

Natalie shapiro 4 9 13

[History](#), [Middle Ages](#)



Natalie Shapiro 4/9/13 Lesson 18 Was the Renaissance more Medieval or Modern? Identify : Petrarch, Leonardo da Vinci, Michelangelo, Rafael, Sofonsiba, Castiglione, Machiavelli

Petrarch: Leonardo da Vinci: A citizen of Florence, he did much of his work in Milan and Rome. He is best known for the Mona Lisa, a portrait of a strangely smiling young woman in Florence.

Michelangelo: Began his career as a sculptor in Florence. There he did a famous marble statue of David , after the heroic biblical king.

Rafael: Were an Italian painter and architect of the High Renaissance. His work is admired for its clarity of form and ease of composition and for its visual achievement of the Neoplatonic ideal of human grandeur

Sofonsiba: Italian Renaissance painter born in Cremona. She received a well-rounded education that included the fine arts and her apprenticeship with local painters set a precedent for women to be accepted as students of art.

Castiglione: Baldassare Castiglione, count of Casatico, was an Italian courtier, diplomat, soldier and a prominent Renaissance author

Machiavelli: Wrote The Prince in which he analyzed the politics of Renaissance Italy.

1) Describe three ways in which the Renaissance differed from the Middle Ages.

1) Unlike the middle ages the Renaissance it was a time for change and creativity. Culture grew, and many famous artists came from that time like Michelangelo and Leonardo de Vinci. Renaissance sculpture reflected a return to classical ideals.

2) The free standing statues of nude figures sculpted in bronze or marble during the renaissance resembled ancient Greek and Roman sculptures of nude figures more than they did in medieval sculptures.

3) Students took a new approach to studies. Instead of studying things like death and the nature of life they studied different things such as anatomy.

2)

Compare and contrast art work from the Middle Ages and Renaissance. (Print out the pictures and discuss in a short essay the comparison and contrasts) <http://little-hypotenuse.com/art/> Lesson 19 Should world leaders be guided by the views of Machiavelli? Use Class notes, readings 1) Find a political article from a magazine or newspaper. Discuss how the ideas of Machiavelli may be used in politics today (AT LEAST One page double spaced essay)

Lesson 20 How did the Renaissance develop in Northern Europe? Identify Francois Rabelais, Erasmus, Peter Brueghel, Jan Van Eyck, King Henry VII., Thomas More, William Shakespeare, Johann Gutenberg

Francois Rabelais : Wrote comic tales , satires , and parodies on a broad spectrum of contemporary life. Erasmus : Inspired his colleagues to study Greek and Hebrew so that they could understand older versions of the bible written in these languages. Peter Brueghel: I the Elder was a Flemish Renaissance painter and printmaker known for his landscapes and peasant scenes Jan Van Eyck: painter active in Bruges and is generally considered one of the most significant Northern European painters King Henry VII: King of England and Lord of Ireland from his seizing the crown on 22 August 1485 until his death on 21 April 1509, as the first monarch of the House of Tudor. Thomas More : A statesman and a friend of Erasmus, wrote a book that criticized the society of his day by comparing it with an ideal society in which all citizens are all equal and prosperous. William Shakespeare : Drew ideas for their works from medieval legends , classical mythology, and historians of England, Denmark , and ancient Rome. Dealt with universal human qualities such as jealousy, ambition, love, and despair. Johann Gutenberg: Discovered a revolutionary printing technique using movable metal type. Define

Vernacular, Utopian Vernacular: native language or native dialect of a specific population. Utopian: The book written in Latin. 1) Predict Consequences: What impact would the printing press have on religious reform movements of the 1500's? The consequences the printing press could have on religious reform would be that it took book copying out of the hands of the church and made it much harder for the church to take control of what was being written. 2) How did northern Renaissance artists blend Italian Renaissance ideas with their own. Northern Renaissance artists blended Italian Renaissance ideas with their the religious ideas of the humanists. 3) You are an art critic : Find and print out a piece of art work from the Renaissance and write a one paragraph review This picture is a great deal of art. It is very specific of what it can be and that is what I like about it. It is a painting of Jesus being crucified. It is very specific and the color is magnificent. This is a very important piece of art cause this event was a horrible time to the Christian's. The art is detailed, color is fine and the atmosphere around it is well structured. 4) What about Shakespeare's plays drew people from all social classes to the theater? William Shakespeare Drew ideas for their works from medieval legends , classical mythology, and historians of England, Denmark , and ancient Rome. Dealt with universal human qualities such as jealousy, ambition, love, and despair. This is what drew people from all social classes to the theater.