

Public Page

## Trivia Question

# Trivia Question

- Does anybody know what important event happened in the United States on September 17<sup>th</sup> (we didn't get a chance to talk about this yesterday)



## Constitution Day!

# Constitution Day!

- On September 17, 1787, the US Constitution was signed in Philadelphia
- 55 men went to draft
  - At least one from every state
  - Ranged in age from 40 to 81
  - Benjamin Franklin was the oldest
- Each state got one vote



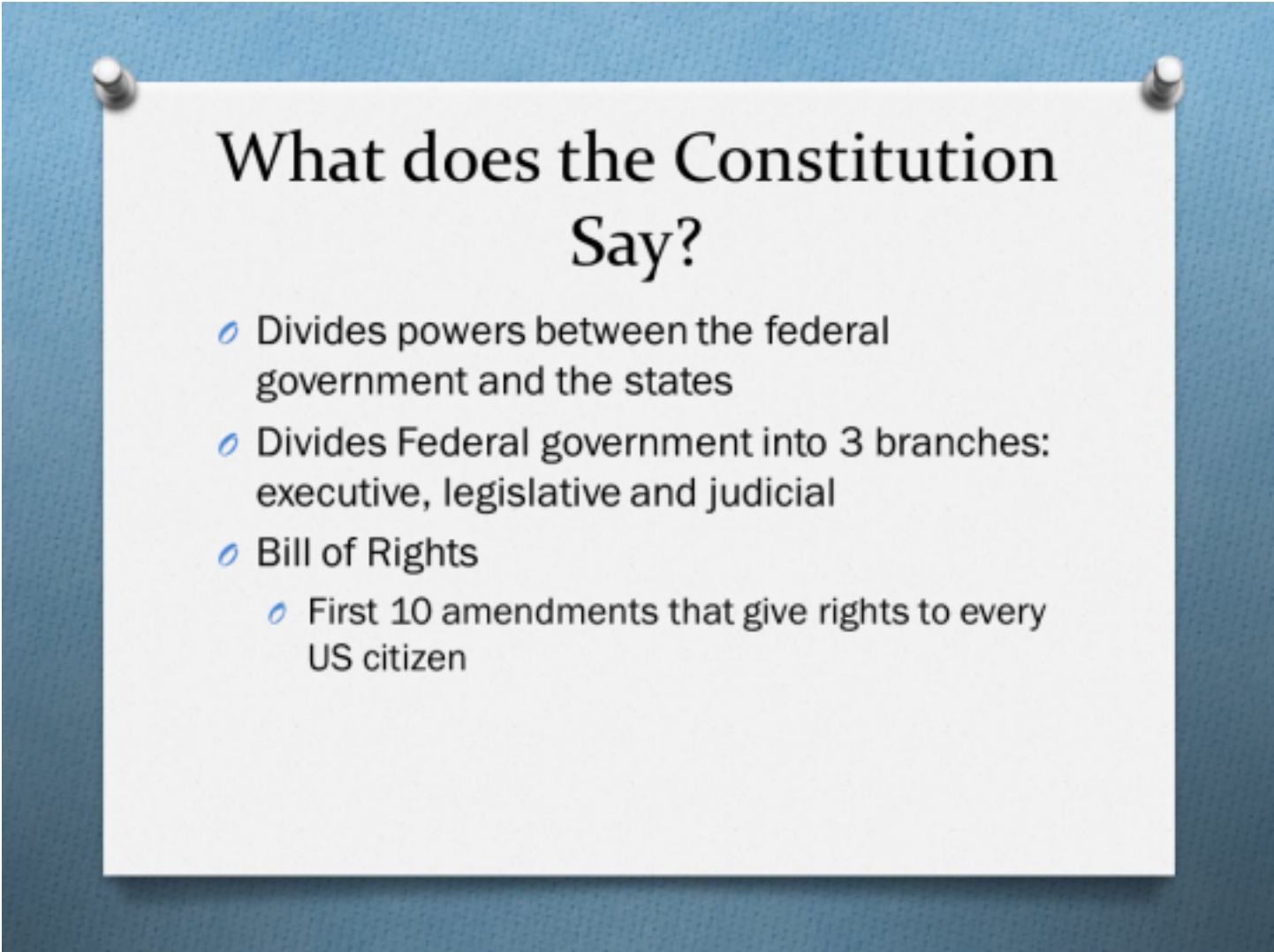
## The Constitution Convention

# The Constitution Convention

- o A big secret
- o Took 4 months
- o Only about 35 people were there for the actual writing



What does the Constitution Say?

