

Renaissance

Essential Question:

The Renaissance represented a major cultural shift.

Agree or disagree?

Use at least three pieces of historical evidence to explain.

(Learning Target 3)

Directions:

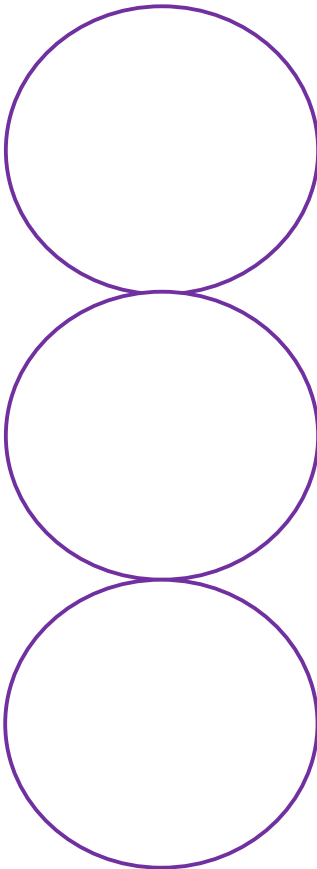
1. Understand the Essential Question
2. Brainstorm possible claims or answers to the question
3. Examine the Documents (A-D) and answer the follow-up questions for each (plugging evidence in whenever possible to the Create and Support Claim Graph).
4. Examine your evidence. Choose/write your claim.
5. Complete the entire graph.
6. Write your response to the essential question.

Create and Support Claim

MAIN IDEA

HERE'S WHAT I THINK...

EVIDENCE TO BACK UP MY REASONS



Three empty circles arranged vertically, intended for students to write evidence to back up their reasons.

PRO CON



WHEN YOU WEIGH ALL THE
EVIDENCE, YOU CONCLUDE
THAT...

HERE ARE MY REASONS!

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

STRONG FINISH

4. _____

COUNTER ARGUMENTS

YOU COULD ARGUE
THAT...

... BUT HERE'S THE
WEAKNESS...

Should We Be “Renaissance” People?

Directions: Historians often describe Leonardo Da Vinci (1452-1519) as the best example we have of a true “Renaissance man.” A Renaissance person is an individual who has interests and skills in a wide range of activities. Da Vinci did it all. He painted the masterpieces *Mona Lisa* and *The Last Supper*; he designed buildings; he engineered everything from water pumps to helicopters; he studied geology, optics, and anatomy. He may have been the most multi-talented person ever to have lived.

American education today does not produce many Renaissance people, and often it does not try. You don’t go to college to study the humanities; you go to become an accountant or a computer whiz. You don’t go to medical school to be a general practitioner; you go to become a heart surgeon or a dermatologist. You can see this same trend in our school sports programs. The three-sport athlete is practically extinct. Now kids specialize in tennis or basketball or gymnastics or whatever, often to the exclusion of all other activities.

Is all this specialization a good thing? With a partner, take a few minutes to make two lists - one arguing in favor of a Renaissance education and one supporting a specialized education. Be ready to discuss your answers.

Arguments in favor of a Renaissance education:

1.

2

3.

Arguments in favor of a specialized education:

1.

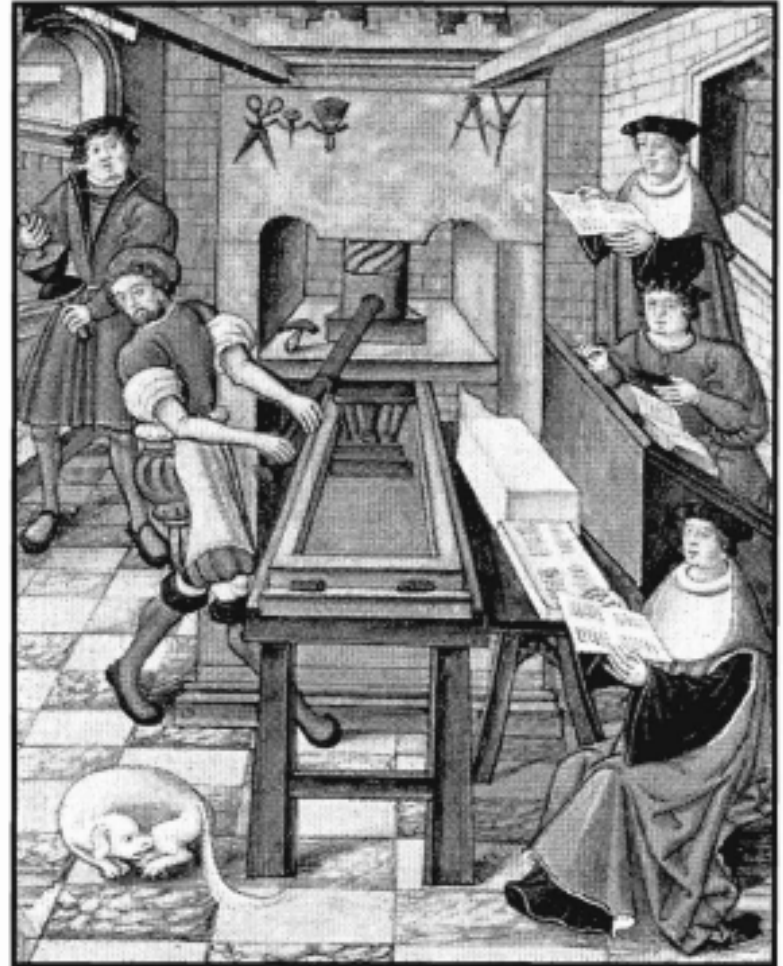
2.

