

Day 1: What was the Renaissance?

Objective:

- Describe what the Renaissance was.

Introduction

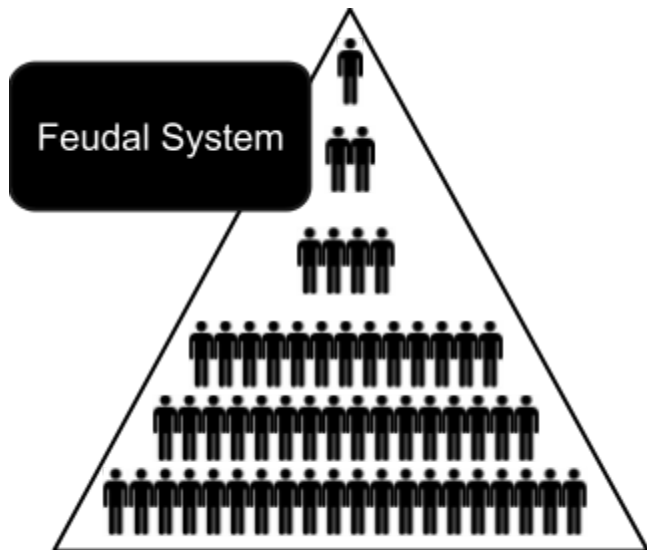
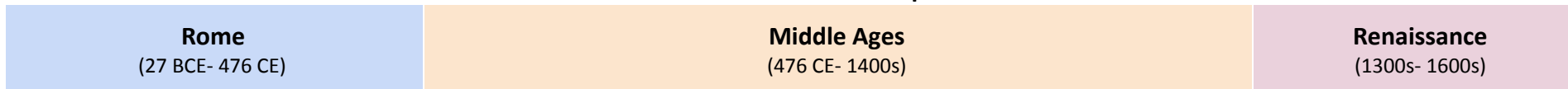


Predict

Historical Context of the Start of the Renaissance

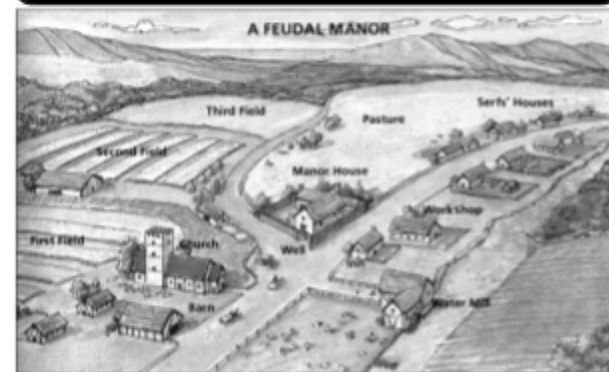
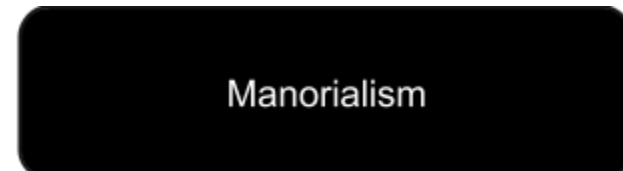
➡ **Directions:** Examine the images and read the information provided, then complete the prompts to review some of European history before the Renaissance.

Timeline of Western Europe



The Black Death

[Black Death Image](#) is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons and is public domain.



Source: Michael B. Petrovich et al., *People in Time and Place: World Cultures*, Silver, Burdett & Ginn, 1991 from the NYS Global History and Geography Regents [Exam](#), January 2006

1. What do you remember about...

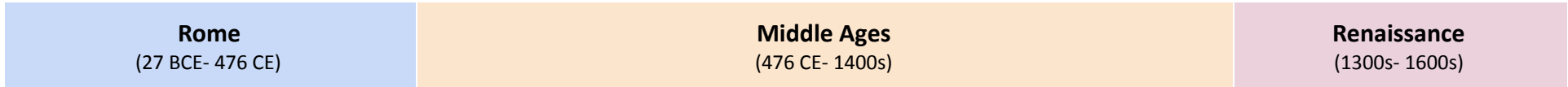
1a. The Feudal System

1b. The Black Death

1c. Manorialism

2. How was the period when Rome ruled most of Europe different from the Middle Ages?

Timeline of Western Europe



The Feudal System held many people from social advancement.

