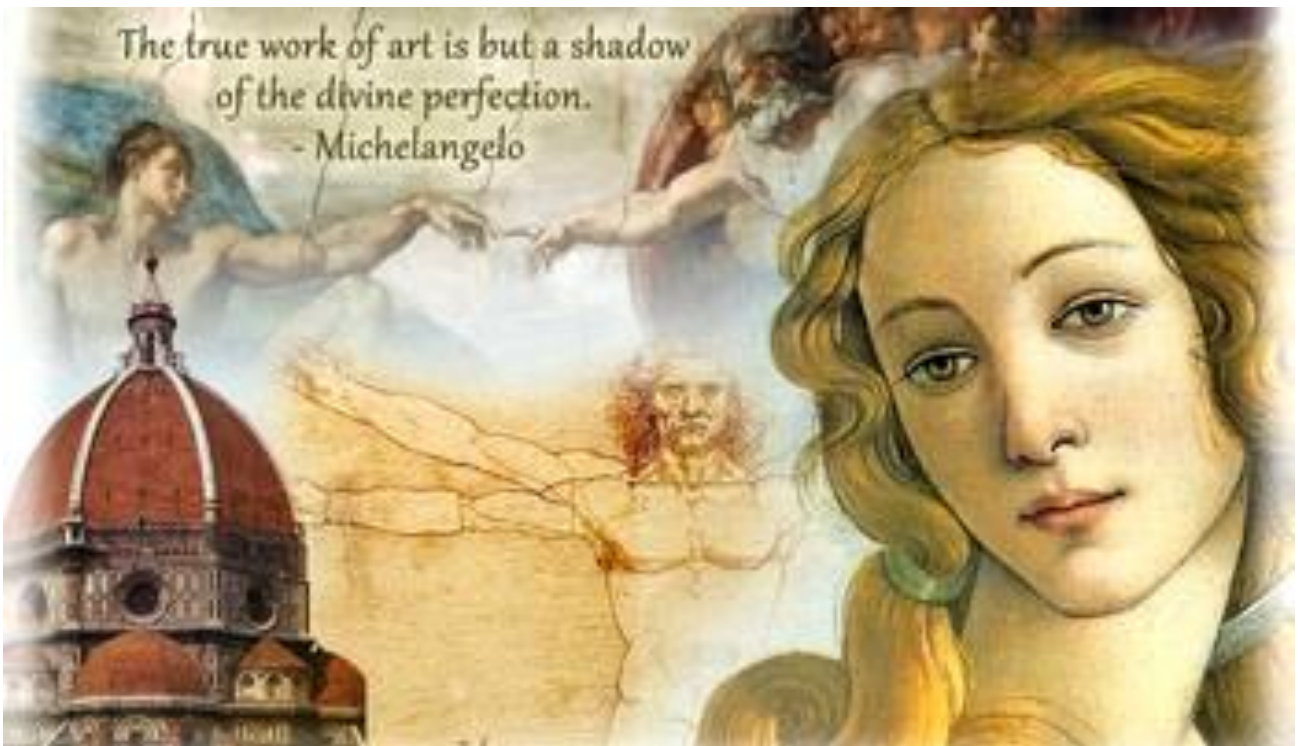


EUROPEAN HISTORY

LO2 abcde

The Italian Renaissance



Year 9

Third Edition – 2022

For History SEC 2025



Curriculum Centre Annex

LO2a - Introduction to the Italian Renaissance



1. Charlemagne



3. Medieval stained-glass window



5. Giorgio Vasari

2. Chartres Cathedral

4. Flaviio Biondo

Definition and origin of the term 'Renaissance'

1. The Renaissance began in Italy during the 14th century during the lifetime of **Dante** and **Giotto** and ended in the late 16th century when **Shakespeare** and **Galileo Galilei** were still living. The word 'Renaissance' was first used by the French historian **Jules Michelet** in a book entitled ***The Civilization of the Renaissance in Italy*** (1860). Michelet invented the word 'Renaissance', but scholars and artists who lived in the 15th and 16th centuries felt that they were living in a time of great cultural change.

- ◆ The Italian painter **Giorgio Vasari** (1511-74) wrote in 1550 that the arts were moving towards perfection as they had been during the ancient civilizations of Greece and Rome.
- ◆ The humanist scholar **Marsilio Ficino** (1433-99) spoke of a new golden age in Florence that had 'restored to life the arts, which were almost extinct.'

2. The word 'Renaissance' means '**rebirth**' - *i.e.* the rebirth of classical civilization of Greece and Rome after a long period of decline during the Middle Ages.

