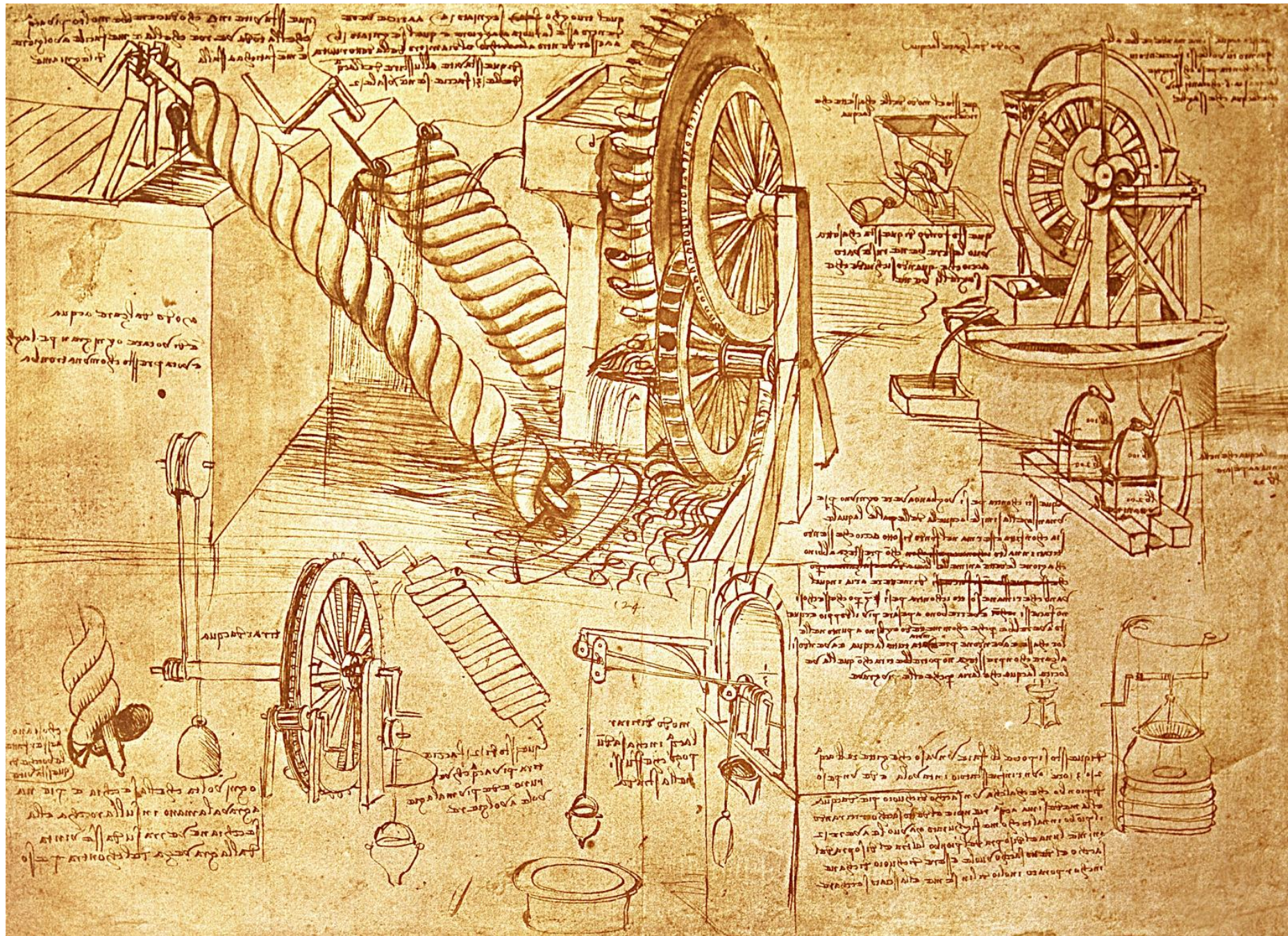


The Renaissance

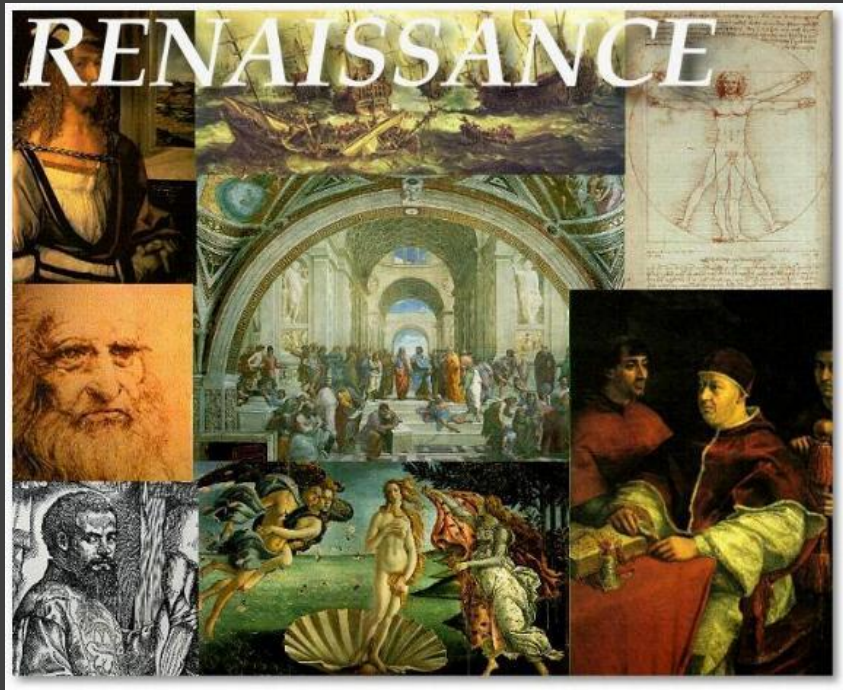
Unit 7



Unit 7 Standards – The Renaissance

- 7.40 Explain how the location of the Italian Peninsula impacted the movement of resources, knowledge, and culture throughout Italy's independent trade cities.
- 7.41 Identify the importance of Florence, Italy and the Medici Family in the early stages of the Renaissance.
- 7.42 Explain humanism, and describe how Thomas Aquinas's writings influenced humanistic thought and fostered a balance between reason and faith.
- 7.43 Explain the development of Renaissance art, including the significance of: Leonardo da Vinci, Michelangelo, William Shakespeare, Systems of patronage.
- 7.44 Analyze Johannes Gutenberg's printing press and William Tyndale's translation of the Bible into the English language as vehicles for the spread of books, growth of literacy, and dissemination of knowledge.

Unit 7 Table of Contents – The Renaissance



- **Title** INB page 106 “Unit 7 Table of Contents – The Renaissance”
- **Number your page** 107 through 115 (Don’t skip lines!!!!)
 - 107. Renaissance Map
 - 108. Renaissance Vocabulary
Study/Secondary Source Analysis
Closure
 - 109. Introduction to the Renaissance

World History Bellwork – INB 108

use textbook pages 286-287 to help you

1. On INB Page 108 create a frayer model on the term “renaissance”

Definition Rebirth	Facts/Characteristics
Examples	Non-examples

renaissance

Mastery Objective:

I can describe what the Renaissance was and explain why it started in Italy.

What are today's State Objectives?

7.40 Explain how the location of the Italian Peninsula impacted the movement of resources, knowledge, and culture throughout Italy's independent trade cities.

Strategies/Tasks:

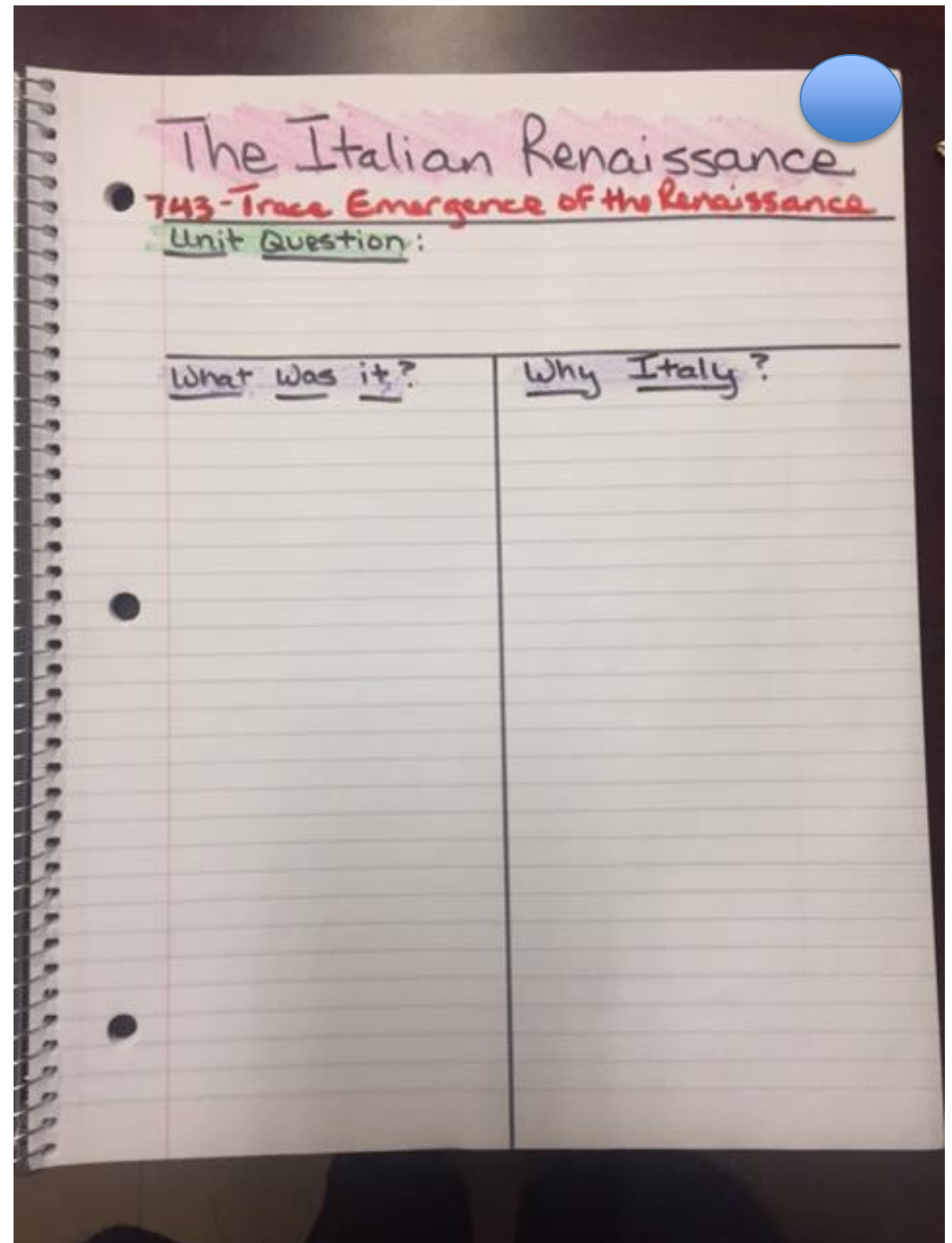
- Vocabulary Study – Frayer model
- Graphic Organizer
- Secondary Source analysis and writing practice

How will you be assessed?:

If you can accurately define “renaissance” and explain why it began in Italy in writing you will show that you understood the day's lesson and met the objective.

The Italian Renaissance – INB 109

- Create the graphic organizer you see here on [INB page 109](#)
- **Step 1 – Title your page and record the standard**
- **Step 2 – Set up the chart with the following headings**
 - Unit Question
 - What was it?
 - Why Italy?



“Quaestio” of the Unit –

*Was the Renaissance a separate and unique
time period or merely an extension and
refinement of the Middle Ages?*



Prehistory

4,2 m.y.a –
3,000 BC

Ancient History

3,000 BC –
476 AD

Middle Ages

476 –
1453/92

Modern Age

1453/92 -
1789

Contemporary Age

1789 - today

HISTORICAL PERIODS

What was it?

- Between 1350 and 1650, ways of thinking changed greatly in Europe. As the Black Death eased, people became more confident about the future. Their interest in learning and the arts was renewed. This new interest in culture is called the Renaissance, from the French word for "rebirth."
- The Renaissance sparked a renewed interest in ancient Greeks and Romans. European scholars improved their understanding of Greek and Latin languages, which they used to study ancient Greek and Roman writings.
- Europeans also adopted many Greek and Roman ideas. They began to see that individual people could make a difference. They began to believe that people could change the world for the better.
- During the Renaissance, most Europeans were still religious. However, they also began to value human efforts outside religion. As a result, people became more secular. That is, they became more interested in worldly ideas and events, not just religious ones.

What was the Renaissance?

Guiding Questions – answer in NOTE form

1. When was the Renaissance
2. What led to the Renaissance?
Why?
3. What did people become
interested in again?
4. How did the way people viewed
themselves change?
5. How did the role of religion
change in people's lives?



Why Italy?

- The birthplace of the Renaissance was Italy, the heart of the old Roman Empire. The ruins and statues were familiar to Italians. Because of this, Italians readily turned to ancient examples to inspire them in their own artistic efforts.
- Art also flourished because by the 1300s, Italian cities had become very wealthy. Their leading citizens could pay painters, sculptors, and architects to produce many new works.
- The powerful states of Italy encouraged the Renaissance. The population of Italy was becoming more urban. That is, more people were living in cities than in the country. In other parts of Europe, most people still lived in rural areas, including the nobles who owned estates.
- As a result of its city life, Italy began to develop a different society. Large city populations meant more discussion among people. Strong economies developed. It also meant more customers for artists and more money for a new kind of art. Like the city-states of ancient Greece, Renaissance Italy's urban society and scholars produced many great works of art and literature.

Why Italy?

1. Where did the Renaissance begin?
2. Why did the Renaissance start there? (2 Reasons)
3. How was society different in this place?



Closure – INB 108

attach to the page and create a t-chart on the paper underneath...

In the Middle Ages both sides of human consciousness lay dreaming or half awake beneath a common veil. The veil was woven of faith, illusion, and childish prepossession....Man as conscious of himself only as a member of a race, people, party, family, or corporation – only through some general category. In Italy this veil first melted into thin air ... man became a spiritual individual, and recognized himself as such. In the same way the Greek had once distinguished himself from barbarian... When this impulse to the highest development was combined with a powerful and varied nature, ... there arose the “all-sided man” ... in Italy at the time of the Renaissance we find artists who in every branch created new and perfect works, and who also made the greatest impression as men.

