own worldview (how you see the world). Create a presentation for the class on this place in the form of a keynote, powerpoint, prezi, poster (BIG).
* Include geographic details, maps, activities to do, travel time, food and economy.
* WHY do you think this place would affect your own worldview?

RUBRIC for research project /16

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Relevancy of Information | The information provided is pertinent, insightful, precise, compelling and significant | The information provided is relevant, meaningful, convincing, thoughtful and correct | The information provided is general, predictable, partially correct and cursory | The information provided is trivial, irrelevant, superficial, vague, questionable, and incorrect |
| Degree of Detail | The project is precise, comprehensive, purposeful, in depth and rich with detail | The project is thorough, relevant, complete, focused, substantial and full of specific detail | The project is ambiguous, cursory, generally accurate, partial, appropriate and simplistically detailed. | The project is confusing, has little or not detail, inaccurate, irrelevant, incomplete and undeveloped in detail. |
| Visual Appeal | The project is vivid, memorable, compelling to look at, captivating and authentic. | The project is interesting, detailed, effective, imaginative and realistic. | The project is simplistic and predictable visually. | The project is vague, lacks visual appeal, and does little to sustain the interest of viewers. |
| Presentation | The presentation enhances the project and the presenters are exceptionally confident. They are engaging with the audience and very memorable. | The presentation supports the project and the presenters are genuinely confident, interesting, effective and competent. | The presentation partially supports the project and the presenters are straightforward, reasonably confident, predictable and simplistic. | The presentation interferes with the project and the presenters demonstrate little confidence. The presentation is vague and ineffective. |

DISCUSSION/ANSWER:

* What factors contributed to the rise of trade between Western Europe and the East at the beginning of the Renaissance?

IDEAS:

**The Crusades and Trade**

Trade between Venice and other Italian cities and the Easy had actually been re-established several centuries before the Polos’ journeys. It happened as a result of a series of religious wars between Christian and Muslim forces. These wars became known as “the “

*Zoom In: The Crusades pg. 41*

The land of Palestine, which contained religious sites sacred to Jews, Christians, and Muslims was under Christian control for many centuries……(continue reading)

Questions:

1.

2.

3.

There were two important results of the Crusades for Europeans:

- contact with civilization

- .

During this time, the Muslim world was more advanced than Europe. Because of their travels and contacts, Europeans were exposed to newabout medicine, astronomy, philosophy, mathematics, and ancient literature. In addition, Muslim societies were and welcomed the contributions of Christian and Jewish scholars. These ideas resulted in advances in learning…(coming soon in chapter 3 and 4!!!). The Crusades brought back to Europe many new goods, including oil, and new varieties of fruit from the Muslim world. Europeans wanted more of these . This led to increased trade between Europe and the East.

Many of the goods that Italian merchants began to bring in by sea after the Crusades were luxury goods no available in Europe. They included:

- precious .

- rugs

- fabrics like , muslin, taffeta and .

Among the most sought after and valuable trade goods, however, were spices. Spices improved the taste of Europeans’ food. Pepper was so valuable that sellers counted it out peppercorn-by-peppercorn and it was world more than its weight in gold.

Moving Goods and Resources

List the VIPs for this section. There are AT LEAST 6 VIPs.

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

Create a cartoon clip of the Crusades and their effects on European society and worldview (hint: how did this affect trade?)

**The Italian City-States**

Examine the map on pg. 48 with students. What GEOGRAPHIC features might have contributed to the development of various city-states throughout Italy?

1. Think Alberta’s major cities - Edmonton, Calgary, etc.: Why have these developed where they are?

Renaissance Europe looked very different than it does today. There were different borders, and some modern day countries, like Italy, did not even exist yet. Most countries of this time were like , empires or principalities ruled by monarchs. Italy was a collection of .

Define city-states below:

Define hinterland below:

Success of the City-States: Jigsaw Activity

Dozens of city-states grew up across the northern half of Italy. They were “in the right place at the right time” to become the wealthiest cities of Europe. Aspects of their geography, climate, leadership and social organization help to account for their success.

GROUP 1: EXPERT

GROUP 2: SHARE

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Geography |  |
| Climate |  |
| Leadership |  |
| Social Organization |  |
| Map |  |

Competition for Trade

*There was rivalry among the city-states….why?*

The city of Venice was founded in Roman on a group of islands in protected harbor. It was a site that was easily defended from invasion. The Venice Arsenal became the largest shipbuilding center in Europe. Between two and three thousand workers were employed there.

, the other great maritime power in Italy, controlled a share of the trade in the eastern Mediterranean and also had ports in the Black Sea. For centuries, Genoa and Venice were on equal terms.

Commerce in City States

The members of the Polo family were merchants. Merchants made money by purchasing goods in one place and selling them for a price in another place.

Because of the Black Death, the economy in Florence was weakened. There was a revolt led by the “ciompi” or “ “. They called for an uprising of the lower classes and even managed to take the government of Florence at one time, but they were eventually defeated by the powerful guilds.

Making Money with Money

Describe the role that bankers played in bringing wealth to city-states:

-

-

-

-

-

Define usury below:

Zoom In: The Medici Family

* Biography and Questions

Questions:

1.

2.

3.

Mini-Project: If Time….

OVER TO YOU Q # 5 pg. 56

- Create a brochure on Renaissance Venice or Florence using Internet research. Design a brochure to promote one of these cities to European merchants as a good place to open a business include a map that shows the geographic advantages to the city.