THE MIDDLE AGES (476 CE- 1400s)

People were isolated in their kingdoms. The manor was the center of economic life.

The Black Death killed off 1/3 of all Europeans.

Source: Michael B. Petrovich et al., People in Time and Place: World Cultures, Silver, Burdett & Ginn, 1991 from the NYS Global History and Geography Regents Exam, January 2006

[Black Death image](#) is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons and is public domain.

THE RENAISSANCE (1300s- 1600s)

Merchants gained more wealth and power as trade expanded within Europe and with the Ottoman Empire

[Medieval Christian](#) is published on MyLearning under a CC BY license
[Renaissance](#) is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons and is public domain.
[Renaissance](#) was created by Florias Hinzinger and is published on Wikimedia Commons under a CC BY license.

Artistic and scientific achievement flourished throughout Europe.

[David](#) is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons and is public domain.
[Renaissance](#) is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons and is public domain.

3. Based on the timeline, text, and images above, compare and contrast the Middle Ages with The Renaissance era in Western European history.



Contextualize

What was the Renaissance?

➔ **Directions:** Read the definition of the Renaissance, then complete each of the activities that breakdown and clarify that definition.

Re + naissance = Renaissance

again

“a birth, an origination as that of an idea, or a movement.”

Definition

The Renaissance, “**rebirth**” in French, was a **cultural movement** in the **14th-17th centuries** during which **European** artists, scientists, and scholars, were inspired by Classical achievements of the **Greeks** and **Romans**, which they became aware of through ruins and Greco-Roman texts preserved by **Islamic scholars** in the **Ottoman Empire**.

The Renaissance is considered a Golden Age in European history.

Golden ages are periods of great wealth, prosperity, stability, and cultural and scientific achievement.

There are three conditions necessary for what historians call a “golden age”:

1. Wealth

Since artists and architects do not produce food for themselves, they need money to buy it. For a civilization to free up these creative people and give them time and the resources they need to produce great works of art and to make scientific discoveries, wealthy people, or a government with a surplus of money, need to fund those projects.

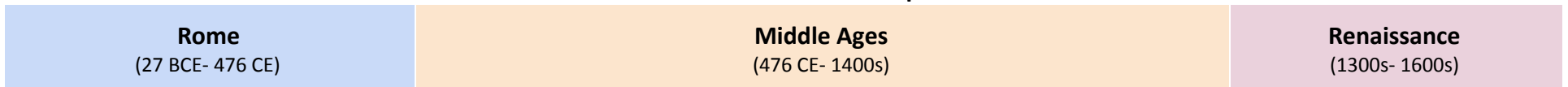
2. Stable Government

Though a lot of impressive art has been inspired by unstable times, it is difficult to build structures that will last if the architects and construction workers are pulled away from the project to go to war. It is also hard to protect writings, paintings, and books from invading armies that burn libraries, or capture or kill scientists and artists.

3. Ideas to Build On

Most artistic and scientific achievements in human history have been innovations on previous ideas. Often, golden ages occurred where artists and scientists had access to knowledge from previous scholars who worked in universities or libraries, or where the ideas of many cultures came together in one place, like an important trading city.

Timeline of Western Europe



Definition

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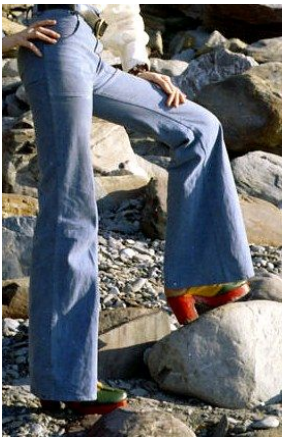
“cultural movement”= culture + movement

culture is the language, ideas, inventions, and art of a particular group of people.

a **movement** in history is a change

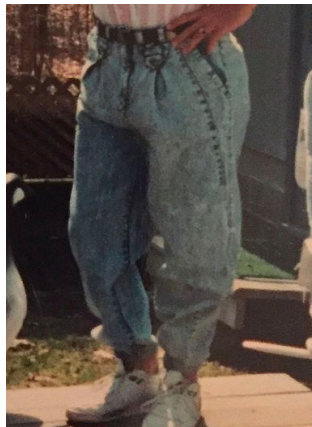
As an example of a cultural change, examine the two pairs of jeans below.