Man in the Middle Ages and the Renaissance – **INB 108**

Closure – Use your reading to create a list detailing how Burchardt describes man in the Middle Ages vs. Man in the Renaissance

Middle Ages

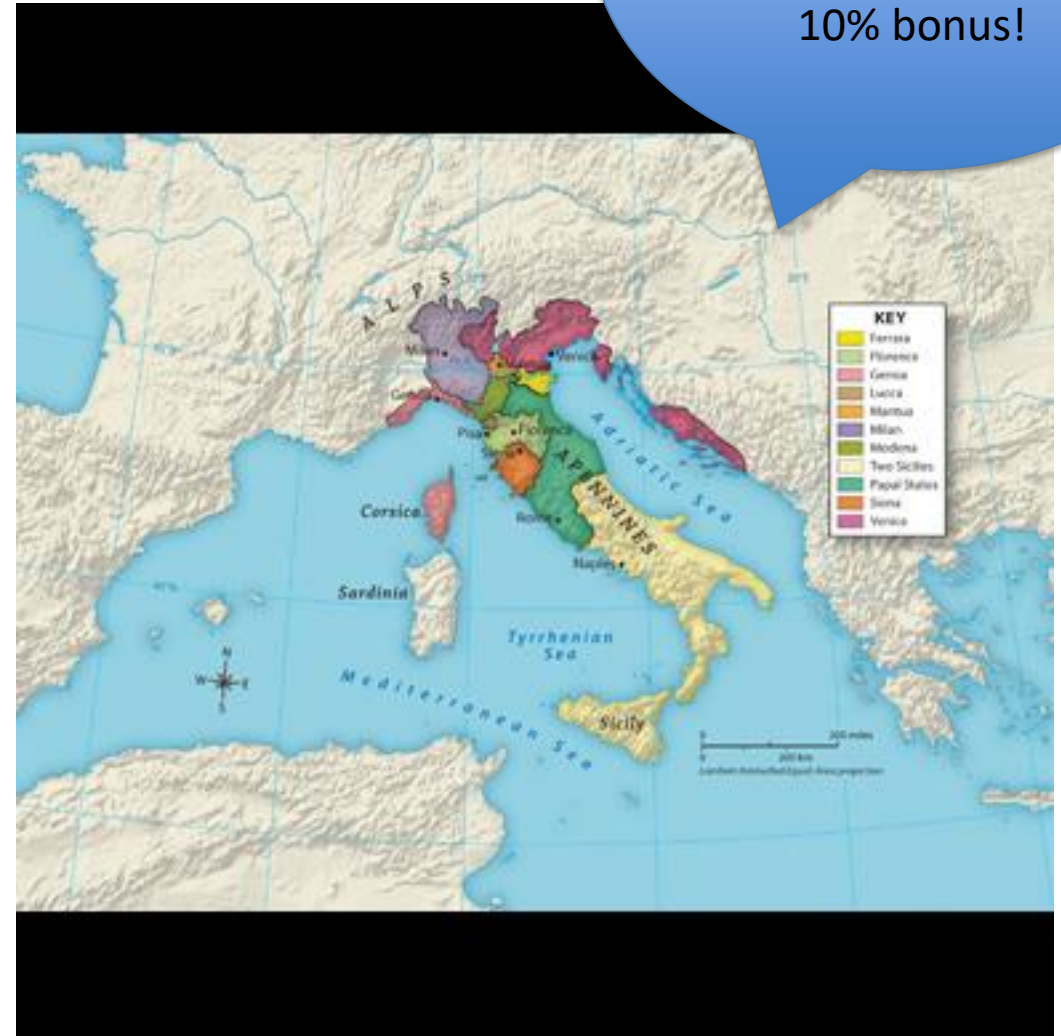
Renaissance

Bellwork – INB 110

answer the questions below in COMPLETE SENTENCES

1. Study the map on **textbook page 287**
2. Answer the following questions:
 1. According to the key, how many city states are there?
 2. Venice sits on the coast of which sea?
 3. What about Italy's geography explains why they would have been successful traders?

Bonus Opp – write the word of the day and its definition for 10% bonus!





Mastery Objective:

I can explain why the Italian city states were able to remain independent and how this led to conditions that encouraged the Renaissance.

What are today's State Objectives?

7.40 Explain how the location of the Italian Peninsula impacted the movement of resources, knowledge, and culture throughout Italy's independent trade cities.

Strategies/Tasks:

- Map Study
- Guided Reading – Italian City States
- Secondary Source analysis and writing practice


END OF DAY PRODUCT:

By the end of the day you should have:

- completed guided reading chart/questions with main idea and evidence highlighted two separate colors
- Completed short answer question with logical answer, evidence to support your claim and an explanation to connect the two

Italian City States – INB 111

Strategy: Guided Reading/Graphic Organizer In Text

1. Decide what information is important or answers your questions and highlight that. 
2. **Paraphrase** that information on the graphic organizer that appears with each section of text OR answer the question that appears below the section in a complete sentence

Italian City-States –

What are FOUR reasons they were able to STAY independent?

- During the Middle Ages, Italy remained a collection of states, many of which were independent city-states. There were several reasons for this. The states of Italy did not want emperors and kings to rule them. In addition, the Catholic Church did not want a united Italy. It did not want a powerful emperor or king to control the pope.
- The independent states in Italy were equally strong. They fought many wars and often took land from each other. However, no state was able to rule the others. Florence, Venice, Genoa, Milan, and Rome were some of the most important cities of the Italian Renaissance. The Renaissance began in Italy because city life was stronger than in other parts of Europe.
- Above all, Italy's states were independent because of their riches. They used their wealth to build large fleets of ships. They also hired mercenaries to fight in their armies. A mercenary is a full-time soldier who fights in an army for money. Wealthy merchants and bankers in Italy's states also loaned money to the kings of Europe. The kings left the states alone so they could borrow more money in the future.

Riches from Trade –

What FOUR reasons let them be so GOOD at trade?

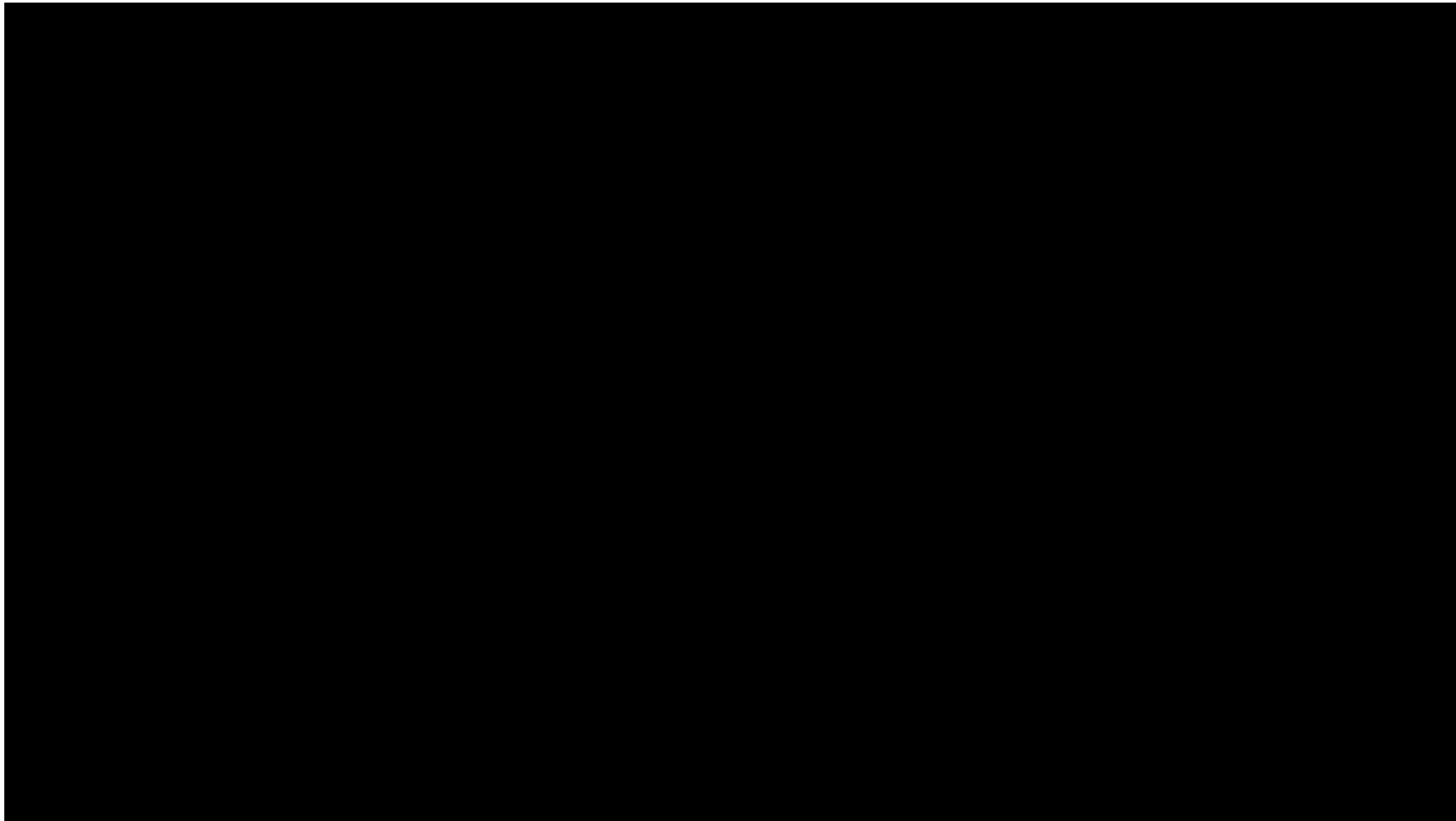
- The Italian states gained their wealth through trade. The long stretch of the Italian peninsula meant that many of the cities were port cities located on the coast.
- The Italian peninsula was in the center of the Mediterranean world. The Byzantine and Ottoman Empires lay to the east, and Spain and France lay to the west. North Africa was only a short distance to the south. Italy's location made trade with these regions easier.
- In eastern ports like Constantinople, Italian merchants bought Chinese silk and Indian spices from Byzantine, Turkish, and Arab merchants. The Italians sold these goods in Italy and Western Europe for very high prices. Italian merchants bought wool, wine, and glass in Western Europe and sold them in the Middle East. Meanwhile, Italian artisans bought raw materials and made goods to sell abroad for high prices.
- In addition to geography, two important events helped the Italians succeed in trade. One event was the Crusades. These conflicts brought Italian merchants into contact with Arab merchants in the Middle East. The second event was the Mongol conquests, which united much of Asia into one large trading network.
- The Mongols protected trade along the Silk Road. This made it easier and cheaper for caravans to carry goods between China and the Middle East. As more silk and spices were sent from Asia, the price of these goods fell. More Europeans could pay for the luxuries, and demand for the goods increased.

Florence: A Renaissance City –

What was the city of Florence BEST known for?

- The city of Florence was the first major center of the Renaissance. Its wealth and central location attracted many artists, sculptors, writers, and architects. Florence lay on the banks of the Arno River in central Italy. The city was surrounded by walls with tall towers for defense. Soaring above the city was the dome of its cathedral. A local architect, Filippo Brunelleschi, completed the dome in 1436. The dome is considered to be the greatest engineering achievement of the time.
- Florence gained its wealth from making and trading cloth made from English wool. Citizens of Florence also made money from banking, which included lending money and charging interest. As goods poured into Italy from abroad, merchants had to determine the value of currency, or money, from different countries. Florentine bankers used the florin, the gold coin of Florence, to measure the value of other money. The city's wealthiest family, the Medici, owned the largest bank in Europe during the 1400s. The Medici had branch banks, or other offices, as far away as Flanders.

Florence or Firenze (in Italian)

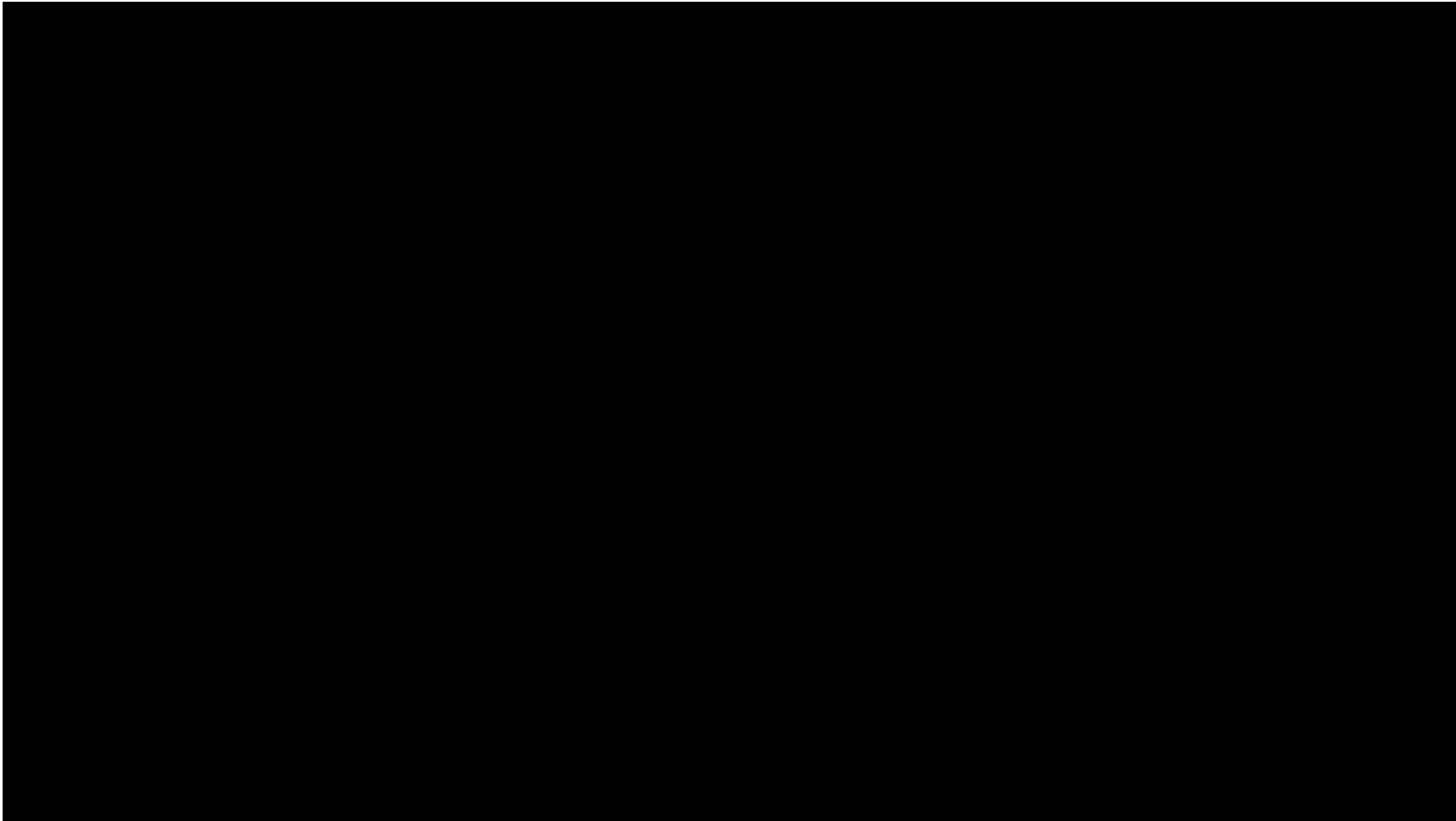


Venice: A City of Canals

What was the city of Venice BEST known for?

- Another leading Renaissance city was Venice. Located on the northern coast of the Adriatic Sea in eastern Italy, Venice was built on many small islands. Venetians drove long wooden poles into mud to support their buildings. Instead of paving roads, the Venetians built canals and used boats for transportation around the city. Even today, Venice's canals and waterways serve as streets.
- During the Renaissance, Venice became an important link between Europe and Asia. Venetian merchants, such as Marco Polo, traveled abroad and made contacts with eastern civilizations. The city also was known as a major shipbuilding center. In a part of the city called the Arsenal, teams of workers built the wooden ships and also made the sails and oars.

