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| <p>What Historically Significant Events Helped Develop Our Worldview?</p> | <p>Aaron</p> |
| <p>Social Structure</p> | <p>Concept</p> |
| <p>Cues</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Intro 2. Medieval society: how was society structured in medieval and Renaissance time periods? 3. Renaissance society: how was society structured in medieval and Renaissance time periods? 4. What holds society together: Links to all aspects of worldview | <p>Notetaking Column</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Society (noun): A society is...a large social group sharing the same spatial or social territory, typically subject to the same political authority and...cultural expectations. 2. Things that hold society together: economy, people, opinions, government, resources, geography, beliefs, knowledge, expectations 3. Oligarchy: Noun, a small group of people having control of a country, organization, or institution. 4. Republic: Noun, a state in which supreme power is held by the people and their elected representatives, and which has an elected or nominated president rather than a monarch. |
| <p>Summary</p> | <p>Society is held together by things like its beliefs, economy, opinions, government, etc. These things that hold a society together will usually tie into worldview. These societies during the medieval and renaissance periods were governed by oligarchies and republics.</p> |

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| What Historically Significant Events Helped Develop Our Worldview? | Name |
| Social Structure | Medieval Society |
| <p>Cues</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Introduction 2. Feudal system 3. Royal power 4. Challenges to feudalism | <p>Notetaking Column</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Started with the fall of the Western Roman Empire 2. Between 5th to late 15th century 3. Feudalism = hierarchy 4. Feudalism was based on land, loyalty and duty 5. Born at level of feudal society (can't change) 6. Nobels and knights swore oaths in exchange for rights to land called manors 7. Church was important in practical and spiritual lives 8. Bishops got their and from the crown 9. Bottom = Commoners, Middle = Knights, Upper = Barons + Bishops, Top = The Crown 10. Geography - Commoners couldn't go anywhere cause they couldn't own land and had no way of making money 11. Agricultural boom because of feudalism (bigger population) 12. Workers got protection from the military and the right to run into the castle in an emergency 13. Pirates descended on the coast each summer 14. Children were sold as slaves often by their own families 15. God was seen as the person who places you in the hierarchy 16. If someone was killed their family could try to get money and that money was based on their place in the hierarchy 17. Serfs worked on lords land 18. Law stated earls and barons could sell their serfs 19. If you tried to escape from the lords estate you were punished 20. Serfs were put in a stalk in order to humiliate the serf and for punishment 21. Peasants revolt 22. War = death + taxes 23. Black Death = killed everyone no matter class 24. Time became money because lots of workers died 25. The rise of the middle class |
| Summary | <p>The medieval times started with the fall of the western Roman Empire, the time period taking place between the 5th to late 15th century. The societies at the time used a feudal system. You were put into this system based on where you were born and to whom you were born. Feudalism created an agricultural boom but was not great for the commoners actually doing the work.</p> |

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| What Historically Significant Events Helped Develop Our Worldview? | Name |
| Social Structure | Renaissance Society |
| <p>Cues</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes to feudalism: What changes? 2. Medici's: who are they? 3. Italy in 14th - 17th century: what was their society like? 4. Why did Renaissance start in Italy 5. City States: Have their own government and military forces. Consists of a city and rural area. 6. Florence 7. Venice 8. Condotierri: Fought for money. Didn't care what the war was about 9. Michelangelo 10. Leonardo da Vinci 11. Medici family (Started rule 1434) | <p>Notetaking Column</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Approximately 14th to 17th century 2. Merged into the age of exploration 3. Began in Italy 4. Saw the emergence of a new faith in human effort and achievement 5. Michelangelo, Buonarrotti, and Leonardo da Vinci lived during that time 6. Towns grew 7. More time for leisure than the medieval time 8. Had more money for other things like art 9. Medieval view of world was pessimistic 10. Church hired artist to teach about their faith 11. Renaissance people tired of art and worldview of Middle Ages 12. Towns grew during this time 13. Renaissance people admired the classical age of Ancient Greece and Rome 14. Ancient art (sculpture mostly) made to admire a human 15. Wanted optimistic view that the ancient Greeks had 16. Towns and cities prospered 17. Deep seated faith in human effort 18. More of an admiration of art than now 19. Italian city states were mostly democratic 20. Early Florence was ruled by a kind of democracy but in 1434 the Medici family became the rulers 21. By 1300 Florence was one of the largest cities in Europe (population of 100,000 people) 22. Michelangelo and da Vinci both lived in Florence 23. Venice and Florence became rich through the skill of their business people 24. Florence made it's fortune in cloth trade and controlled the kingdom of Naples 25. City states hired mercenary soldiers that were led by Condotierri 26. Medici family made money as wool and silk merchants 27. Married into royal families and made connections with wealthy families 28. Cosmo had a love of art and started tradition of Medici's helping promising artists 29. Medici's were killed in ruthless ways 30. Cosmo exiled many of his enemies and family members (political, family, etc.) 31. Lorenzo the magnificent was a patron of Michelangelo, Leonardo da Vinci, Botticelli 32. Lorenzo was Cosmo's grandson 33. Medici's payed for some of the greatest artist of the time 34. Cosmo and his friends looked for lost secrets of the ancient world (they were after knowledge) 35. Cosmo was born in Florence |
| Summary | <p>The Renaissance takes place approximately during the 14th to 17th century. It was a time of great innovation and lots of art. People such as Michelangelo, Buonarrotti, Leonardo da Vinci, etc. Were living durning this time. Much of the famous artists and pieces of art were created as a result of the Medici family (who's rule started in around 1434) who had a tradition of sponsoring promising artists.</p> |