3.

How Did the Renaissance Change Man's View of Man?

The Renaissance was a period of big change in European history. It was a time of intellectual excitement, when art and literature blossomed and groundbreaking scientific advances were made. Over the course of about 300 years, the Renaissance spread from its home base in Italy to western and northern Europe. The effect was like a sunrise making its way across the land.

To understand the changes the Renaissance produced, it helps to review what European society was like before it arrived. The time period before the Renaissance is usually called the **Middle Ages**, which stretched from the fall of the Roman Empire around 500 CE to about 1350. During the Middle Ages, the Roman Catholic Church and the Pope were the primary players in Europe. The custodians of culture - that is, the people who owned most of the books and made handwritten copies of the Bible - were priests who often lived a closed existence inside the walls of **monasteries**. Schools were few. **Illiteracy** was widespread. Most of the population, more than 85 percent, was peasant farmers called **serfs** who worked for a lord and his estate. Serfs were little more than slaves. Both serfs and their masters looked to the Catholic Church and the Bible to explain the world. The art and literature that existed focused on Jesus Christ and sin.



In the 1300s, important changes began to happen. Improved farming methods helped peasants become more self-sufficient. More and more serfs gained their freedom and no longer depended on lords. Some freed serfs migrated to towns, where they took up trades. The number of merchants and bankers increased. Since these people needed to have an education to effectively carry on their work, literacy spread. Eventually, educated people began to question the teachings of the Church. A movement called **humanism** developed, which praised the beauty and intelligence of the individual.

As more people became educated, humanism worked its way into the arts, literature, the sciences, and medicine. The early Renaissance was especially vigorous in the city-states of Italy - places like Rome, Venice, Florence, and Milan. The invention of the printing press in the mid-1400s gave the Renaissance and humanism even more momentum. Initially, the Renaissance was an upper-middle class movement, but thanks to the mechanization of printing, shopkeepers and street sweepers were able to afford books and articles that discussed the new ideas spreading across Europe. As a result, people started to look at themselves in a new way.

But what, exactly, was this new way? Examine the documents that follow and answer the question: *How did the Renaissance change man's view of man?*

Background Essay Questions

1. What is the meaning of the word “renaissance”? Describe the time period known as the Renaissance.
2. In general terms, how would you describe the Middle Ages?
3. Why did education start to increase during the 1300s?
4. Why was the printing press so important to the spread of the Renaissance and humanist thinking?
5. Define these terms:

Middle Ages:

Monasteries

Illiteracy

Serfs

Humanism

-
- 1324 CE** - Mansa Musa begins Hajj to Mecca.
1433 - Zheng He makes a final voyage to Africa.
1453 - Byzantine Empire falls.
1455 - Gutenberg prints 180 Bibles.
1503 - Leonardo da Vinci completes the *Mona Lisa*.
1521 - Magellan dies in the Philippines.
1601 - Shakespeare writes *Hamlet*.

Document A

Sources:

Images: *Madonna Enthroned Between Two Angels* by Duccio di Buoninsegna; *Mona Lisa* by Leonardo da Vinci.

Text: Theodore Rabb, *The Last Days of the Renaissance & The March to Modernity*, Basic Books, 2006.



Note: The painting on the left was done in the late 1200s by the Italian artist Duccio di Buoninsegna. During the Middle Ages, most paintings had religious subject matter. The painting on the right, the *Mona Lisa*, was made by the Renaissance artist and scholar Leonardo da Vinci in the early 1500s.

The [clearest] evidence of the break with medieval culture comes from the visual arts. [It] was the essence of the Renaissance.... One begins to know the names of the artists ... feel stronger emotions in the subjects... see well-defined landscapes, natural folds in drapery, and three-dimensional figures; and one begins to notice the emphasis on symbolic representation giving way to depictions of recognizable scenes ... the new artistic styles would echo the broader movements and interests of the new age.... Neither the techniques nor the forms of artistic expression were to be the same again.

Document Analysis

1. What were the names of the artists who created these two paintings and when was each painted?
2. Which of the two paintings is a Renaissance painting?
3. Using hints from the text excerpt, describe at least three ways in which the paintings are different.
4. Do these two paintings show that the Renaissance represented a cultural shift? Why or why not? List specific reasons that come from Document A (details about the paintings and from the writing).

Document B

Source: Excerpt from an English play called *Everyman*, written by an unknown author in 1485.

Note: Through written in 1485, which was during the Renaissance period, these lines carry a message right out of the Middle Ages.