Venice!



Closure – INB 110

Read the following passage, answer the question below, and highlight the text to support your answer.

It is difficult to recognize Cosimo de' Medici as a statesman...For it may seem to us no great achievement for a man to make himself master of a little city-state, with a few thousand inhabitants...

...Florence was far more independent....than the medieval....towns...And Florence was more than a safe, she was even in miniature an empire, since she ruled over several subject towns...Florence, too, was a commercial state; the possession of land was...the least important part of wealth....

The political conditions in which Cosimo had to work were largely those of modern, not medieval politics....The position of the Pope was hardly distinguished from that of the head of a secular state; feudalism had ceased to be a force in politics.

- Cosimo de Medici, Katherine Dorothea Ewart Vernon, 1899

1. Which statement best describes how Florence was unique from traditional medieval towns?

- A. Florence was a non-traditional feudal land holding with power held by serfs rather than nobles.
- B. Florence was a city of considerable size, with a significantly higher population than medieval towns.
- C. Florence was the Renaissance's first empire, where power was held by a dynasty of monarchs.
- D. Florence was an independent city-state where power was built upon wealth rather than feudal land.

Bellwork – INB 112

questions and correct answers

1. During the Renaissance, there was a rebirth of interest in

- a. art and learning.
- b. religion.
- c. military strategies.
- d. political freedom

2. Which of the following cities was most famous during the Renaissance?

- a. Florence
- b. Genoa
- c. Milan
- d. Rome

Mastery Objective:

I can explain what **Humanism** is and describe how it helped Renaissance ideas spread.

What are today's State Objectives?

7.42 Explain humanism, and describe how Thomas Aquinas's writings influenced humanistic thought and fostered a balance between reason and faith.

Strategies/Tasks:

- Unit question DBQ OR comprehension questions
- Create your own Cornell Notes - Humanism
- Video Break – Chaucer OR Dante – we can't do both!
- Primary Source analysis and writing practice

How will you be assessed?

If you can respond to the day's guiding questions accurately and in your own words and correctly answer the closure prompt you will show me that you have mastered the objective.

Create your own Cornell – INB 113

set up the Cornell Note organizer you see below

Title: Humanism & The Spread of Renaissance Ideas

New Ideas

Ancient Works

New Literature

The Printing Press

Effects on Society

Directions:

Set up this Cornell notes format on your INB page 113 and make sure your textbook is open to page 293

- Use the WHOLE page
- Be sure you have a title and objective
- Space your topics out evenly and use bullet points
- **PARAPHRASE** your notes – **DO NOT COPY**

Guiding Questions – New Ideas

1. What is humanism?
2. What was it based on?
3. What was important to humanist scholars?



Writers Develop New Ideas

- In the 1300s and 1400s, European scholars developed a new way of understanding the world called humanism. It was based on ancient Greek and Roman ideas. Humanists, as these scholars were called, gave importance to the individual and to human society. They wanted to gain knowledge through reason, not just through religious faith. Humanism encouraged people to be active in their cities and to develop their talents.

Humanism & The Spread of Renaissance Ideas

7.42 Explain humanism

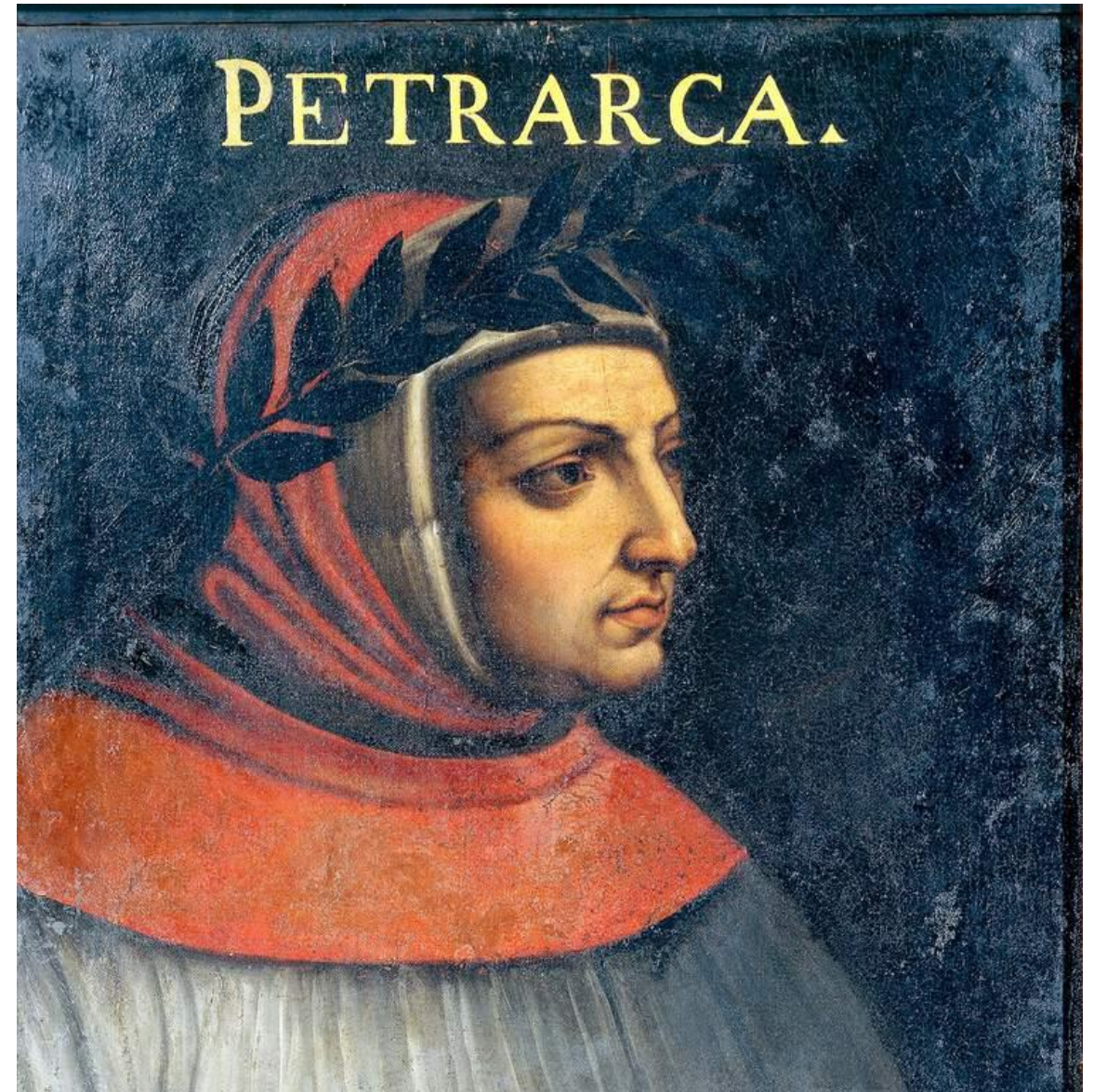
New Ideas

Ancient Works

New Literature

Guiding Questions – Ancient Works

1. How did scholars get access to ancient Greek and Roman works?
2. Who was Petrarch?
3. What did Petrarch do to promote humanism?
4. What else did humanists value other than scholarship and manuscripts?



Discovering Ancient Works

- In the 1300s, Italian scholars began to study ancient Roman and Greek works. For most of the Middle Ages, Western Europeans knew little about these writings. During the Crusades, however, they came into contact with the Middle East. Arab Muslim scholars there and in Spain knew the classic Greek and Roman writings. They passed on their knowledge to the Western Europeans. Byzantine scholars also brought classical works to Italy.
- One famous humanist scholar was Petrarch. Francesco Petrarch lived in Italy during the 1300s. He studied Roman writers such as Cicero and wrote biographies of famous Romans.
- Petrarch traveled to different monasteries to find old Latin manuscripts. Scholars throughout Europe followed Petrarch's example. In time, new libraries were built to hold the newly found manuscripts. The largest of these libraries was at the Vatican, the home of the pope in Rome.
- Italians also began to value the ancient buildings and statues all around them. Throughout Rome, workers removed dirt and rubble from damaged columns and statues. Artists then eagerly studied the proportion of ancient works. For example, artists compared the length of a statue's arms to its height. They believed this comparison could tell them why the statue looked perfect.

Humanism & The Spread of Renaissance Ideas

7.42 Explain humanism

New Ideas

Ancient Works

New Literature

Bellwork - Scholar Olympics **INB 112**

everyone MUST answer the bronze level questions and then try to show off their super scholar powers by answering as many of the silver or gold level questions as you can

- **Bronze (everyone MUST answer these)**

- What did Humanist thinkers believe was important?
- How did humanist thinkers get access to so many ancient literary works.

- **Silver (Flex your mental muscles and try one of these...)**

- Why do you believe that humanists thought it was important to be active in your community?
- Why do you think Petrarch thought it was so important to build new libraries?

- **Gold (only super scholars will try this one!)**

- Which aspect of humanism do you think is most important and why?

Respond in complete sentences please

Mastery Objective:

I can explain what **Humanism** is and describe how it helped Renaissance ideas spread.

What are today's State Standards?

7.42 Explain humanism, and describe how Thomas Aquinas's writings influenced humanistic thought and fostered a balance between reason and faith.

Strategies/Tasks:

- Scholar Olympics
- Finish "Create your own Cornell" Notes
- Video Break – Gutenberg!
- RACE writing practice – How did Humanist thinkers help ideas to spread?

How will you be assessed?

If you can respond to the day's guiding questions accurately and in your own words and correctly answer the closure prompt you will show me that you have mastered the objective.

Create your own Cornell – INB 113

set up the Cornell Note organizer you see below

Title: Humanism & The Spread of Renaissance Ideas

New Ideas

Ancient Works

New Literature

The Printing Press

Effects on Society

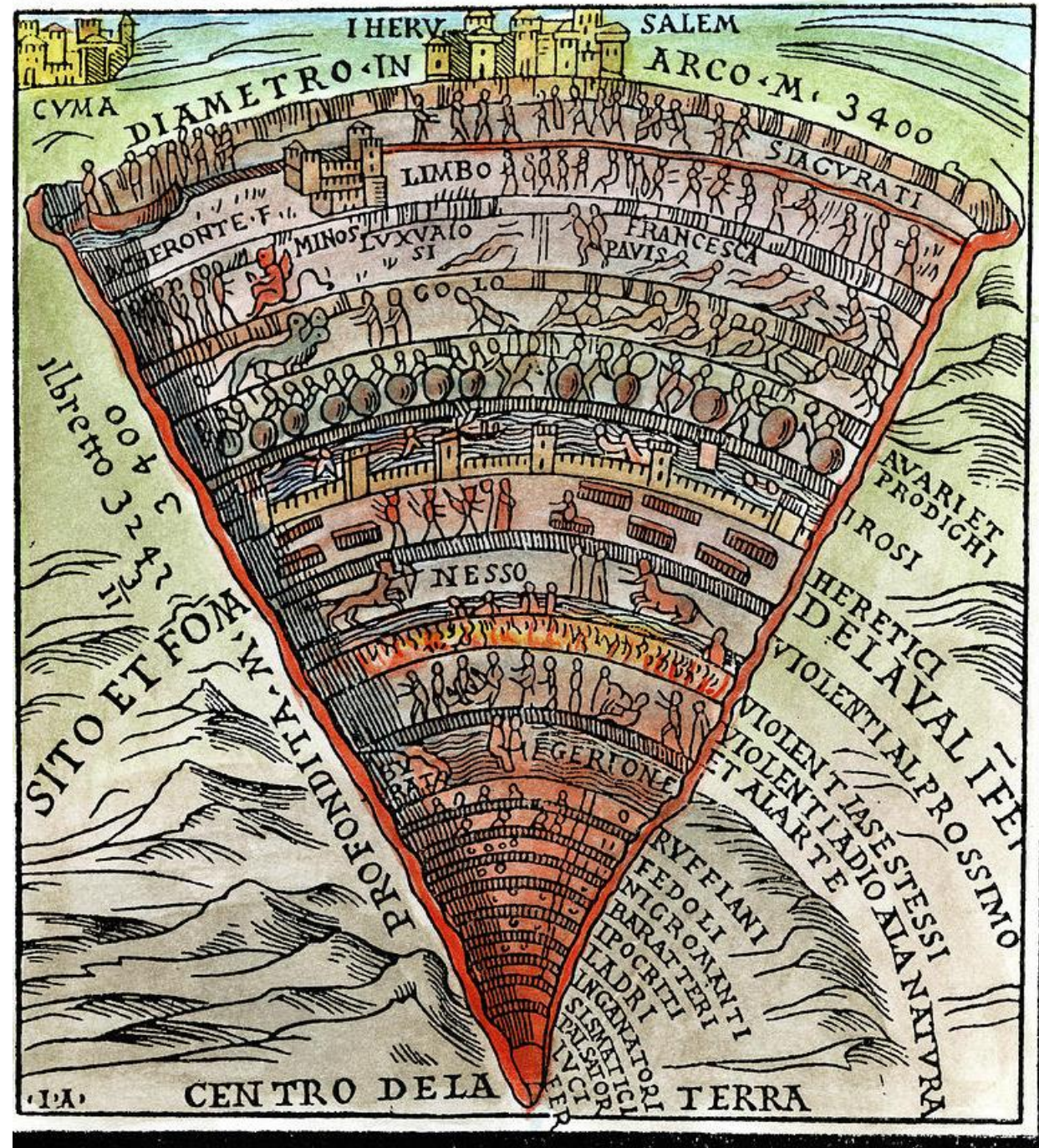
Directions:

Set up this Cornell notes format on your INB page 113 and make sure your textbook is open to page 293

- Use the WHOLE page
- Be sure you have a title and objective
- Space your topics out evenly and use bullet points
- **PARAPHRASE** your notes – **DO NOT COPY**

Guiding Questions New Literature

1. What was one key change in literature being written during the Renaissance?
2. What is the vernacular?
3. Who was Dante and what did he write?
4. Who was Chaucer and what did he write?



A New Literature

- In addition to studying the classics, humanists in Italy and other parts of Europe made important achievements of their own. One of their contributions was new forms of literature.
- During the Renaissance, educated Europeans wrote in the classical Latin used in ancient Rome. However, they also began writing in the vernacular, the everyday language people spoke in a region. Vernacular languages included Italian, French, and German. For example, Petrarch used Italian to write sonnets, or short poems, which expressed his love for a woman who died from the Black Death. Many more people could read works written in the vernacular instead of in Latin.
- In the early 1300s, a poet from Florence named Dante Alighieri wrote *The Divine Comedy*. It is known as one of the world's greatest poems. Written in the vernacular, it tells of a person's journey from hell to heaven. The poem describes the horrible punishments for different sins.
- The English writer Geoffrey Chaucer also wrote popular vernacular literature. Chaucer wrote his famous work *The Canterbury Tales* in English. *The Canterbury Tales* is a collection of stories told by pilgrims on a religious journey to the town of Canterbury, England. In this work, Chaucer portrayed the entire range of English society. His work shows both nobles at the top of society and the poor at the bottom. The English we speak today comes from the form of English that Chaucer used in his writing.