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| What Historically Significant Events Helped Develop Our Worldview? | Name |
| Beliefs | Beliefs |
| <p>Cues</p> <p>1. Concept of Belief + Definition</p> <p>2. Christianity</p> <p>3. Freedom of worship</p> <p>*Christian beliefs branch into all aspects of worldview</p> | <p>Notetaking Column</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Beliefs (noun): A belief is an attitude that something is the case, or that some opinion about the world is true. - Beliefs aren't always religious - Monotheistic religion centred on 1 god - Believe that Jesus is the son of god - Christianity 2000 years old - Started in Judaea - Originally had few followers - Info about Jesus early life comes from the gospels - Gospels = spread ideas about religion - Forgiveness of past sins - Paul the apostle started church's across the Roman Empire - Gospels spread = conversion to Christianity - Constantine = Roman emperor 313 CE - Constantine brought in freedom of religion - Roman emperor falls - Pope = powerful - Church owns land - Charlemagne = allies with pope - Charlemagne = gets crown from pope - Charlemagne uses military force to spread Christianity - Crown = chosen by god |
| Summary | <p>Beliefs aren't always religious. Christianity is a monotheistic religion. This means they believe in 1 God. Christianity is 2000 years old. The thing that helped Christianity grow was the freedom of worship brought in by Constantine. This was later removed in favour of Christianity by Charlemagne.</p> |

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| What Historically Significant Events Helped Develop Our Worldview? | Name |
| Beliefs | Beliefs |
| <p>Cues</p> <p>1. Intro: Christianity as a belief</p> <p>2. Christianity across medieval and Renaissance times</p> <p>3. Challenges to Christianity in medieval and Renaissance times</p> | <p>Notetaking Column</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Christianity (noun): Christianity is a monotheistic religion based on the life and teachings of Jesus of Nazareth. Its adherents, known as Christians, believe that Jesus is the Christ, whose coming as the Messiah was prophesied in the Hebrew Bible, called the Old Testament in Christianity, and chronicled in the New Testament. - Monotheistic = 1 God - Jesus = save people from sins = Messiah - Church = centre of peoples lives - Christian goal = get to heaven - Heaven = sin free life - Church structured in similar way to the society at the time - Monk or nun were only people who were educated - Black Death made people question god - Indulgences = way to make money to fund church - Indulgences = permissions to sin - Martin Luther (was a professor and priest) - Martin Luther wrote 95 things the church needs to do (started with stopping the selling of indulgences) - Martin Luther called for the reform of the church - Protestants formed by Martin Luther (Christians) - Protestants believed Christians should read the bible them self - Religious wars |
| Summary | <p>The church was the centre of peoples lives. The goal and only point of life was to get to heaven by living a sin free life. The people started to question the church when the Black Death started to kill random people not based on their status or how “good” they were. The church introduced indulgences which Martin Luther said they should get rid of. They didn’t so he created the Protestant part of Christianity.</p> |

