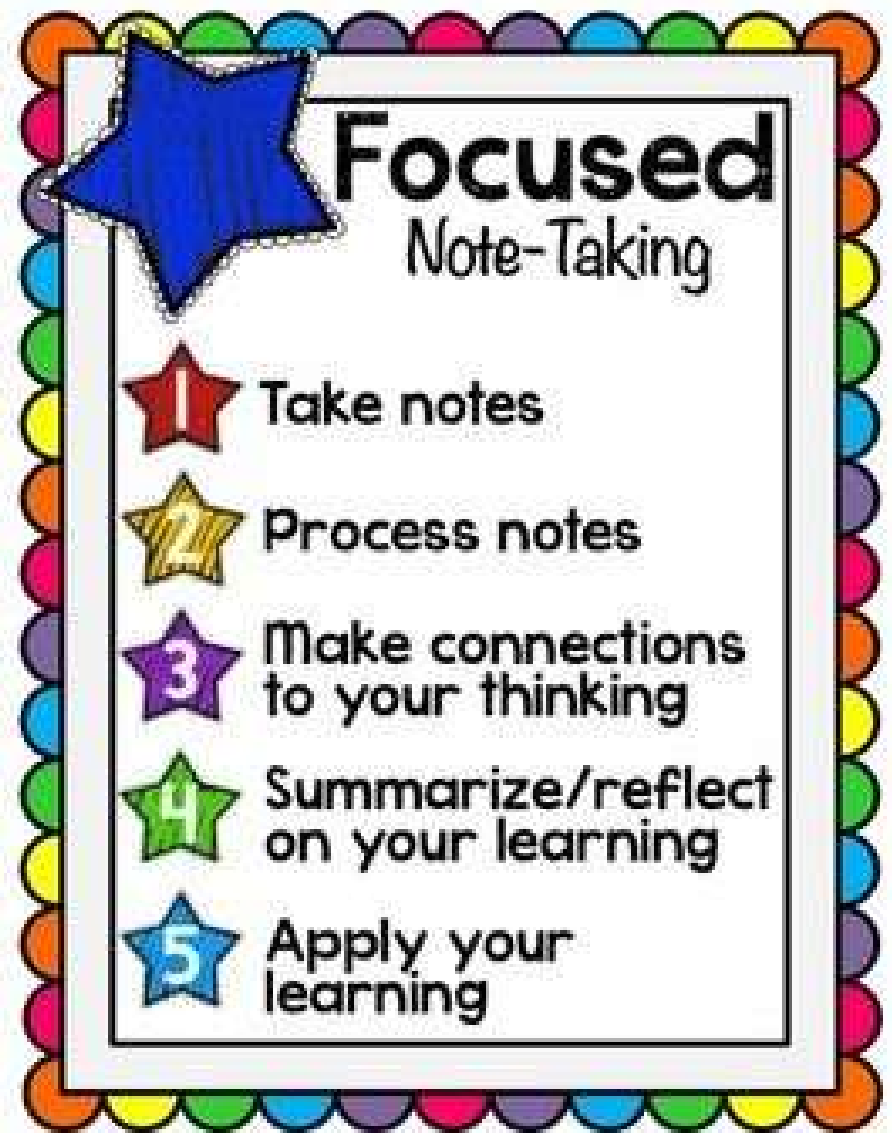


FOCUSED NOTE TAKING

Objective 1: Utilize the Focused Note Taking system to effectively take and use notes from readings or instructional videos.

Objective 2: Explain how belief systems affect society and social interactions.



FOCUSED NOTE-TAKING

Historical
Developments
or Main
Ideas:

EQ: What are these
notes about?

Connections:

