

Week 4

Seventh Grade Homework (May 11-May 15, 2020)

Dr. Sabharwal and Mr. Kovac

1. Journal Writing for Electives (AVID and Speech) – Write the answer one question every day starting- Monday May 11, 2020. All answers must be at least two paragraphs long and each paragraph has to have five or more sentences.

1. How have your cleaning habits recently changed? What are you doing differently to help keep you and your family healthy and safe?
2. What kinds of extracurricular activities did you participate in when school was in session? Are you still doing them now? If not, what are you doing instead?
3. What other things are you doing in your “free” time? Are you trying anything new?
4. What are some new activities that you would like to try? Cooking? Sewing? Dancing?

3. Reading Log – You can use the packets you collected from the school for this homework. Read for 20 minutes every day. List anything you read. It can be a recipe you read on a carton/box, an article you read in the Tracy Press or online, a book you read or even a manual you read to assemble a table. Be precise. **Format Reading Log like this every day, for the week of homework:**

Date:

Title/Name of the document:

Purpose of the Author:

Minutes Read: 20

4. Social Studies – Read Pages 314-319 and answer the following questions:

- a) What caused the plague to spread? Draw comparison between the spread of plague and Corona. What are some similarities and some differences you notice? What can you conclude from it?
- b) Why did Renaissance start in Italy?

Due Date : – Not Graded

Office Hours : – 1 – 3 pm (email us only if you have a question during these hours.
Mon. – Fri.

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2.5

War and Plague



Shattered buildings and churches, deserted villages, and abandoned fields—these formed the landscape of Europe after war and disease swept through the continent in the 1300s. Both catastrophes brought suffering and death to millions and, like the Crusades, greatly weakened the feudal way of life.

MAIN IDEA

War and disease devastated Europe in the 1300s and brought about fundamental changes to society.

WAR BETWEEN ENGLAND AND FRANCE

The roots of the war were established long before the 1300s. As you may remember, William, Duke of Normandy, conquered England in 1066 and became its king. William and the Norman kings who came after him were vassals to the French kings. However, they also ruled over England in their own right. This created a tense relationship between England and France. Kings from both countries were very powerful and competed for territory in France. In time, they also competed over who would be king of France.

The situation came to a head in 1328 when the king of France died. Edward III of England believed he should succeed him, but French nobles crowned a

Frenchman instead. In 1337, Edward invaded France to claim the throne. His actions began the **Hundred Years' War** between England and France. This was not a continuous conflict but rather a series of wars that dragged on for 116 years.

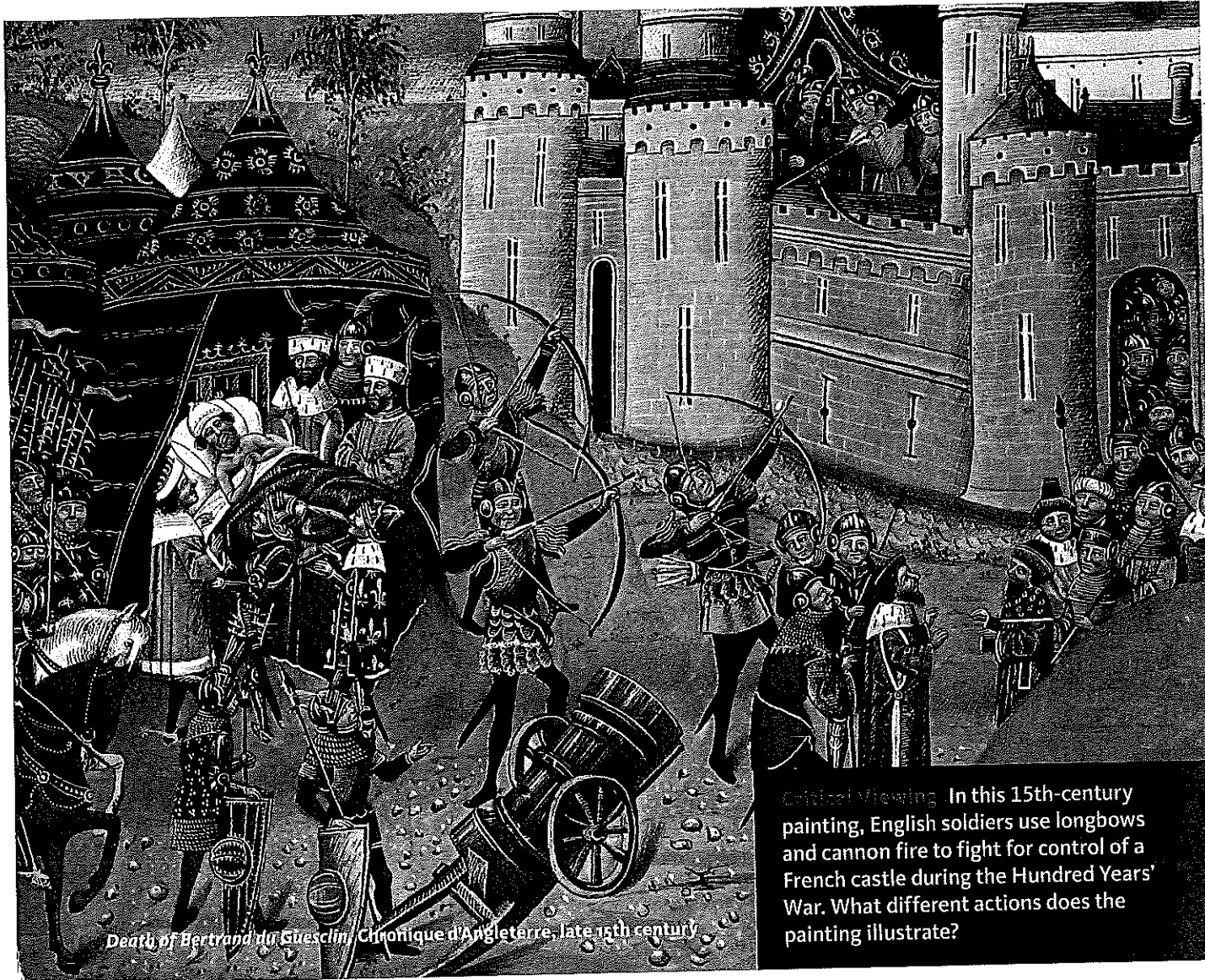
Between the beginning of the war in 1337 and its end in 1453, the English won many important victories. The French cause seemed hopeless until rescue came from an unexpected source. A French peasant girl called **Joan of Arc** claimed that Christian saints had told her to save her country. She impressed Charles, the ruler of France, and was given command of his army in 1429. Her religious and patriotic passion inspired her soldiers to win a battle that turned the tide of the war. The English captured and executed Joan, but they had lost the war. By 1453, the French had driven the English out of their lands.

