

# Bellwork

- In what ways do the decorations inside your house give a visitor clues to the values that your family has?
- Could a visitor to your house create an accurate picture in their mind of what your family believes or values based on what they see when they look around?



# Objective

- By the end of the period you will be able to apply what you know about the emergence of public vs. private spaces within the home, the importance of furnishings and decorations produced for the mass market, and new attitudes toward consumer goods to analyze “artifacts” from two historic homes in Sarajevo, Bosnia.
- You will then be able to accurately identify and explain in writing features that were similar as well as unique between the homes of Muslims and Orthodox Serbs during the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century in Sarajevo.

# Standards

## Arizona State Standards for Social Studies:

### Concept 1: Research Skills for History

PO 1. Interpret historical data displayed in maps, graphs, tables, charts, and geologic time scales.

PO 5. Evaluate primary and secondary sources for:

- authors' main points
- purpose and perspective
- facts vs. opinions
- different points of view on the same historical event
- credibility and validity

### Concept 6: Age of Revolution

PO 6. Analyze the social, political, and economic development and impact of the Industrial Revolution:

- urban growth and the social impact of industrialization
- unequal spread of industrialization to other countries

# Standards

## Key Concepts for Advanced Placement European History:

- Key Concept 2.2.II.C: The expansion of European commerce accelerated the growth of a worldwide economic network.
  - The European-dominated worldwide economic network contributed to the agricultural, industrial and consumer revolutions in Europe.
    - **Overseas products and influences contributed to the development of a consumer culture in Europe.**
- Key Concept 2.2.II.E: The expansion of European commerce accelerated the growth of a worldwide economic network.
  - The European-dominated worldwide economic network contributed to the agricultural, industrial and consumer revolutions in Europe.
    - Foreign lands provided raw materials, **finished goods**, laborers, and **markets for the commercial and industrial enterprises in Europe.**
- Key Concept 2.4.II: The experiences of everyday life were shaped by demographic, environmental, medical, and technological changes.
  - The consumer revolution of the 18<sup>th</sup> century was shaped by a new concern for privacy, encouraged the purchase of new goods for homes, and created new venues for leisure activities.
    - **Homes were built to include private retreats.**

# Agenda

1. Overview of 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> Sarajevo (Bosnia) to connect to the Consumer Revolution of the 18<sup>th</sup> century.
2. Despić and Svrzo Discovery Packets
3. 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> Century Houses in Sarajevo  
SAQ



# Ottoman Rule

- As early as the 16<sup>th</sup> century Sarajevo became known for its large marketplace and numerous mosques and was considered to be one of the most advanced cities in Europe.
- It had its own water system, clock tower, bathhouses, and schools.
- In a time when education was merely for the wealthy, and most Europeans considered baths to be unhealthy, the residents of Sarajevo were among the cleanest and most culturally advanced commoners on the continent.



# Ottoman Rule

- This period of early Ottoman rule was known as Sarajevo's golden age.
- Its residents lived luxuriously, and Sarajevo was the richest city in the West Balkans after Dubrovnik (modern Croatia).
- However the 17th & 18<sup>th</sup> centuries brought the decline of the Ottoman Empire.
- The empire grew weaker and Sarajevo suffered as the final battles between the Ottomans and the western powers took place in the Balkans.





- One characteristic that emerged during the period of the Ottoman Empire and continued in the Austrian-Hungarian Empire was that the city of Sarajevo was a cosmopolitan city populated by Muslims, Christians (both Catholics and eastern Orthodox) and Jews.

# Austro-Hungarian Rule

- In 1878, Bosnia was occupied by Austria-Hungary.
- Architects and engineers rushed to rebuild Sarajevo as a modern European city. They were unexpectedly aided by a fire that burned down a large part of the central city area (*čaršija*). This has resulted in a unique blend of the remaining Ottoman city market and contemporary western architecture.



# Austro-Hungarian Rule

- The Austro-Hungarian period was one of great development for the city as the Western power brought its new acquisition up to the standards of the Victorian age. Various factories and other buildings were built at this time, and a Sarajevo was Westernized and modernized.
- In addition to architectural influences, the consumer goods of the Victorian age made their way to Sarajevo as well.





