

Name: _____ Date: _____

Directions:

1. Create an introductory statement explaining the definition of the "Renaissance"
2. Take a position (claim) - Argue "for" or "against" whether the Renaissance was a significant time period in global history.
3. Use the evidence collected in your *Renaissance Gallery Walk* to prove your claim. Use the strategies of PERSIA and the 5W's to create several paragraphs about the Historical Circumstances of the Renaissance.

* You may use your project packet to complete the writing assignment. This will be counted as an assessment (exam).

On the reverse side is a helpful chart to assist you on topics/ideas to write about.

Here is an example of some paragraphs for the *Ancient Rome and its legacy*.

After the death of Alexander the Great, his empire was split among his generals with each controlling a specific region, for example Ptolemy controlled Egypt. As Ancient Greece declined as a leading force in history, a new, more powerful civilization was on the rise. Ancient Rome would become the leader of the western world, and control areas on three continents, Europe, Asia, and Africa. It would be in the modern era we know as the Renaissance that would look back to these two great civilizations for inspiration to rebuild Europe once again as the dominating force in world history.

Rome would start as a monarchy in the 8th century BCE, and become a republic c. 509BCE. This new form of government allowed the citizens to be represented in their government and an assembly and a senate were formed for this purpose. The republic's leaders were selected/elected by the senate and had very short terms of office. By the 1st century BCE these leaders were testing the senate and their power to stop them from ruling as a dictator for life. Julius Caesar was such a person. A very capable general, who led the Roman army all over Europe defeating Rome's enemies, and in-turn gained political capital. He made an alliance with Cleopatra of Egypt and attempted to take over the whole republic as dictator. On the Ides (15th) of March 44BCE, he was assassinated by some of the senators. After this, Rome would teeter from a republic to a dictatorship especially with the short rule of a triumvirate of Antony, Octavian, and Lepidus. Antony would seek out Cleopatra and form an alliance because Egypt was vital to Rome for its wheat production. Octavian would eventually defeat Antony and declare himself emperor of the Roman Empire.

The Roman Empire would rule the western world for another 500 years. It would see success and failure. Christianity would rise to become the religion of the empire in the 300s CE and replace the polytheism religion. Roman architecture would be one of the reasons Ancient Rome would be the envy of the world. Buildings such as the Coliseum, Hippodrome, and the Pantheon, aqueducts to bring water to its cities, and public spaces such as the forum would make people want to come to Rome. The empire would experience a golden age for almost 200 years and is known as the Pax Roman or Roman peace. While some believe that the empire was great, others, especially Rome's enemies would fight Rome's expansionist desires. The Jewish revolt in 70CE, which was crushed by the Roman army, was an example of a rebellion to Roman foreign rule. It would be a series of events which would cause the Fall of the Roman Empire. Splitting the empire into western and eastern parts, disease, barbarian invasions, famine, government corruption, a weak military, and incompetent rulers would collapse the Western Roman Empire in 476CE, but the Eastern Roman Empire would last for almost another 1000 years, and would be known to history as the Byzantine Empire.

	Who	What	Where	When	Why or Result
Political	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pope Julius II • Henry VIII • Mary I • Elizabeth I • Edward VII • The Medici • Machiavelli • Cesare Borgia • Castiglione • Charles V • Philip II 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Various rulers all are positioning themselves and their country with the Roman Catholic Church or against it. • Henry VIII succession of throne problem. • Spanish Armada lost at sea attempting to invade England (1588). • England during Elizabeth I becomes dominant world power. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Italian Peninsula • Florence • Vatican Rome • Holy Roman Empire • Spain • England • Scotland 	<p>Various Dates During The Renaissance (You can use the century or specific dates)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Commercial Revolution and then the Age of Exploration made monarchs of Europe wealthy from trade • Protestant Reformation allowed monarchs to break away from Roman Catholic Church. • Governments become more secular
Economic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Medici • Wool Trade • Florence on Trade Route to Rome • Banking 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Previous Commercial Revolution increases trade. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Florence • Rome 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A new Gentry social class is starting to replace the inherited Noble class.
Religion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pope Julius II • Pope Alexander VI • Roman Catholic Church • Secular (non-religious) • Erasmus • Henry VIII • Divorce 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • England Breaks from the Roman Catholic Church, Henry VIII creates Church of England • England becomes Protestant • Mary I returns England to Roman Catholic • Elizabeth I returns England to Church of England (Protestant) • Spain attempts to invade England to make it Roman Catholic again during Elizabeth I reign. Spanish Armada fails in 1588. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All Europe Roman Catholic until Protestant Reformation (1517) • England, German City-States, Netherlands, Parts of France now Protestant • Spain sends Spanish Armada to invade England (Fails) 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Roman Catholic Church's unity in Europe ended with the Protestant Revolution and monarchs breaking away from the power of the church. • Christians will begin 100+ years of religious wars with each other throughout Europe (Protestant verses Roman Catholic) • Governments become more secular
Social	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Artists • Patrons • Castiglione • Merchant Class 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Humanism was allowing people to focus on themselves and worldly causes rather than only the Roman Catholic Church 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Italy • Northern Europe • Europe • England • Spain • France 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A new social class, the Gentry was starting to form with merchants gaining wealth.
Intellectual	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medici • Castiglione • Machiavelli • Da Vinci • Pope Julius II • Sistine Chapel • Michelangelo • Raphael • Donatello • Italian Renaissance Artists vs. Northern Renaissance Artists • Shakespeare 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Humanism is found in literature, art, science, architecture, new Christian religions and throughout European society • Realism in art • Medieval verses Renaissance Art • Gothic verses Renaissance Architecture 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disposable income allows the new Gentry class to spend their wealth on Art, Architecture, and literature.
Area (Geography)	<p>Italy Northern Europe</p>				