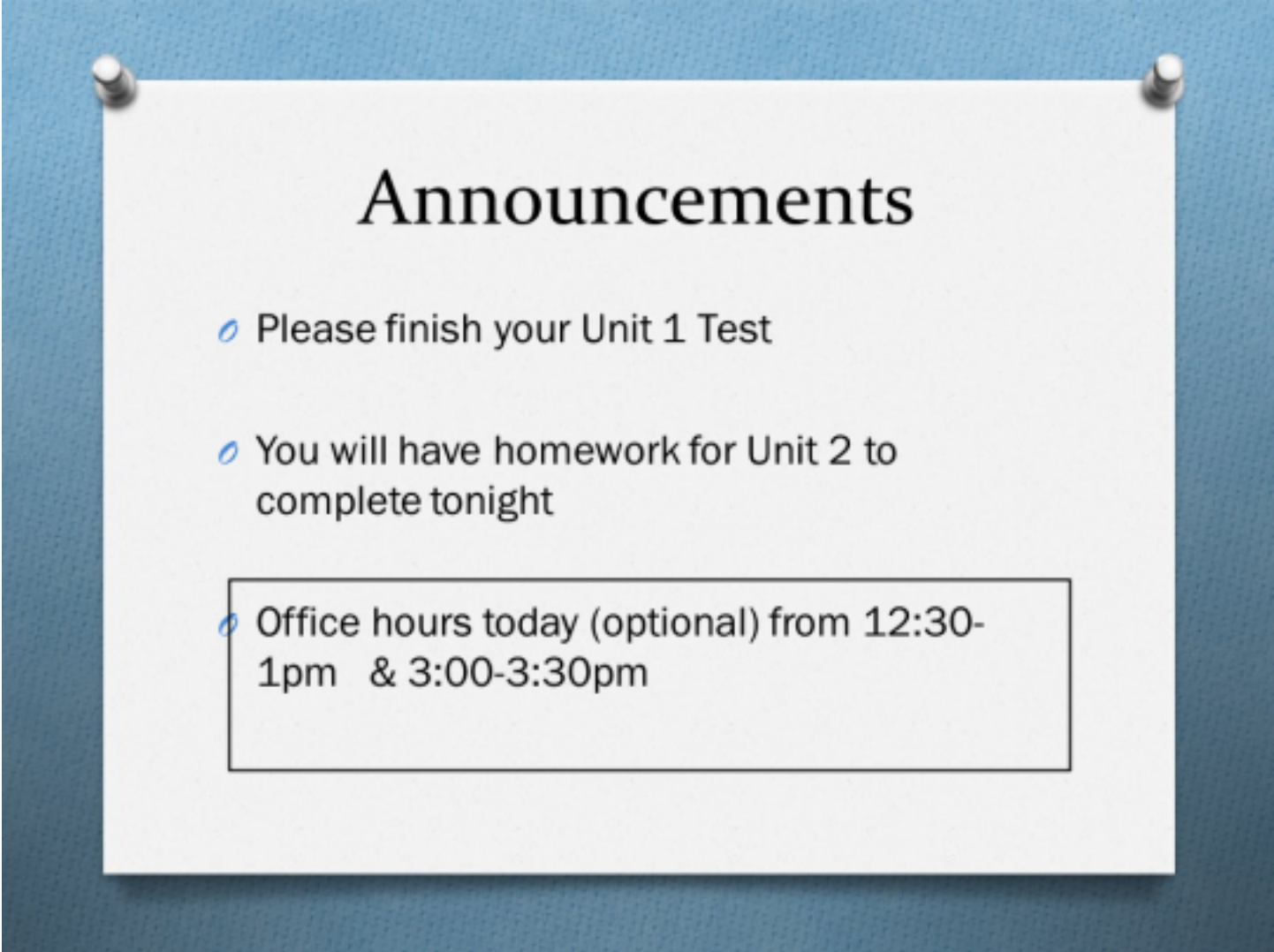


## What does the Constitution Say?

- o Divides powers between the federal government and the states
- o Divides Federal government into 3 branches: executive, legislative and judicial
- o Bill of Rights
  - o First 10 amendments that give rights to every US citizen



Announcements



# Announcements

- o Please finish your Unit 1 Test
- o You will have homework for Unit 2 to complete tonight
- o Office hours today (optional) from 12:30-1pm & 3:00-3:30pm

Welcome to History class!

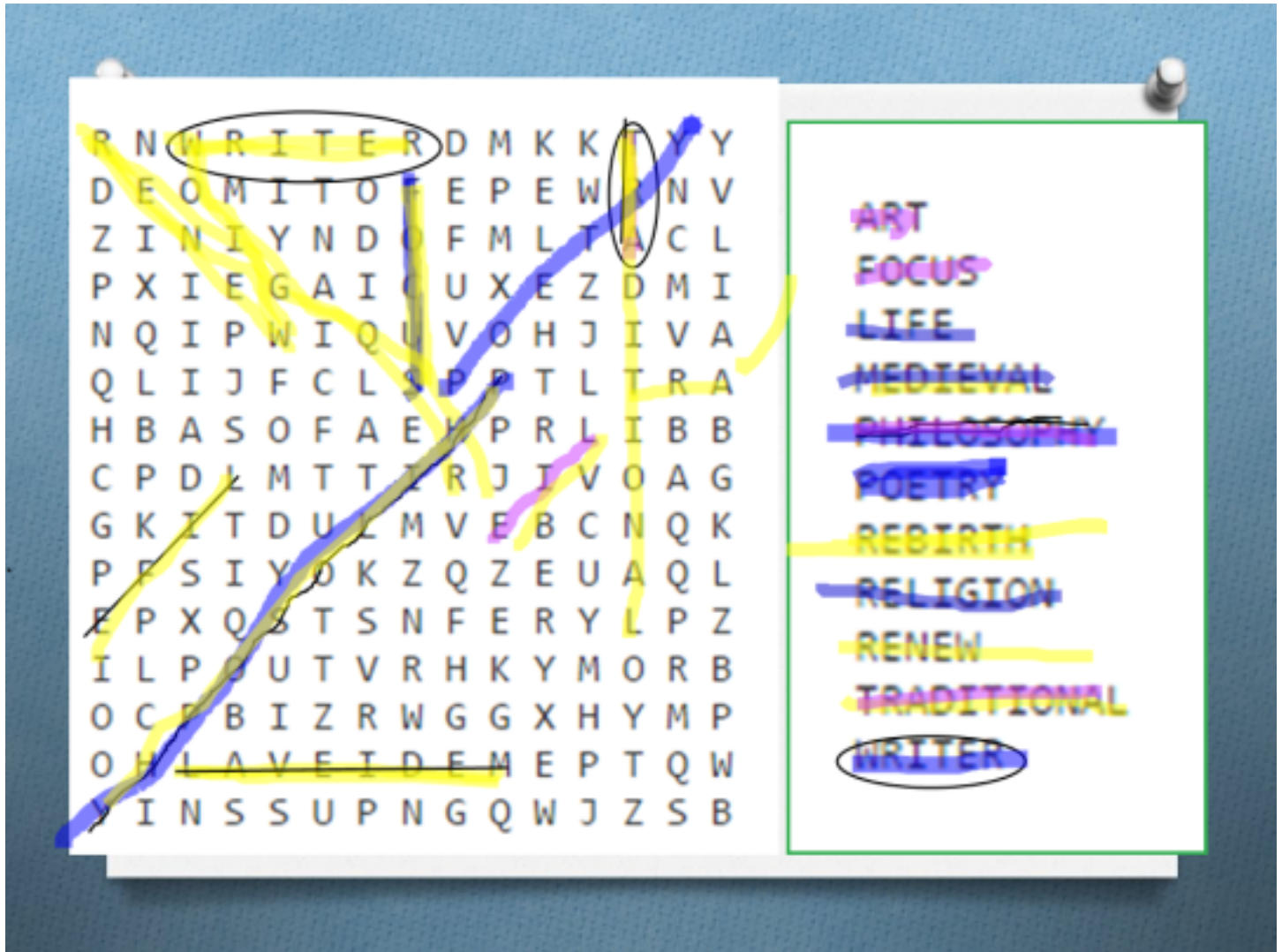
# Welcome to History class!