Other previous 'renaissances' in the Middle Ages

3. A Renaissance scholar, **Flaviio Biondo** (1392-1463), used for the first time the term ***medium aevum*** or '**middle ages**' to describe the period between the fall of the Roman Empire and the Renaissance (*i.e.* from 400 to 1300 A.D.). But historians now agree that classical culture did not die out completely in Europe during the Middle Ages. There were in fact two attempts to revive it in the centuries before the Renaissance proper. These were:

- ◆ The **Carolingian Renaissance** when **Charlemagne** (King of the Franks) was crowned Holy Roman Emperor in 800 A.D. He tried to revive ancient Roman architecture and literature. He rebuilt the royal palace at Aachen in ancient Roman style, ordered the copying of classical texts and gathered together a group of scholars of Roman literature who invented the **miniscule alphabet** (small letters) printers still use today.
- ◆ The **Twelfth Century Renaissance** was characterized by the setting up of libraries in monasteries that were to develop into the first European **universities** (Bologna, Padova, Paris and Oxford). The great monuments of the Middle Ages, (**Gothic Cathedrals** and **stained-glass windows**) originated in France during this time.

Conclusion

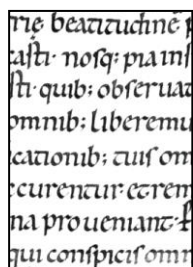
4. The Italian Renaissance, therefore, was not a unique event in European history. There had been previous smaller 'renaissances', which prepared the way for the great achievements of the 15th and 16th centuries. But the Italian Renaissance was more brilliant because its achievements:

- It spread to most of Western Europe.
- It was long-lasting because it lasted for nearly 300 years (from the 1300 to 1600).
- It brought the end of the Middle Ages.
- It started the **Modern Age** in the history of Europe.

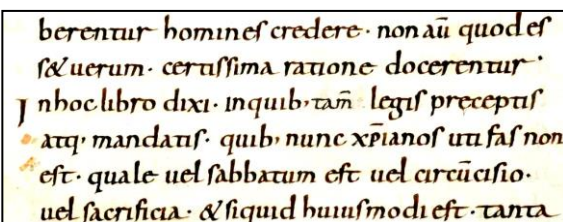
LO2a - Introduction to the Italian Renaissance

1. The word Renaissance means: _____ (1)
2. The Renaissance started in (*Spain, France, Italy, Germany*) in the (13, 14, 15, 16)th century. (2)
3. The word renaissance was used for the first time in the (17, 18, 19, 20)th century by the French historian _____ (2)
4. How did people living at the time of the Renaissance feel about their times?
_____ (1)
5. Italian Renaissance artists started copying the works of ancient _____ and _____ (2)
6. Mention **one** important legacy of these two medieval 'renaissances':
(a) the Carolingian renaissance: _____ (1)
(b) the twelfth century renaissance: _____ (1)
7. Who invented the term 'middle ages'? For which time in history does it refer?

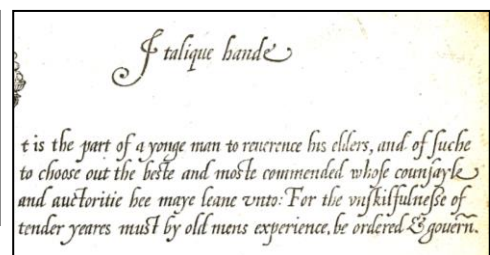
_____ (2)
8. What made the Italian Renaissance different from the other medieval 'renaissances'?
_____ (1)
9. Mention **four** areas of human activity that were affected by the Italian Renaissance:
(*painting, science, transport, learning, warfare, fishing, architecture, tourism, farming*) (2)
10. Match the name by which these writing scripts from different times are known in history:
Medieval Gothic script – Roman italic script - Carolingian miniscule script.



rie beatitudine
asti: nosq; piam
sti: quib; obserua
omnib; Liberemu
cationib; tuis om
curentur: et rem
na proueniant: f
qui conspicit om



berentur homines credere non aũ quod es
& uerum. certissima ratione docerentur.
In hoc libro dixi. in quib; tam legis preceptis
& atq; mandatis. quib; nunc xpianos uti fas non
est. quale uel sabbatum est uel circũcisio.
uel sacrificia. & siquid huiusmodi est. tanta



Italiq; hande
It is the part of a yonge man to reuerence his elders, and of suche
to choose out the beste and moste commended whose counsaile
and auctoritie hee maye leane vnto: For the vnskillfulnesse of
tender yeares must by old mens experience, be ordered & gouern.

- _____ (3)
11. (a) Why was the script shown in the middle marked an important development in writing?
_____ (1)
- (b) Why did printers at the time of the Renaissance prefer to print books in the Roman italic script?
_____ (1)

(Total Marks 20)

