



## PARAPHRASE, SUMMARIZE, & QUOTE ENGLISH PRACTICE

...there were always letters. Private correspondence was the pride and joy of fourteenth-century Italians. Exchanging letters with commercial information had been a tried and true technique of Italian business for a century or more. As the generations passed, these business letters increasingly became joined by purely private correspondence. People gradually accustomed themselves to the writing desk; men to impart information and convey orders; women to respond and give advice; children to send a word of affection; stewards and notaries to render accounts. Not all women knew how to write. The lower down the social ladder, the less likely they were to possess that precious skill, and the problem of illiteracy seems to have grown worse in Tuscany in the fifteenth century. Some men, laborers and peasants in particular, were also illiterate, but they were less numerous than illiterate women. By 1830 there is abundant evidence of a clear need and desire to write; innumerable letters have been preserved.

Aries, Phillippe & George Duby. *A History of Private Life*, V.II. Harvard U. Press. 1988.

**Note Card 1**

**Paraphrase**


**Note Card 2**

**Summarize**


**Note Card 3**

**Quote**