## Unit 2: A Renaissance Begins in Europe



- o Today we will be doing Unit 2, Lesson 1
- o Please have your textbook with you

Slide8





Unit 2 Lesson 1

# Unit 2 Lesson 1

What does Renaissance mean?

Who is Dante?

Who is Giotto?

Who is Petrarch?



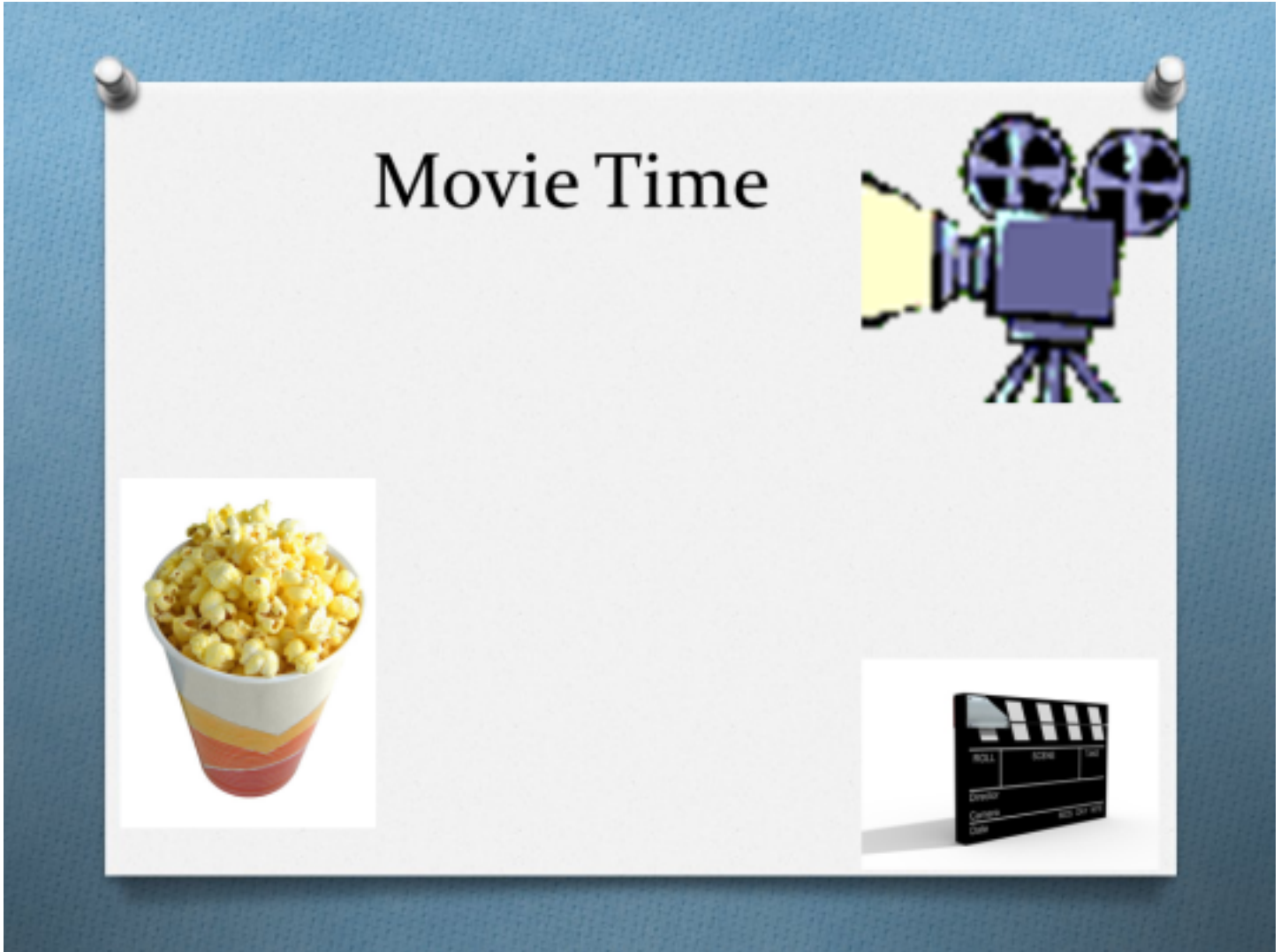
Many things were starting to change by the mid 1300s