Note: The cultural change represented by these pairs of jeans was a lot less important than the cultural change during the Renaissance



Bell bottom jeans were “cool” in the 1970s.

[Image](#) was created by Mike Powell and is published on Wikimedia Commons under a CC BY license.



Acid wash jeans were “cool” in the 1980s.

[Image](#) was created by Abroe23 and is published on Wikimedia Commons under a CC BY license.

The Renaissance started in Italy in the **14th century (1300s)**, but its ideas and cultural trends spread slowly across Europe. The **Renaissance** marked the end of the **Middle Ages**, but they overlap. Depending on **where** in Europe a person was, the Renaissance “arrived” at a different time.



Like the Black Death, the Renaissance ideas started in Italy and then spread to the rest of Europe.

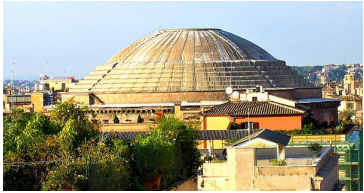
[Image](#) was adapted from a map created by Asarlai and is published on Wikimedia Commons under a CC BY license.

Questions

1. Identify one cultural change that you have seen in your lifetime.

2. Identify something from your life that one group of people knew before another because of their geographic location.

Classical Art and Architecture



Renaissance Art and Architecture

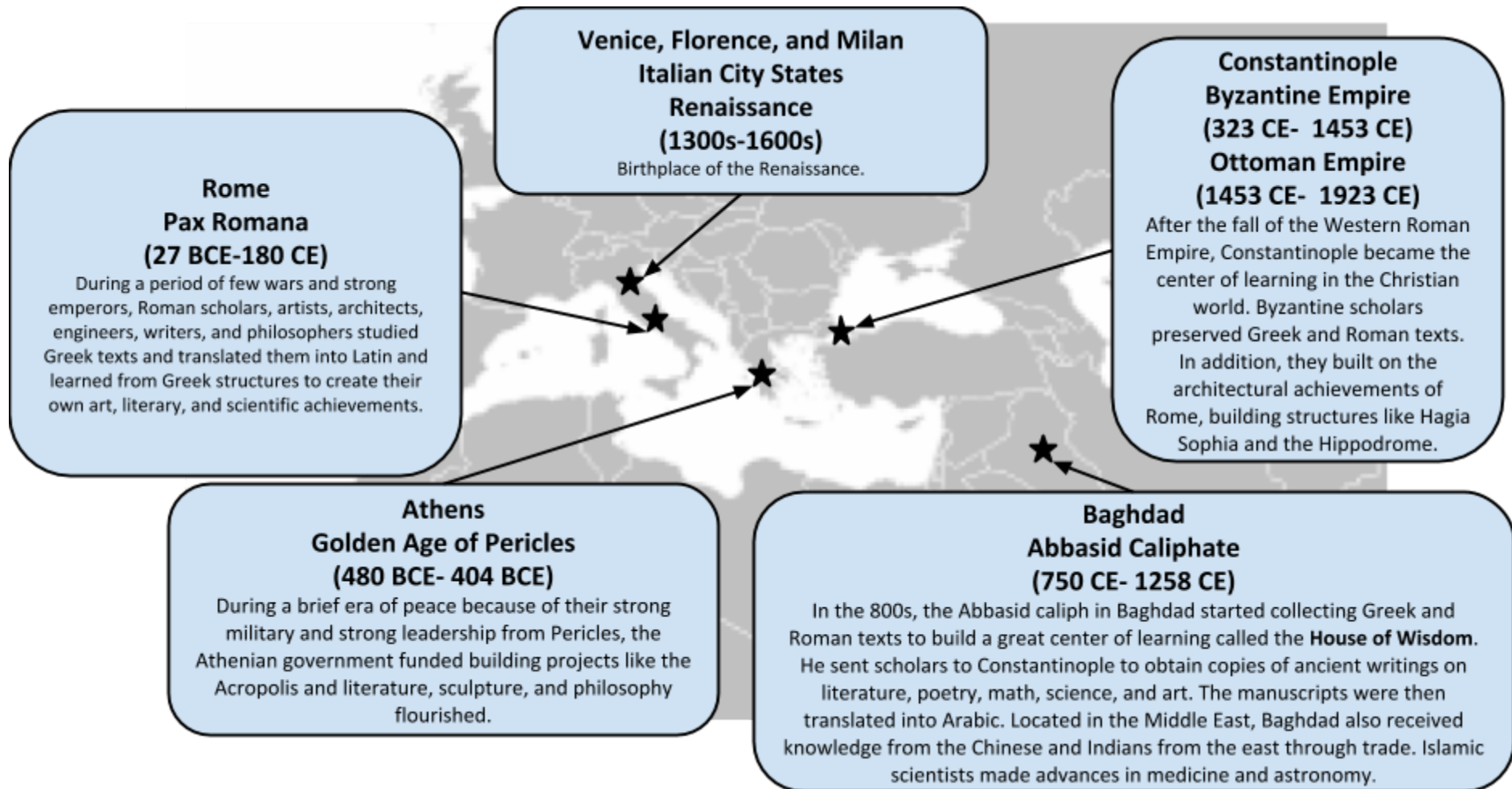


[Zeus image](#) was created by sailko and is published on Wikimedia Commons under a CC BY license, [Image of David](#) is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons and is public domain, [Pillar image](#) was created by Russell Yarwood and is published on Wikimedia Commons under a CC BY license, This [Tempietto del Bramante image](#) was created by Francesco and is published on Flickr under a CC BY license, [Pantheon image](#) was created by Anthony Majanlahti and is published on Wikimedia Commons under a CC BY license, [Florence Cathedral image](#) was created by Yellow.Cat and is published on Wikimedia Commons under a CC BY license.

3. What similarities do you notice between the Classical Greco-Roman art and architecture and the Renaissance art and architecture pictured above?

➡ **Directions:** Examine the map and information below, then answer the questions on the following page.