Both sides were aided in their fight by deadly new weapons. The powerful **longbow** allowed archers to fire arrows with enough force to pierce a knight's armor. Cannons, made possible by the invention of gunpowder, could blast through castle walls. These weapons changed the nature of European warfare and made knights and castles, the symbols of feudalism, almost powerless.

DISEASE SPREADS OVER THE WORLD

As if war and its new weapons weren't enough, medieval Europeans suffered from widespread disease. Poor diet, filthy living conditions, and a lack of medicine made sickness common.

In 1347, however, a devastating disease known as the **bubonic plague** swept through Europe. Infected rats carried fleas that spread the disease to humans along land and sea trade routes from Asia to Europe and Africa. Unfortunately, no one at the time understood that the plague was caused by bites from these fleas.



Death of Bertrand du Guesclin, Chronique d'Angleterre, late 15th century

Critical Viewing In this 15th-century painting, English soldiers use longbows and cannon fire to fight for control of a French castle during the Hundred Years' War. What different actions does the painting illustrate?

Instead, many people believed the plague was a punishment from God. Some Christians believed the Jews had caused the plague by poisoning town wells. As a result, they destroyed entire Jewish communities. By the early 1350s, the worst of the plague was over in Europe, but by then it had killed about one-third of the continent's population. The deaths of so many people—from disease and war—led to major social and economic changes that would finally bring an end to feudalism.