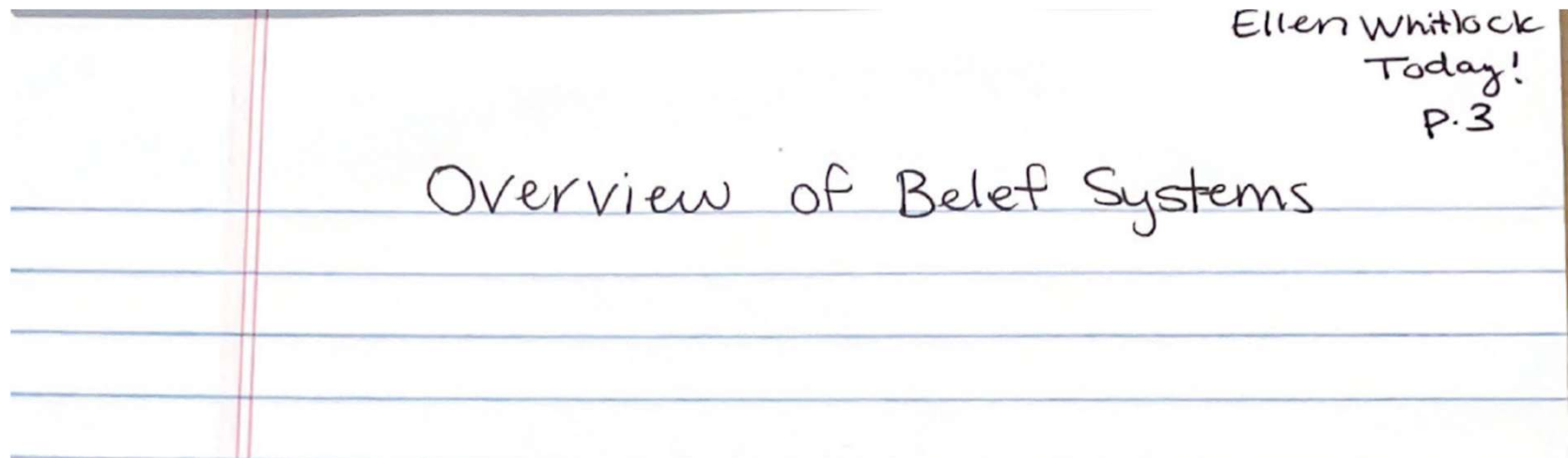
1. Main Idea
 - A. Sub-Topic
 - Detail
 - Detail
 - B. Sub-Topic
 - Detail
2. Main Idea
 - A. Sub-Topic
 - B. Sub-Topic
 - Detail
 - Detail

Summary:

- Notes are a summary of a lecture, reading, or video. It should be a condensed, brief recounting of the information covered.
- Notes do not need to be written in complete sentences.
- Notes are designed to be review tools and should be read again and again to help commit information to memory

SET UP

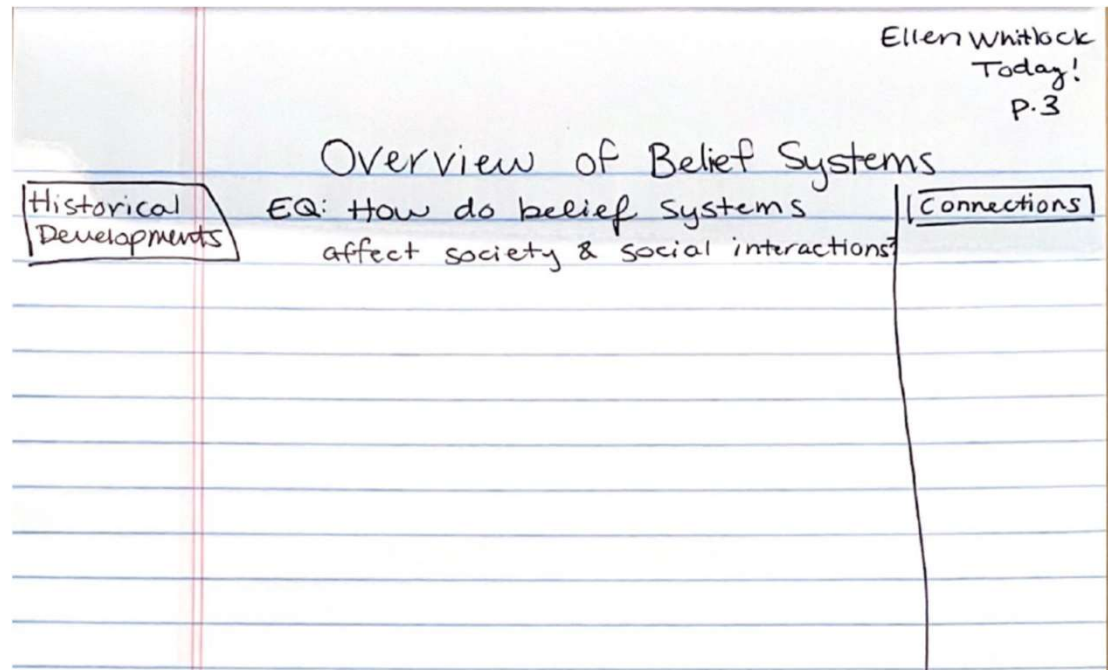
- Title your page with the Article Title or Chapter Number
- Write your name, date, and period in the top right corner



SET UP

Objective 2: Explain how belief systems affect society and social interactions.

