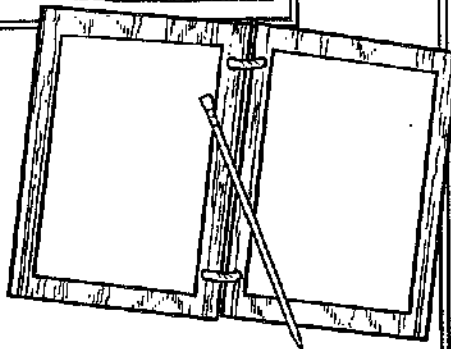


① Content Statement #2

The Roman alphabet had 23 capital letters. The letters *J*, *U*, and *W* were not added to the alphabet until much later.



Paper was very expensive, so students practiced writing using a wax tablet and pen-like tool called a stylus. To erase what was written, the blunt end of the stylus was used.

A B C D E F G H I

● K L M N O P Q R

S T ● V ● X Y Z

ROMAN NUMERALS

Roman numerals are written using seven basic symbols:

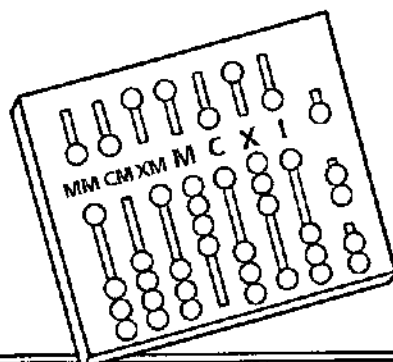
I V X L C D M

I = 1 V = 5 X = 10 L = 50 C = 100 D = 500 M = 1,000

Numbers are made from combinations of these seven numerals.

Here are the Roman numerals for 1 through 10:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X



Doing mathematical computations with Roman numerals was difficult. Students used an abacus to help with counting.

Name _____

Date Social Studies Blizzard BagContent Statement
#2**WRITIN' THE ROMAN WAY**

① 7th Grade

Writing numbers was a little different during the time of ancient Rome. The Romans used letter symbols to represent their numbers. These symbols are read from left to right and are identified by adding and subtracting the symbol values.

Directions: Use the information below to help you complete the crossword puzzle. Change each clue to either a number or Roman numeral. The first one has been done for you.

Roman Numerals

I	V	X
1	5	10
L	C	D
50	100	500
M		
1,000		

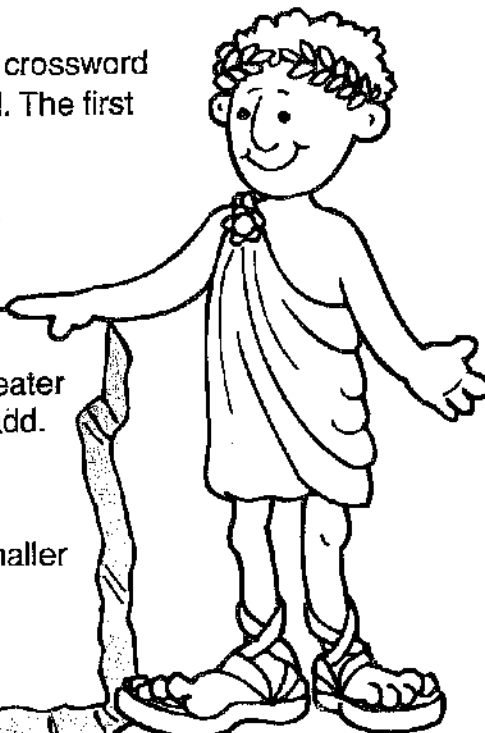
Rules

- When the symbol for a greater or equal value comes first, add.

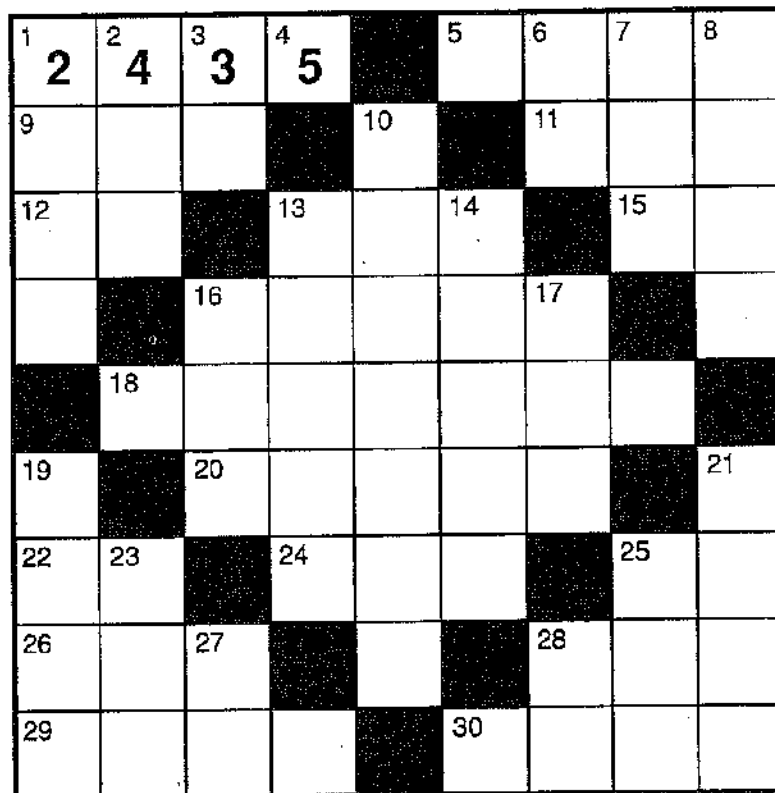
Example: XX = 10 + 10;
so XX = 20

- When the symbol for a smaller value comes first, subtract.