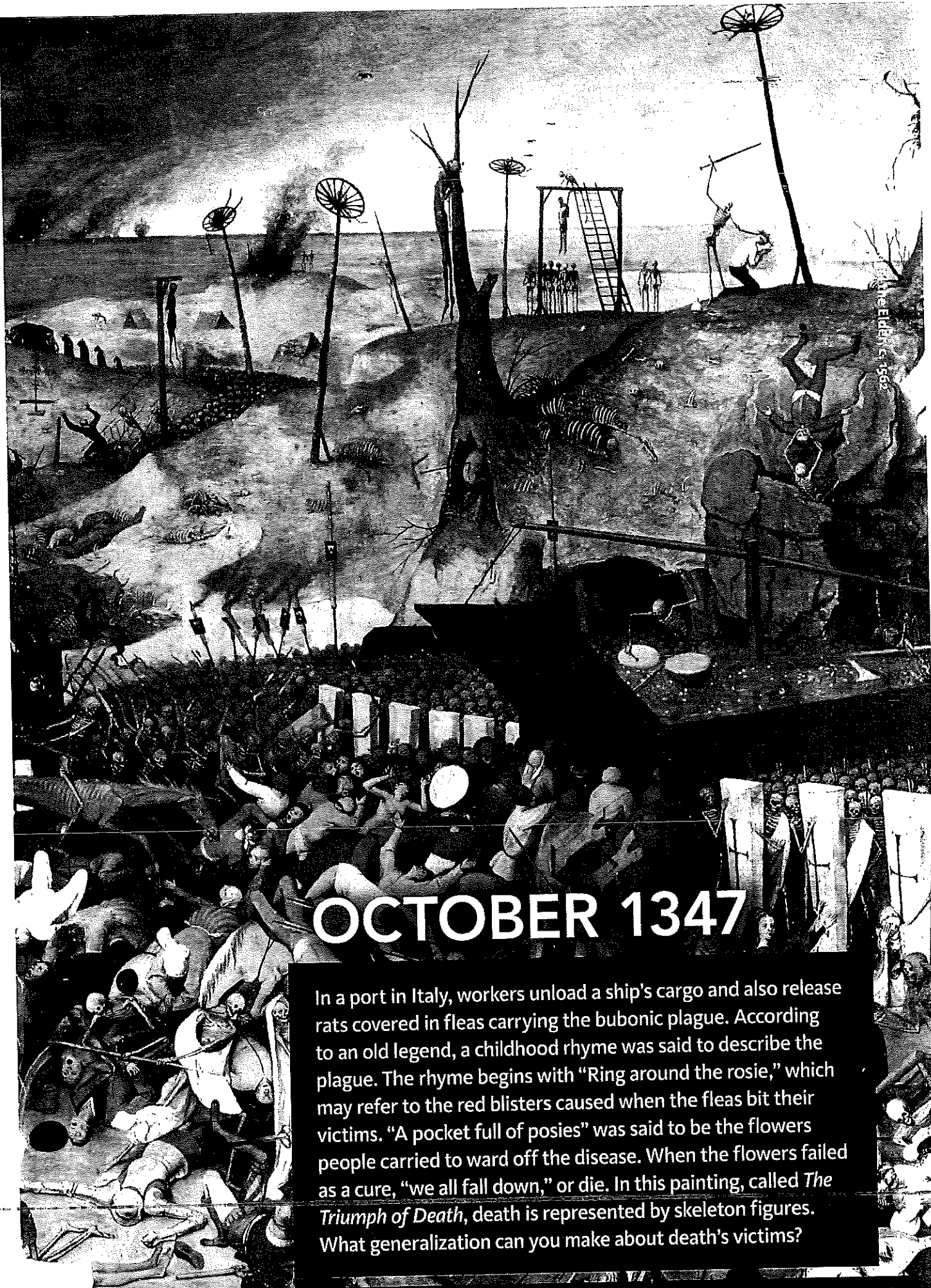
JOAN OF ARC

After the English captured Joan of Arc, she was tried by the Inquisition and found guilty of being a witch. The court believed that the voices she claimed to hear were those of the devil. In 1431, Joan was burned at the stake. She was about 19 years old. Twenty-five years later, another court pardoned her. In 1920, the Catholic Church declared Joan a saint.

REVIEW & ASSESS

- 1. READING CHECK** What impact did the Hundred Years' War and the bubonic plague have on medieval Europe?
- 2. ANALYZE CAUSE AND EFFECT** How did events in 1066 lead to the Hundred Years' War?
- 3. MAKE INFERENCES** How did the rats that carried plague-infected fleas probably travel along the trade routes?





OCTOBER 1347

In a port in Italy, workers unload a ship's cargo and also release rats covered in fleas carrying the bubonic plague. According to an old legend, a childhood rhyme was said to describe the plague. The rhyme begins with "Ring around the rosie," which may refer to the red blisters caused when the fleas bit their victims. "A pocket full of posies" was said to be the flowers people carried to ward off the disease. When the flowers failed as a cure, "we all fall down," or die. In this painting, called *The Triumph of Death*, death is represented by skeleton figures. What generalization can you make about death's victims?