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| What Historically Significant Events Helped Develop Our Worldview? | Name |
| Beliefs | Action |
| <p>Cues</p> <p>1. Introduction</p> <p>2. The Crusades</p> <p>3. Chivalry & Knighthood</p> | <p>Notetaking Column</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By 1000 2 religions (Christianity & Islam) - Religious leaders = powerful - Brought people together and divided people - Divided into us and them <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In 1096 tensions erupted between Islam and Christianity - Wanted control of the holy land aka Jerusalem - 1071 Seljuk Turks expanded to include Jerusalem - Faiths had long tradition of pilgrimage - Turks block Christians and Jews from getting to Jerusalem - In 1095 Pope Urban II called for churches across Europe to go to war to get Jerusalem back - Sign up for crusades = sins be forgiven - in 1193 Muslim leader said Jerusalem belonged to them and the Christians attacked them - Crusades happened over 2 centuries - Christians saw crusades as a religious duty - Crusaders stole making poor men into rich men - 1 crusade and loss of Jerusalem shocked the Muslim world - Crusaders were ruthless - Writers called for Muslims to unite and fight a holy war - Muslim leaders tried to make alliances with some crusaders against other leaders - Leaders who made alliances with the crusaders were seen as weak - They saw an obligation to fight in order to avenge their friends and loved ones - Muslims saw the crusaders as a long-term assault - Crusades were bloody and brutal - Some historians believe crusades paved way for Renaissance - The creation of otherness <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Definition: A medieval gentleman-soldier - Raised by a sovereign - Often from a wealthy family - Originally attendants or specialized foot-soldiers - Status of a knight was elevated in 800 A.D. - Knights were required to be at least 21 years old - Chivalry came from the knights code of honour - Came to fruition in 11th to 12th century - Chivalry: loyalty, bravery, protection of the weak - Code of honour provided means for people to move up social ladder |
| Summary | <p>By the year 1000 there were 2 religions, Islam and Christianity. They both wanted to control the holy land aka Jerusalem. The crusades took place over about 2 centuries. They were bloody and brutal. The Christian crusaders would steal which would turn poor men into wealthy men.</p> |

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| <p>What Historically Significant Events Helped Develop Our Worldview?</p> | <p>Name</p> |
| <p>Knowledge</p> | <p>Concept</p> |
| <p>Cues</p> <p>1. Introduction + Definition - How did knowledge develop change and expand during the medieval and Renaissance times?</p> <p>2. How is knowledge valued in our society and where do we learn it?</p> | <p>Notetaking Column</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Knowledge (noun): facts, information, and skills acquired by a person through experience or education; the theoretical or practical understanding of a subject. - Knowledge = aspect of worldview - Taking active steps to gain an understanding of something - Formal education (in school) - Parents - Online - World experience - Coaches - Books - Documentaries |
| <p>Summary</p> | <p>Knowledge means to acquire skills and information by person or experience. We gain knowledge from places like school, online, books, and documentaries.</p> |

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| What Historically Significant Events Helped Develop Our Worldview? | Name |
| Knowledge | Cultural Contact as New Knowledge |
| <p>Cues</p> <p>1. Definition & Innovations</p> <p>2. Printing Press & Martin Luther</p> <p>3. Medicine</p> | <p>Notetaking Column</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Knowledge (noun): facts, information, and skills acquired by a person through experience or education; the theoretical or practical understanding of a subject. - Book printing (undermined trusted authority like the church) - Glass lens developed in 13th century for reading - In 17th century Galileo used telescope - Innovations found in Asia - Innovations reached Florence and Venice - Valuing collaboration - Prints show a value in collective human ingenuity - Prints suggest exploration & colonization of new lands - Advancements came from needing people to be safer (Knights armour, Ship technology) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 600s in china woodblock printing = common - Woodblock printing = carving letters into wood and filling with ink - 1000s Chinese printer using type - Chinese type = individual characters put together to form words - 1440s Johannesburg Gutenberg (German) developed new method - Method used movable metal screw press - Moveable type print = greatest printing invocation at the time - 1450 - 1500 price of books dropped by 2 thirds as a result <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - innovation that remain significant still made between 1100 and 1550 - Islamic golden age 700 - 1200 - During Islamic golden age medical innovations emerged - First public hospitals and medical schools during the Islamic golden age - Al-Zahrawi created 30-volume medical encyclopedia - Texts were translated into Latin late - 859 = first university created in Morocco (still operating today) |
| Summary | <p>The glass lens was developed in the 13th century and as used by Galileo in the 17th century for a telescope. The invention of the printing press was not loved by the church but did cause the price of books to fall. Medical innovations were mostly made during the Islamic golden age. Some of these innovations are still in use today.</p> |

