World Civ
2019/2020
NTI Assignments

The following assignments are the assignments for NTI days. Textbook chapters are available on Google Classroom and can be downloaded as well. For textbook assignments, answer on your own paper or create a Google Doc. You may turn in the assignments on paper or digitally. Assignment reminders will be posted on each individual day.

Day 1: Ch 3 Textbook pages 124-125
Reviewing Key Facts #s 15-24

Day 2: Reteaching Activity 3: Regional Civilizations

Day 3: Ch 4 Textbook pages 146-147
Reviewing Key Facts #s 12-23

Day 4: Reteaching Activity 4: Toward a New World

Day 5: Ch 5 Textbook page 184
Reviewing Key Facts #s 10-19

Day 6: People in World History Activity 5: Johannes Gutenberg

Day 7: Ch 6 Textbook page 206
Reviewing Key Facts #s 10-19

Day 8: Primary Source Reading 6: A Letter by Christopher Columbus

Day 9: Ch 7 Textbook page 234
Reviewing Key Facts #s 11-20

Day 10: Primary Source Reading 7: A Day at the Court of the Sun King
Regional Civilizations

The period between 400 and 1500 was characterized by the spread of Christianity and Islam, as well as changes in government and social structure. Great empires were created, only to be toppled by internal conflict or new invaders.

DIRECTIONS: Fill in the blanks in the time line, matching the events listed below to the dates.

- China's Tang dynasty collapses.
- Mansa Musa becomes ruler of the African kingdom of Mali.
- The Magna Carta becomes law in England.
- A Japanese civil war begins, leading to the destruction of Kyoto.
- The Turks capture Baghdad.
- Charlemagne is crowned emperor of the Romans.
- Muhammad leaves Makkah and goes to Madinah.
- Kublai Khan establishes a new Chinese dynasty, the Yuan.
- Timur Lenk (Tamerlane) seizes power in India.
- Clovis becomes the first Germanic ruler to convert to Christianity.

500

622

800

907

1055

1215

1279

1312

1369

1467
Toward a New World

In the years 800–1500, medieval Europe went through major changes and upheavals that affected all segments of society. One of the changes was the discovery of the civilizations that existed in the Americas. Between 100 and 300 million people lived in the Americas before the arrival of European explorers.

**DIRECTIONS:** Explain the historical significance of each concept or individual listed below on the line provided.

1. *carruca*  

2. manorial system  

3. commercial capitalism  

4. Pope Gregory VII  

5. Dominicans  

6. flying buttress  

7. Black Death  

8. Joan of Arc  

9. Iroquois  

10. Long Count  

11. Hernán Cortés  

12. Montezuma (Moctezuma)
Johannes Gutenberg (c. 1397–1468)

He who first shortened the labour of copyists by device of Movable Types was disbanding hired armies, and cashiering most Kings and Senators, and creating a whole new democratic world: he had invented the art of printing.

From Sartor Resartus (1834) by Thomas Carlyle

The Gutenberg Bible, set and printed in 1455, is perhaps the most famous book in history. It is the product of the first successful attempt to use movable type and the printing press in an efficient way. These developments made it possible to print books and other materials quickly. During the centuries since then, the spread of books around the world—and the ideas they carry—has altered human life in profound ways. In developing this method of printing, Johannes Gutenberg secured his place in history.

Johannes Gutenberg was born to an aristocratic family in Mainz, Germany, in about 1397. Mainz was a center for goldsmiths, and Gutenberg may have been trained in goldsmithing as a young man. When he was about 40, Gutenberg began his experiments with printing. He combined movable type, type molds, oil-based inks, and a special printing press to create a workable printing system. Many of these ideas existed, but Gutenberg improved, refined, and, most important, combined them. The basic method of printing he developed remained in use well into the 1900s.

In 1446 Gutenberg entered a partnership with a man named Johannes Fust. Fust, a goldsmith, lent money to Gutenberg to help him pursue his printing work. When the partnership failed after five years—Gutenberg was apparently unable to repay the loan when Fust demanded it—Gutenberg was forced to surrender his printing equipment and supplies to Fust. Fust and his son-in-law continued printing.

Gutenberg found patronage under a wealthy man in Mainz, thus enabling him to continue to print. Apparently, he gave up printing in 1465, perhaps due to failing eyesight. When he died in 1468, at nearly 70 years old, he was not a wealthy man. He probably never knew, though he may have dreamed, how his work would affect the world in the centuries to come. Today, Mainz honors its most famous son through the Gutenberg Museum and Johannes Gutenberg University. His original workshop has been restored and preserved. Fittingly, printing is an important industry in the hometown of Johannes Gutenberg.

REVIEWING THE PROFILE

Directions: Answer the following questions on a separate sheet of paper.

