

Unit 1: Renaissance and Exploration

Module 14 - The Renaissance (1300 - 1600)

Objectives

1. Describe the ideas (values) which formed the foundation of the Renaissance.
2. Identify how these ideals manifested themselves differently in northern and southern Europe.
3. How did the works of Renaissance artists, writers, and architecture reflect Renaissance ideals? Summarize influential works and techniques used by key Renaissance figures.
4. Explain the origins of the Elizabethan Age and Elizabethan drama.
5. Describe how the achievements of the Renaissance writers, philosophers, and artists challenged the status quo politically, intellectually, and socially.

Key Terms and People

1. Renaissance
2. Humanism
3. secular (secularism)
4. patron
5. city-states
6. Medici Family (Lorenzo Medici)
7. Baldassare Castiglione
8. individualism
9. perspective
10. Filippo Brunelleschi
11. Donatello
12. Michelangelo (Michelangelo Buonarroti)
13. Leonardo Da Vinci
14. Raphael (Raphael Sanzo)
15. Sofonisba Anguissola
16. Petrarch (Francesco Petrarch)
17. Boccaccio (Giovanni Boccaccio)
18. Niccolò Machiavelli
19. Vittoria Colonna
20. Jan van Eyck
21. Albrecht Dürer
22. Christian Humanists
23. Desiderius Erasmus
24. utopia
25. Thomas More
26. Christine de Pizan
27. Elizabethan Age
28. William Shakespeare
29. Johann Gutenberg
30. vernacular
31. skepticism



Guided Reading Questions

The Birth of the Renaissance (14.1)

1. What changes in society and in cities laid the foundation for the Renaissance?
2. In your opinion, which shifts in society had the greatest impact on the Renaissance?
3. How did the cities of Italy help create the Renaissance?
4. Evaluate the Medici family and their influence in Florence.
5. How did humanism influence Renaissance ideas?
6. Why did church leaders and wealthy merchants support the arts?
7. What were the differences and similarities between upper-class Renaissance men and women?

The Italian Renaissance (14.2)

1. In what ways was Renaissance art revolutionary?
2. How did Leonardo da Vinci's scientific studies help his art?
3. Why was it important that writers began writing in the vernacular?
4. What was Machiavelli's most famous work and why does it remain so popular today?

The Northern Renaissance (14.3)

1. What factors might have influenced the trend toward a more realistic style of art?
2. What can be learned about people's daily lives from examining the painting *Peasant Wedding* by Pieter Bruegel?
3. What similarities were there in the works of Desiderius Erasmus and Thomas More?
4. What qualities made Christine de Pizan unusual for her time and place?
5. How did Elizabeth I contribute to the Renaissance?
6. How did the Elizabethan Age reflect the values of the Italian Renaissance?
7. Why was the Bible the first book printed with movable type?
8. Compare and contrast the impact of the printing press with the impact of the internet.

Renaissance Achievements (14.4)

1. Why was it important that writers began writing in the vernacular?
2. In what ways did Renaissance art connect to the past?
3. In what ways did Renaissance art break with the past?
4. What advances, aside from those associated with art and literature, came out of the Renaissance?
5. How did printing and publishing affect social reforms?

Learning Standards

1. Use historical content for determining cause and effect. (H1)
2. Analyze, recognize, and evaluate patterns of continuity and change over time and contextualization of historical events. (H2)
3. Connect past events, people, and ideas to the present; use different perspectives to draw conclusions; and suggest current implications. (H3)
4. Evaluate a variety of primary and secondary sources to interpret the historical context, intended audience, purpose, and/or author's point of view (Historical Methodology). (H4)