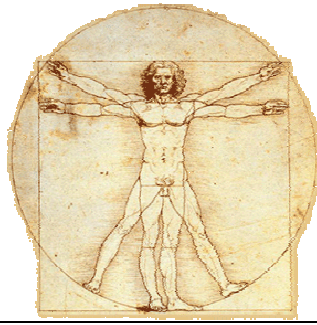
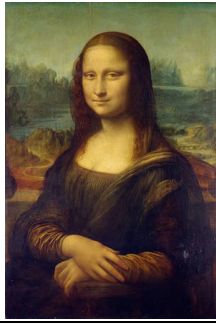


Week in Review



Topic(s): The Renaissance

Must Know Terms

Renaissance – the rebirth/revival of Greek and Roman Culture.

Secular – non-religious based.

Vernacular – in your own spoken/written language.

Patronage – to pay for the arts (literature, art, etc).

Perspective – to create a 2D view in which objects would have their correct (height, width, length) and focal point.

Realism – to represent something true-to-life

Renaissance Man – a person who can do it all (art, science, math, literature, architecture, etc)

Italian City-States – the Italian republics or states that started the Renaissance with their trade and power.

“The Prince” – a book written by Machiavelli in which he suggests how a ruler should govern.

“The Courtier” – a book written by Castiglione in which he suggests how a gentleman should represent himself at court (monarch’s advisors and assistants).

“In Praise of Folly” – Erasmus’ book in which he advocates for the Bible to be translated in every language and questions the power of the Roman Catholic Church and of superstitions.

“Utopia” – Thomas More’s book about a society which everyone is free, there are no wars, no poor.

Must Know Concepts

- Commercial Revolution and Crusades was a cause of the Renaissance.
- Humanism was developed during the Renaissance which is a quest for individual knowledge and secular ideas.
- The Renaissance was a Golden Age of science, art, literature, philosophy, and technological advances.
- The Renaissance starts in the Italian city-states of Florence, Venice, Genoa, and Milan.
- Florence under the rule of the Medici becomes the center for the Renaissance and the artists; Michelangelo, da Vinci, Raphael, and Donatello among others.
- Writers such as Machiavelli, Petrarch, More, Castiglione, and Erasmus lead the way with humanist ideas.
- Art will use perspective realism to paint not only religious art but also secular art such as portraits.
- The effects of the Renaissance spread throughout Northern and Southern Europe.
- The Renaissance has many other time periods located within it (Age of Exploration, Scientific Revolution, and Protestant Reformation).

Must Know People

Erasmus – Dutch priest who wrote “In Praise of Folly” that criticized the power of the Roman Catholic Church and the superstitions people believe in.

Petrarch – is considered the Father of Humanism. He wrote in Italian and not Latin about life, love, and beauty and not religion or God.

Sir Thomas More – Catholic priest who wrote “Utopia”. Was beheaded by Henry VIII for going against him.

The Medici – banking and religious family who ruled Florence and were patrons of the arts and the church.

Michelangelo- artist who sculpted “The David” and painted the Sistine Chapel ceiling and wall of the “Last Judgment”

Raphael – was an artist who made the “School of Athens” and painted the walls of the Sistine Chapel.

Donatello – was an artist who made the bronze sculpture of “David”

Machiavelli – wrote “The Prince” about how to be a ruler.

Shakespeare – wrote many plays and poems in England. (Romeo & Juliet, Hamlet, Julius Caesar, etc.)

Mary I – Queen of England before Elizabeth I who turns England into a Catholic country once again, and kills many Protestants. She is known as “Bloody Mary” for this.

Elizabeth I – Queen of England who had a golden age, defeated the Spanish Armada, and kept England Protestant.

Leonardo Da Vinci – a Renaissance man who painted (Mona Lisa, and Last Super), inventor, engineer, and scientist.