

The Renaissance Name: _____ Prd: ____ Score: ____ /25

Directions: **Highlight the answer in the text on the left before** answering the questions on the right.

The Middle Ages did *not* last forever... Near the end of the Middle Ages, the Renaissance came about. The word **Renaissance** *literally* means "**rebirth**," & in these particular times, It meant a rebirth in the study of the classical learning of the Greeks & Romans.

A man by the name of **Petrarch**, who later would become known as the "**1st Renaissance man**," taught himself to read in Greek, Roman & Arabic. He adopted a theory called "**critical thinking**," believing people should ask questions & think critically about what is taught to them. In order to check things out for yourself, he promoted the analyzing & challenging of past beliefs.

The Renaissance first came about in Italy, originating here because Italy had been the middle of the old Roman Empire. Here there were many old buildings & statues. Italians saw these architectural wonders & questioned *how* Romans had built such magnificent structures. They, then, wanted to find out all they could about these ancient civilizations.

Some people of Italy read about the ancient Roman & Greek ways of life. The more they read, the more they found that the Romans & Greeks believed in things *differently* from the way they did. During the Middle Ages, God was all-important; mankind was *not*. They discovered that Romans & Greeks believed in something called **humanism**, or the belief that mankind is also very important. Many adopted the philosophy that "the proper study of man *IS* man." They decided to study these great people in order to try & become *like* them.

This belief in humanism brought about many changes in the way people thought & believed. People began to think that *each* individual person was important. This belief was called **individualism**. *Before the Middle Ages*, a person was only important IF s/he were a part of a group. *Now*, each person, alone, was important & had contributions to make!

What does **Renaissance** mean? _____

- ...and this was a "**rebirth**" of _____?
- a. number of babies
 - b. "the classics"
 - c. the plague!
 - d. feudalism

How did Petrarch suggest people "**think critically**" about what was being taught to them?

- 1. _____
- 2. _____

The **Renaissance** initially **began** in _____.

- a. Greece
- b. Italy
- c. Rome
- d. Russia



Label this country of _____.
(clue: the boot!)

People of the Renaissance period were **Intrigued** by the _____ & _____ empires *before* them.

Define **humanism**: _____

Individualism is the *belief* that: _____

New Ideas of the Renaissance

This new belief in individualism further led to a surge in new innovations, techniques, & ideas that would bring about great change throughout the world.

Some men had new ideas about **government**. One man named **Machiavelli** wrote a book entitled **The Prince**. In it, he said that a ruler can do anything he wants; that if somebody wants something bad enough, he should get it, & it did not matter **HOW** he got what he wanted, just so he got it!

Thomas More was another man with ideas about **government**. More did not like what Machiavelli had said. He wrote a book called **Utopia**, & in it he wrote that all people should obey Christ's teachings. If people followed these teachings, he believed, they would have a better world & government.

New ideas regarding **science** came about during this time, too. Men began to study things around them more than ever before. One man by the name of **Leeuwenhoek** got the idea for the **microscope**. By using this instrument, Leeuwenhoek saw what he referred to as a new "little world." Think of how surprised he must have been when he saw *living things* in a simple drop of water!

Other men looked to the heavens for **exploration**. Men could look at the stars better than they ever could before, thanks to one man. **Galileo** is credited with inventing the first **telescope** c. 1609 AD. Now men could see farther than they ever had before... & in greater detail!

Copernicus, a priest, believed that the earth moved around the sun, a theory called * **heliocentric**. Before this discovery, people believed that the sun moved around the earth. Interestingly, his work was *not* published until 70 years *after* his death so he would not get in trouble with the church.

By using the telescope & the microscope, mankind found things s/he had *never* envisioned before! *A whole new world!*

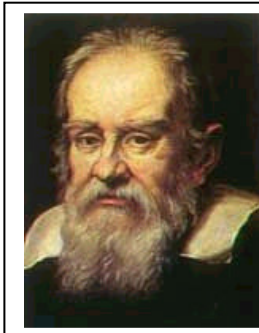
New _____, _____, & _____ **led to great** _____ in the _____.

Explain (In depth) Machiavelli's belief "that it doesn't matter **HOW** you get what you want, just that you get it"? **What was he really saying?**

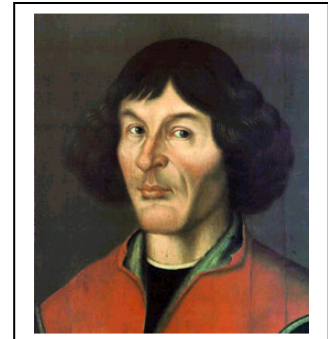
Got a dictionary handy? Look up the word "**utopia**." **What does it mean?** _____

Draw Leeuwenhoek's invention:

Leeuwenhoek ↓



← **Galileo will forever be associated with the invention of the** _____.



Why would the work of Copernicus → NOT be published till after his death? _____

Bonus: *From Greek word **Helios**, meaning "_____."

Renaissance Art: Art Through the Ages

During the Renaissance, **art** became very important to people. It was like that of the Greeks & Romans, but *nothing* like the art of the Middle Ages. During the Middle Ages, a person in a picture was made to be very good looking. However, Renaissance artists wanted to paint people as **realistically** as they could. This concept was called **realism**.