Humanism & The Spread of Renaissance Ideas

7.42 Explain humanism

New Ideas

Ancient Works

New Literature

Guiding Questions – The Printing Press

1. Who was Gutenberg?
2. What did he do?
3. How did the printing press help ideas spread?
4. What is the first book printed on Gutenberg's press?
5. How many books were printed by 1500?



Gutenberg's Printing Press

- The printing press helped spread humanist ideas throughout Europe. In the early 1450s, a German printer named Johannes Gutenberg developed a printing press that used movable metal type. This new press held individual carved letters that could be arranged to form words and then could be used again. As a result, books could be quickly printed by machine rather than slowly written by hand.
- The Chinese had already invented movable type. However, their written language had so many characters that the movable type system did not work well. For Europeans, the printing press was a great advance. It was easy to use with linen paper, another invention from China.
- Gutenberg's printing press made many more books available to people. Its invention came at a time when many townspeople were learning to read and think for themselves. Scholars could read each other's works and discuss their ideas, often in letters. Ideas developed and spread more quickly than ever before in Europe.
- In 1455, Gutenberg produced the first European printed book, the Christian Bible, on the new press. Soon, many books became available in Europe. In fact, more books were printed in the first 50 years of printing than were written by hand in the entire history of the world up to 1450. Half of the 40,000 books published by the year 1500 were religious works such as the Christian Bible or prayer books.

Guiding Questions

Humanism's Effects on Society

1. How would **YOU** describe humanist scholars?
2. Why do you think increase in knowledge made people **MORE** curious?
3. What type of things was Da Vinci good at?
4. Based on the text - How was Da Vinci a Renaissance Man?



Humanism's Effect on Society

- Humanist scholars were curious about such subjects as biology, medicine, and astronomy. Scholars' study of mathematics helped them in many areas of knowledge.
- One of the leading Renaissance scientists was also a great artist, Leonardo da Vinci. Da Vinci cut open dead bodies to learn more about the human body. He studied fossils to understand Earth's early history. Da Vinci was also an inventor and an engineer.
- Most of what we know about da Vinci comes from his notebooks. Da Vinci filled the pages of his notebooks with notes and sketches of his scientific and artistic projects. These drawings often pictured parachutes, flying machines, and other mechanical inventions far ahead of his time.

Closure – INB 112

attach the passage to your page, read closely, and then answer the question in the RACE format

- **Source:** Petrus Paulus Vergerius: The New Education (c. 1400)
- Education is worthy of a free man; through education we gather and practice virtue and wisdom; we develop those gifts of body and of mind which make men better. Only virtue is more important than education. It is, then, of the greatest importance that even from infancy education should constantly be kept alive in growing minds. We cannot deny that there is still a horde (a large group) - as I must call them - of people who, denounce learning and the arts as a danger to the State and hateful in themselves. In reality the very opposite is the truth. To a man of virtuous instincts knowledge is a help and an adornment (a way of bettering oneself).
- **Question:** Explain - What humanist **idea** does this passage show? Explain your answer in a 3-5 sentence paragraph using the RACE strategy. (Restate, Answer, Cite, Explain)

Example Response Frame

- **Restate:** How does Vergerius show various humanist ideas in his work “The New Education”?
- **Answer:** I think this passage by Vergerius shows the humanist idea of
- **Cite:** For example, the author states...
- **Explain:** This evidence shows because....

If you need to... Create a Chart to make sure you complete ALL parts of the RACE strategy

Restate	
Answer	
Cite	
Extend or explain	

World History Bellwork – **INB 114**
textbook pages 269-270 will help you

- Using your textbook identify or define the following two terms:
 - Thomas Aquinas
 - Scholasticism



Mastery Objective:

I can define scholasticism and explain how Thomas Aquinas tried to combine both reason and faith.

What are today's State Standards?

7.42 Explain humanism, and describe how Thomas Aquinas's writings influenced humanistic thought and fostered a balance between reason and faith.

Strategies/Tasks:

- Bellwork: Mini Bio & vocabulary
- Classwork: Reading on Aquinas and Scholasticism with t-chart
- Closure: Scholasticism RACE Writing practice

END OF DAY PRODUCTS:

By the end of today's class you should have:

- Mini bio
- A completed and accurate T-chart noting the differences between Aristotle and Thomas Aquinas
- A completed short answer question on Scholasticism

Scholasticism - INB 115

- By 1100, a new way of thinking called **scholasticism** was changing the study of theology. Its followers wanted to show that ideas accepted on faith did not have to contradict ideas developed by reason. The first scholastic thinker was Anselm, who served as archbishop of Canterbury in England from 1093 to 1109. Anselm became known for his reasoning about the existence of God.
- During the 1100s, the ideas of the ancient Greek philosopher Aristotle had a major influence on Europe. After the fall of Rome in the late 400s, Aristotle had been almost forgotten in Europe. Muslim libraries, however, had preserved copies of his books. In the 1100s, Muslim and Jewish scholars reintroduced Aristotle to Europe. The ancient philosopher's ideas disturbed some Christian thinkers. Aristotle used reason, rather than faith, to reach his conclusions.
- In the 1200s, an Italian Dominican friar named Thomas Aquinas became scholasticism's greatest thinker. His **goal** was to find agreement between Aristotle's teachings and Christian teachings. Aquinas taught that truths arrived at through reason could not conflict with truths arrived at through faith. Reason, unaided by faith, could discover truths about the physical universe but not spiritual truths.
- Aquinas's major work was *Summa Theologica*, or a summary of knowledge on theology. In this book, Aquinas followed a logical order of scholarly investigation. First, he asked a question such as, "Does God exist?" Next, he quoted sources that offered opposing opinions and presented ways of reconciling these views. Finally, he drew his own conclusions.
- In his writings about government, Thomas Aquinas stressed the concept of natural law. According to this idea, some laws have authority from human nature. Such laws do not have to be made by governments. Aquinas taught that natural law gives people certain basic rights. These include the right to live, to learn, to worship, and to marry. The ideas of Aquinas continue to influence human societies to the present day.

New Ways of Thinking - Aristotle

Aristotle

- Greek philosopher
- Had a major influence
- Forgotten in Europe after fall of Rome
- Used reason over faith to learn about the world
- Muslim/Jewish scholars brought his ideas back to Europe
- His ideas made Christian thinkers uncomfortable because he didn't rely on faith in God

Guiding Questions

1. Who was Aristotle?
2. Why is he important?
3. Why did Europeans not study Aristotle during the Middle Ages?
4. What was Aristotle's philosophy?
5. How did his ideas get BACK into Europe?
6. Why did his ideas make some Christians uncomfortable?

New Ways of Thinking – Thomas Aquinas

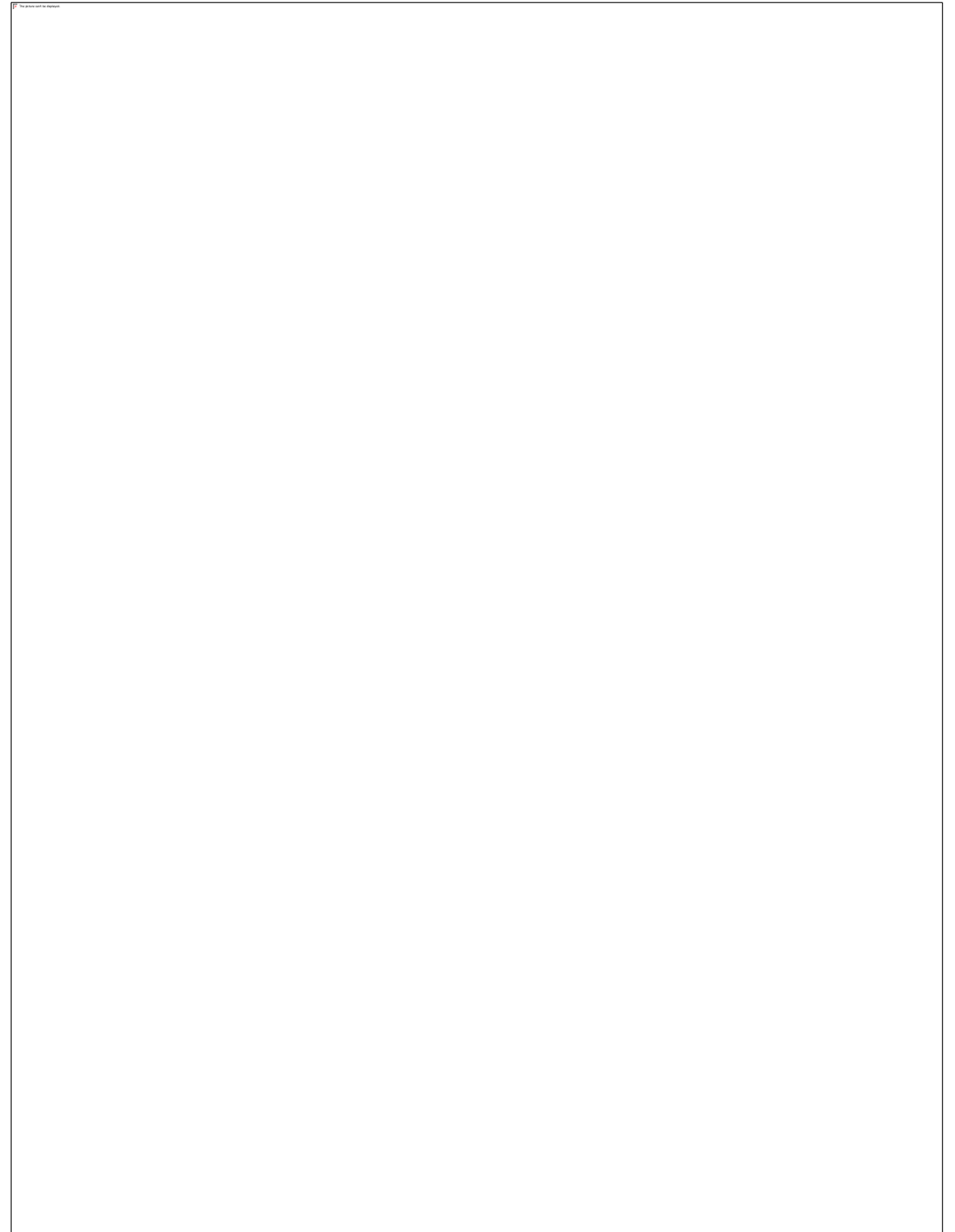
Guiding Questions

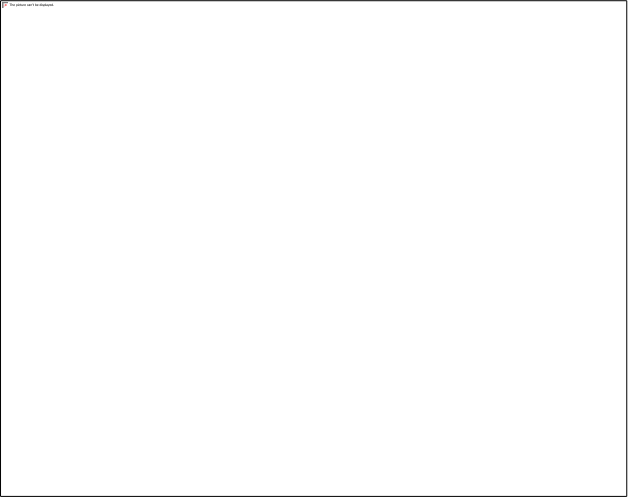
1. Who was Thomas Aquinas?
2. What is best known for?
3. What was his philosophy?
4. What did he write?
5. What did he teach and what were the steps he took in his process?

- Italian Dominican friar (like a monk)
- Scholasticism's greatest thinker
- Tried to combine reason and faith said you needed BOTH
- Wrote *Summa Theologica*
- Taught that reason does not go against faith and you need both
- First he asks questions, then quotes sources that don't agree, and then he makes his own argument
- Stressed the idea of natural law
- Still influences thinking today

Check for Comprehension

**How does
Scholasticism
explain why St.
Thomas is holding
a church in one
hand and a book?**





This will blow your mind!!!

World History Closure – INB 114

read the following source and respond to the prompt using the RACE Strategy

- **Source:** Susan Ramirez et al., *World History: Human Legacy*, Holt Publishing
- “The teachers in medieval universities included some of the greatest scholars of the age. Perhaps the most influential of all these scholars was Thomas Aquinas, a teacher at the University of Paris. Aquinas was keenly interested in the works of ancient philosophers, especially Aristotle. The revival of interest in the Greek philosophers sparked a major controversy in the church over how humans could learn about the world. Aristotle believed that truth could be discovered only through human reason. Many Christians, on the other hand, believed that truth was only revealed by God and depended on faith. Aquinas tried to *reconcile* (bring together) the two approaches. He argued that both reason and faith were necessary for an understanding of truth. His approach, known as **Scholasticism**, tried to show that Christian teachings were also knowable and provable through the use of logic and reason. Thus Aquinas ensured that in Western Europe human reason would remain a primary element in determining truth.
- **Prompt: What is scholasticism and why do you think some Christians disagreed with the philosophy?**