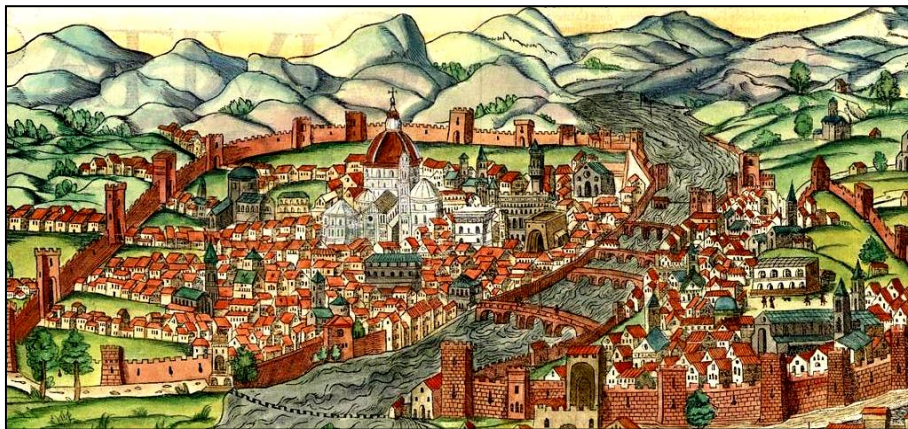
LO2b - Italian origins and characteristics of the Renaissance

1. Why did the Renaissance begin in Italy?

In the 14th century Northern Italy differed from the rest of Europe in **three** important ways:

a. Many **Greek and Roman ruins** still dominated the Italian landscape. These ruins showed that Italy had been the centre of a great classical civilization. Italian artists started using Roman remains to make bronze reliefs and statues.

b. The city of Florence and Northern Italy were the wealthiest regions in Europe. The wealth of the Florentine people was based on cloth-making, banking and trade in luxuries. Florence's leading family, the **Medici**, were bankers to the popes and great patrons of arts.



1. *Ancient Roman remains in Italy*

2. *15th-century Florence was the cradle of the Italian Renaissance*

c. Northern Italy was divided into city-states like ancient Greece. Italians living of 14th and 15th centuries believed that living in a city-state like theirs was the most civilized form of living

2. Features of the early Italian Renaissance

Ancient Greek and Roman art. The artists of the Renaissance admired the art of classical times and were of the opinion, that medieval art was dull and primitive.

Realistic painting. Medieval art was painted flat (two-dimensional). Giotto was the first painter to break away with this style. He painted realistic pictures by using the illusion of depth by contrasting light and shade (three-dimensional or 3D).



Religious motives in art. Italian Renaissance art, like the medieval, was mostly religious. Painters used stories from the Bible and the life of the Saints. Saints and Madonnas were painted as beautiful young men and women.

Landscape painting. At first landscapes were used as symbols of hell (rocks and mountains) and paradise (gardens). As artists learned more about colour, light, shadow and perspective, landscape paintings became more popular among artists.

Nude figures. Michelangelo started painting nude figures when he painted the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel in the Vatican.

Portrait painting became very popular with the Popes, Kings, princes and wealthy families. These employed famous Renaissance painters to paint their portrait to be remembered after their death. Leonardo da Vinci once remarked: 'Paint the face in such a way that it will be easy to understand what is going on in the mind.'

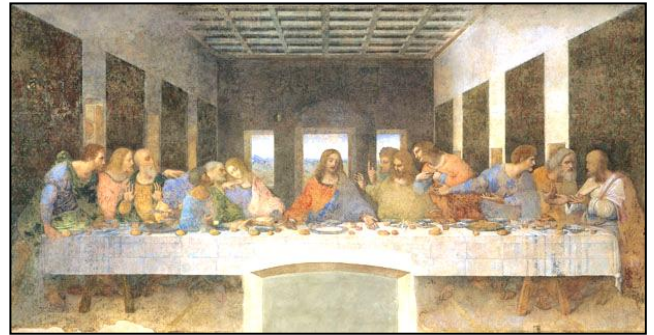
Sculpture. Many sculptors, like painters, studied human anatomy, made marble and bronze statues of people from the Bible or classical literature. Some of the famous Renaissance marble statues are *David*, *Moses* and the *Pietà* (by Michelangelo).

Architecture broke with medieval Gothic and adopted classical forms and decoration: domes, columns, rounded arches, and symmetry. They designed churches, palaces, private homes and country villas to the rich and powerful. Filippo Brunelleschi was the first Renaissance architect in Florence who designed the Dome of Florence Cathedral.

The ceiling of the Sistine Chapel

The Sistine Chapel in the Vatican was built in 1473 for Pope Sixtus IV. Pope Julius II commissioned Michelangelo to paint the ceiling (1508-12). The frescoes are based on the 12 Apostles and include nearly 300 figures. Above the altar Michelangelo painted the creation of the universe, the story of Adam and Eve, their expulsion from Eden.

Florence was the centre of Renaissance art and architecture in the 15th century. But by 1500 its place was taken over by Rome. The Renaissance Popes made Rome a magnificent Renaissance city by employed artists and architects to rebuild Rome similar to classical Roman times.