1. In what trade was Gutenberg trained?
2. Critical Thinking Making Inferences. How might Gutenberg’s early training have helped him develop his method of printing?
3. Critical Thinking Drawing Conclusions. Write a paragraph in which you assess the impact and influence of Gutenberg’s work.
A Letter by Christopher Columbus

As you know, Christopher Columbus was trying to reach China when he “discovered” America and the islands of the Caribbean. On February 13, 1493, he wrote a letter to Santangel, the Spanish government official who had persuaded Queen Isabella to finance his expedition. Below is part of Columbus’s letter, followed by an interpretation by modern historian Daniel J. Boorstin.

Guided Reading In this selection, read to learn Columbus’s account of the voyage and compare it to Boorstin’s interpretation.

When I reached Juana [Cuba], I followed its coast to the westward, and found it so large that I thought it must be the mainland,—the province of Cathay [China]; and, as I found neither towns nor villages on the seacoast, but only a few hamlets, with the inhabitants of which I could not hold conversation because they all immediately fled, I kept on the same route....

... The lands are high and there are many very lofty mountains.... [The islands] are all most beautiful, of a thousand different shapes, accessible, and covered with trees of a thousand kinds of such great height that they seemed to reach the skies.... The nightingale was singing as well as other birds of a thousand different kinds; and that, in November, the month in which myself was roaming amongst them. There are palm-trees of six or eight kinds, wonderful in their beautiful variety; but this is the case with all the other trees and fruits and grasses; trees, plants, or fruits filled us with admiration. It contains extraordinary pine groves, and very extensive plains. There is also honey, a great variety of birds, and many different kinds of fruits. In the interior there are many mines of metals and a population innumerable.... The inhabitants of this and of all the other islands I have found or gained intelligence of, both men and women, go as naked as they were born.... They have neither iron, nor steel, nor arms, nor are they competent to use them, not that they are not well-formed and of handsome stature, but because they are timid to a surprising degree.

On my reaching the Indies, I took by force, in the first island that I discovered, some of these natives that they might learn our language and give me information in regard to what existed in these parts; and it so happened that they soon understood us and we them, either by words or signs, and they have been very serviceable to us.... I find that they.... believe that I come from heaven....

They assure me that there is another island... in which the inhabitants have no hair. It is extremely rich in gold.... Finally, and speaking only of what has taken place in this voyage... their Highnesses may see that I shall give them all the gold they require, if they will give me but a little assistance; spices also, and cotton, as much as their Highnesses shall command to be shipped; and mastic [resin used in varnishes], hitherto found only in Greece... slaves, as many of these idolators as their Highnesses shall command to be shipped. I think also I have found rhubarb and cinnamon, and shall find a thousand other valuable things.

Boorstin’s Interpretation

On shipboard off the Azores in mid-February 1493, returning from his first voyage, Columbus wrote his own report of what he thought, and wanted others to think, that he had accomplished....

Columbus, having convinced himself that a trip across the Western Ocean would take him to the Indies, now set about convincing a wider audience. He had a heavy vested interest in his destination actually being the Indies.... Columbus was careful not to mention disasters or near disasters—the loss of the flagship, Santa Maria, the insubordination of Martín Alonso Pinzón, the commander of the Pinta, or the muti-
nous spirit of the crew. Following the national-security regulations of his day, he omitted information on the courses taken or the precise distance covered in order to prevent competitors from following where he had led. While Columbus conceded that he had not actually seen the Great Khan or the court of gold-rich Cipangu, he detailed numerous clues reinforcing his belief that he was just off the coast of China. The resplendent Great Khan, he was confident, would be found just a little farther on, doubtless on the next voyage.

Although Columbus was a hardheaded observer of the winds and the waves, on the crucial question of where he had arrived he remained the slave of his hopes. He was determined to find signs everywhere that he had reached the fringes of Asia. Botany, still a vague wilderness whose images where not yet standardized by printing, was his happy hunting ground. From the moment when he first touched the north coast of Cuba on his first voyage, he had no trouble finding the Asiatic flora. A shrub that smelled like cinnamon he eagerly called cinnamon and so made it a hint of untold spice treasures. The aromatic West Indies gumbo-limbo, he insisted, must be an Asiatic form of the mastic tree of the Mediterranean that yielded resin. . . . The ship’s surgeon examined some roots that the men had dug up and obligingly pronounced them valuable medicinal Chinese rhubarb, a strong cathartic [laxative] drug. Actually it was only the common garden rhubarb, that we now use for pies and tarts. . . . But so many false scents somehow seemed to add up the authentic odor of the Orient.

**INTERPRETING THE READING**

**Directions** Use information from the reading to answer the following questions. If necessary, use a separate sheet of paper.

