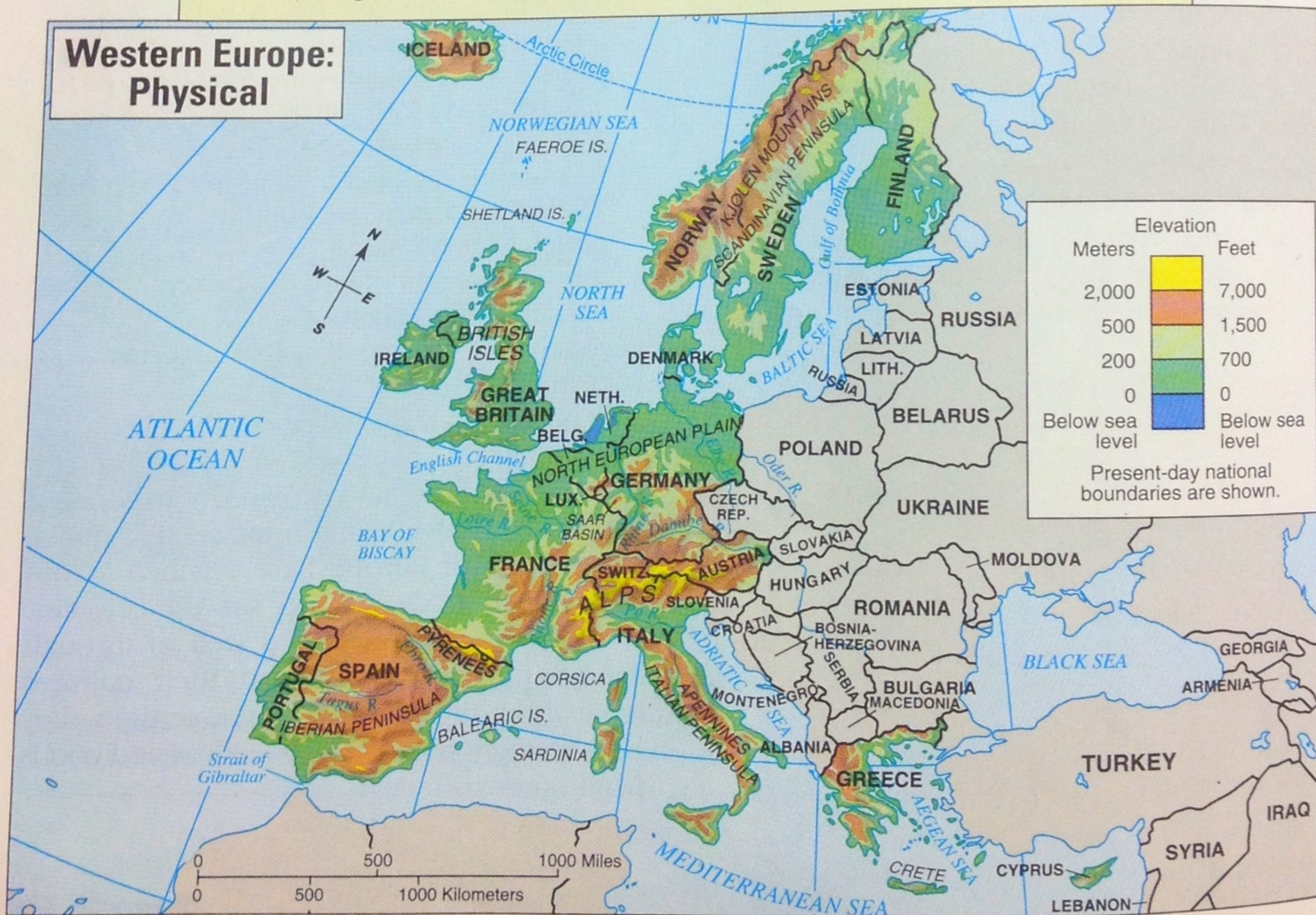


## MAP STUDY

Western Europe includes the western third of the European continent. This region contains diverse landforms and is bordered by major bodies of water on the north, west, and south.

- 1. Region** (a) Identify two landforms in Europe. (b) Give an example of each.
- 2. Location** (a) Name three peninsulas in Western Europe. (b) Which is farthest north? (c) Which is farthest west?
- 3. Understanding Causes and Effects** Europe has many navigable rivers and is surrounded by seas. (a) How have these seas helped bring the peoples of Europe together?