- Key to the illustrated sources from top to bottom:
1. Leonardo da Vinci's Last Supper
 2. Sandro Botticelli's Birth of Venus
 3. The statue of David by Michelangelo
 4. Filippo Brunelleschi's Florence Cathedral dome
 5. Pope Sixtus IV's Sistine Chapel
 6. Pope Julius II's Basilica of St Peter (the Vatican)

The Palazzo Pubblico, Siena

Begun in 1298 on a Romanesque style, the town hall in Siena was the centre of the city's political, cultural and commercial life. The government met regularly to debate matters of public interest and to issue laws regulating citizens' daily lives. It was decreed that the palaces built facing the town hall would have to use the same type of window openings and facades. The city government paid for the paving of the main square.



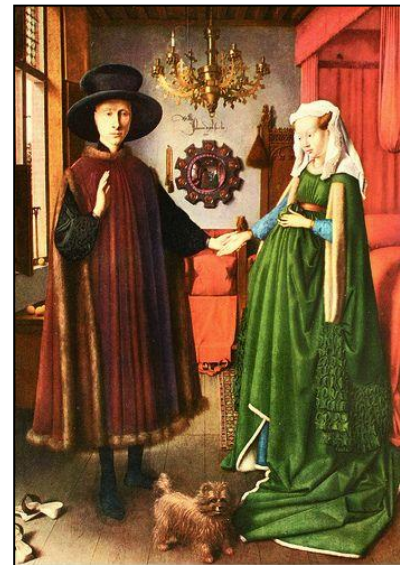
Altarpieces

The altarpiece became one of the primary forms of religious art in the 14th and 15th centuries. Altars were usually dedicated both to God and to specific saints. The first altarpieces were simple rectangular panels diptychs. Gradually they became more elaborate. Small portable triptychs could be set up in the bedroom to encourage private devotion. In the 16th century, many of the elaborate altarpieces were destroyed or sold separately. This had made it more difficult to appreciate the full impact of these works of art.



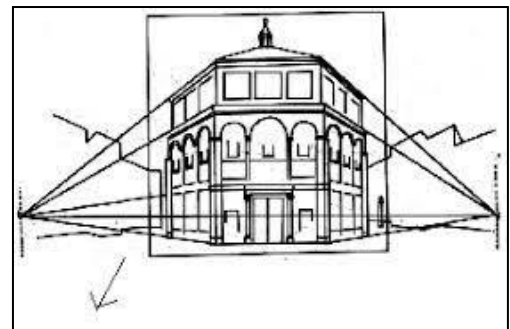
Symbolism and allegory in art

Much of the art of the Middle Ages and the Renaissance show elaborate symbolism; for instance, a bee represented hard work, a dragon represented the devil, a bear denoted cruelty. Symbols were widely used in heraldic shields and coat of arms and in paintings depicted the contest between good and evil or the stages of life. The Bible, full of religious symbolism, further encouraged this type of art. At a time when most people were illiterate, symbols had an important educational function. One of the most famous examples of symbolic and allegorical art is **Jan van Eyck's Arnolfini Marriage** (1434) portraying the marriage of a wealthy Italian couple living in Bruges. The painting acts as a king of marriage certificate and as an allegory of marriage.



Perspective in art

Filippo Brunelleschi proportion and linear perspective – the mathematical representation of 3-D space on a 2-D picture plane is one of the lasting achievements of Renaissance art. The technique was discovered by the sculptor and architect Filippo Brunelleschi in the mid-15th century. Other artists, like Donatello, were quick to see the possibilities of his achievement in sculpture and architecture. In architecture Brunelleschi carefully lay down the principles of proportion. The Innocenti Hospital (c.1420) in Florence is based on the basic ratios of 1:2, 1:5 and 2:5. The distance between the centres of the columns, for example, is equal to the distance between the centre of a column and the wall of the hospital itself.



LO2b - Italian origins and characteristics of the Renaissance

1. The Renaissance started in Northern Italy because _____
_____ (1)
2. In the 15th century Florence was _____
_____ (1)
3. Mention and explain briefly in your own words three advantages why the Renaissance started in Italy in the 14th century.
 - (a) _____
 - (b) _____
 - (c) _____ (3)
4. Italian Renaissance art was deeply religious because _____
_____ (1)
5. Explain one major contrast between a medieval and a Renaissance painting.

_____ (2)
6. What did the Medici family do to Florence?

_____ (2)
7. What did the Renaissance Popes do to Rome?

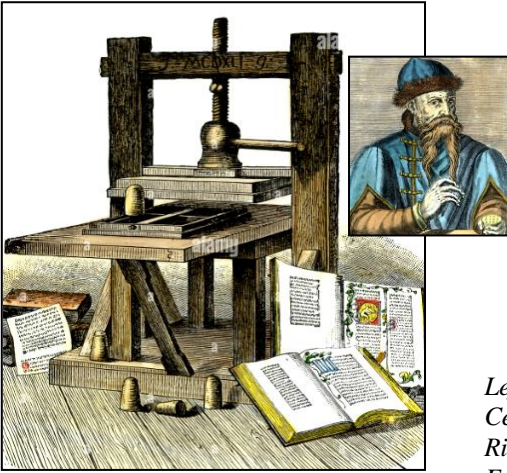
_____ (2)
8. List in point form any **three** characteristics of the Italian Renaissance.