Michelangelo, sculptor, painter & architect, carved a statue called **David**. Though it is 13 ½ feet high, David is “so real” you can see veins on his arms & legs! These artists loved their work & spent years creating new pieces. Michelangelo spent 4 years painting scenes from the **Bible** on the **Sistine Chapel ceiling**.

Leonardo da Vinci was considered the “**ideal man of the Renaissance**.” He was an engineer, inventor, & philosopher as well as artist. He tried new paints & even painted the **Last Supper on a wall** with them, no less! Although he *only* completed 12 paintings in his lifetime, he is considered a genius artist. His works show emotion, passion, humanism & movement through such techniques as light & shadow ~ keys to his great artistry.

Yet another artist, **Raphael**, implemented the theme of ancient classics by painting **Plato, Socrates & Aristotle** in his most famous painting **School of Athens** →. He also painted the **Sistine Madonna** with perspective & realism. Upon his death, it was reported, that Pope Julius II wept uncontrollably. Raphael left all his wealth to establish an art school.

Yet another artist, **Titian**, tried some of those new paints & employed color rather than line as the main ingredient of his paintings. To this day, there is a color known as “**Titian red**.” He was, after all, the “master of color”!

Most of the Renaissance artists lived in the city of **Florence**. The city was ruled by the **Medici** family who were known for being **patrons** ~ a person who gives money to & supports artists. Because of this, Florence became *the most important city* of the time period.

Renaissance art was very (similar to / different from / equal to ← circle 1) the art of the Middle Ages.

This **method of painting** that Renaissance artists used was called _____. (Circle 1.)

- a. flattering c. idealism
b. messy d. realism

Describe the scenes Michelangelo painted **on the Sistine Chapel**: _____

BONUS: What **modern-day** cartoon/film characters are named for **Leonardo, Raphael, & Michelangelo**? the _____

Draw a line from artist to masterpiece:

Raphael

Last Supper

Michelangelo

School of Athens

da Vinci

David

Blast from the past: What “**profession**” did **Aristotle, Plato, & Socrates** have **in common**?



Matching:

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------------------|
| _____ 1. patron | a. wealthy Florence family |
| _____ 2. Medici | b. where <i>rebirth</i> of art began |
| _____ 3. Florence | c. created new color red |
| _____ 4. Titian | d. supported artists with \$\$ |

And in Other Areas of the Arts...

Besides new ideas in government, science & the arts, other people contributed innovative ideas in the areas of **music & writing**.

One such person who tried new ideas in music was **Palestrina**. He wrote music that inspired **classical** and jazz composers

Other people tried new things in writing. People began to write the way people actually talked. Previously, all stories were written in the language of **Latin**, but, now no one really spoke that language. People spoke other languages like Italian, French, German, & English. Since most people did not know Latin, it figured that they could not read those stories either.

However, during the Renaissance, people wrote in the languages that they spoke. A man named **Dante** wrote in Italian for the first time in history. His book was entitled **The Divine Comedy**, & not surprisingly, it is still read *today*. Obviously, people could now understand what they were reading.

William Shakespeare wrote **sonnets**, or love poems in Elizabethan England. He, too, studied the classics of Greece & Rome & later invented a new drama called the "**romance**." Shakespeare believed that you must "*look to the past to create new ideas...*" & is, therefore, credited with writing some of our most enduring plays such as **Hamlet**, **Romeo & Juliet**, & **Macbeth** to name but a few.

Individuals could now buy more books because they cost less to make ~ thus becoming cheaper to purchase. This was due to the invention of the **printing press** by **Johannes Gutenberg** in 1450. Before Gutenberg's invention, monks & other individuals only printed books by hand.

It was the self-conscious awareness of being part of something new & superior that gave a confident & unified character to the Renaissance period. With the rebirth of art, literature & other ideas, the world would never be the same again!



Higher Level Thinking Skills & Applying Past Knowledge: List the 5 "romance languages":

(Can't remember? Look in your **Ways of the Romans** rdng)

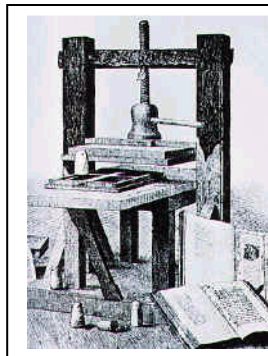
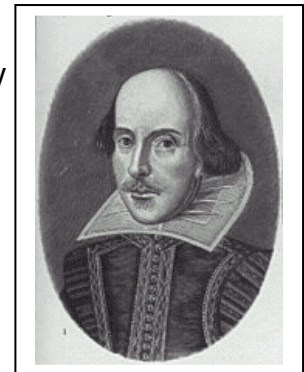


← **Dante was the first credited with writing stories in _____,**
(what language?)

What plays were written by William Shakespeare? →

- 1) _____
- 2) _____
- 3) _____

(Remember: **Titles have CAPITAL letters!!**)



Why could people ~ during the Renaissance ~ now purchase more books than ever before? _____

Puttin' it all together: Match the individual to his contribution during the Renaissance.

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------------------------|
| ___ 1. Shakespeare | a. invented printing press |
| ___ 2. Dante | b. inspired classical music |
| ___ 3. Gutenberg | c. created Divine Comedy |
| ___ 4. Palestrina | d. wrote of romance & love |