- Create a column for connections (on the right) and one for Historical Developments (on the left)
- Write the EQ from Learning Objective



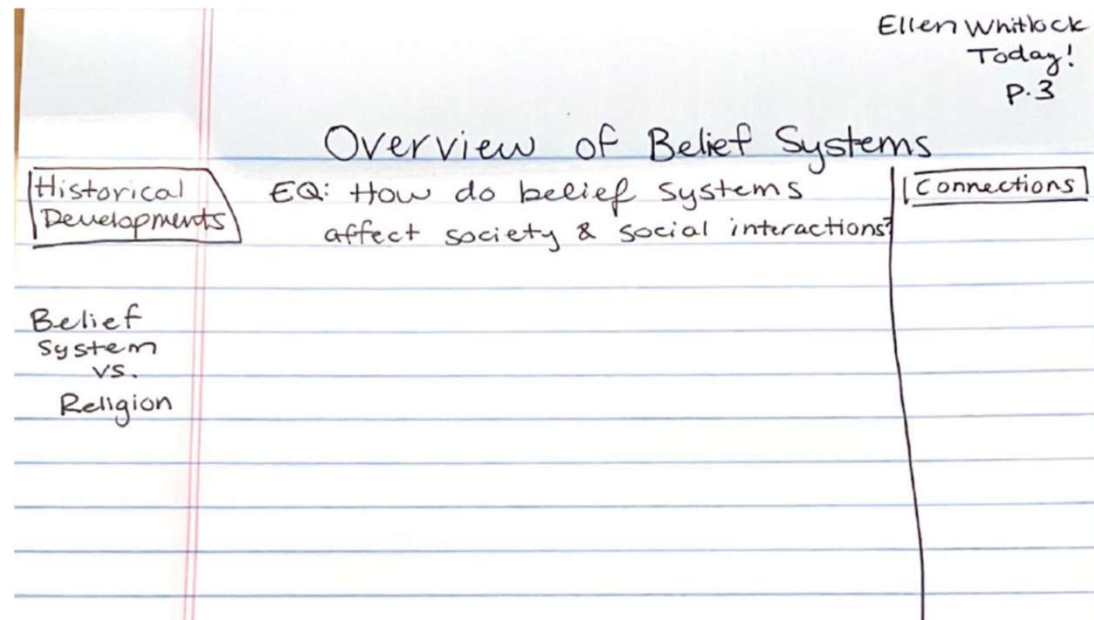
SET UP

- Fill in the Historical Developments:
 - Can use Subheadings from the Chapter or from the Historical Developments Note-Taking Guide

	TITLE	DATE
? →		
★ ? →		
! ? →	Ex. 1	
? →		

STEP 1: TAKE SOME NOTES!

- Read each section, taking notes that help you summarize the historical developments from each section of the Note-Taking Guide. Make sure to include the historical developments and the key terms for each section.



MY EXAMPLE

Ellen Whitlock
Today!
P.3

Overview of Belief Systems

Historical Developments

EQ: How do belief systems
affect society & social interactions?

Connections

Belief
System
vs.
Religion

- Belief system = explanations of big, meaning of life questions, place in universe
 - ≠ religion/practices
 - religion = sacred, comes from God(s)
 - belief/philosophies - not necessarily divine/holy

MY EXAMPLE

- Animism
- cognitive revolution → humans began to think abstractly → big questions → spiritual world → religious world
 - - humans → physical world, exists alongside invisible spiritual world
 - spirits connect to people, families, places, objects, aspects of life
 - rituals appease gods, ask for help, get answers, contact the dead
 - everything connected: humans → nature → spirits
 - beliefs give protection, comfort, connection

STEP 2: ANNOTATIONS & CONNECTIONS

- Use highlighters or other symbols (boxing, underlining, stars/symbols) to mark the Historical Developments as they appear in your notes for quick-referencing.