_____ (3)
4. Name **three** famous Italian Renaissance artists and mention **one** masterpiece of each.

_____ (6)

(Total Marks 20)

LO2c – Three important inventions of the Renaissance



Left: Gutenberg's printing press invented in Germany around 1440.
Centre: A late 15th century cannon used in battlefields and sieges.
Right: 15th century Portuguese mariner's compass.
Further down: a late 16th-century arquebusier.

The first printing press in Europe

Printing with movable type was invented in Germany (in the 1420s) and perfected by **Johannes Gutenberg** (a former blacksmith) at Mainz, which marked one of the world's great technological inventions. Gutenberg's used individual letters cast in metal. Printing was done by impression of one or two pages at a time using an oil-based ink. Printing took a lot of time and was an expensive process and this made great printers of the time wealthy businessmen. Aldus Manutius (1450-1515) chose Venice for his workshop and that city became the centre of the Italian printing industry during the Renaissance. He employed some of the finest scholars as editors. The printed book often tried to compete with the illuminated manuscript and artists were hired to paint decorated borders and capitals on printed pages. But by time, beauty in printing was found more in the font than in adornment. Aldus's sloping Roman font was called *Aldino* in Italy and *italique* in France (today's *italic* font).

With the revival of interest in Roman literature, it became necessary to find and bring together as many ancient writings as possible. This task formed the first phase of the first Renaissance humanists. At first printers used the Carolingian miniscule as their preferred printing font since the Gothic fonts used in hand-copied manuscripts. Some of the first printed books became artistic masterpieces by the beauty of their miniature paintings and gilded bindings.



Gunpowder and the cannon

Primitive cannons were used in battles and sieges during the 14th century in the Hundred Years' War between England and France, and by the Venetians and the Ottoman Turks. Urban, a Hungarian engineer, is credited to have made the first large-scale cannon which was used by the Ottoman Turks during the siege of Constantinople in 1453. It could fire a stone-ball for a distance of 5 km and its blast was heard from 16 km.

By the early 16th century, cannons were placed on ships, and this transformed naval warfare because firepower allowed vessels to destroy each other from long range. In Renaissance times, the accuracy of the field cannon was further improved, and they became deadlier than ever, especially when used during field battles and sieges. One other invention of the Renaissance using gunpowder and used in warfare was the arquebus (a primitive type of musket) first used by the Turks in the 1480s and in Europe in 1521. An infantry soldier armed with an arquebus was called an arquebusier (picture above right).

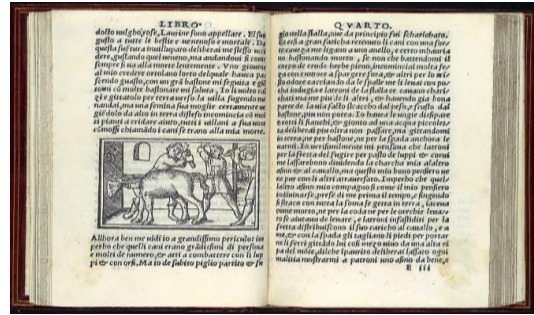
The mariner's compass

The mariner's compass enabled mariners to know the direction in which they were sailing. Its needle always points in the north-south direction due to the Earth's magnetic field. The compass, therefore, helped sailors when navigating in open seas and oceans. It marked an important advance in navigation because it allowed sailors to determine their direction even if clouds obscured the North Star at night. Before its invention, sailors had to keep the shore in sight to avoid getting lost. Compasses made it possible for explorers to sail far out into the oceans and away from land – no matter what the weather was like. This led to more distant exploration and discovery of new lands. These developments took place at the time of the Renaissance.

LO2c – Three important inventions of the Renaissance



Source A



Source B

1. Which of the above source is a medieval manuscript and which is a Renaissance printed book?
 _____ (2)

2. Mention **two** features which you can observe from each of the above sources.
 (a) Source A: _____ (2)

(a) Source B: _____ (2)

1. Identify the font type used in Source A and Source B.
 Source A: _____ Source B: _____ (2)

2. Explain three consequences which the invention of the cannon had on warfare at the time of the Renaissance.

 _____ (3)

3. List three advantages which the mariner's compass offered to sailors in Renaissance times.

 _____ (3)

4. Briefly explain the consequences of these three developments at the time of the Renaissance:
 (a) literacy and learning: _____ (2)
 _____ (2)
 (b) the medieval castles: _____ (2)
 _____ (2)
 (c) voyages of exploration: _____ (2)
 _____ (2)

(Total: 20 marks)

LO2d – Prominent artists of the Italian Renaissance



Leonardo da Vinci and the *Mona Lisa*

Leonardo da Vinci (1452–1519) was born in the town of Vinci, Italy. At the age of 14 he became an apprentice to a famous artist named Verrocchio. This is where he learned about art, drawing, painting and more. He is regarded as one of the greatest artists in history. Leonardo excelled in many areas including drawing, painting, and sculpture. Only around 15 of his paintings have survived to this day. Two of his most famous paintings in the world are *The Mona Lisa* and *The Last Supper*.