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| What Historically Significant Events Helped Develop Our Worldview? | Name |
| Knowledge | Cultural Contact as New Knowledge |
| <p>Cues</p> <p>4. Time</p> <p>5. Eyeglasses & Telescope</p> | <p>Notetaking Column</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Methods for measuring time = sundial, measuring water or sand as it passed through a container - Innovations in accurate timekeeping originated in China - European inventors drew on them to develop the mechanical clock - Mechanical clock featured weights and springs - Clocks and time didn't play a big part in Middle Ages business or planning - When public mechanical clocks were made people started to develop an attitude towards punctuality - Originally were put on churches or public buildings - People still lived more by the sun rise and set - Only wealthy and churches could afford clocks <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1200s Europeans started to use glasses - First glasses said to be made in Pisa, Italy in 1286 - By early 1400s use had spread throughout Europe - Improvement of the lens led to telescopes and microscopes - Advances in lenses led to advances in areas like biology and astrology - Girolamo Fracastoro said in 1538 if you looked through a curved lens things would appear closer - Vincent Ilardi said that the invention of the eyeglasses is something that has led to longer working life for people and stopped the world from being ruled by people under 40 (in 2007) |
| Summary | <p>The clock was originally created using weights and springs. Only very wealthy people could own these. Churches also had them. In the 1200s Europeans started to use glasses. The first glasses were said to be made in Pisa, Italy in 1286. Glasses were originally used for reading.</p> |

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| What Historically Significant Events Helped Develop Our Worldview? | Name |
| Knowledge | Reawakening & Rediscovery of Knowledge |
| <p>Cues</p> <p>1. Introduction & Definition</p> <p>2. A focus on antiquity (Antiquity: Ancient Greek and Roman times)</p> <p>3. Renaissance thought</p> <p>4. Renaissance science</p> <p>5. Studies of human anatomy</p> | <p>Notetaking Column</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Knowledge (noun): facts, information, and skills acquired by a person through experience or education; the theoretical or practical understanding of a subject. - Renaissance started in 1300s in Italy - Influenced by ideas developed in Ancient Greek and Rome - also heavily influenced by ideas from the Islamic golden age - People living through the Renaissance were aware that they were living through a cultural rebirth - Renaissance emerged because circumstances in Italy in the 1100s were bad - Circumstances encouraged artists and thinkers to integrate their values into their medieval culture - Values were grounded in the Christian values of the time - Thinkers began focusing on importance, values, and possibilities of humanity (humanism) - Humanism moved European philosophy away from religion - School education refocused on humanities (grammar, history, poetry, and philosophy) - Revival of learning = 1000 AD - Middle Ages classical writers studied Aristotle - Scholars were acquainted with Roman authors familiar to us - Ideas for innovations from Europe mostly originated in Asia or in the Islamic world - European scientists and mathematicians started to change how people in Europe thought of the universe - Galileo was arrested in 1633 for saying that the sun was the centre of the universe (contrary to the church) - Galileo spent rest of his life under house arrest - People started studying human anatomy by dissecting dead humans - Scientists still building on ideas from the Islamic golden age |
| Summary | <p>During the Renaissance people became more and more interested in the ancient Greeks and Romans. People started to focus on things like values and possibilities. Classical writers in the Middle Ages studied Aristotle. Lots of the innovations from the time originated in Asia or the Islamic world and were improved upon by the Europeans.</p> |