Example Response Frame

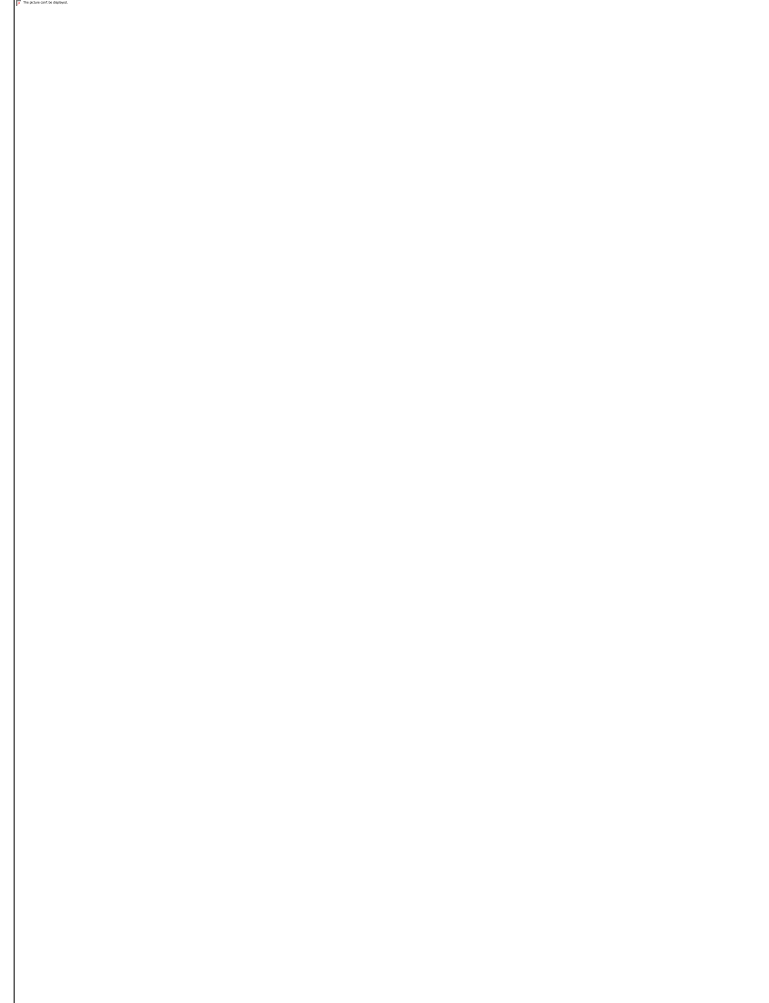
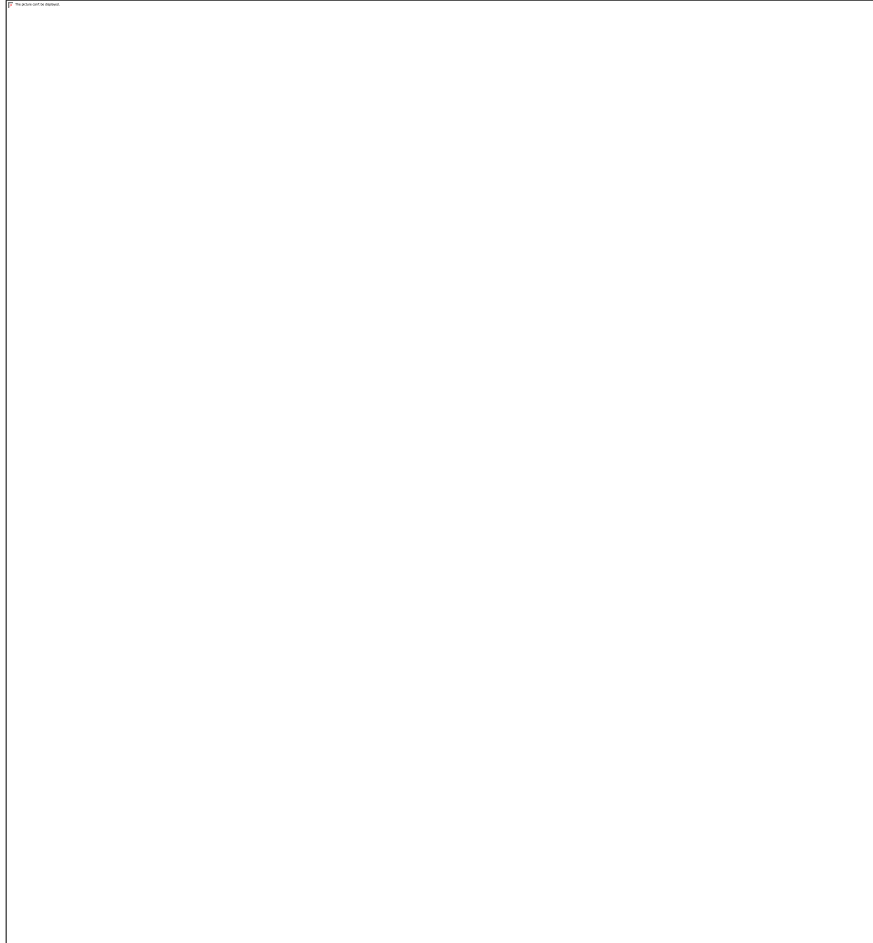
- **Restate:** **What is scholasticism and *why* do you think some Christians disagreed with the philosophy?**
- **Answer:** Scholasticism is _____ and I think some Christians disagreed with the philosophy because...
- **Cite:** For example, the author states...
- **Explain:** This evidence shows **because**....

If you need to... Create a Chart to make sure you complete ALL parts of the RACE strategy

Restate	
Answer	
Cite	
Extend or explain	

Bellwork – INB 116

attach the images to your INB page and make a list of the similarities and differences you see (goal – 3 each)



Mastery Objective:

I can **explain** the differences between Medieval Art and Renaissance Art and **identify** key new artistic techniques.

What are today's State Standards?

7.43 Explain the development of Renaissance art, including the significance of: Leonardo da Vinci, Michelangelo, William Shakespeare, Systems of patronage.

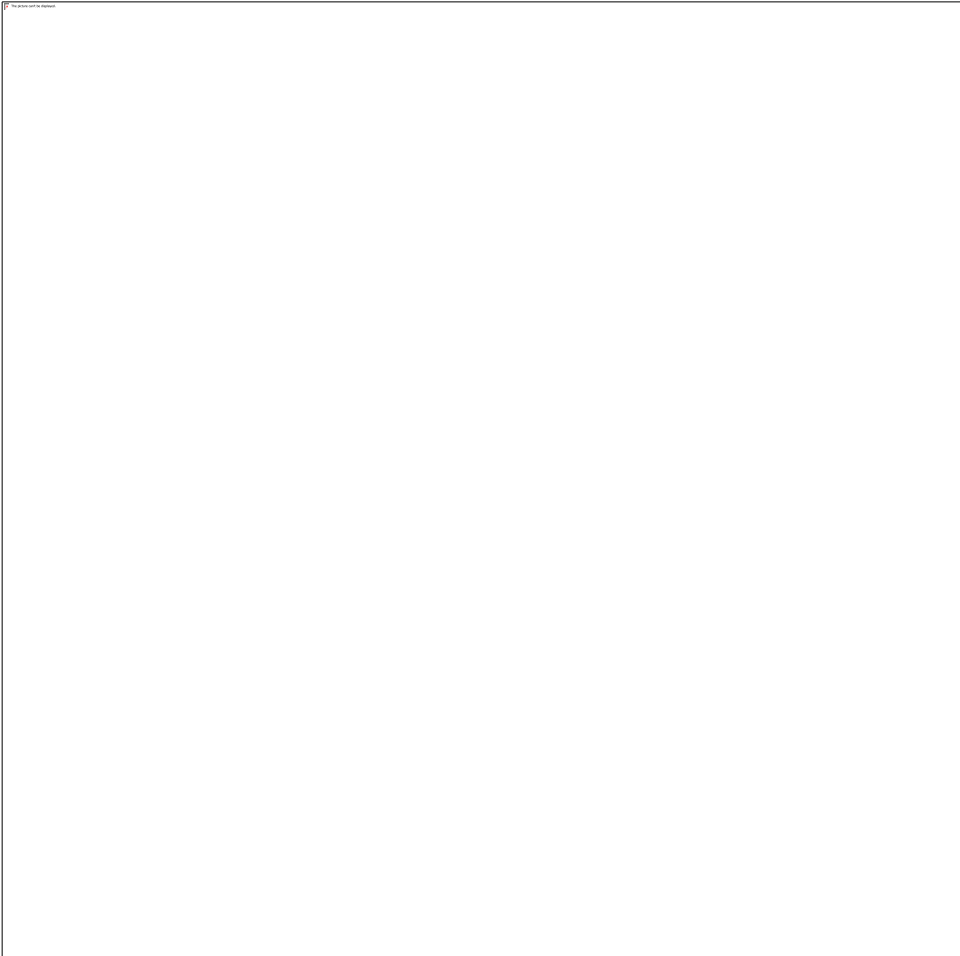
Strategies/Tasks:

- Artistic Comparison Study
- Guided Lecture –
 - Renaissance Art
- Primary Source analysis and writing practice

How will you be assessed?:

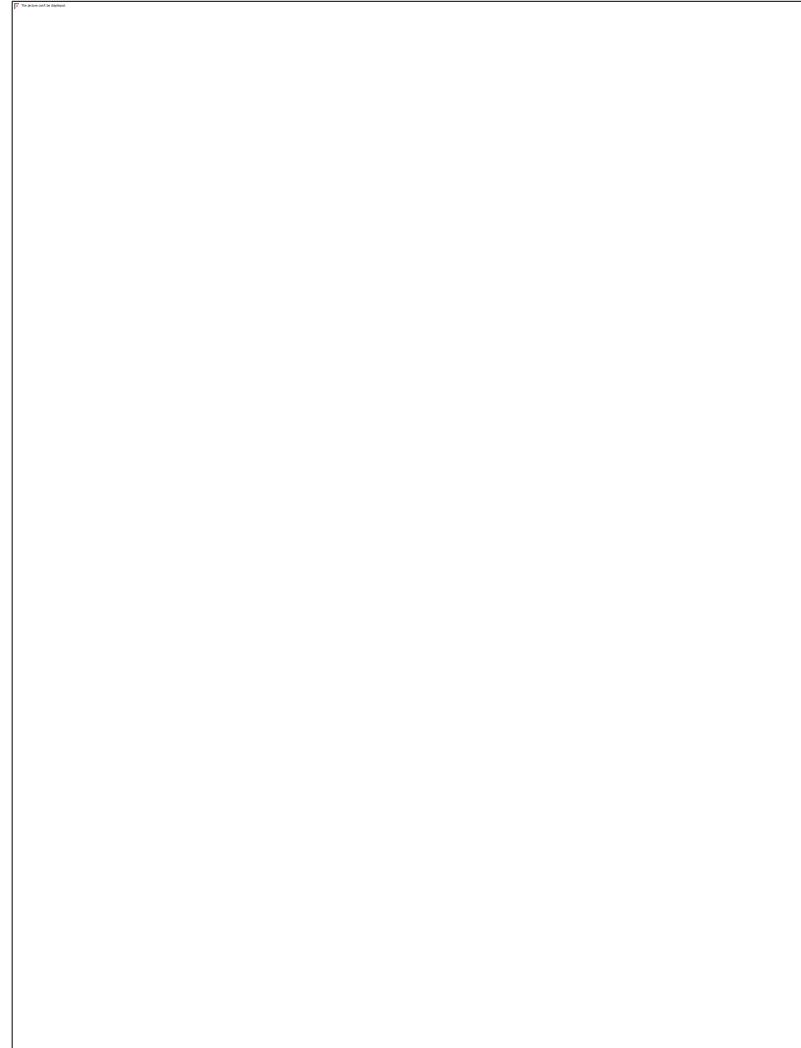
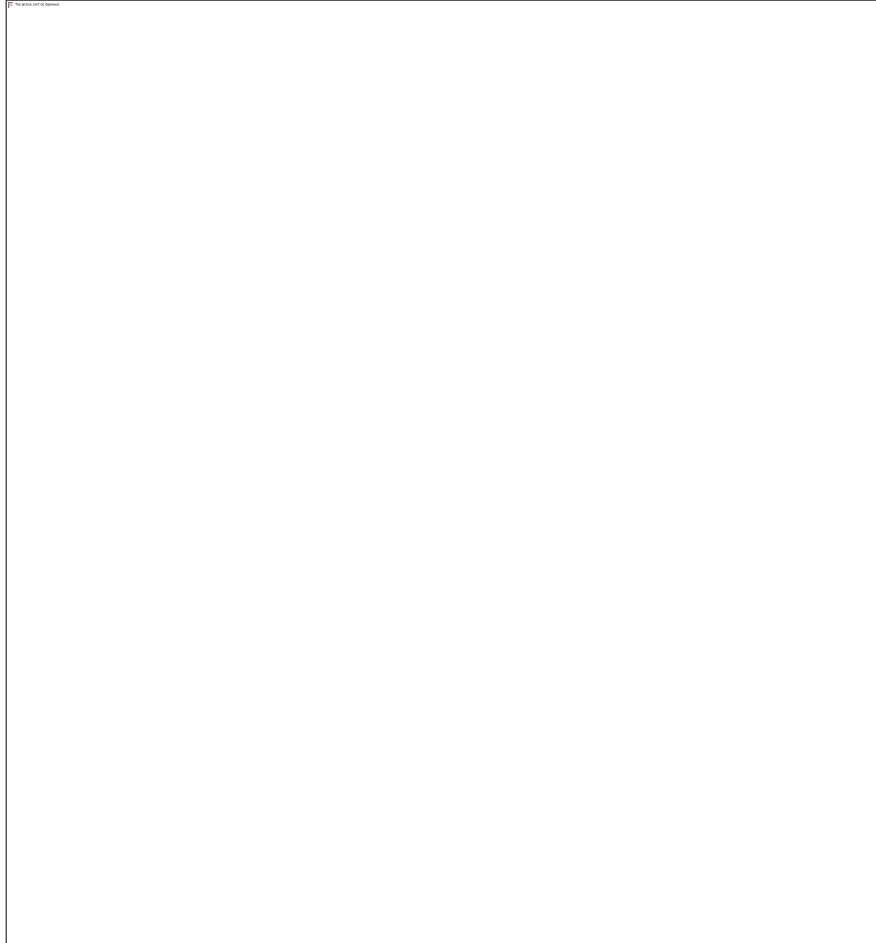
If you can accurately explain in writing how Renaissance art developed and correctly identify key Renaissance artists and the techniques they used you will show me that you have met the objective for the day?

Middle Ages vs. The Renaissance – INB 117



- Renaissance art was very different from medieval art. Artistic works of the Renaissance tried to show what people really looked like. They also tried to reveal people's feelings. An artist from Florence named Giotto (*Ambrogio Bondone*) was the first to show this change in the early 1300s. His series of wall paintings showed the life of Francis of Assisi. The paintings used gestures and facial expressions to reveal people's emotions.

Middle Ages vs. The Renaissance



Perspective in Renaissance Art

- Renaissance painters also used new methods that brought life, color, and action to their works. The most important was perspective, a way of showing people and things as they appear at different distances. Artists in the past had tried to use perspective, but Renaissance artists such as Leonardo da Vinci perfected it. Perspective, as used by these artists, gave paintings a realistic, three-dimensional look.

Perspective in Renaissance Art



Chiaroscuro in Renaissance Art



- Renaissance artists studied the human body to learn how to draw it accurately. They began to experiment with light, color, and shade. To make their paintings more realistic, artists used a technique called chiaroscuro. Chiaroscuro used light and shadows instead of stiff outlines to separate objects. In Italian, chiaro means "clear or light," and oscuro means "dark." Chiaroscuro created drama and emotion.

Chiaroscuro in Renaissance Art



Frescoes in Renaissance Art



- Many Renaissance artists painted on fresh wet plaster with watercolor paint. A painting done this way is called a fresco, which means "fresh" in Italian. Frescoes were painted in churches all over Italy.