He kept journals full of drawing and sketches of objects that he was studying. Some of his drawings were previews to later paintings, some were studies of anatomy, some were mechanical sketches. He drew pictures and designs of gliders, helicopters, war machines, musical instruments, pumps, and more. His engineering designs include a span bridge and movable barricades to protect the city of Florence in the case of attack. One famous drawing is the *Vetruvian Man*. It is a picture of man with perfect proportions based on notes from the Roman architect Vitruvius. In 1516 he went to live and died in France.



Michelangelo Buonarroti and the *Pietà*

Michelangelo Buonarroti (1475–1564) was born in Caprese, Italy. When still young his family moved to Florence. Growing up in Florence during the Renaissance was the perfect environment for the talented Michelangelo. Even as a child all he wanted to do was paint and be an artist. So, at the age of 13 he was apprenticed to Domenico Ghirlandaio, a painter and artist.

Within a year he was sent to continue his training in the palace of the powerful Medici family where he was able to work with some of the finest artists and philosophers of the time. In 1496 he moved to Rome where he received a commission to make a sculpture called the *Pietà*. It would become one of the masterpieces of Renaissance art when Michelangelo was only 22. His other art masterpieces include the statue of David (in Florence, 1505); the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel (in Rome, 1508–1512) where he had to work for four years laid down on a scaffold and painting facing the ceiling; the statue of Moses and the dome of St Peter's Basilica in Rome (the Vatican). The most famous scenes in the Sistine Chapel is *The Creation of Adam* where God's hand and Adam's hand nearly touch and the *Last Judgment*. His many talents made him a true 'universal man' along the lines of his rival in art Leonardo da Vinci.

Raphael Sanzio (1483–1520) was born in the city-state of Urbino in central-Italy, one of the cultural centres of the Renaissance. As a young boy, he learned the basics of painting from his father. When he was 11, his father died. So at 17 he moved to Perugia, where he continued to improve his painting. In 1504, he went to Florence as a master painter and took on commissions from various wealthy patrons and from the Church.



Raphael's *Madonna and Child* and *School of Athens*



By 1508, Raphael's fame had spread to Rome. He was invited by Pope Julius II to decorate some of the rooms in the Vatican. It was here that he painted his greatest work *The School of Athens*. The painting shows many of the philosophers of Ancient Greece, including Plato, Socrates, Aristotle, Pythagoras, and Euclid. His other famous masterpieces include *The Transfiguration* and *The Madonna and Child*. One art critic said that his work was 'more lifelike than life itself.' His artwork is often cited as the perfect example of classical and Renaissance art.

LO2d – Humanists who left an impact on the Italian Renaissance thought



6. A medieval university lecture



7. Dante



8. Petrarch



98. Machiavelli

Humanism originated from the Latin term *studia humanitatis* (meaning 'the study of the classics'). **Humanists** were those scholars who spread humanist ideas. One of the first great Renaissance humanists was **Francesco Petrarca (known as Petrarch)** (1304-74). He studied and translated classical Latin and Greek texts into Italian language. It was he who named the period after the fall of the Roman Empire in 476 A.D. as the 'Dark Ages'.

Dante and the Divine Comedy

Dante Alighieri (1265-1321), the author of the *Divina Commedia*, wrote his works in vernacular Italian instead of in Latin. He is considered the founder of the Italian language and literature. By the 1460s Dante Alighieri was celebrated as Florence's foremost poet and writer. Yet Dante in reality, lived much of his life outside the city in exile. The *Divine Comedy* was written during his years in exile and as a reaction to it. The poem takes the form of a journey through Hell, Purgatory and Paradise, in search of goodness, truth and beauty. Since Dante was buried in Ravenna, in 1465, the citizens of Florence commissioned a famous Renaissance artist to paint a fresco of *Dante standing Before the City of Florence*.

With the fall of **Constantinople** to the Turks in 1453, thousands of exiled Greeks went to Italy carrying with them ancient Greek and Roman works of art and literature. During this period printing was also introduced into Italy (it was invented in Germany around 1440 by **Johann Guttenberg**). Until then, ancient writings were copied by hand (**manuscripts** from Latin *manu scriptum*). Printed editions of Greek and Roman classical texts quickly spread to Italy and other parts of Western Europe. Coupled with the invention of printing a few years before, these two developments made books faster to produce and cheaper to buy. Thus, more and more people could afford to buy and read books.

In Medieval Europe education had been limited mainly to the clergy. The humanists introduced new subjects in universities, namely classical literature, mathematics, music, religion, science, and athletics. All this was done to copy the ancient Greeks. Many of the humanists were employed by rulers, popes, and men of wealth as secretaries, government officials or teachers. These positions of influence helped them spread their ideas and knowledge to other people. Humanists were also interested in the study of archaeology. In the 1450s the Renaissance Popes forbid the stealing of stones and marbles from the classical monuments of Rome (e.g. from the Coliseum).

