

Public Page

World History B

# World History B

Today we will be starting Unit 2,  
Lesson 2

Please have your textbook



## Cities Spur Change

What did you have for breakfast today?

Slide2



Announcements

# Announcements



- Make sure you have finished your take home quiz for Unit 2 Lesson 1 in sapphire
- Today your homework will be Unit 2 Lesson 2 day 1 homework

This week

## This week



- Today- Unit 2 Lesson 2 day 1 hw
- Wednesday- Unit 2 Lesson 2 day 2 hw
- Thurs- Unit 2 Lesson 2 take home quiz
- Friday- Unit 2 Lesson 3 day 1 hw

What do we want to inspire others to do?

# What do we want to inspire others to do?

One day want i become i wanna inspire my daughter or inspire my son

i would like to inspire people to be kind and selfless

I want to leave a good and inspiring legacy. I hope to inspire as many people as possible.

I wanna inspire people to go to college and learn instead of getting pregnant at 16 and becoming a single mom flippin' burgers at Wendy's .

i would want to inspire people to make the world a healthier place and pick up garbage

i want to leave a very inspiring & encouraging legacy . i want to inspire EVERYBODY to know that theyre perfect the way they are .

What Did we Learn about Petrarch?

What Did we Learn about Petrarch?

he inspired shakespeare

He was devoted to the arts

he made humanism

he was a italian poet

I learned that he was a artist and that he wrote books that inspired Shakespeare -@shawn

What does this picture look like to you?

What does this picture look like to  
you?





Can you see the similarity?

# Can you see the similarity?



## Slide10

**D**ante, Giotto, Petrarch—these three giants who pointed the way to the Renaissance had something important in common. They were all city-folk.

Dante grew up in Florence. During his exile he traveled

from city to city, venturing as far as Paris. Giotto painted not just in Florence, but also in Rome, Assisi (uh-SEE-see), Padua (PAH-dyou-wuh), and Naples. Petrarch visited many great European cities—Avignon, Rome, Florence, Venice, and Paris.

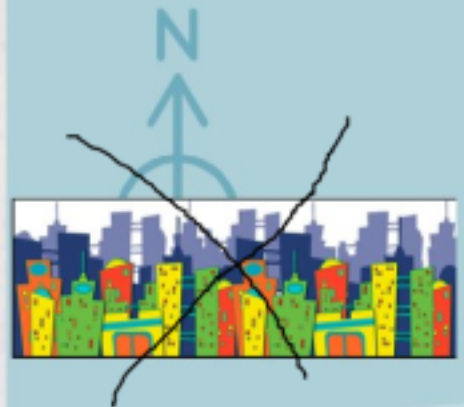
If the medieval world had been shaped by the manor, the Renaissance world was forged by cities. Most of these cities lay in northern Italy, surrounded by ruins of the ancient Roman Empire. Renaissance Italy was a patchwork quilt of city-states. Many were centers of trade and commerce, linked to distant lands by that all-important waterway, the Mediterranean Sea.

Farther north, cities also prospered, including Paris in France

and Bruges in Flanders. German city-states like Augsburg, Nuremberg, and Mainz (mlynts) grew at the junctions of rivers. They were connected to each other and to the Italian peninsula by well-traveled roads.


At the end of the Middle Ages, cities had grown rapidly. Some sprouted outside castle walls. Most began as trading posts established by merchants along rivers or seas. The merchants bought charters for the towns from local landholders. These charters guaranteed the towns the right to form their own governments.

By the fourteenth century, ambitious traders, craftsmen, and businessmen were running the towns, independent of local lords. The towns became booming



Textbook pg.

Slide11



**What is a city-state?**

A city and the area surrounding it- the area governs itself

**What were the governments like in Italian city states?**

city-states formed their own governments

**Why did people go to the Renaissance cities**  
to see art & trade goods

see the works other people made

## Life in Italian city-states

# Life in Italian city-states

- Merchants and craftsmen tried to improve their products or sell rare items to increase their profits
- Wealthy families built elegant homes, funded town projects, supported local artists and often took special interest in donating to their city's church to make it the finest one around.



There were some disadvantages??

## There were some disadvantages...

- Early Renaissance cities were dangerous
- They were often crowded, dirty and unsanitary
- Thieves lurked, waiting to strike
- There were also deadly schemes to get rid of people who were in power



## Slide14

**Guilds and Power Plays**

As you've seen with Dante's Florence, self-government was not a peaceful affair. The early charters granted merchants the right to govern as they wished. Some city-states remained republics, electing their leaders. As each city grew, the wealthy competed for power and the chance to run the city-state.

Since medieval times, merchants and tradesmen had organized themselves into associations called "guilds" that set standards for their work and protected their interests.

In Florence, wool merchants had one guild, silk weavers another, while druggists, furriers, and bankers each had their own guild. Often important families controlled a single guild. Guild representatives maneuvered for power in city government.

Why did guilds want to influence the city governments? Because those governments decided what improvements to make in churches, markets, town squares, and guild halls. They decided which walls to build, what size militia to raise, which moats and canals to extend, and which roads to pave. All of these decisions would direct wealth to some and away from others. Important families and guilds were willing to fight each other for control over such decisions.

Textbook pg.40

## Slide15

**What did craftsmen and merchants try to do to make more money?**  
sold rare items  
improved their items

**What did the rich business owners do with some of their money?**  
put it towards improving their city and the church in their city

**What are guilds?**  
a merchant and tradesman organization bonded by similar interest/work

**Why did guilds want to influence the city government?**  
the government controlled what went on in the town and the money.

## Let's Review

# Let's Review

## What is a city-state?



a. A large country, like Italy and France

b. An independently ruled city and the land around it

c. A giant city that is so big they call it a city-state

d. I don't know



Why was it dangerous to live in a renaissance city?

## Why was it dangerous to live in a renaissance city?

- a. They were crowded ✓
- b. There were many thieves ✓
- c. They were dirty & unsanitary ✓

d. All of the above

e. None of the above

Lets investigate!



## Lets investigate!



- We're going to work as detectives and investigate to learn more about several city-states.
- Each student needs to find information about the city states and write it on the board
- Use your textbook to help you find out more about your city-state.
- Questions?



Put up a green check to let me know you're ready!



City-State: Venice

# City-State: Venice

- **Geography:** Venice was a city built on the water Matthew samberg

In Venice there are no roads. Like in here there roads are made out of water  
I think Leonardo da Vinci moved to Venice from Florence

its mainly water for gondolas



- **Trade/Industry:**

They would trade a lot of rare items—Bethany

They were known around the world for their trade in spices

- **Government:**

- **List one other fact about this city-state you found in your textbook:**

lion statues were everywhere in Venice

They have a lot of carved lions

Textbook pgs. 41-42

City-State: Florence

## City-State: Florence

- Geography:
- Trade/Industry:
- Government:
- List one other fact about this city-state you found in your textbook:



Textbook pgs. 42-43

City-State: Rome

## City-State: Rome

- Geography:
- Trade/Industry:
- Government:
- List one other fact about this city-state you found in your textbook:



Textbook pgs. 43-44

City-State: Augsburg

## City-State: Augsburg

- Geography:
- Trade/Industry:
- Government:
- List one other fact about this city-state you found in your textbook:



Textbook pgs. 44-45

## Great Job!! What??s Next?

# Great Job!! What's Next?

Write this  
down!

- HOMEWORK:

— [Unit 2 Lesson 2 Day 1 Homework](#): 😊

- Tomorrow, we will continue with Unit 2, Lesson 2

- Have a great day! “See” you tomorrow!