## Many things were starting to change by the mid 1300s



- o Art, Philosophy, and Poetry began to transform. The Middle Ages were coming to a close.
- o Humankind was on the verge of something completely different.
- o In this unit we'll discover the causes and ways humanity changed in the RENAISSANCE

Movie Time





Believe it or not!

## Believe it or not!



The Olivetan Master (Giralamo da Milano) (fl. 1420-c.1448) & the Master of the Lodi Choir Books (fl. 1419-1446). Detail of "Monks Singing the Office" (f.3v), from a Gradual (Use of the Olivetan Benedictines), ca. 1439-1447. Italy, Lombardy, Santa Maria di Saggio. Manuscript illuminated on vellum.

- o Many historians use art to learn about changes in time periods.
- o Subtle changes in how art is made tells us quite a bit about the time period in which it was created, and tells us about the culture of that time period.

Let's do history! (art analysis)

Let's do history! (art analysis)





And now: Giotto

And now:  
Giotto



Medieval? Early Renaissance? Why?

# Medieval? Early Renaissance? Why?





Medieval or Early Renaissance

Medieval  
or  
Early  
Renaissance



## Slide 17

*Renaissance* is the French word for "rebirth." What was reborn in Europe during the Renaissance? For one thing, a keen interest in something very old—the classical civilizations of Greece and Rome.

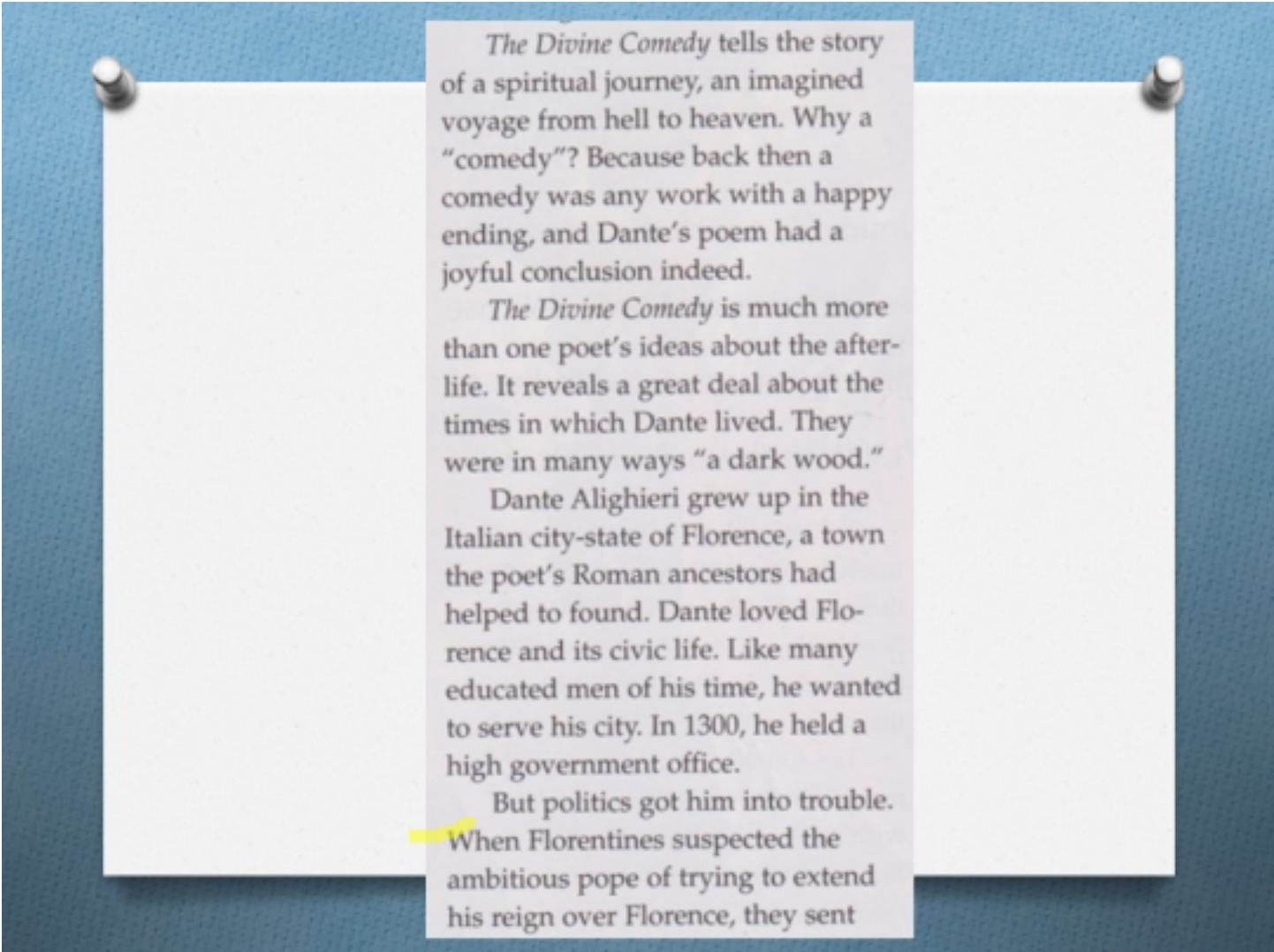
That reborn interest in ancient civilizations led people to learn and create in new ways. Eager scholars hunted for lost Greek and Latin works. Poets wrote elegant verse inspired by ancient Greek and Latin models. Architects, painters, and sculptors created a new world by studying an old one that had been long forgotten. From something old, something new was born.