3. The 'Universal Man'

Humanists believed in the ideal of the universal man that there was no limit to man's ambitions and abilities. Success or fame need not depend upon birth and social status as it had been in the Middle Ages when society was based on the feudal system but upon a man's abilities and intelligence. The Renaissance produced two such men of genius: Leonardo da Vinci (1452-1519) (painter, architect, anatomist, scientist, inventor, and engineer), and Michelangelo (1475-1564) (painter, architect, military engineer, and poet).

LO2d – Prominent artists and humanists of the Italian Renaissance

1. The term Humanism means _____ (1)
2. Humanist scholars were people of great influence because _____
_____ (2)
3. Around 1453 Greek scholars started reaching Western Europe when _____
_____ (2)
4. The Renaissance Popes made an important contribution to classical archaeology when they

_____ (2)
5. How did humanists change the practice of education in Renaissance times?

_____ (2)
6. What did Renaissance people mean by the term 'universal man'?

_____ (2)
7. Give **two** examples of such 'universal man'. _____ (2)

Leonardo da Vinci left sketched drawings of mechanical objects which were invented centuries after his death. Use the Internet to find four of Leonardo's inventions.

_____ (4)
8. Explain briefly the contribution of the following humanist scholars of the Renaissance:
 - (a) Petrarch: _____
 - (b) Dante: _____
 - (c) Machiavelli: _____ (3)

(Total 20 marks)

LO2d – Prominent artists and humanists of the Italian Renaissance

Source Question

'We call those studies liberal which are worthy of a free man; those studies by which we attain and practice virtue and wisdom; that education which calls forth, trains and develops those highest gifts of body and of mind which ennoble men....

Not that education, in the broad sense, is exclusively the concern of youth. Did not Cato think it honorable to learn Greek in later life? Did not Socrates, greatest of philosophers, compel his aged fingers to the lute?'

Source 1. *Petrus Paulus Vergerius the Elder (1370-1444) was a teacher at Florence, Bologna, and Padua. He was present at the Council of Constance (1415). Source: Internet Medieval Sourcebook, Fordham University.*

'...whether it is better to be loved than feared or feared than loved? It may be answered that one should wish to be both, but, because it is difficult to unite them in one person, it is much safer to be feared than loved...men have less scruple in offending one who is beloved than one who is feared, for love is preserved by the link of obligation which, owing to the baseness of men, is broken at every opportunity for their advantage; but fear preserved you by a dread of punishment which never fails.

Nevertheless, a prince ought to inspire fear in such a way that, if he does not win love, he avoids hatred; because he can endure very well being feared whilst he is not hated, which will always be as long as he abstains from the property of his citizens and subjects and from their women.'

Source 2. Extracts adapted from *The Prince*, Niccolò Machiavelli, 1513. Internet Medieval Sourcebook, Fordham University.

1, Name the authors of both sources.

Source 1. _____ Source 2. _____ (2)

2. Why do these two writers qualify as Renaissance humanists? Give **two** reasons.

_____ (4)

3. What is the subject matter of:

Source 1: _____ (2)

Source 2: _____ (2)

4. Why does Source 1 mentions examples of Ancient Greek writers?

_____ (2)

5. Why *The Prince* became a very useful guidebook for many rulers ever since?

_____ (4)

6. Why does the author of Source 2 state that:

(a) It was better for a prince to be feared than loved?

_____ (2)

(b) It is better for a prince to be feared than hated?

_____ (2)

(Total: 20 marks)

L02e – The Renaissance spreads beyond Italy



Left: Chambord Royal Palace built by King Francis I of France (1515-1547)

Below: King Henry VIII's Renaissance palace at Hampton Court



Erasmus



1. The Renaissance reaches France

15th century Italians considered the culture of Europeans north of the Alps as backward. When the French King **Charles VIII** invaded Italy in 1494, they regarded this attack as a new barbarian invasion. One important result of this invasion was that it helped to spread Italian Renaissance to other parts of Western Europe. The Kings of France, England and Spain were so impressed by Italian art and architecture that they employed Italian artists and humanist scholars at their courts. One such example was when King **Francis I** (1515-47) of France invited Leonardo da Vinci to go and work in France. The King gave him 7,000 gold florins and a palace of his own choosing! Italian humanists were employed by kings and princes as secretaries and diplomats while many others taught Greek and Latin in universities across Europe.

2. The Renaissance enters England

In England the Renaissance entered with King **Henry VIII** (1509-1547) who styled himself as a Renaissance prince. The King built **Hampton Court** as a Renaissance palace and the humanist **Thomas Moore** became Henry's closest adviser. The Renaissance continued to flourish under Queen **Elizabeth I** (1558-1603), the time when **Shakespeare** was writing his plays. In Spain the Renaissance entered at the time of Emperor Charles V, who as **Holy Roman Emperor** was influenced by what was taking place in Northern Europe. In Scandinavia the ideas of the Renaissance spread, the result of the Reformation.