Tracing the Ideas that Led to the Renaissance: Centers of Learning and Innovation in the Mediterranean World



[Map](#) is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons and is public domain.

4. List the golden ages in the graphic above in chronological order.

5. Which civilization's ideas were the foundation for collective learning in the Mediterranean world? How do you know?

SQ 3: What was the Renaissance?

➡ **Directions:** Using evidence from above, complete the WWWWWH graphic organizer. Then combine those components into a coherent statement explaining the historical context of the Renaissance.



Event: The Renaissance

Who?

When?

Where?

What?

Why?

How?

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Historical Context- refers to the historical circumstances that led to this event/idea/historical development

1. Explain the historical circumstances that led to the Renaissance. [1]

Day 2: What cultural effects did the Renaissance and the printing press have in northern Europe?

Objective:

- **Describe** the cultural effects of the Renaissance and the printing press on northern Europe.

➔**WRITE NOW REVIEW:** Circle the BEST answer for questions 1 and 2 then explain why what you chose was the correct answer.

<p>1. Which European historical periods are in the proper chronological order?</p> <p>A) Middle Ages → Renaissance → Ancient Greece → Roman Empire</p> <p>B) Renaissance → Ancient Greece → Roman Empire → Middle Ages</p> <p>C) Ancient Greece → Roman Empire → Middle Ages → Renaissance</p> <p>D) Roman Empire → Middle Ages → Renaissance → Ancient Greece</p>	<p>2. Which statement concerning the Renaissance in Europe is based on opinion rather than on fact?</p> <p>A) Literature began to appear in languages other than Latin.</p> <p>B) The art of the Northern Renaissance was superior to that of the Italian Renaissance.</p> <p>C) Art reflected the ideas of humanism and individualism.</p> <p>D) Art produced during the Renaissance had religious as well as secular themes.</p>
<p>Explain why you chose this answer:</p>	<p>Explain why you chose this answer:</p>

What cultural effects did the Renaissance and the printing press have in northern Europe?

