RENAISSANCE AND REFORMATION GEOGRAPHY CHALLENGE
**History Alive!**

**Geography Challenge: Emerging Cities of Europe**

**Part 1, Mapping**
Objectives

Students will

- use a specialty map to identify and label key cities and regions of Europe related to the Renaissance and Reformation.
- discuss how the locations of key cities and regions may have affected the spread of goods and ideas across Europe.

You will be learning about the Renaissance and Reformation in Europe by identifying key cities and regions.
TIMELINE OF RENAISSANCE AND REFORMATION

1300
1400
1500
1600
1700

Renaissance
Reformation
1st Century..............................................1 – 100
2nd Century...........................................101 – 200
3rd Century...........................................201 – 300
4th Century...........................................301 – 400
5th Century...........................................401 – 500

10th Century..........................................901 – 1000
11th Century.........................................1001 – 1100
12th Century.........................................1101 – 1200
13th Century.........................................1201 – 1300
14th Century.........................................1301 – 1400
15th Century.........................................1401 – 1500
16th Century.........................................1501 – 1600
17th Century.........................................1601 – 1700
18th Century.........................................1701 – 1800
19th Century.........................................1801 – 1900
20th Century.........................................1901 – 2000
21st Century.........................................2001 - 2100
Read Rebirth of Ideas in Europe  p. 429

“Setting the Stage: Europe’s Renaissance and Reformation”

(Show Europe map as students read)

Pass out materials:
  “Geography Challenge” w/s
  “Geography Challenge” map
To complete each Geography Challenge card, answer the questions in *complete sentences*. Label the map on the opposite page as directed.

“*Geography Challenge 7*”

Question 1

______________________________________________________________________________________________

______________________________________________________________________________________________

Question 2

______________________________________________________________________________________________

______________________________________________________________________________________________

Question 3

______________________________________________________________________________________________

______________________________________________________________________________________________

Question 4

______________________________________________________________________________________________

______________________________________________________________________________________________

Question 5

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______________________________________________________________________________________________

Question 6

______________________________________________________________________________________________

______________________________________________________________________________________________

Question 7

______________________________________________________________________________________________

______________________________________________________________________________________________
Open your “Historical Atlas” to pages 13. You may also use the projected map as a reference. Use the index in the Atlas, as well.

Working with your seat partner, each pair will pick up one “Geography Challenge” card.

When you finish the questions AND mapping, one person returns the card and has your answers checked by the teacher.

Pick up a new “Geography Challenge” card, return to your seat, and repeat until you have finished all eight cards.
Review the answers to Q. 1-8.

Discussion:

- Based on location, which cities in western Europe might have been most likely to be centers of trade with Africa and Asia? Why?

- In which region are most of them found?

- Which European cities might have been most easily introduced to goods and ideas from Italy? Why? The least?

- If some regions were to break away from the Catholic Church, which might have been most likely to do so? Why? Least likely?

NOTE: The Pope and Church leadership was based in Rome. The Holy Roman Empire and the Papal States were run by Catholic leaders.
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GEOGRAPHY CHALLENGE: EMERGING CITIES OF EUROPE

PART 2, GRAPHING
Look at the bottom of your placard. Read the heading.

These population figures are scholarly estimates. For some years data is not available. Use the data that is provided to complete your graphs.

Sometimes, data may be missing. For example, there may be no data for the year 1300. What would you do in that case?
What information is given on the “X” axis?

What information is given on the “Y” axis?

By what increments do the population data increase? What is the implication for graphing?

Plot the population figures for each year on the corresponding graph. Make a line graph by connecting the dots.
### European Cities of the Renaissance