Frescoes in Renaissance Art

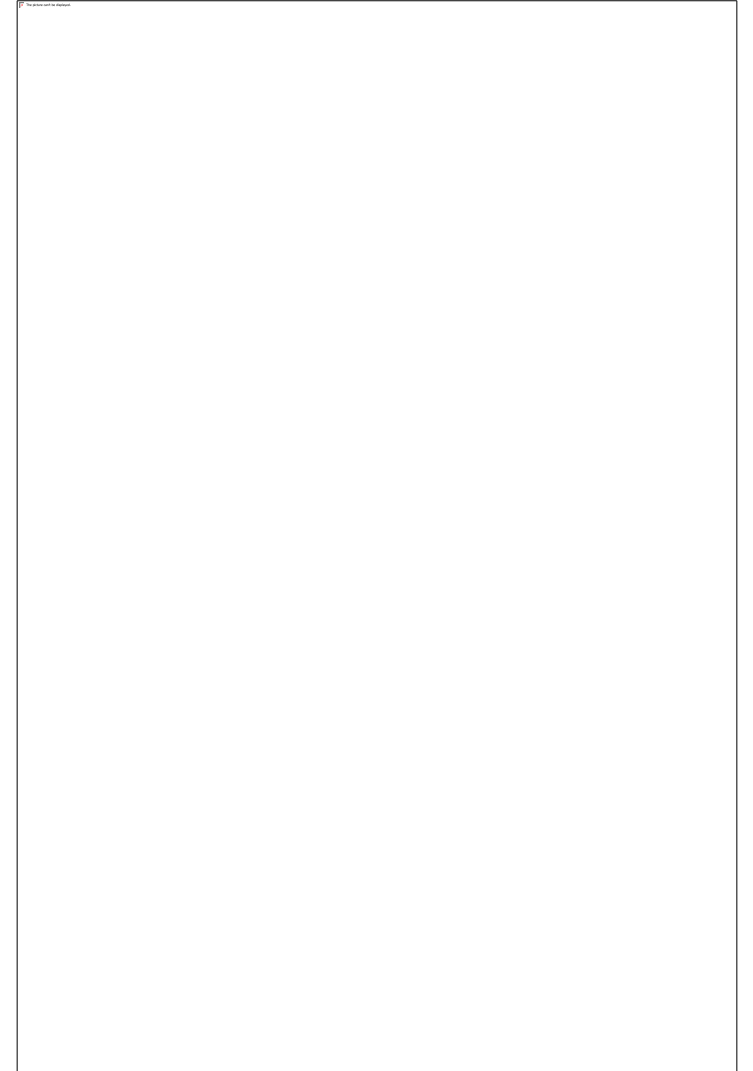


Key Renaissance Artists

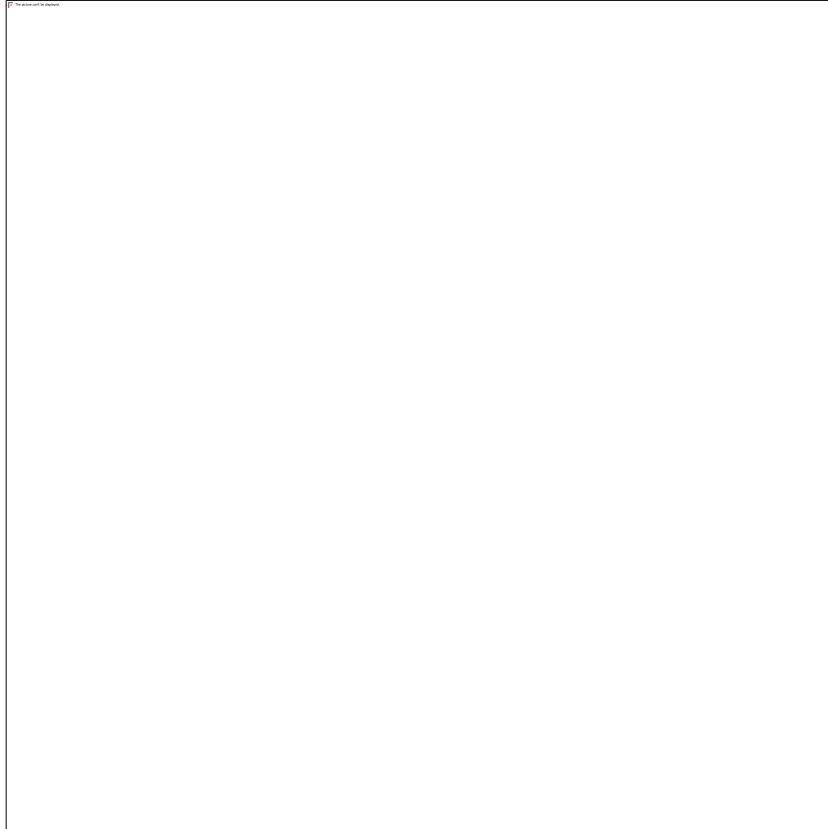
- The period between 1490 and 1520 was the golden age of Italian Renaissance painting. Three of the most famous artists were Leonardo da Vinci, Michelangelo Buonarroti and Raphael Sanzio.

Leonardo da Vinci

- Leonardo da Vinci was born in Florence. He is known for the Mona Lisa, a portrait of a young noblewoman. He gave her a smile that makes the viewer wonder what she is thinking. Da Vinci also painted The Last Supper, a wall painting of Jesus and his disciples. In this work, da Vinci showed human emotions through the way in which the apostles hold their heads or sit in relation to Jesus.



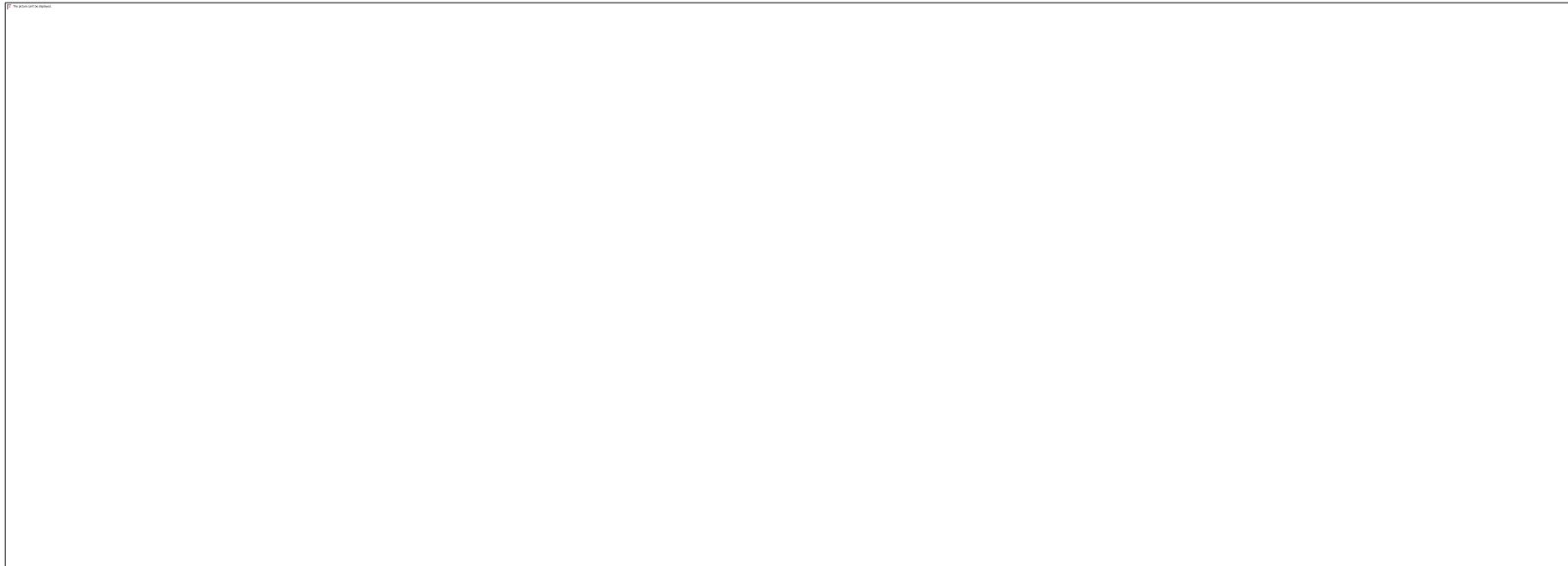
Michelangelo



La Pieta

- Another great Renaissance artist was Michelangelo. He began his career as a sculptor in Florence. In 1508, Pope Julius II hired Michelangelo to work at the Vatican. There, Michelangelo painted the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel with scenes from the Bible. These paintings are still famous today. A noted Renaissance biographer praised Michelangelo:

"The work [Sistine Chapel ceiling] has been, indeed, a light of our art, illuminating the world which had been so many centuries in darkness. Oh, truly happy age, and oh, blessed artists, who at such a fountain can purge [remove] away the dark films from your eyes. Give thanks to Heaven, and imitate Michael Angelo [Michelangelo] in all things."



Raphael

- Like Michelangelo, the artist Raphael worked at the Vatican. He painted many frescoes for the palace of the pope. Perhaps his best-known fresco, the School of Athens, shows Greek philosophers. People also admired his paintings of Mary, the mother of Jesus. These works were done in bright colors and showed the Renaissance ideals of grace and beauty.

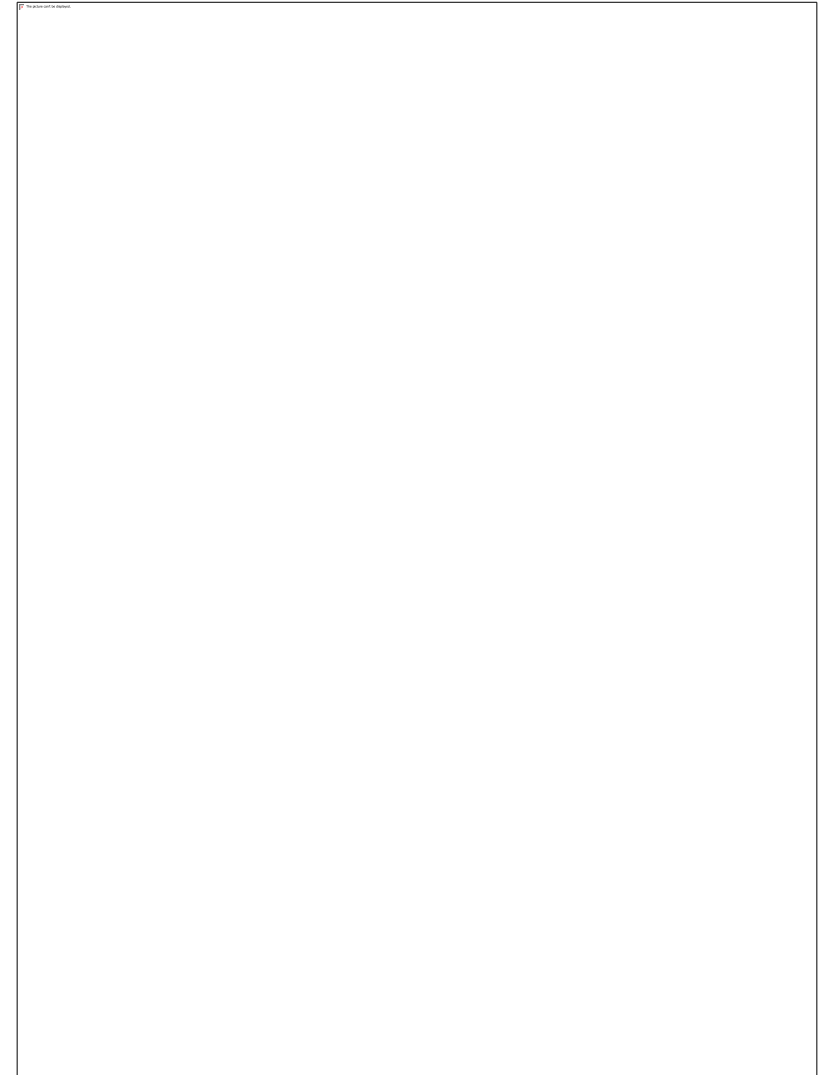


Raphael – The School of Athens

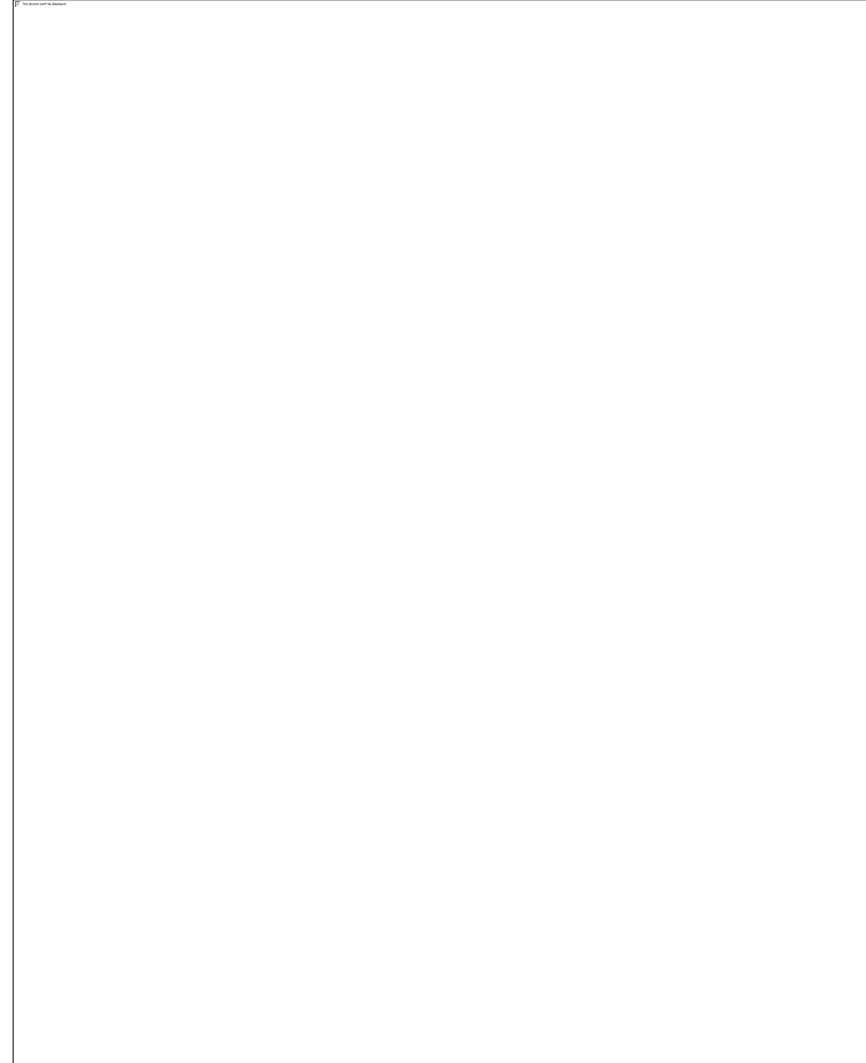
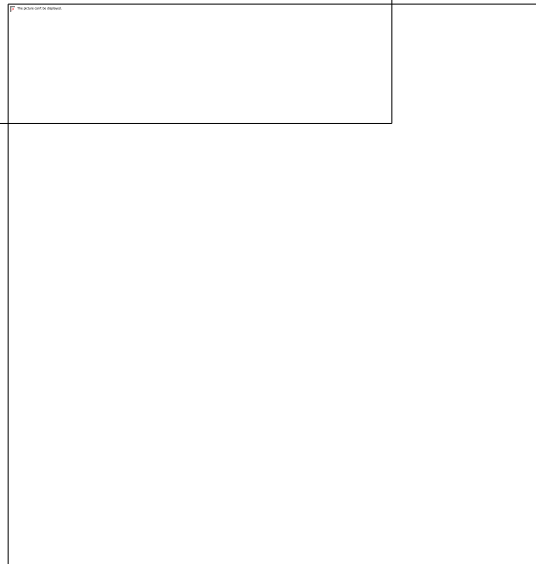
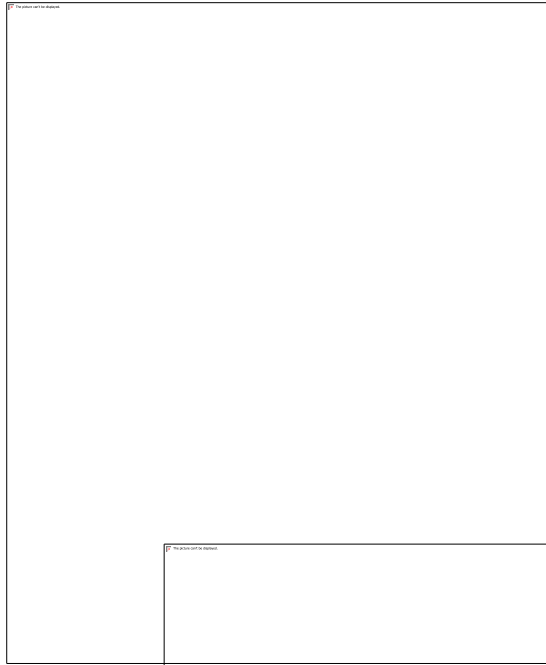