Oil Painting

Italian Renaissance artists expressed themselves in sculpture and painted using fresco, a method that involves adding pigments mixed with water to wet plaster, and tempera, a method of painting in which pigments are mixed with egg to produce paint. The artists north of Italy started using oil-based paints. Oil painting gave artists the tools they needed to use a greater variety of colors which gave them the ability to paint more realistic scenes. The paintings below demonstrate the subtle differences in color and shades of light and dark that can be achieved using oil-based paints.

"Analysis of the Art of Renaissance Italy." ItalianRenaissance.org, n.d. [Web](#). 1 Aug. 2017.



A section of *Untitled* also known as *The Arnolfini Portrait*, by Jan Van Eyck, 1434.

[Image](#) is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons and is public domain.⁷



Section of *Portrait of a Carthusian* by Petrus Christus, 1446.

[Image](#) is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons and is public domain.

1. Based on the text and images above, how did art in northern Europe differ from art in Italy during the Renaissance?

Mass Production Using the Printing Press (Mankind Vid 23:20-27:30)

In 1450, Johannes Gutenberg invented the movable-type printing press. That technology soon caught on and was used by artists in northern

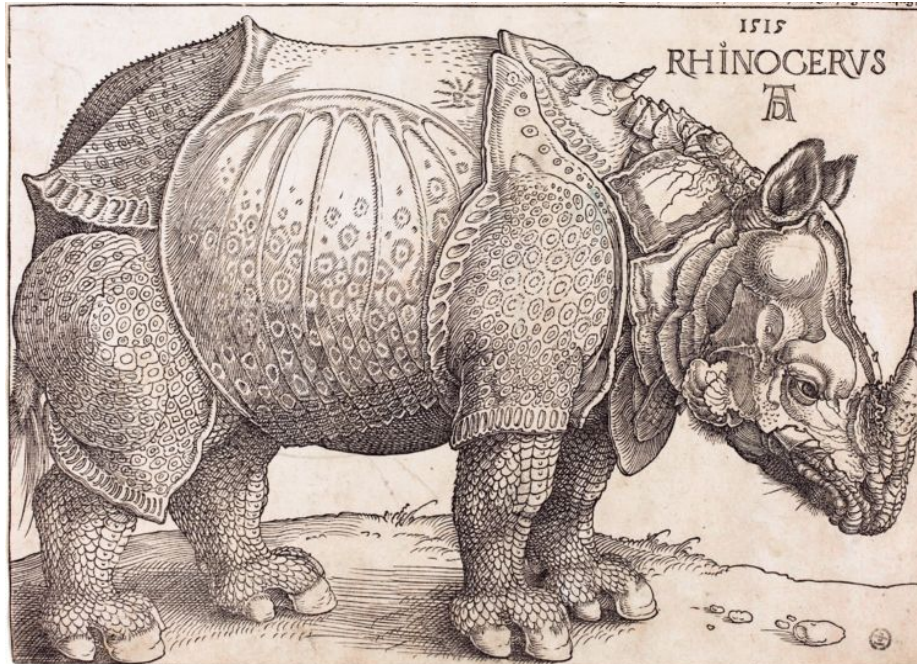
Europe as well as writers. Artists found success in creating woodblock engravings, then hiring printers to make copies of them, so artists could sell them for a profit. One of the most successful artists of the time was Albrecht Dürer. In addition to being an accomplished oil painter, Dürer was also a master engraver. He created carefully etched wood-blocks of religious and secular subjects. He was also one of the first artists to “brand” his artwork. Every Dürer print had his mark, his initials with the A over the D, on it so purchasers knew it was authentic.