Ellen Whitlock:
Today!
p.3

Overview of Belief Systems		
Historical Developments	EQ: How do belief systems affect society & social interactions?	Connections
Belief System vs. Religion	- Belief system = explanations of big, meaning of life questions, place in universe • ≠ religion/practices • religion = sacred, comes from God(s) • belief/philosophies - not necessarily divine/holy	
Animism	- cognitive revolution → humans began to think abstractly → big questions → spiritual world → religious world • humans → physical world, exists alongside invisible spiritual world • spirits connect to people, families, places, objects, aspects of life - rituals appease gods, ask for help, get answers, contact the dead - everything connected: humans → nature → spirits - beliefs give protection, comfort, connection	

“Connections”

You may do several things from the list in this box 

Must have at least 3 different ones per page – choose whatever fits best with that part of your notes!

MAIN IDEAS

VOCAB WORDS

QUESTIONS

PREDICTIONS

REACTIONS

DRAWINGS

INFERENCES

POINT OF INTEREST

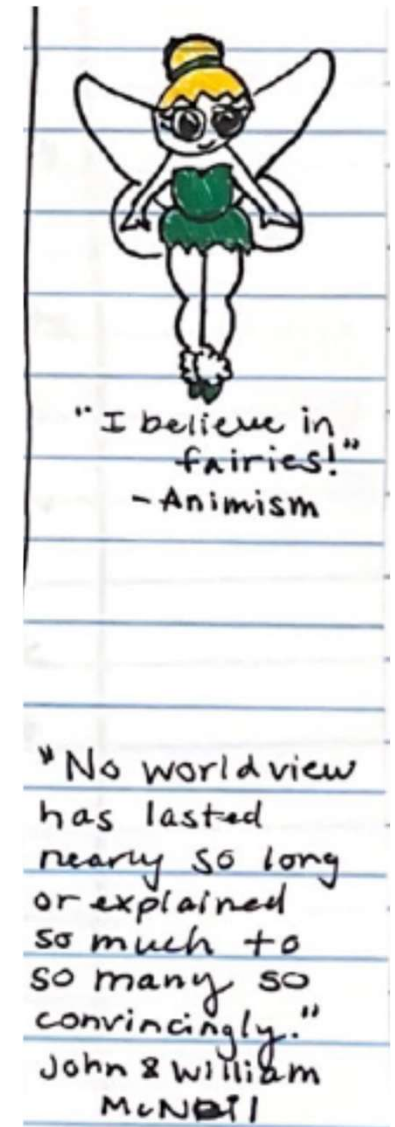
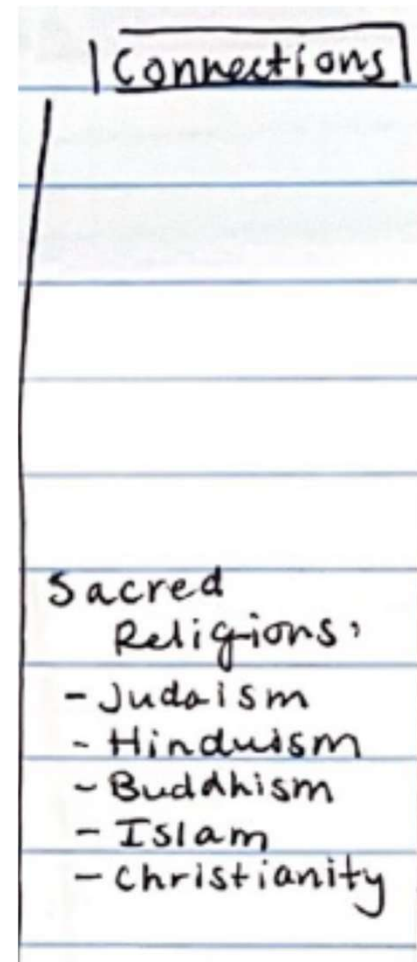
OPINIONS

SIGNIFICANCE

CONNECTIONS TO OTHER EVENTS/TOPICS

CONNECTIONS

- I chose to draw a visual, define a term, and write a quote used in the reading for my connections on this page.
- Make sure to choose 3 different types of connections for each page.
- On the next page(s), you can repeat connection types



STEP 3

SUMMARIZE YOUR NOTES IN TWO TO THREE SENTENCES.