Women in Renaissance Art

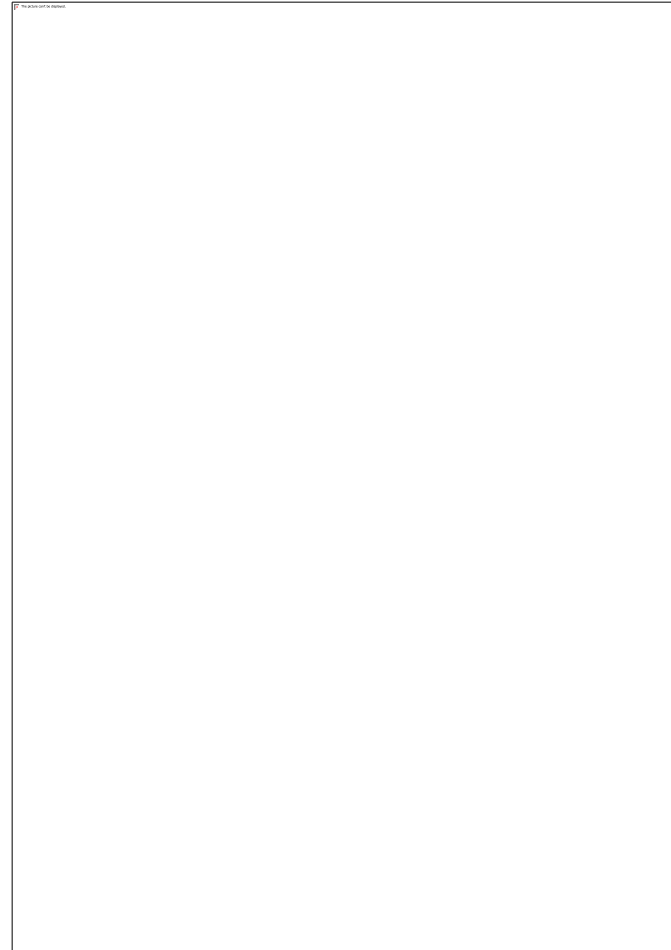
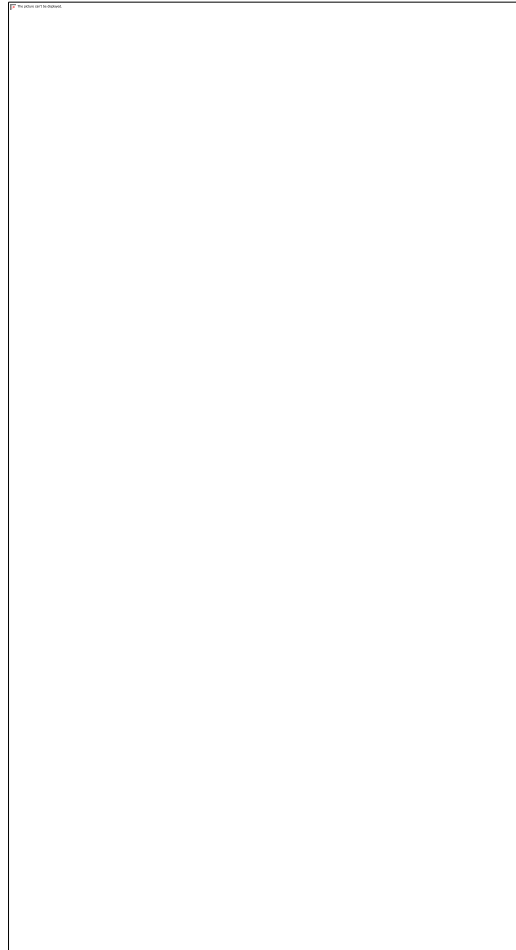
- Renaissance women had few roles independent of men. Some women, though, contributed to the arts. These women were either the daughters of artists or the children of nobles. The most celebrated female artist was Artemisia Gentileschi. She was one of the first women to paint major historical and religious scenes.



Artemisia Gentileschi



Closure/Independent Work – To Take home and bring back tomorrow
study the images and sourcing info on your sheet and answer the 4
document analysis questions



Bellwork – INB 118

write the questions and correct answers

1. What Renaissance invention aided the spread of ideas?

- a. the florin
- b. the glider
- c. the helicopter
- d. the printing press

2. Whom did Renaissance humanists study to increase their knowledge of different topics through reason?

- a. the Chinese and Indians
- b. the Japanese and English
- c. the Mayans and Incas
- d. the Romans and Greeks

3. What two techniques did Renaissance painters use to make their work look three-dimensional?

- a. chiaroscuro
- b. fresco
- c. perspective
- d. realism

4. This famous Renaissance artist painted the ceilings of the Sistine Chapel at the Vatican in Rome.

- a. Dürer
- b. Michelangelo
- c. Shakespeare
- d. van Eyck

Mastery Objective:

I can **describe** how the Renaissance moved out of Italy and began to affect other parts of Europe both socially and artistically.

What are today's State Standards?

7.43 Explain the development of Renaissance art, including the significance of: Leonardo da Vinci, Michelangelo, William Shakespeare, Systems of patronage.

Strategies/Tasks:

- Quick Quiz
- Guided Lecture – The Northern Renaissance
- Constructed Response - How was the Renaissance in Italy and the Renaissance in other parts of Europe both ALIKE & DIFFERENT?

END OF DAY PRODUCT:

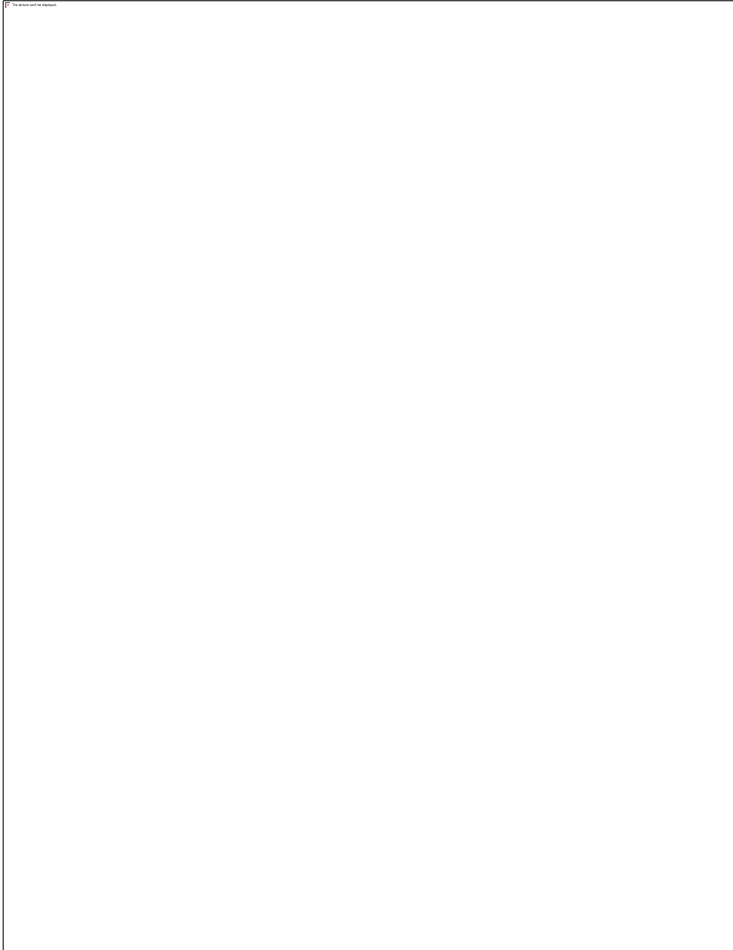
By the end of today's class you should have a **completed guided reading on the Northern Renaissance and a completed, logical, and accurate constructed response comparing and contrasting the Italian and Northern Renaissance**

The Renaissance Moves out of Italy

During the late 1400s, the Renaissance spread from Italy to northern Europe. War, trade & travel, and the printing press all spread humanist ideas. The people of northern Europe eagerly accepted Italian Renaissance style but changed it to suit their own tastes and needs.

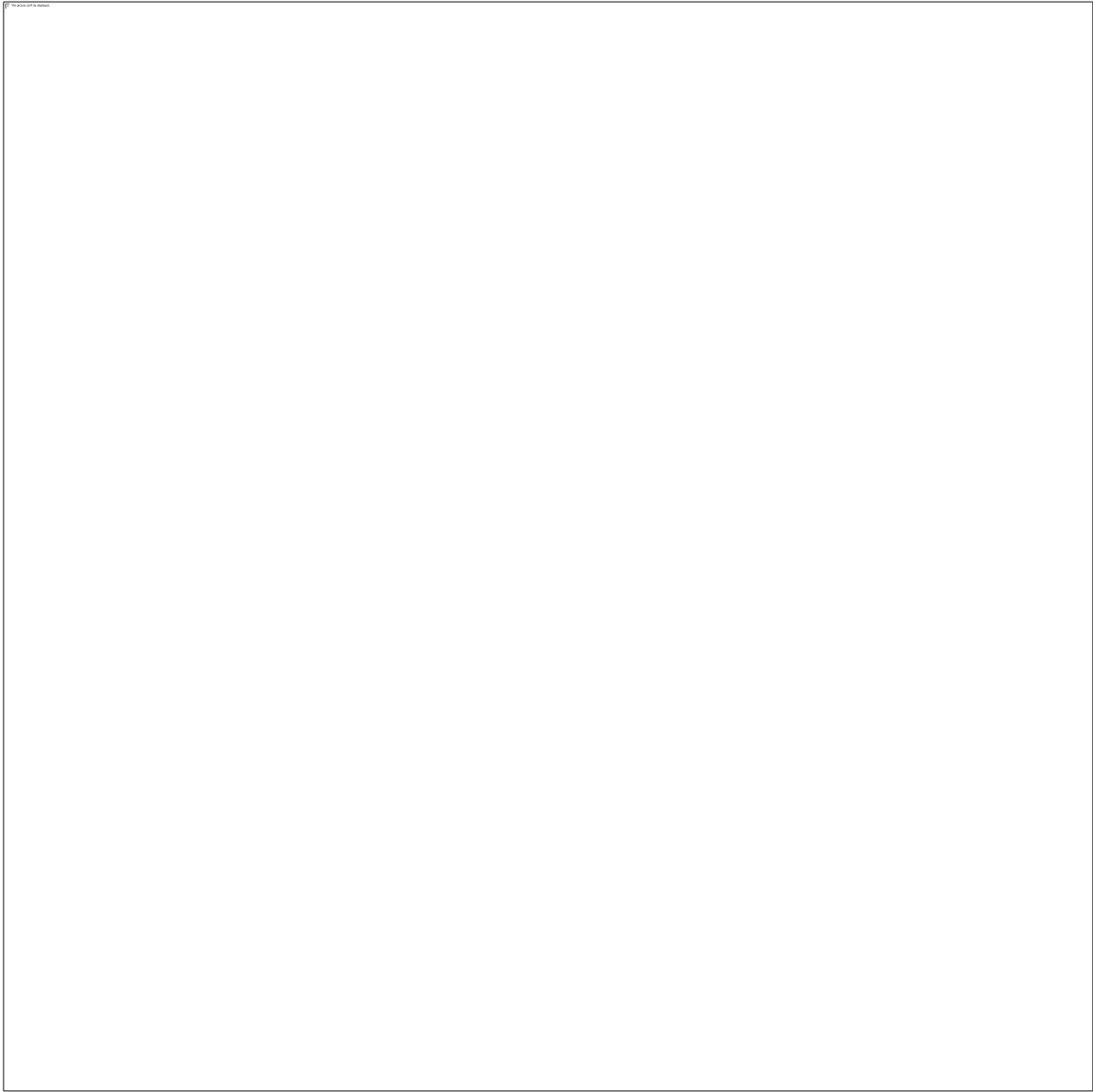


The Northern Renaissance



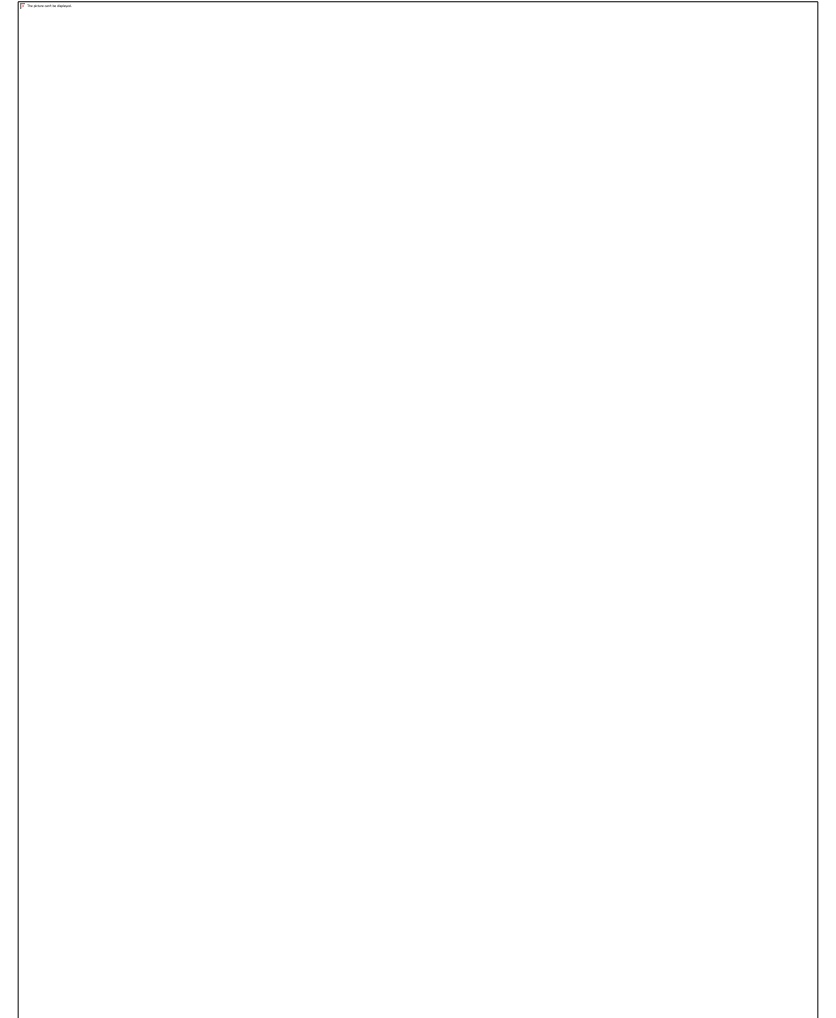
The term "Northern Renaissance" refers to the cultural changes in what is today Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, and Germany. Like Italian artists, northern artists wanted more realism in their works. However, they used different methods to achieve it.

Northern artists began painting in oils rather than using water-based paints. Oils provided richer colors and allowed changes to be made on the painted canvas. Artists also used oils to show small surface details, such as the gold trim on a robe.