**Graphing Population Data of London.** Find London on your map.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>1300</th>
<th>1400</th>
<th>1500</th>
<th>1600</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pop</td>
<td>40,000</td>
<td>35,000</td>
<td>70,000</td>
<td>250,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Population Data of Paris.** Find Paris on your map.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>1300</th>
<th>1400</th>
<th>1500</th>
<th>1600</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pop</td>
<td>60,000</td>
<td>80,000</td>
<td>98,000</td>
<td>200,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Population Data of Amsterdam.** Find Amsterdam on your map.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>1400</th>
<th>1500</th>
<th>1600</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>13,500</td>
<td>50,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Population Data of Nuremberg.** Find Nuremberg on your map.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>1300</th>
<th>1400</th>
<th>1500</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pop</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>50,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Population Data of Geneva.** Find Geneva on your map.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>1300</th>
<th>1400</th>
<th>1500</th>
<th>1600</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pop</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>13,000</td>
<td>15,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Population Data of Rome.** Find Rome on your map.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>1300</th>
<th>1400</th>
<th>1500</th>
<th>1600</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pop</td>
<td>40,000</td>
<td>25,000</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>110,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Population Data of Venice.** Find Venice on your map.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>1300</th>
<th>1400</th>
<th>1500</th>
<th>1600</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pop</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>110,000</td>
<td>115,000</td>
<td>150,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Population Data of Lisbon.** Find Lisbon on your map.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>1400</th>
<th>1500</th>
<th>1600</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pop</td>
<td>63,000</td>
<td>90,000</td>
<td>100,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Time Needed to Locate Suitable Library Materials

Number of Students Able to Locate Suitable Materials

Time in Minutes

- 0
- 5
- 10
- 15
- 20
- 25
- 30

- 0
- 10
- 20
- 30
- 40
- 50
- 60
Which city had the largest population in 1300? The smallest?

Which city had the largest population in 1600? The smallest?

Which city had the most dramatic increase in population?

Which cities experienced a significant drop in population at any time between 1300 and 1600? What factors might have contributed to this?

What factors might have contributed to a steady growth in urban population in the late Middle Ages and early Renaissance?

What are some of the common features of the cities shown in the images?

What do the cities have in common in terms of geographic location?

GRAPH
**Medieval Europe**

- The Middle Ages, or Medieval Period, lasted from about 500 A.D. to 1400 A.D.
- Society was organized such that the king gave his loyal knights land; in exchange for the land, the knights owed the king service; they became sworn followers called **vassals**; The king was their **lord**; the land still belonged to the lord.
- An example of a Medieval king that was lord to many vassals is William the Conqueror, who brought an army across the English Channel from Normandy to England and won the English crown at the Battle of Hastings; when king, he was known as William the First.

Safari Montage:  [William the Conqueror](#)

Safari Montage:  [Feudal Relationships in the Middle Ages](#)
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GEOGRAPHY CHALLENGE: EMERGING CITIES OF EUROPE

PART 3, SERF PARAGRAPH
SERFS IN THE MIDDLE AGES

- Land in the Middle Ages wasn't worth much without serfs; serfs tended the lord's crops and did work on the manor; a serf was permitted to grow food to feed himself and his family; serfs were not slaves.

- Medieval serfs received protection from the lord of the manor in times of war; the lord also could bring food for serfs from distant lands when food was scarce; poor peasants often surrendered to become serfs in hard times.

Safari Montage: Life as a Serf
Do we have Feudalism, or a system of kings, lords, vassals, and serfs today?

Why do you think things changed and how did the change begin? (brainstorm a list)
If you were a serf living in Medieval Europe, how would you respond to news that you were no longer obligated to work for the lord of your manor and were free to leave? Where would you move to improve the quality of your life?
Your paragraph must include at least 5 sentences. (More than 5 is OK, less is not.)

- A topic sentence
- Three or more detail, or supporting sentences
- A concluding sentence.
Your **topic sentence** should restate the question and include your answer.

EX: If the question is: What was the relationship between Greek and Roman culture and Renaissance thinking?
Your topic sentence could be: The relationship between Greek and Roman culture and Renaissance thinking was…………………………………(state your answer).
Your **detail sentences** will be your “justification.” This is where you justify, or give reasons, why you believe your answer to be true. Your opinion is expressed here with your reasoning.

Your **concluding sentence** restates the question in a concluding fashion. EX: To conclude, this is what I believe was the relationship between Greek and Roman culture and Renaissance thinking.
DIRECTIONS
Write a paragraph using the above guidelines in response to the following questions. Write a first draft. Then, edit and write a final draft in ink. Turn in both drafts with the final draft stapled on top.

Helpful hints:
1. Be careful to avoid loooooooooooooooooooong, run-on sentences. Break your thoughts into separate sentences. Use proper capitalization and periods where needed.

2. Recopy the writing prompt on your paper. Write a rough draft of your paragraph. The questions should be “nested” within your paragraph. Write a final draft of your paragraph, all on the same piece of paper.
If you were a serf living in Medieval Europe, how would you respond to news that you were no longer obligated to work for the lord of your manor and were free to leave? Where would you move to improve the quality of your life?
The end.