EQ: HOW DOES RELIGION IMPACT A CULTURE?



FINAL PRODUCT:

Ellen
Whitlock
Today!
P. 3

Overview of Belief Systems

Historical Developments	EQ: How do belief systems affect society & social interactions?	Connections
Belief System vs. Religion	- Belief Systems = explanations of big meaning of life questions, place in universe ◦ religion/practices ◦ religion = sacred, comes from God(s) ◦ belief, philosophies - not necessarily divine/holy	Sacred Religions: - Judaism - Hinduism - Buddhism - Islam - Christianity
Animism	- cognitive revolution → humans began to think abstractly → questions ^{big} → spiritual world → religious world ◦ humans → physical world, exists along invisible spiritual world ◦ spirits connect to people, families, places, objects, aspects of life - rituals appease gods, ask for help, get answers, contact dead - everything connected ↳ humans → nature → spirits - beliefs give protection, comfort connection	 "I believe in fairies!" - Animism *No world view has lasted nearly so long or explained so much to so many so convincingly." John & William Monod

George was here

Summary: 2-3 sentences at the end to answer EQ.

B.S Notes

9-1

EQ: What factors lead to the rise and fall of an empire?

• Justinian - determined emperor that wanted to reestablish the Roman Empire

• Belisarius - The best army general of the late Roman world. With help from Justinian's ruling they had conquered many.

After Justinian died the conquered areas were taken

★ Though he died he also made many legal advances for

Rome and its law. It turned

into "the body of civil law". It

was also used in the west

and became the basis

for much of the legal

system of Europe

Justinian also left many

problems. Like empty treasury,

decline in population after

the plague and ect.

I wonder what tactics Belisarius used to conquer this

?

!

is the body

of civil law

still used today

?

kinda funny

how he

an empty

treasury

• The empire was being attacked by multiple forces and though they survived they faced a new threat

★ Rise of Islam - united the Arab tribes and created a powerful force that swept through the East.

Rome had been put through + all and now only had the

eastern Balkans and Asia

minor. This was referred to

as the Byzantine empire.

• The Byzantine empire was

Greek and Christian. The

emperor had absolute power.

He appointed the head of

the church (Patriarch) and

exercised control over state.

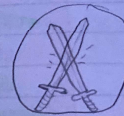
Constantinople was the largest city

medieval Europe. Making the

best source of commerce.

It happened from all over.

• Two Christians smuggled



its crazy how small Rome became

how much did this trade route help Byzant

Summary

There were many reasons that led to the rise and fall of Rome and Islam. The rise was thanks to good emperors advancing their area along with finding prosperity and conquering. Although the opposites can be some of the biggest reasons to fall like no money and getting conquered. For Rome they were running out of money and fell. So thanks to this it soon fell. But Constantinople was thriving thanks to trade and prosperity.

World History

9.1

* The Arabs

EQ: Why did communities on Arabian Peninsula prosper economically?

- Western Asia had some of the most powerful civilizations
- Arabs arose in the Arabian Peninsula
- They spreaded influences throughout Western China
- Arabs were nomads (moved constantly to find water/food for animals)
- Organized into tribes to help each other
- Tribe ruled by sheikh chosen from one of leading families by a council of Elders
- Tribes were independent but loosely connected
- Arabs were farmers + shepherds
- Early Arabs were polytheistic
- Supreme God Allah also believed in tribal gods
- Allah symbolized by sacred stone each tribe has own
- All tribes worship black meteorite (the black stone)
- Usual trade route became too dangerous
- Safer route through Makkah to Yemen the by ship
- Journey was long + camels stopped a lot
- Wealthy merchants showed concern for welfare of poor people

* The life of Muhammad

EQ: What was significance of Gabriel's messages to Muhammad according to Islamic teachings?

- Muhammad was born in Makkah
- Muslims believed he received revelations from God
- Messages were given by angel Gabriel
- Muhammad had knowledge of Jewish + Christian and thought that Allah revealed himself through Moses + Jesus and through teachings of Jewish + Christians
- Revelations of Allah were now given to him
- Revelations eventually written down in the Quran
- Quran contains ethical guidelines + laws which followers of Allah are to live (Allah was good, Muhammad prophet)

Connections



Why is the trade route dangerous?