- Two famous houses that date back to the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries are now museums in Sarajevo.
- These two houses started out very similarly in terms of architecture and design, but through the values of the families who lived in them and historical changes in Sarajevo, two very different homes exist today.



- Svrzo's house was the home of a wealthy Muslim family. The Svrzo family were merchants and involved in trade.
- This house did not see as much change when Ottoman control in the Balkans ended and western influence Austrian-Hungarians arrived.



- Despić's house was the home of famous trading family. The Despić family specialized in the fur trade which was a handicraft mainly performed by Orthodox Christians.
- This house was greatly transformed by the owners after the end of Ottoman control and the arrival of the Austrian-Hungarian rulers.

# Discovery

- Using the items in the discovery folder, work with your team to identify the similarities and differences between these two homes.
- Take into account things such as the families' religions, where they lived within the city of Sarajevo, how the availability of consumer and luxury goods changed as the Ottoman influence was replaced by that of the Austro-Hungarians.
- Add your observations to your graphic organizer.



Use the materials provided to identify similarities and differences between two 18<sup>th</sup> centuries homes. Record your d  
in the chart below.

Despić House	Similarities	Svrzo House

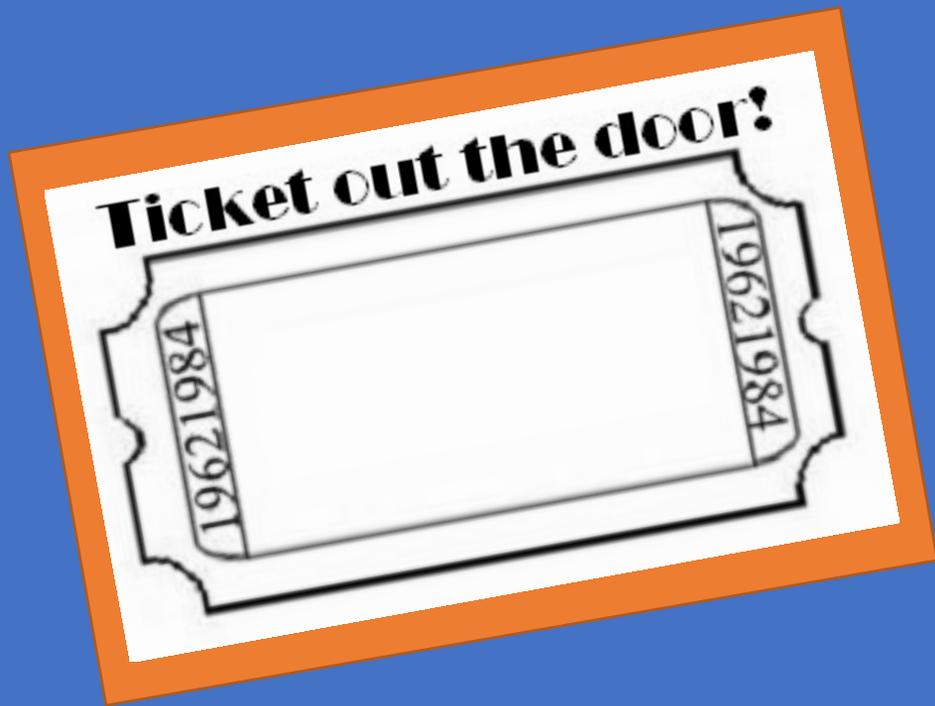
# Pulling it all together

- Using your knowledge of the Consumer Revolution of the 18<sup>th</sup> century and the information you and your team gathered during the discovery activity, create and support a historical argument that responds to the SAQ prompt.
- Be sure to incorporate both similarities and differences as you draw your conclusions.
- Remember to “ACE” your response.
  - **A**nswer with a historically defensible claim
  - **C**ite specific evidence
  - **E**xpand and explain your evidence.



SAQ

Use a blue or black pen only for the short-answer questions. Do NOT write your name. Do NOT write outside the box.



- After having looked at the Despić and Svrzo homes, think again about your home.
- How can you expand your earlier assessment of how the decorations inside your house give visitors clues to your family's values?