Jan van Eyck

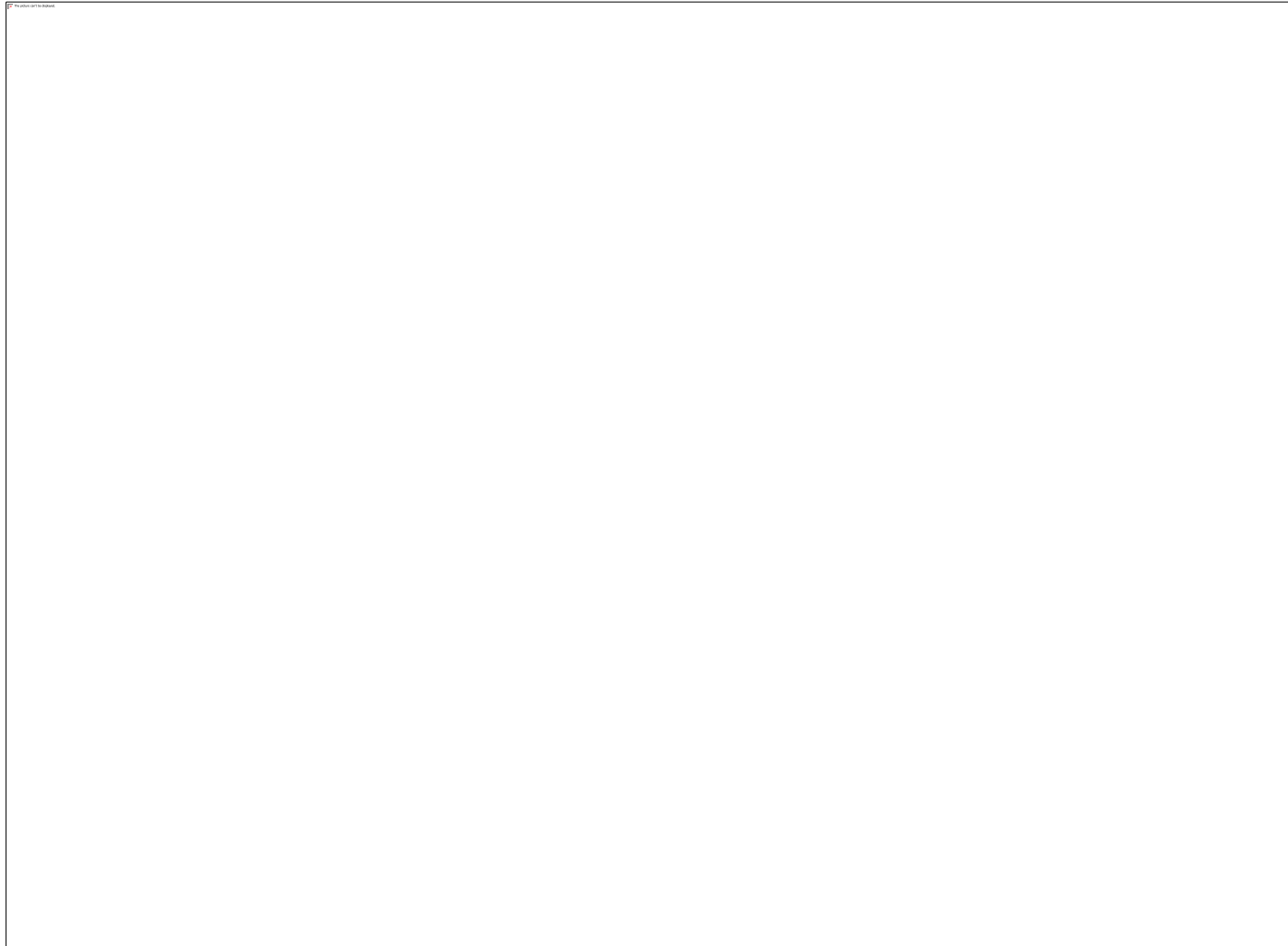
The Flemish painter Jan van Eyck was skilled in using oils. One of his best-known paintings is The Arnolfini Portrait. It shows a newly married couple standing together in a formal room. Van Eyck showed every fold in their richly colored clothes and every detail of the ceiling lamp above them.



The Arnolfini Wedding

- 1432 or 34 - portrait of two people
- The identities are unknown – possible a wealthy merchant (Giovanni Arnolfini) and his wife or fiancé
- Painted in oil and not tempera which allowed for colors to blend

The Ghent Altarpiece



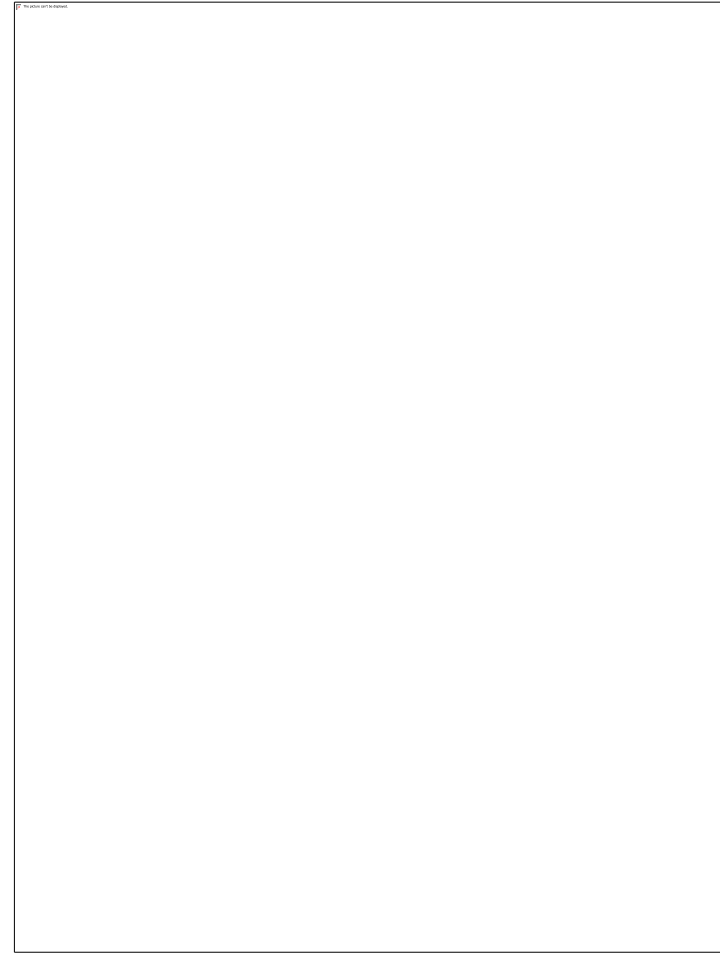
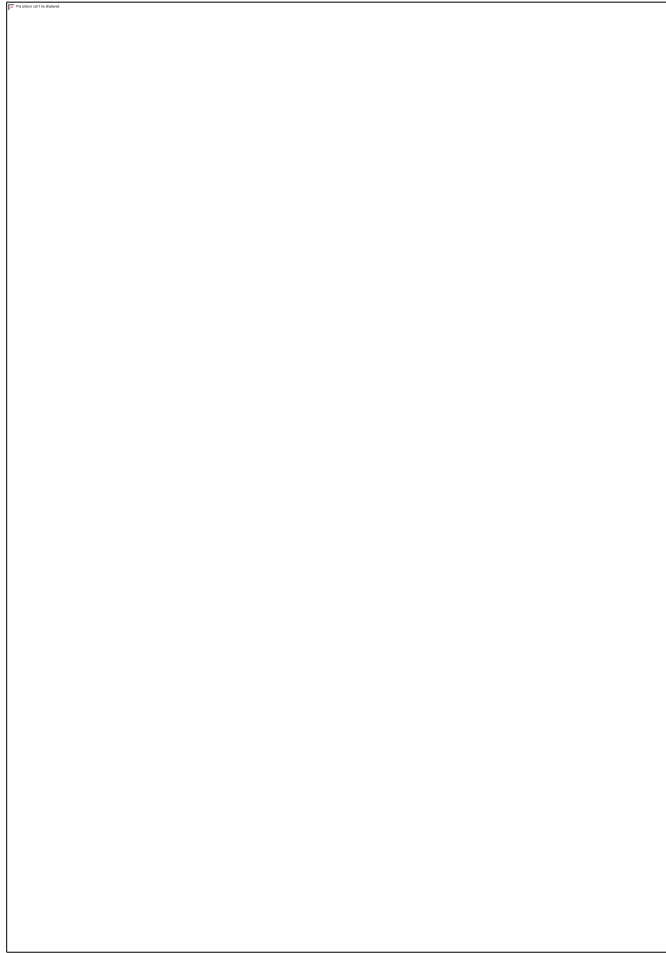
Albrecht Dürer

Albrecht Dürer of Germany was another important artist of the Northern Renaissance. His work blended Italian Renaissance methods and medieval German traditions. Dürer was skilled in showing perspective and fine detail. He is best known for his engravings. An engraving is produced from an image carved on metal, wood, or stone. Ink is placed on the surface, and then the image is printed on paper.

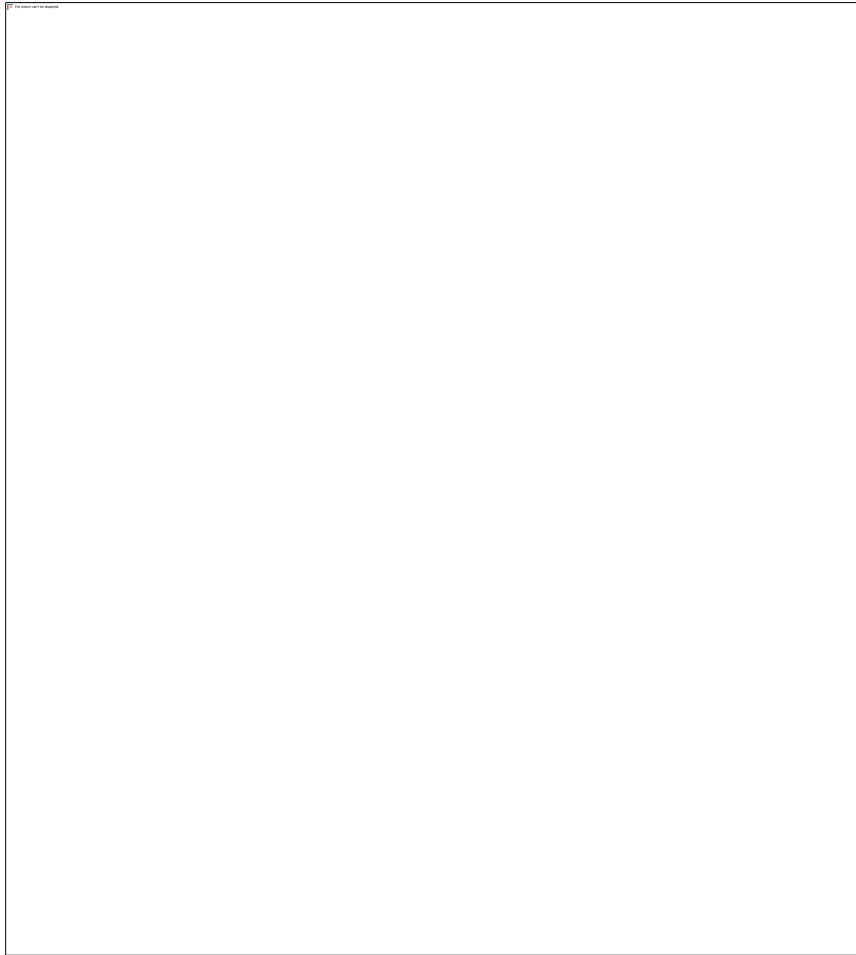
Dürer's Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse is an outstanding example of a woodcut, a print made from carved wood. His work shows four fierce riders who announce the end of the world.

The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse

Portrait of Catherine & Melencolia

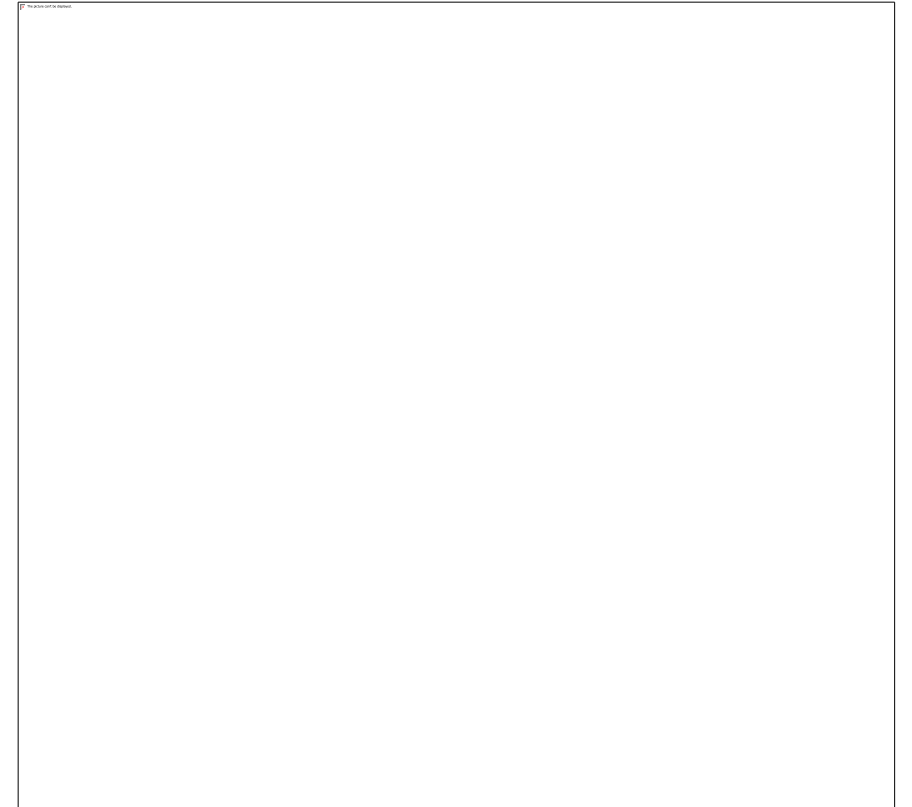


The Young Hare & Dürer's Signature




The Renaissance in England & English Theaters

The Renaissance reached its height in England during the rule of Elizabeth I in the late 1500s. The people of Renaissance England were especially fond of plays. About 1580, the first theaters in England were built. Their stages stood in the open air. Some wealthy people sat under a roof or covering. Admission was only one or two cents, so even the poor could attend. The poor stood in a large open area.



William Shakespeare



English playwrights, or authors of plays, wrote about people's strengths, weaknesses, and emotions. The greatest English playwright of that time was William Shakespeare (SHAYK • spihr). Shakespeare wrote all kinds of plays: histories, comedies, and tragedies. He drew ideas for his plays from the histories of England and ancient Rome. His plays often included Italian scenes, characters, and plots. Many of his plays were about loyalty, family, friendship, or justice. Some of Shakespeare's most famous works are Hamlet, Macbeth, Romeo and Juliet, and Henry V.

INB 118 Closure: How was the Renaissance in Italy and the Renaissance in other parts of Europe both ALIKE & DIFFERENT?

(you MUST look back at previous classwork to do this)

Italian Renaissance	Both	Northern Renaissance
		Underneath your bellwork