1. What impressed Columbus about the land he discovered?

2. Where did Columbus think he had landed?

3. What did Columbus offer to the king and queen of Spain?

4. According to Boorstin, what information did Columbus omit from his letter to Santangel? Why?

**Critical Thinking**

5. **Evaluating Information** Based on Columbus’s letter and Boorstin’s comments on it, do you think Columbus really believed he had reached Asia? Explain your answer.
A Day at the Court of the Sun King

The luxurious and elaborate lifestyle of royal courts in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries seems almost unbelievable today. The French court, especially during the long reign of Louis XIV, set the style for the rest of Europe. The colorful picture of court life in this selection was written by Louis de Rouvroy, duke of Saint-Simon, a noble whose Memoirs are considered a masterpiece of French literature. Saint-Simon’s multivolume journals describe court life and personalities in the years 1694–1723, which include the final years of the reign of Louis XIV and the regency that followed.

GUIDED READING In this selection, read to learn what a “typical” day entailed in the life of King Louis XIV.

At eight o’clock the chief valet de chambre [personal servant] on duty, who alone had slept in the royal chamber, and who had dressed himself, awoke the King [Louis XIV]. The chief physician, the chief surgeon, and the nurse (as long as she lived) entered at the same time. . . . At the quarter [8:15], the grand chamberlain was called . . . and those who had what was called the grandes entrées [greatest access]. The chamberlain (or chief gentleman) drew back the curtains which had been closed again, and presented the holy water from the vase at the head of the bed. These gentlemen stayed but a moment, and that was the time to speak to the King, if anyone had anything to ask of him; in which case the rest stood aside. . . . Then all passed into the cabinet of the council. A very short religious service being over, the King called [and] they re-entered. The same officer gave him his dressing-gown; immediately after, other privileged courtiers entered, and then everybody, in time to find the King putting on his shoes and stockings, for he did almost everything himself, and with address [attention] and grace. Every other day we saw him shave himself; and he had a little short wig in which he always appeared, even in bed, and on medicine days. . . .

As soon as he was dressed, he prayed to God, at the side of his bed, where all the clergy present knelt, the cardinals without cushions, all the laity [those outside the clergy] remaining standing; and the captain of the guards came to the balustrade during the prayer, after which the King passed into his cabinet. He found there, or was followed by all who had the entrée, a very numerous company, for it included everybody in any office. He gave orders to each for the day; thus within a half a quarter of an hour it was known what he meant to do; and then all this crowd left directly. . . .

All the Court meantime waited for the King in the gallery. . . . During this pause the King gave audiences when he wished to accord any, spoke with whoever he might wish to speak secretly to, and gave secret interviews to foreign ministers. . . .

The King went to mass, where his musicians always sang an anthem. . . . The King amused himself a little upon returning from mass and asked almost immediately for the council. Then the morning was finished.

On Sunday, and often on Monday, there was a council of state; on Tuesday a finance council; on Wednesday council of state; on Saturday finance council. Rarely were two held in one day or any on Thursday or Friday. . . . Often on the days when there was no council the dinner hour was advanced more or less for the chase [hunt] or promenade. The ordinary hour was one o’clock; if the council still lasted, then the dinner waited and nothing was said to the King.

The dinner was always au petit couvert, that is, the King ate by himself in his chamber upon a square table in front of the middle window. It was more or less abundant, for he ordered in the morning whether it was to be “a little,” or “very little” service. But even at this last, there were always many dishes, and three courses without counting the fruit. . . .
Upon leaving the table the King immediately entered his cabinet [private room]. That was the time for distinguished people to speak to him. He stopped at the door a moment to listen, then entered; very rarely did anyone follow him, never without asking him for permission to do so; and for this few had the courage....

The King amused himself by feeding his dogs, and remained with them more or less time, then asked for his wardrobe, changed before the very few distinguished people it pleased the first gentleman of the chamber to admit there, and immediately went out by the back stairs into the court of marble to get into his coach. From the bottom of that staircase to the coach, anyone spoke to him who wished....

As he was but little sensitive to heat or cold, or even to rain, the weather was seldom sufficiently bad to prevent his going abroad. He went out for three objects: stag-hunting, once or more each week; shooting in his parks (and no man handled a gun with more grace or skill), once or twice each week; and walking in his gardens for exercise and to see his workmen. Sometimes he made picnics with ladies, in the forest at Marly or at Fontainbleau [a chateau], and in this last place, promenades with all the Court around the canal, which was a magnificent spectacle....

At ten o'clock his supper was served.... This supper was always on a grand scale, the royal household (that is, the sons and daughters of France [the king]) at table, and a large number of courtiers and ladies present, sitting or standing....

The King, wishing to retire, went and fed his dogs; then said good night, passed into his chamber to... his bed, where he said his prayers....

**INTERPRETING THE READING**

**Directions** Use information from the reading to answer the following questions. If necessary, use a separate sheet of paper.

1. What members of the court and household attended the king in the mornings?

2. When did the king attend to government business?

3. What did the king do for entertainment and relaxation?

4. What part did religion play in court life?

**Critical Thinking**

5. **Making Inferences** From this account, does the king's life seem enjoyable? Explain your answer.

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