One of Dürer’s most famous engravings is the depiction of an Indian Rhinoceros pictured below. In 1515, for the first time since the Roman Empire, a Rhinoceros was brought to Europe. It was shipped from India for the King of Portugal and displayed for the public. Dürer never saw the animal but instead based his drawing on another person’s description. Dürer’s depiction of the rhinoceros was incredibly popular and was circulated throughout Europe. For centuries it appeared in science texts and student textbooks until another rhinoceros was brought to the continent in 1751. Though Dürer’s illustration has errors, like the horn on the animal’s back, it demonstrates the influential power of art and printing through its ability to shape how Europeans imagined one animal for hundreds of years.

"Rhinoceros (Rhinoceros)." *The British Museum: Collection Online*. The British Museum, n.d. [Web](#), 1 Aug. 2017.

"Johannes Gutenberg." *Wikipedia: The Free Encyclopedia*. 22 July 2017. [Web](#), 1 Aug. 2017.

Sherwin, Skye. "Albrecht Dürer's The Rhinoceros: the most influential animal picture ever?" *The Guardian*. Guardian News and Media Limited, 11 Nov. 2016. [Web](#), 1 Aug. 2017.



The Rhinoceros, wood-block engraving, Albrecht Dürer, 1515.

[Image](#) is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons and is public domain.

2. What technology expanded the influence of artists and writers in northern Europe during the Renaissance?

3. What does the story of Dürer’s Rhinoceros tell you about northern Europe during the 1500s, and the impact of the printing press on art and the communication of knowledge?

Renaissance Music



Listen to [Ave Maris Stella by Guillaume Dufay](#) and [Ave Maria by Josquin des Prez](#) then read the text and examine the image below.

In addition to the visual arts, music experienced a rebirth during the Renaissance and was especially prominent in England and northern Europe. Composers like Guillaume Du Fay (1397–1474) and Josquin des Prez (ca. 1450–1521) were employed by wealthy nobles and royalty to write religious and secular music for their courts. The trade between northern Europe, Italy, and Spain created a European musical culture that had not existed before. In addition, composers made use of the new printing technology to produce copies of their sheet music and distribute them for money.

Arkenberg, Rebecca. "Music in the Renaissance." *Music in the Renaissance*. New York: The Metropolitan Museum of Art, Oct. 2002. Web. 1 Aug. 2017.



4. What effect did the printing press have on music during the Renaissance?

An example of sheet music produced on a printing press from a woodblock engraving from 1545.

[Image](#) is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons and is public domain.

William Shakespeare (1564-1616)



Watch [Simple Show Foundation's video "William Shakespeare- In a Nutshell"](#) and read the transcript below, then answer the accompanying questions.

Well known, "The Bard" was an English author of famous plays about a lot of different things and he lived during the Elizabethan era.

(0:17) Born in England in 1564, he started his career as an actor and playwright as a member of the actors group the "Lord Chamberlain's company", which later became the "King's Company". They played in several theaters until eventually they built the famous Globe Theatre - their very first own stage. As there were only male members in the company, every role had to be played by men.

(0:48) But that wasn't the reason why Shakespeare's plays, like "Othello" or "Hamlet" became popular. To match the various tastes of a diverse audience, Shakespeare created texts of high complexity, containing relatively simple plots.

(1:03) Being the key to his success, his stories also contained multiple interlocking plots, twists and confusions, containing something for everyone in the audience, so it wasn't just for common people, who enjoyed his works, his company even played at the king's court for the amusement of the aristocracy. Beside the plays, Shakespeare also wrote a multitude of sonnets and poems.

(1:28) At first his work consisted almost exclusively of the histories and comedies, like "A Midsummer Night's Dream" and "Henry VI". Later tragedies like "Hamlet" also became part of his portfolio. In his work, Shakespeare used his own special language, rich in metaphors and a vivid images.

(1:48) He even created new words to Modern English, which became formally established. As a consequence many English words used today, like "lonely" and "gossip", make their first appearance in one of his plays or sonnets.