*“Ye [man] think sin in the beginning full sweet,
Which in the end causeth thy soul to weep,
When the body lieth in the clay.
Here shall you see how fellowship and jollity,
Both strength, pleasure, and beauty,
Will fade from thee as flower in May.
For ye shall hear, how our Heaven-King
Calleth Everyman to a general reckoning:
Give audience, and hear what he doth say.”*

Source: Excerpt from Act II, Scene II of *Hamlet* by William Shakespeare, 1601.

*“What piece of work is a man! How noble in reason!
How infinite in faculty! In form and moving how
express and admirable! In action how like an angel!
In apprehension how like a god! The beauty of the
world! The paragon of animals!”*

Document Analysis:

1. Who is “Everyman”? (Who is the poem talking about?)
2. How do Everyman’s ideas about sin change as he gets older (according to the poem)?
3. Who is the Heaven-King and what is the “general reckoning”?
4. What does Shakespeare mean when he says, “What a piece of work is a man!”?
5. What are some of man’s qualities, according to Shakespeare?
6. Do these two passages show that the Renaissance represented a cultural shift? Why or why not? List specific reasons that come from Document B (details from the two excerpts).

Document C

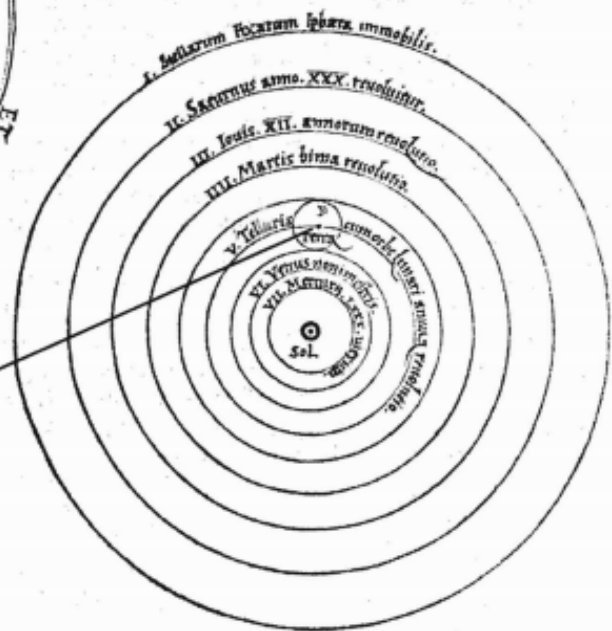
Source: Drawings of the universe by Claudius Ptolemy (circa 100 CE) and Nicolaus Copernicus (circa 1500).

Notes: Ptolemy (tol-eh-me) was a Roman astronomer who lived in Alexandria, Egypt, about 100 years after the time of Jesus. He developed a theory of the universe that was adapted by most scholars during the Middle Ages. The Polish astronomer Nicolaus Copernicus lived from 1473 to 1543. Relying mostly on mathematics, he developed a very different understanding of the universe. Geocentric means “earth-centered” and heliocentric means “sun-centered.”

The Geocentric Universe of Ptolemy



The Heliocentric Universe of Copernicus



Document Analysis

1. According to Ptolemy's diagram, how does the universe work? Where is the sun (solis) in his diagram?
2. According to Copernicus's diagram, how does the universe work?
3. The ideas of Copernicus were upsetting to the Catholic Church. Why do you think the Church was mad?
4. How might the ideas of Copernicus have influenced the way people thought about the nature of man and man's place in the universe?
5. Do these two different diagrams show that the Renaissance represented a cultural shift? Why or why not? List specific reasons that come from Document C (details from the two diagrams).

Document D

Source: A woodcut called “Zodiac Man” from a book by a German astronomer Johann Regiomontanus, 1512, and a woodcut from the anatomy book *On the Makeup of the Human Body* by Belgian Physician Andreas Vesalius, 1543.

Note: The image on the left reflects the Middle Ages belief that each sign of the zodiac* governed a certain part of the body. For example, the constellation of stars called Aries the Ram controlled the head; Sagittarius the Archer controlled the thighs. The illustration on the right was based on the research done by Andreas Vesalius, who dissected human corpses to better explain the human body to his medical students.

*The zodiac is a band of 12 groups of constellations (stars) that stretch across the sky.



Document Analysis

1. Which of the drawings is more realistic? Explain.
2. During medieval times, what was widely believed to control the health and well being of different parts of the body? Give an example.
3. What do you suppose Vesalius thought of the zodiac theory of anatomy?
4. How did Vesalius get his information about the makeup of the human body?
5. Do these two passages show that the Renaissance represented a cultural shift? Why or why not? List specific reasons that come from Document B (details from the two excerpts).

RACE

Using the information you've collected on the front page, write your short answer as follows:

RESTATE: *Restate the question by turning it into a statement that you believe.*

ANSWER: *Answer all parts of the question including 3 reasons.*

CITE: *Cite examples and evidence from the text.*

EXPLAIN: *Explain how your evidence supports your answer.*