**Dante: Banished and Searching**

"In the middle of my life, I came to a dark wood." Those words begin one of the greatest books of all time, *The Divine Comedy*, by the Italian poet Dante Alighieri.

Textbook pgs. 25-26

## Slide18



*The Divine Comedy* tells the story of a spiritual journey, an imagined voyage from hell to heaven. Why a "comedy"? Because back then a comedy was any work with a happy ending, and Dante's poem had a joyful conclusion indeed.

*The Divine Comedy* is much more than one poet's ideas about the after-life. It reveals a great deal about the times in which Dante lived. They were in many ways "a dark wood."

Dante Alighieri grew up in the Italian city-state of Florence, a town the poet's Roman ancestors had helped to found. Dante loved Florence and its civic life. Like many educated men of his time, he wanted to serve his city. In 1300, he held a high government office.

But politics got him into trouble. When Florentines suspected the ambitious pope of trying to extend his reign over Florence, they sent



## Slide19

Dante to Rome as an ambassador. Pope Boniface (BAHN-uh-fuhs) VIII did have designs on Florence. He held Dante in Rome against his will, while the pope's friends gained control of Florence.

Dante's rivals banished him from Florence and condemned him to death should he return. Deeply saddened, Dante spent the rest of his life in painful exile from the city-state he loved.

At 37, Dante had lost his home and his career. An outlaw, he had to travel from town to town. The bleak mountain roads were dangerous, overgrown with thickets, briars, and trees that hid thieves. Many times Dante did not even understand the people around him, for no common language united the people of Italy, who spoke more than 36 different dialects.

Still, Dante's exile was not without its blessings. For years he had been writing beautiful verse. Now poetry became his passion. He turned his exile into a life of writing poetry.

Would you ever write a book?

Would you ever write a book?



## Slide 21

**Writing *The Divine Comedy***

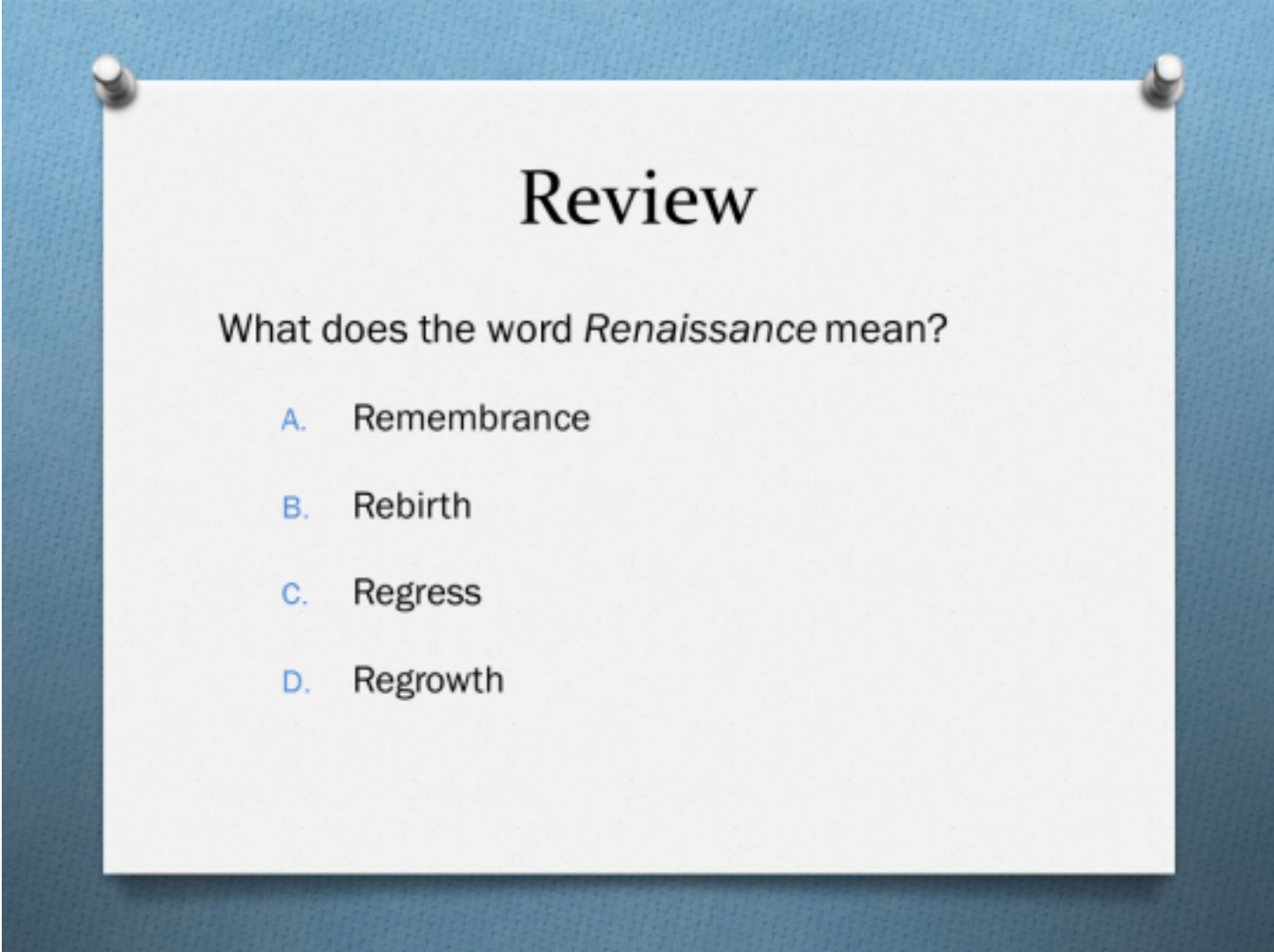
Dante was no stranger to verse. He came from a noble family and enjoyed a good education. He grew up studying Christian thinkers as well as Roman writers such as Livy, Cicero, and the great Virgil. Dante knew Latin well and spent hours absorbing its rhythm and form.