2.7

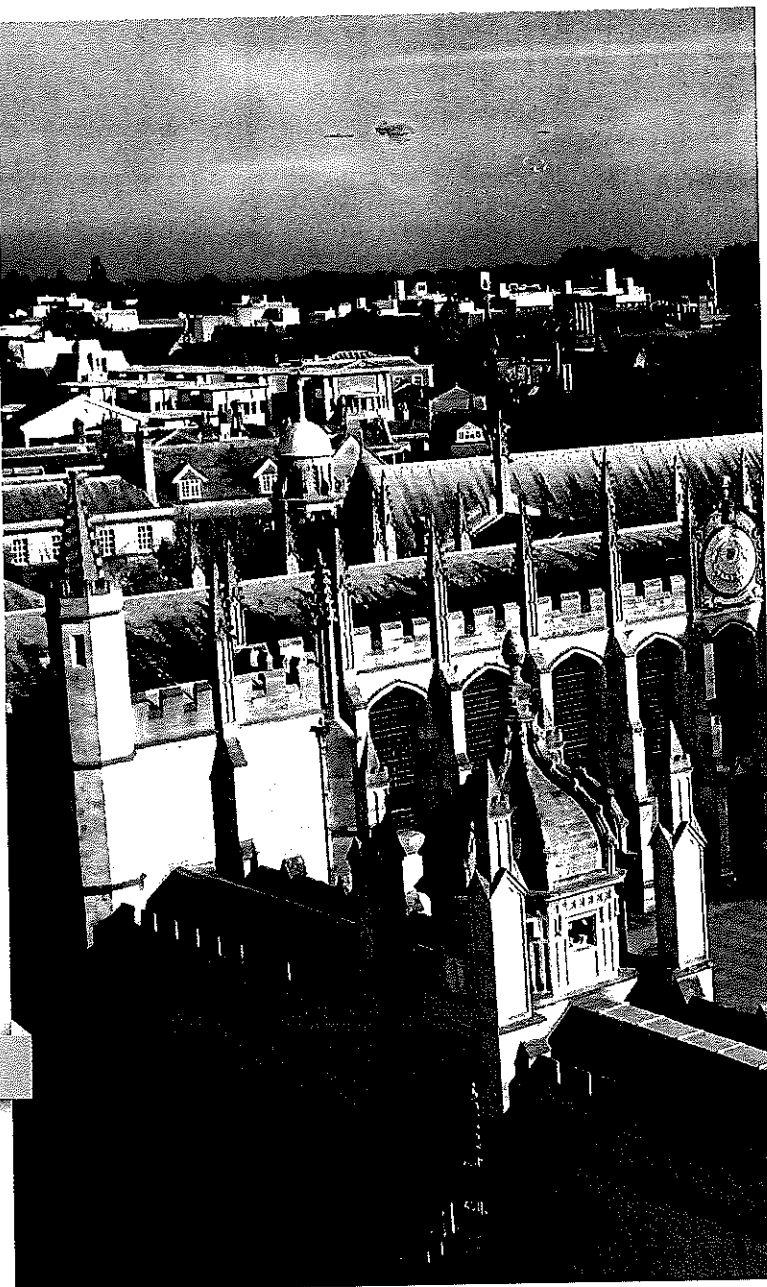
Growth of Towns



In the late Middle Ages, a saying started making the rounds: Town air makes you free. In the towns, you could work at a job and keep all your wages. You could go where you wanted without having to ask anyone's permission because you were no longer bound to a landowning lord or vassal. In fact, you answered to no one but the king.

MAIN IDEA

The growth of towns and trade led to economic, political, and cultural changes that brought the Middle Ages to an end.



ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES ARISE

People had been moving to towns since about 1000, but the bubonic plague greatly accelerated this movement. With about a third of the workforce wiped out by the disease, employers desperate for help increased wages to attract workers. Many peasants, and many serfs as well, left the manor to apply for jobs in the towns. As a result, the manor system began to fall apart.

After life on the manor, the bustling, exciting towns might have made a welcome change. Towns held weekly markets where local produce was sold, while town fairs brought in trade goods from other places.

In time, a merchant class composed of traders and craftspeople arose. Wealthy town-dwelling merchants, known as **burghers**, could be elected to sit on governing councils. Groups of craftspeople, such as shoemakers or silversmiths, joined together to form **guilds**, which helped protect and improve the working conditions of their members.

THE MIDDLE AGES END

The growth of towns and their prosperous trade further helped kings regain their authority. By taxing the towns within his realm, a king earned money to pay for his army. A strong army brought peace



All Souls College, at England's University of Oxford, was founded in the 1400s during Europe's revival of learning.

and stability to his land. Increasingly, power and people's loyalty shifted from local lords to their king.

Europe experienced cultural changes as well as economic and political ones. You may remember that the Crusades brought European traders into contact with the civilizations of Islam and Byzantium. These civilizations had preserved the writings of

ancient Greek and Roman philosophers in their libraries. As the Middle Ages came to a close, people became eager to gain knowledge. Universities were founded to satisfy this desire for learning. Monasteries were no longer the only centers of education. After centuries of war, instability, and fear, Europe was more than ready to embark on a new age of creativity.

REVIEW & ASSESS

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| 1. READING CHECK What economic opportunities did towns offer ordinary people? | 2. ANALYZE CAUSE AND EFFECT How did the growth of towns affect monarchs? | 3. MAKE INFERENCES Why do you think learning was revived at the end of the Middle Ages? |
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