Example: IX = 10 - 1;
so IX = 9

**ACROSS**

1. MMCDXXXV
5. MMMCCLXI
9. CMXVI
11. DCCC
12. XXVII
13. 1,200
15. XVII
16. 3,550
18. 766
20. 562
22. LVII
24. 25
25. LXXX
26. CDLXXXI
28. CXLIII
29. MMMDCII
30. MCCXCV

**DOWN**

1. MMCMXXXIX
2. CDXVII
3. XXXVI
6. XXVIII
7. DCI
8. MLXXIV
10. 1,971
13. 2,160
14. 414
16. 1,400
17. 56
19. MDXLIII
21. MMMXXXV
23. DCCLXXXVI
25. DCCCXLIX
27. X
28. XII

Bonus Box: On the back of this sheet, write the birthdate of each member of your family in Roman numeral form.



King John

England had powerful and wise rulers, such as Elizabeth I. It also had poor rulers. One of the worst was King John.

Born in 1167, John lived in the shadow of his brother Richard the Lionhearted. Being the youngest son of Henry II and Eleanor of Aquitaine was not easy. When Richard died in 1199, John became king of England and the duke of Normandy in France.

His reign began badly. John lost the loyalty of his French barons, and Philip Augustus of France declared war on England. In 1205, John lost the war as well as all of his land in France except the Aquitaine. His nickname was "John Lackland" because he had lost so much land in Europe.

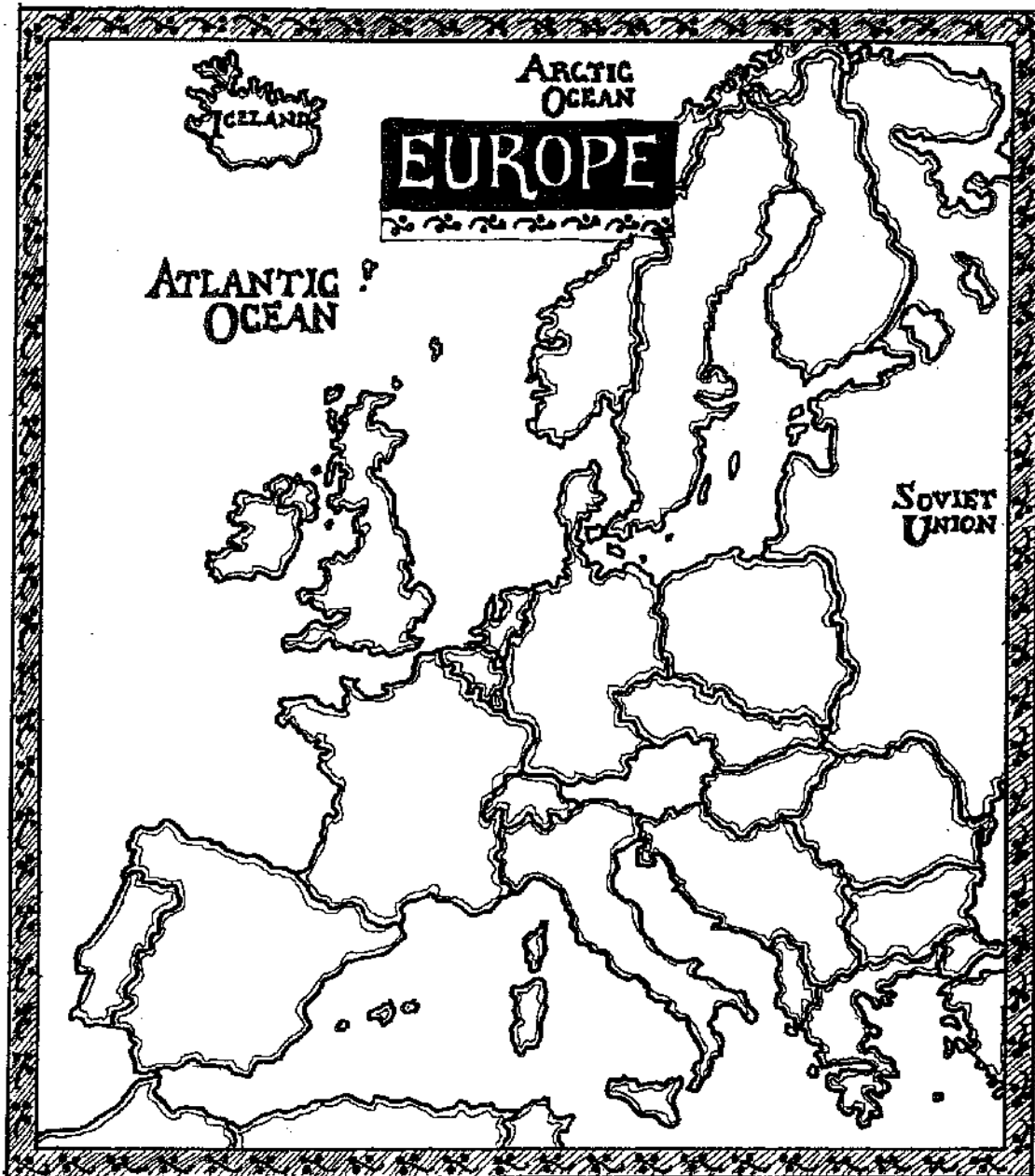
John angered Pope Innocent III and in 1208, the Pope excommunicated John from the Roman Catholic Church.