Around 1308, Dante began writing that great work. Like most Europeans, Dante was a Christian who placed his hope in eternal life. But in times so evil, who would gain eternal life? Greedy officials of the Church? Scheming politicians and self-seeking bankers? For a dozen years or more, Dante wrestled with those questions in *The Divine Comedy*.

The "comedy" certainly does not begin happily. Its first part is called *Inferno*. Dante finds himself lost in a dark wood, frightened by

Textbook pgs. 27-28

Review



# Review

What does the word *Renaissance* mean?

- A. Remembrance
- B. Rebirth
- C. Regress
- D. Regrowth



## Slide23

savage beasts. Mysteriously, the ancient Roman poet Virgil appears and offers to be his guide. In Dante's poem, Virgil embodies the power of reason. Together the two poets descend into the Inferno, or Hell.

There Dante and Virgil meet souls eternally condemned for the sins they had committed during their earthly lives. They meet traitors,

murderers, robbers, liars, heretics, and more. Some are tossed about in the dark air, some imprisoned in fiery tombs, some stranded in hot, dry deserts. Others suffer a constant storm of snow and hail, or roll huge rocks this way and that.

Many of the sinners are figures from history, such as Brutus and Cassius, two of the ancient Romans who killed Julius Caesar. Dante also put many people from his own day into his poem's Hell, including corrupt popes, politicians, and merchants.



## Slide24

**Dante's Legacy**

When *The Divine Comedy* first appeared in 1321, scholars immediately recognized its brilliance. They said Dante was *il poeta divino*, the poet from heaven.

*The Divine Comedy* dealt with matters that were important to thoughtful people of the late Middle Ages. It showed a deep Christian faith in a life after death. Virgil's Aeneas left his beloved Troy to found a new earthly city, Rome. Dante, banished from Florence, looked for his reward in a *heavenly* city. Like most medieval Christians, Dante saw life as a trial to be endured, and heaven as the goal of earthly strivings.