Quran - Islam Holy books

Muslims are very strict about Rules

* The teachings of Muhammad

- Regulates all aspects of Muslim life
- Shari'ah doesn't separate religious matters from civil or political
- Believers are expected to follow principles
- Muslims forbidden to gamble, eat pork, drink alcohol or engage in dishonest behavior
- Family based on marriage

Summary: I learned many things about Muhammed and now he is very important muslims. Also, Muslim lives can be very strict. There are many things that they can't do. I found this interesting.

Developments in Europe

Feudalism: Political and Social Systems

- * **Feudalism**: decentralized political organization based on a system of exchanges of land for loyalty
 - a monarch, usually a king, granted tracts of land, called **fiefs**, to lords. Lords in return became a king's **vassal**, a person who owed service to another person of higher status
 - Lords provided land to knights. In return knights became vassals of lords and pledged to fight for the lord or king
 - Lords also provided land and protection to peasants. In return peasants were obligated to farm the lord's land and provide crops, livestock and obey the lord's orders

- * the feudal system incorporated a **code of chivalry**, an unwritten set of rules for conduct focusing on honor, courtesy and bravery as a way to solve disputes; since women were to be protected, the code put them on a pedestal (woman didn't have many rights)

- * **manorial system**: Large fiefs or estates were also referred to as manors. The manorial system provided economic self-sufficiency and defense. The manor produced everything that people living on it required, limiting trade and contact with others

- manor grounds were small villages that often included a church, a blacksmith shop, a mill, wine presses and homes of peasants known as **serfs** (tied to the land)

- agriculture became more efficient near the end of the Middle Ages. the **3-field system**, in which crops were rotated through 3 fields came to use
 - one field was planted with wheat or rye, crops that provided food
 - a second field was planted with legumes such as peas, lentils or beans (made soil fertile by nitrogen)
 - a third field was planted allowed to remain unused each year

- technological developments include windmills and new types of plows → population growth

Political Trends in the Later Middle Ages

- * in the later middle ages monarchies grew more powerful at the expense of feudal lords by employing their own bureaucracy and military. These employees worked directly for the king or queen

- * **France** King Philip II ruled (1180-1223) was the first to develop a real bureaucracy. yet it was not until Philip IV ruled (1285-1314) that the first **estates-general** (body to advise the king) included representatives from each of the 3 legal classes (clergy, nobility and commoners)
 - the clergy and nobility felt little responsibility to protect a government that they were not financing, problem that only continued to increase in France up to the Eve of the French Revolution of 1789

* feudal system

* code of chivalry (unwritten set of rules for conduct)

* manorial system (fief or estates)



Renaissance

- * period characterized by a revival of interest in classical Greek and Roman literature, art, culture and civic virtue

- * 1439 Johannes Gutenberg developed movable-type printing press initiated a revolution in print tech. Allowed growth of library

- * Interest in **humanism**, the focus on individuals rather than God, they sought education and reform

- * This increased use of the vernacular language, propelled the rise of powerful monarchies, centralization of governments and birth of nationalism

Southern Renaissance

- * In the regions of Italy and Spain, church patronage supported the Renaissance. Ex. writer Dante Alighieri (1265-1321) used a religion framework for his "divine comedy"

Northern Renaissance

- * by 1400 Renaissance spirit spread to northern Europe

- * while many Renaissance artists emphasized piety in their work, other emphasized human concern

- * Geoffrey Chaucer "the Canterbury tales" (late 1300's) portrayed a microcosm of middle class occupations in England including several church positions

Origins of Russia

- * During late Middle Ages in Eastern Europe, extensive trade in furs, fish and grain connected people from Scandinavia to the Mediterranean to Central Asia. The city state at the center of this trade was **Kievan Rus** (adopted orthodox Christianity) In 13th century mongols overtook Russian

- * the mongols required local nobles to collect taxes for them. As this grew wealthy in their role they began to resist mongol rule

- * in late 15th under Moscow-based men **won the Great** the region became independent of Mongols. This marked the beginning of the modern state of Russia.

- * **Summary**: The Church had great power in the feudal system. Johannes Gutenberg developed a printing machine. Judaism serves as base for Muslim and Christian trade.



Johannes Gutenberg
movable type printing

humanism
focus on individual (rather than God)

Kievan Rus
center of trade

Mongols required local nobles to collect taxes for them