

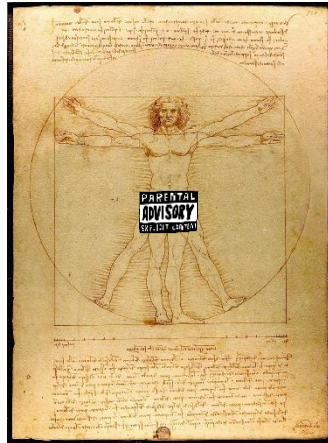
6.4: The Renaissance

Learning Target & Success Criteria:

I can identify the causes of the _____ and the development of _____ ideas and evaluate the major achievements in literature and _____ by scoring an 80% or higher on my mastery check.

What is the Renaissance?

- Renaissance = a “_____” of classical knowledge (coming out of the Middle Ages)
- Cultural awakening that began in _____ around 1350 and spread throughout Europe over the next couple hundred years
- As the _____ system faded away people began to leave the manors and survivors of the Black Death took a new _____ on life



Causes of the Renaissance

- Lasting trade links from the _____ led to more cultural _____ outside of Europe
- Cultural interactions were centered in Italy as the trade routes crossed _____ leading to the new ideas sprouting from Italy
- Scholars from the _____ Empire fled to Italy when the Empire fell and preserved the Greco-Roman knowledge from the _____ and Roman Empires of the past

Patrons Support the Artists

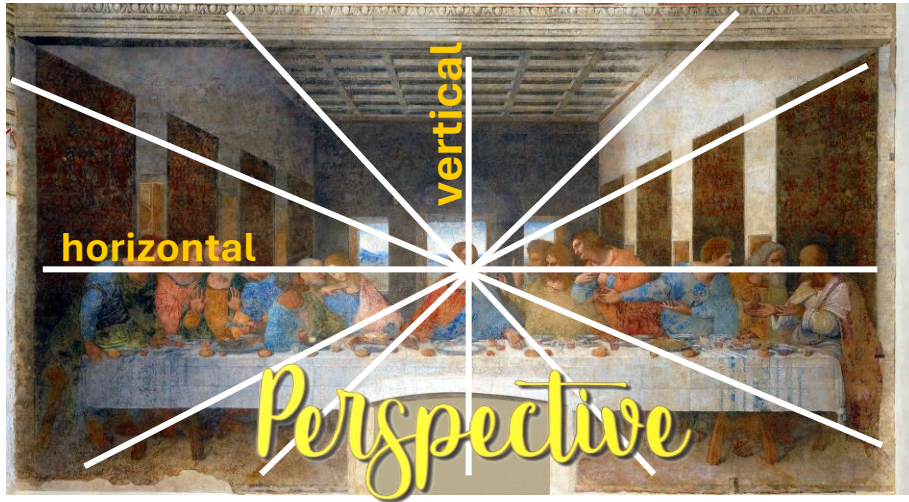
- _____ (wealthy families) supply the money needed for artists to create masterpieces to hang in the wealthy family homes
- The _____ Family were the most famous and powerful patrons in Europe which created _____ for artists to create more and more beautiful pieces to impress the _____ patrons

New Ideas

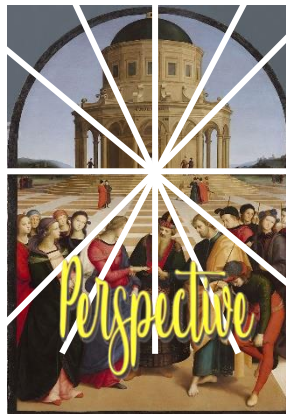
- **Humanism** – emphasis on the _____ rather than part of a larger group
- Renaissance art portrays the beauty of _____ and the human _____
- **Secularism** – focus on worldly themes (non-_____)
- Previously the _____ had been the center of most people's lives
- Advancements in art, _____, and philosophy

Artists

- Leonardo da Vinci (1452-1519)
 - Known as the ultimate “_____” man (painter, scientist, inventor, sculptor, engineer)
 - Famous works include The Mona Lisa and The Last Supper
 - Renaissance art was famous for incorporating _____ (where your eyes are drawn to the center of the art)



- Michelangelo (1475-1564)
 - Often considered the greatest _____ of all time
 - Painter, _____, architect
 - Most famous works include the Sistine Chapel and the Statue of _____
- Raphael (1483-1520)
 - Spent four years in _____ where the other major artists were working, but mostly worked in _____ where he incorporated the Greek and Roman influences
 - Known for the School of Athens and Wedding of the Virgin



Writers

- **Dante** (1265-1321) – author of The Divine Comedy, a story of his vision of the _____
 - Invented the interlocking three-line rhyme scheme, used in many poems and songs to this day
- **Petrarch** (1304-1374) – scholar and poet, traveled for pleasure and saved classical works that he found on the road, known as the “Father of _____”
- **Erasmus** (1466-1536) – Dutch philosopher and Christian humanist (combined the _____ and secular world)
- **Niccolò Machiavelli** (1469-1527) – known for The Prince (a handbook on how to be a _____), supported absolute power and whatever it takes to keep the power “the ends _____ the means”



Impact of the Renaissance

- Italian Renaissance would spread to _____ Europe and create more artists and writers such as _____
- Sparked an interest in art, _____, and technology
- Paved the way for the Protestant Reformation where people begin to _____ the church
- Marks the birth of the “_____ world” as it ended the “middle ages”