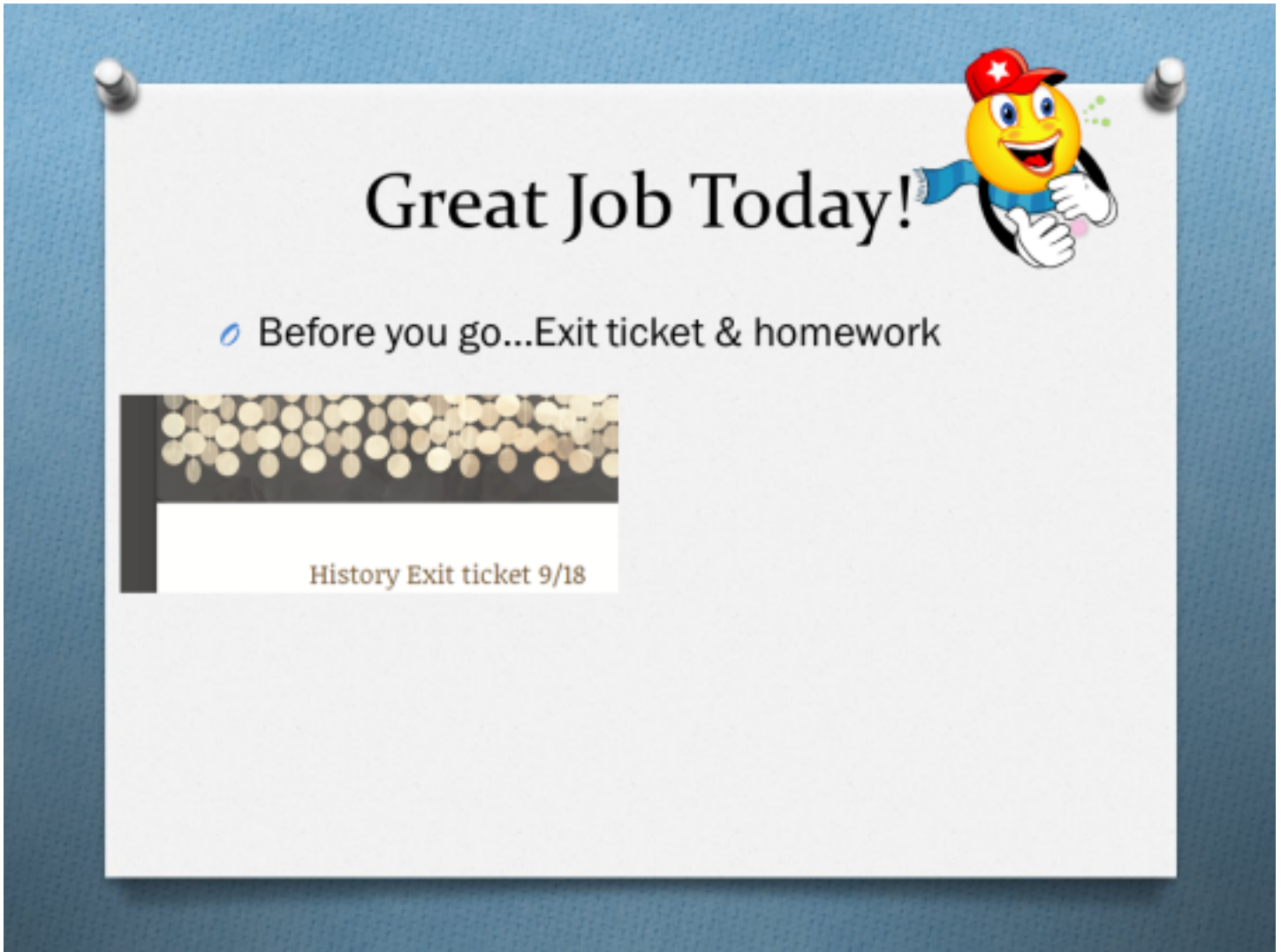
## Review

# Review


Which of the following best describes the significance of *The Divine Comedy*?

- A. The author wrote in Italian and presented very realistic characters
- B. The characters were realistic, and the author wrote in a style similar to that of medieval writers
- C. The dialogue resembled the writing of classical Greek dramatists, but the author did not develop a plot
- D. The author wrote in Latin and used literary techniques that had never been used before


Great Job Today!



Great Job Today!