Many of John's countrymen were angry with him for losing the lands in France. On June 15, 1215, English nobles and clergy forced John to sign the Magna Carta, or "great charter," at Runnymede on the Thames River. The Magna Carta guaranteed certain rights to Englishmen. It took away power from the king and modeled a democratic system of government in England. John tried to get back at the noblemen by declaring war on them. Just as he was winning, he died suddenly in 1216.



King John Geography

7th Grade Social Studies
Blizzard Bag ②



1. Identify the following on your map (refer to a world atlas to find a map of Europe):

• England	• Spain	• Germany	• Greece
• Austria	• Denmark	• Poland	• Hungary
• Bulgaria	• France	• Portugal	• Italy
• Switzerland	• Norway	• Finland	• Czechoslovakia
• Romania	• Mediterranean Sea	• North Sea	• English Channel
2. Color the water blue and the land tan.
3. Draw a green circle around the country where John was king.
4. Draw a yellow square around the country that declared a war on John which resulted in the loss of all of his land holdings in 1205.
5. Draw an orange triangle around the country in which the Pope excommunicated John in 1208.

Primary Source Reading 1

Content Statement
#1, #6

Proper manners and behavior were very important to Renaissance people. Probably the most famous book of advice for the ambitious court gentleman was *The Book of the Courtier*, published in 1528 by Baldassare Castiglione. As the selections here show, Castiglione emphasized that gentlemen should have many qualities and skills.

Directions Read the selection below and answer the questions that follow. Use another sheet of paper if necessary.

Renaissance Manners

Besides his noble birth, then I would have the Courtier . . . endowed by nature not only with talent and beauty of person and feature, but with a certain grace and (as we say) air that shall make him at first sight pleasing and agreeable to all who see him; . . .

. . . It is fitting also [for the Courtier] to know how to swim, to leap, to run, to throw stones, for besides the use that may be made of this in war, a man often has occasion to show what he can do in such matters; whence good esteem is to be won, especially with the multitude, . . . Another admirable exercise, and one very befitting a man at court, is the game of tennis, in which are well shown the . . . quickness and suppleness of every [part of the body], and all those qualities that are seen in nearly every other exercise. . . .

I would have him more than passably accomplished in letters, at least in those studies that are called the humanities, . . . Let him be versed in the poets, and not less in the orators and historians, and also proficient in writing verse and prose, especially in this vulgar tongue [common language] of ours; for besides the enjoyment he will find in it, he will by this means never lack agreeable entertainment with ladies, who are usually fond of such things. . . .

. . . I am not content with the Courtier unless he be also a musician and unless, besides understanding and being able to read notes [music], he can play upon [various] instruments. For if we consider rightly, there is to be found no rest from toil or medicine for the troubled spirit more becoming and praiseworthy in time of leisure, than this; and especially in courts, where . . . many things are done to please the

(continued)

UNIT

9

Primary Source Reading 1 (continued)

ladies, whose tender and gentle spirit is easily penetrated by harmony and filled with sweetness. . . .

. . . when dancing in the presence of many and in a place full of people, it seems to me that he should preserve a certain dignity, [even if] tempered with a [flexible] and airy grace of movement; and although he may feel himself to be very nimble and a master of time and measure, let him not attempt those [quick movements] of foot and double steps which . . . perhaps would be little suited to a gentleman. . . .

Therefore in my opinion the way that the Courtier ought to take to make his love known to the Lady, seems to me to be by showing it to her in manner rather than in works;—for verily more of love's affection is sometimes revealed in a sigh, in reverence, in timidity, than in a thousand words; . . .

From *The Book of the Courtier*, by Baldassare Castiglione, translation by Leonard Eckstein Opdycke. (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1901).

Reviewing the Reading

1. According to Castiglione, what does the Courtier need in addition to good looks?

2. What kind of education in literature and music should a gentleman have?

3. What athletic skills does the writer recommend?

4. What does he criticize about some noblemen's style of dancing?

5. **Critical Thinking** Do you think you would enjoy knowing the kind of person Castiglione describes? Why or why not?