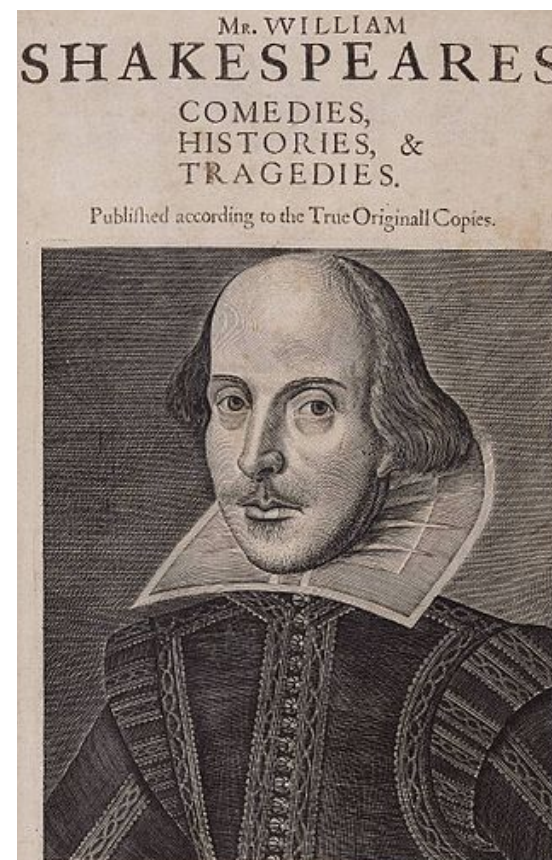
(2:03) Shakespeare died in 1616 at the age of 52. But his plays are still performed today and amaze audiences. Shakespeare's stories have found their way in many of today's movies, books and even music. And fortunately, nowadays women can also play Juliet.

Simpleshow foundation. "William Shakespeare -- In A Nutshell." *The simpleshow foundation*. The simpleshow foundation, 30 Apr. 2015. [Web](#). 1 Aug. 2017.

5. Who was William Shakespeare?

6. What influence has Shakespeare had on modern culture?

7. Why were Shakespeare's plays so popular?



Title page of the First Folio, by William Shakespeare, with copper engraving of the author by Martin Droeshout, 1623. This was the first collection of Shakespeare's work that was printed after his death. [Image](#) is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons and is public domain.

FA

SQ 8: What cultural effects did the Renaissance and the printing press have in northern Europe?

➡ **Directions:** Using evidence from above, complete the Combined Context Expansion Sentence activity below to provide context for the cultural effects the Renaissance and printing press had on northern Europe. An example using the Fall of Rome is provided.



Contextualize



Connect Cause and Effect

Example: *The Mongol Empire gained, consolidated, and maintained power throughout Asia during the 13th century.*

Who?	Mongol Empire	
When?	13th century	
Where?	Asia and Eastern Europe	
How?	Repeated military campaigns, superior weaponry, religious toleration for conquered people	
Combined Context Expansion Sentence 1	<p>Throughout the 13th century, the Mongol Empire which stretched across Eastern Europe and most of Asia gained, consolidated, and maintained power by using repeated military campaigns, superior weaponry, and implementing religious toleration for conquered people.</p>	<p>Writing Strategies Used: Prepositional phrase (<i>Throughout the 13th century,</i>) Conjunctions (<i>by, and</i>)</p>
Combined Context Expansion Sentence 2	<p>The Mongol Empire, a state that stretched across Eastern Europe and most of Asia in the 13th century, maintained power by using repeated military campaigns, superior weaponry, and implementing religious toleration for conquered people.</p>	<p>Writing Strategies Used: Appositives (<i>..., a state that stretched across Eastern Europe and most of Asia in the 13th century,...</i>) Conjunctions (<i>by, and</i>)</p>

Event: The Renaissance and printing press had cultural effects on northern Europe

Who?

When?

Where?

Why?

How?

Historical Context- refers to the historical circumstances that led to this event/idea/historical development

1. Explain the historical circumstances surrounding The Renaissance and its cultural effects on northern Europe.. [1]

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