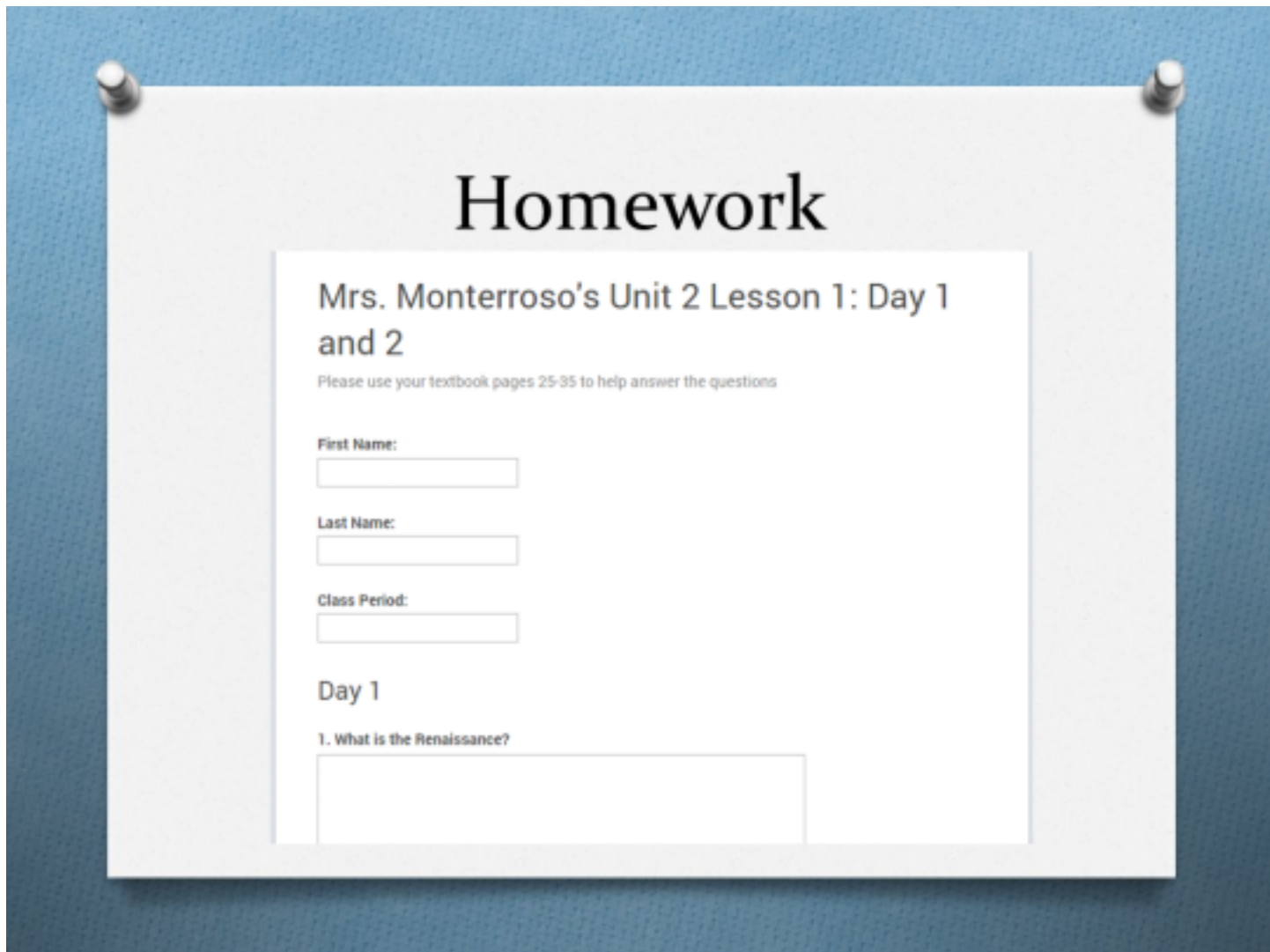


- Before you go...Exit ticket & homework



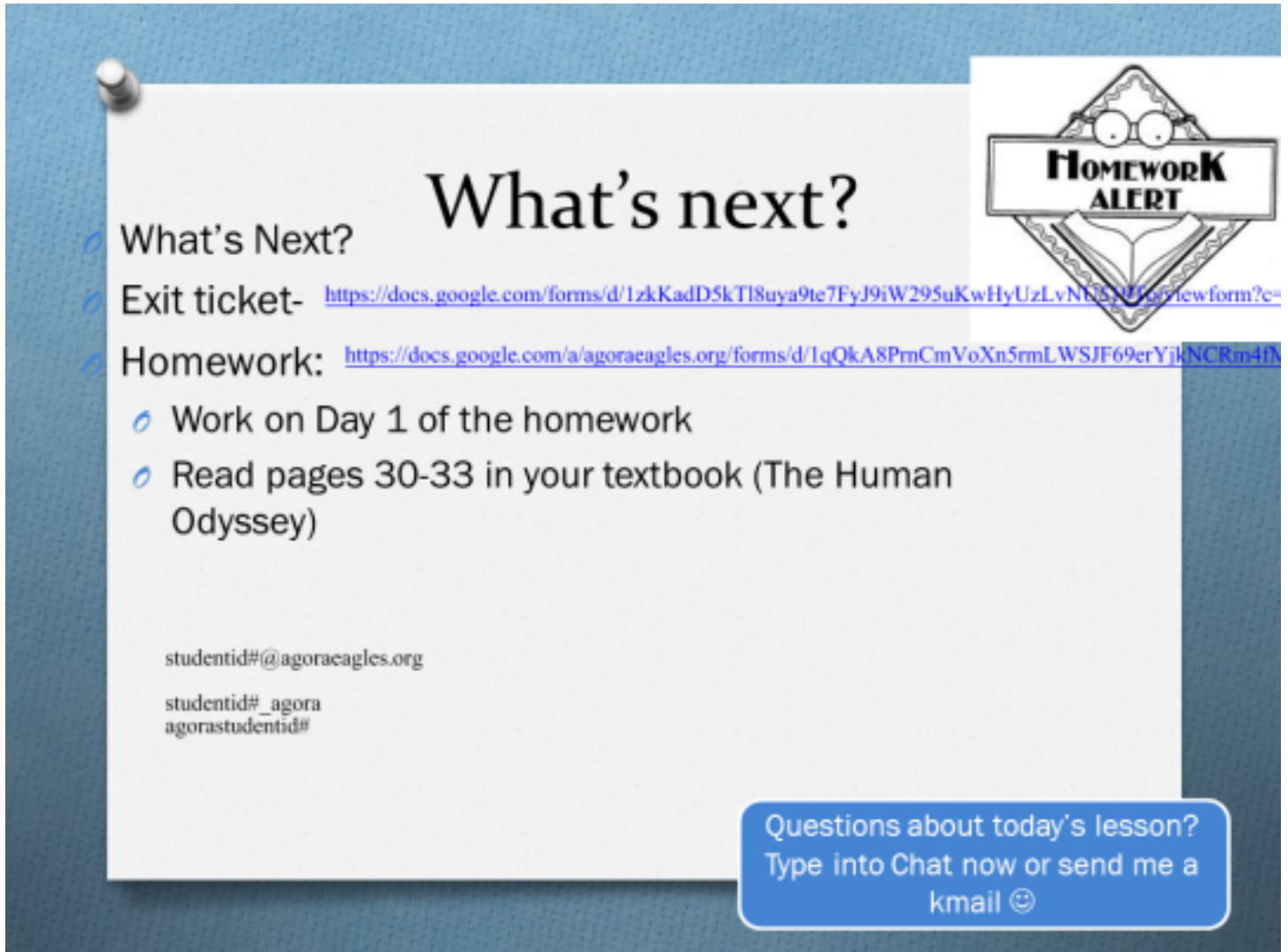
History Exit ticket 9/18

Homework



The image shows a white rectangular card pinned to a blue textured background. The card has the word "Homework" at the top in a large, bold, black serif font. Below this, the title "Mrs. Monterroso's Unit 2 Lesson 1: Day 1 and 2" is written in a smaller, black sans-serif font. Underneath the title is a line of text: "Please use your textbook pages 25-35 to help answer the questions". There are three input fields: "First Name:" with a rectangular box, "Last Name:" with a rectangular box, and "Class Period:" with a rectangular box. Below these is the heading "Day 1" and a question "1. What is the Renaissance?" followed by a large rectangular text area for the answer.

What??s next?



# What's next?

- What's Next?
- Exit ticket- <https://docs.google.com/forms/d/1zkKadD5kT18uya9te7FyJ9iW295uKwHyUzLvNt5V4g/viewform?c=>
- Homework: <https://docs.google.com/a/agoraeagles.org/forms/d/1qQkA8PmCmVoXn5rmLWSJF69erYjkNCRm4fN>
  - Work on Day 1 of the homework
  - Read pages 30-33 in your textbook (The Human Odyssey)

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studentid#\_agora  
agorastudentid#

Questions about today's lesson?  
Type into Chat now or send me a  
kmail 😊