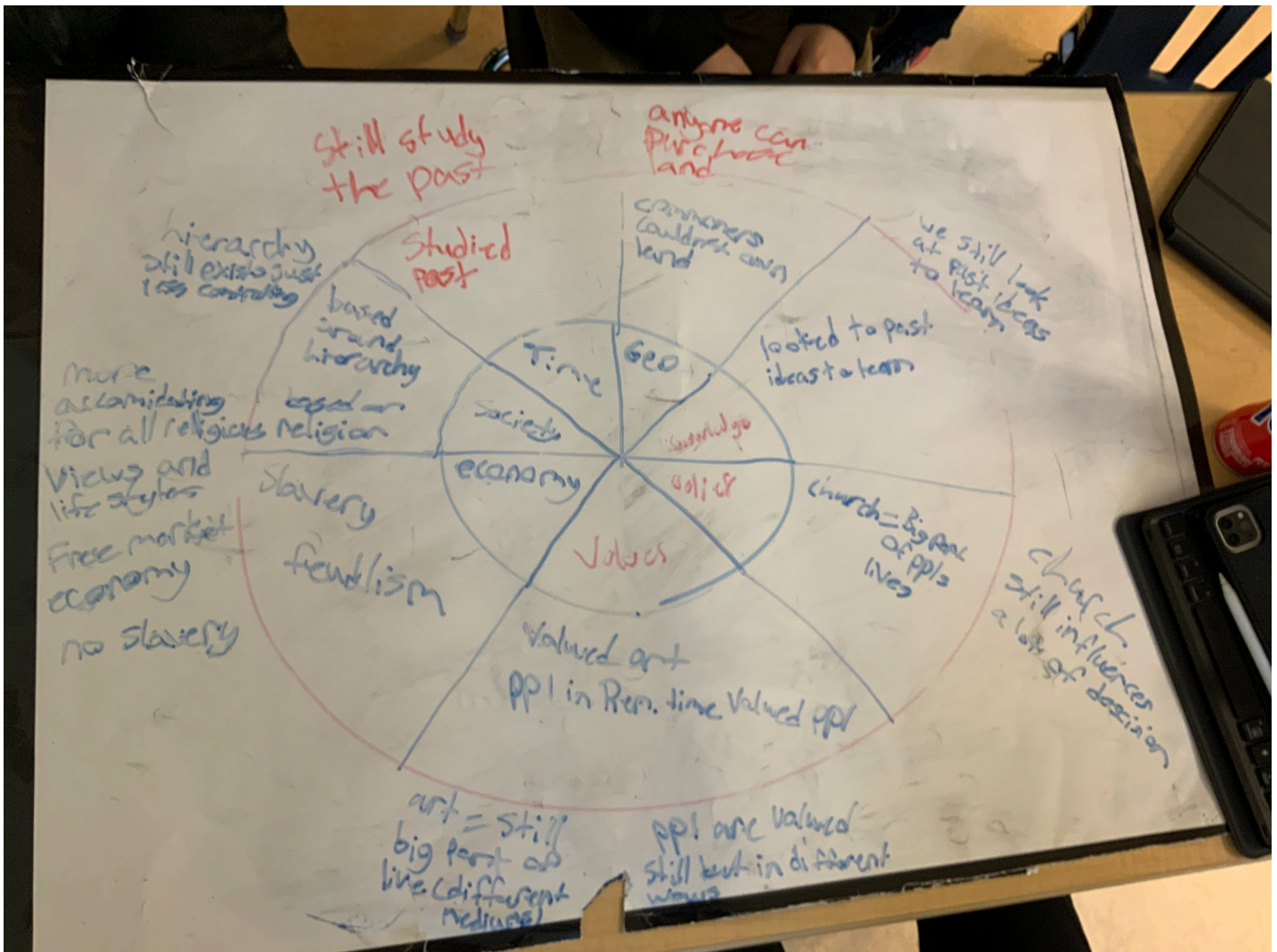
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| What Historically Significant Events Helped Develop Our Worldview? | Name |
| Knowledge | Reawakening & Rediscovery of Knowledge |
| <p>Cues</p> <p>6. Identifying turning points</p> <p>7. How Ideas Spread</p> | <p>Notetaking Column</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Historians identify historical points to better understand the past - Historical periods often house people with similar values, beliefs, technology, and institutions - 1517 - 1648 Christianity went through changes that affected Europe - Renaissance saw a turning point in art with lots of new techniques - Printing press to spread ideas - Education so people could read - Travelling speakers (people who travelled to speak and spread their ideas) |
| Summary | <p>Historical points help us to understand the past and identify how most people would have been thinking at the time. They also allow us to keep track of human improvement.</p> |

Aspects of western world view:

Beliefs
Geography
Time
Values
Economics
Knowledge
Society

Western worldview + historically significant people, events, places

Draw on 2 things (Medieval and Renaissance) and tie them to our worldview



- examples
- Modern day perspective
- Both examples are explained
- Why these are worth remembering