

## SSWH9: The Renaissance Learning Stations

- The Italian Renaissance
  - Began around 1300 in northern Italian cities of \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_
  - \_\_\_\_\_ was the most important city of the early Renaissance. It is called the “\_\_\_\_\_”
  - Most famous of the patrons were the \_\_\_\_\_ of Florence.
    - Powerful \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ family that ruled Florence from the mid 1400s through 1737
    - Lorenzo the Magnificent
      - Built large \_\_\_\_\_ and galleries of classical works in Florence
      - Was a patron to many of the great artists and literary figures of the period such as \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_

### Renaissance Literature

The Renaissance began in literature. Scholars began developing an interest in Greek and Roman works of literature, law, politics, and history. These classical works were known as humanities. The scholars who studied them became known as *humanists*. Humanists became interested in everyday life. Although they didn't abandon their belief in God, they shifted their interest to humans. They began to think of present life rather than after life. One of the most important aspects of Renaissance literature was the development of *vernacular languages*. These were national languages such as French, Italian, Spanish, German, and English. As writers used these languages, Latin eventually disappeared.

1. Why do you think there was a shift of importance from the after life to the present life?

2. **Francesco Petrarch** (1304-1374)

- a. Famous work:
- b. What is humanism?
- c. How many lines are in a sonnet?

3. **Niccolo Machiavelli** (1469-1527)

- a. Famous work:
- b. Did Machiavelli believe it was better to be feared or loved?
- c. Do you agree? Why or why not?

4. **Dante Alighieri** (1265-1321)

- a. Famous work:

5. **Desiderius Erasmus** (1466-1536)

- a. Famous work:

6. **Sir Thomas More** (1478-1535)

- a. Famous work:
- b. What is your reaction to the quote from *Utopia*?

7. **William Shakespeare** (1564-1616)

- a. Famous work:
- b. Explain Juliet's frustration presented in the quote.

8. **Miguel de Cervantes** (1547-1616)

- a. Famous work:

- b. What is the Code of Chivalry? Give an example of the code from the given passage.

### **Renaissance Art**

Renaissance art was one of the greatest creative outbursts ever. Like literature, it began in Italy. There were several important characteristics of Renaissance art.

### **Italian Masters**

9. **Michelangelo Buonarroti** (1475-1564)

- a. Famous works:
- b. How do you think Michelangelo painted the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel? And how long do you think it took him to complete it?
- c. Which of Michelangelo's works do you like the best? Explain.

10. **Raphael Santi** (1483-1520)

- a. Famous work:
- b. What famous Greek philosophers do you think would be included in *The School of Athens*?

11. **Donatello** (1386-1466)

- a. Famous work:
- b. Compare Donatello's *Bronze David* with Michelangelo's *David*. Which do you think is a better representation of David from the biblical story of David and Goliath? Explain.

12. **Leonardo da Vinci** (1452-1519)

- a. Famous works:

- b. Why do you think the *Mona Lisa* is so famous? Why would it need a wall all to itself in the Louvre?

### *Northern Masters*

13. **Albrecht Durer** (1471-1528)

- a. Famous work:

14. **Hans Holbien** (1497-1543)

- a. Famous work:

- b. Why would being the painter of the royal family be a dangerous job?

15. **Jan van Eyck** (1390-1441)

- a. Famous work:

- b. What is your reaction to the precise detail of the *Arnolfini Wedding Portrait*?

16. **Petier Bruegel** (1525-1569)

- a. Famous work:

17. **Rembrandt van Rijn** (1606-1669)

- a. Famous work:

### **Renaissance Science**

Medieval scientist began to abandon the ideas of the past and started relying on experimentation and observation to formulate theories and draw conclusions. They no longer depended on the writings of ancient scientists such as Aristotle. The outstanding Renaissance scientists were:

18. **Copernicus:**

19. **Johannes Kepler:**

20. **Galileo:**

21. **William Harvey:**

22. **Rene Descartes:**

23. **Isaac Newton:**

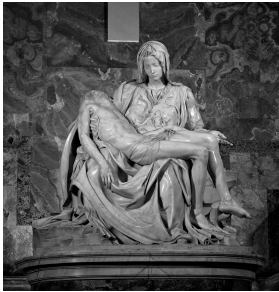
24. **Andreas Vesalius:**

25. Which of the Renaissance scientists do you think was most influential? Why?



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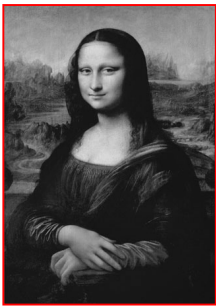
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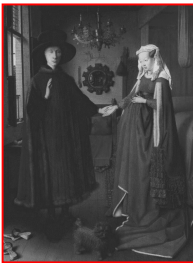
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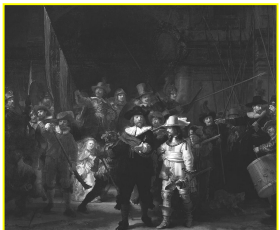
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