### Western Europe: Physical

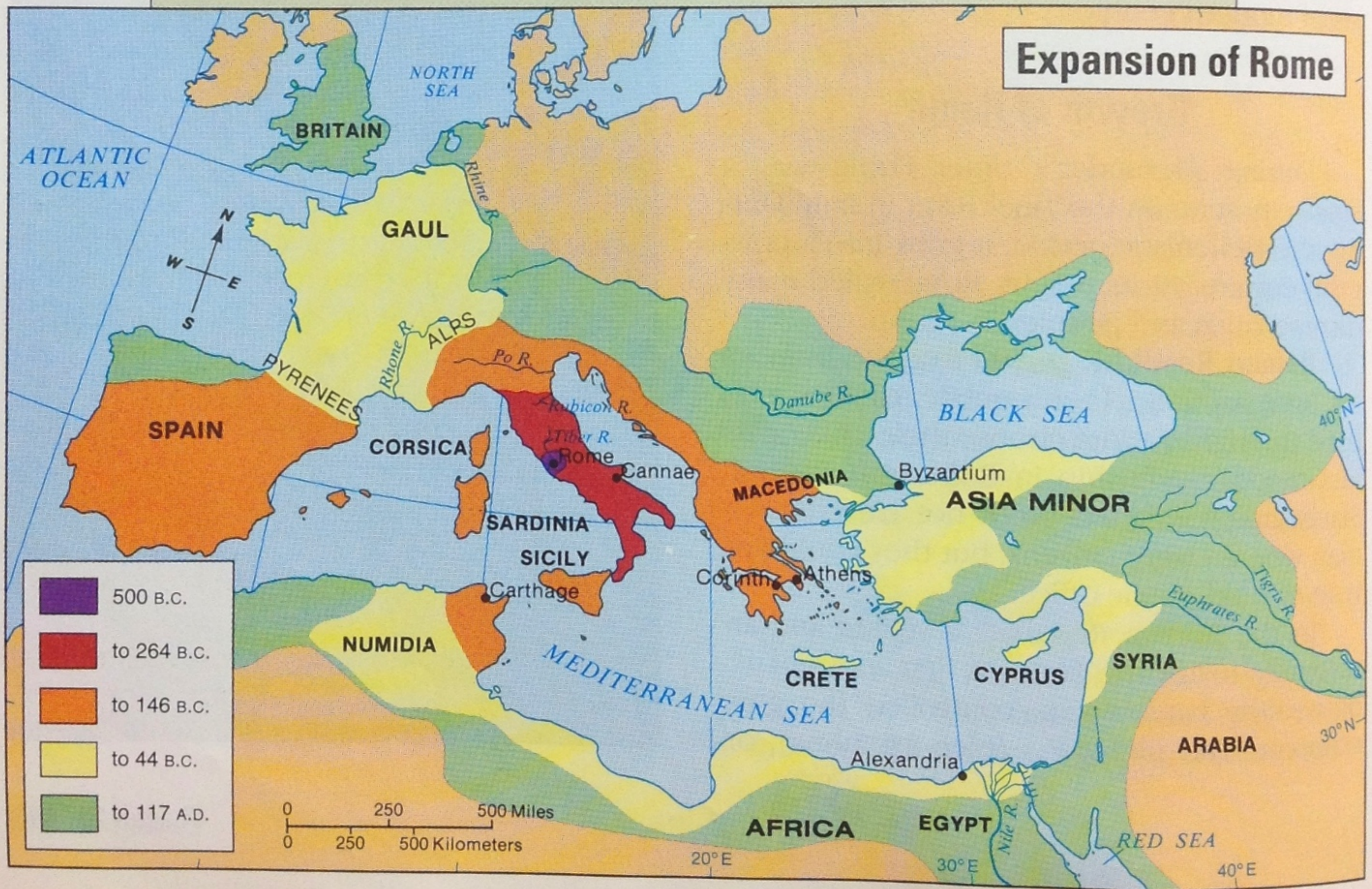




## MAP STUDY

Rome expanded from a small city on the Tiber River into a great empire. At its height, in A.D. 117, the Roman Empire extended from Asia Minor to Britain and Spain and also included parts of North Africa and the Middle East.

- 1. Movement** (a) During which years did Rome add the most land? (b) What territories did Rome conquer from 44 B.C. to A.D. 117?
- 2. Interaction** Explain how Rome's location helped it conquer a vast empire.
- 3. Solving Problems** How did the Roman Empire strive to unify the diverse peoples it ruled?







## Michelangelo: Renaissance Ideal

Michelangelo was furious. For three years, he had worked on plans for a magnificent tomb for Pope Julius II. He planned to sculpt 40 large figures to surround the giant two-story tomb. Suddenly, the pope ordered him to stop work on the tomb and paint the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel instead.

The job was awesome. The high ceiling arched across an enormous room. Michelangelo protested that he was a sculptor, not a painter. But the pope was a powerful, persuasive man. Reluctantly, Michelangelo went to work.

For four years he labored, covering the ceiling with dramatic scenes from the Bible. Each day, for hours at a time, he lay on his back atop a high scaffold, his nose just inches from the ceiling. In the end, he produced a masterpiece that many people regard as one of the most influential works in European art. On the ceiling, huge and forceful figures play out the drama of the Creation.

Michelangelo was 37 years old when he completed the Sistine Chapel. Born in Flo-

rence, Italy, he had already won attention for his drawings and carvings by the time he was 16 years old. As a young man, Michelangelo studied anatomy and ancient Roman statues so that he could create realistic figures. His most famous sculptures include Bacchus, the Roman god of wine, and figures from the Bible such as David and Moses.

A proud and arrogant man, Michelangelo was dedicated to art. His friend and biographer Giorgio Vasari describes the artist's work habits:

“ He slept very little, frequently rising in the night because he could not sleep, and resuming his labors with the chisel. For these occasions he had made himself a cap of pasteboard, in the center of which he placed a candle, which thus gave him light without encumbering his hands. ”

Toward the end of his long life, Michelangelo turned to other pursuits. A brilliant architect, he designed a massive dome for St. Peter's Church in Rome. He was also a gifted poet. With his great talents and diverse accomplishments, Michelangelo represented the Renaissance ideal.

1. What challenges did Michelangelo face in painting the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel?
2. **Applying Information** How did Michelangelo's life and work illustrate the spirit of the Renaissance?