3. The Renaissance spreads to Germany, the Low Countries and Northern Europe

Albrecht Dürer (1471-1528) was the main artist of the German Renaissance. He made woodcuts and copper engravings. **Hans Holbein the Younger** (1497-1543) was the greatest portrait painter of all time. The invention of printing in Germany helped to spread Renaissance and humanist ideas further in Northern and Eastern Europe. **The Low Countries** (today's Belgium and the Netherlands) was a land of cities with a rich middle class. The brothers **Hubert van Eyck** (c.1370-1426) and **Jan van Eyck** (c.1390-1440) brought Renaissance art to Flanders. They started using **oil** in their paintings instead of **tempera** (colours mixed with egg yolk and water). This technique, together with **frescos** became very popular with the Italian painters of the Renaissance.

Desiderius Erasmus (1466-1536) was a Flemish scholar with many followers in Europe. His books were the first best sellers in the history of printing. Erasmus' views and influence made him a leader in the movement for the reform of the Catholic Church. Although at first he agreed with the ideas of **Martin Luther**, he wanted to reform the Church from within and not break away and start a new church as Luther did. When Europe split between Catholics and Protestants, as a result of the Reformation, Erasmus, like his English counterpart Thomas More (1478-1535), remained loyal to the Catholic Church.

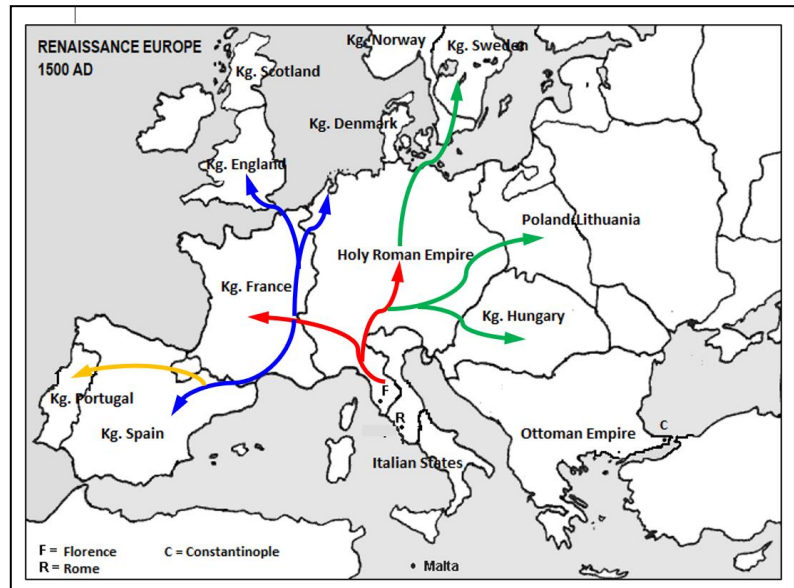
LO2e – The Renaissance spreads beyond Italy

1. Name the **two** countries outside that were the first to be influenced by the Italian Renaissance?

_____ (2)

2. From France Renaissance ideas reached **three** other countries. Identify them from the map.

 _____ (3)



3. Identify from the above map, **two** countries that received Renaissance ideas from Germany.

_____ (2)

4. In a sentence identify from the above text and briefly describe the event through which Renaissance ideas reached these European countries:

(a) France: _____ (2)

(b) England: _____ (2)

(c) The Low Countries: _____ (2)

(d) Germany: _____ (2)

(e) Spain: _____ (2)

5. Why is Erasmus considered one the great scholars of the Renaissance?

 _____ (2)

(Total 20 marks)

LO2 – The Renaissance

Source Question

Read carefully the following three sources and then answer all the questions.

'The world sailed round, the largest of Earth's continents discovered, the compass invented, the printing-progress sowing knowledge, gunpowder revolutionizing the art of war, ancient manuscripts rescued and the restoration of scholarship, all witness to the triumph of our New Age.'

Jean Fernel (1497-1558) physician, mathematician and astronomer at the Court of Henry II of France. Quoted in Marie Boas, *The Scientific Renaissance*, London 1962.

SOURCE 1

'Go to Rome and all over Christendom; in the houses of great relates and great scholars they think only of poetry and the art of rhetoric. Go and see, though; you will find them with humanist books (libri d'umanita') in their hands, trying to find out about the cure of souls from Virgil and Horace and Cicero.'

Girolamo Savonarola (1452-98): *Twenty-third sermon, on psalm 73, in Volume I of M. Ferrara 1952. Savonarola was a great critic of the so-called 'pagan humanists' of his time.*

SOURCE 2

'I took on myself the task of re-reading books of all the philosophers that I could get hold of, to find out if any ever held any opinion about the movements of the heavenly spheres other than the opinion held by those who teach mathematics in the schools. And first I found in Cicero that Nicetas thought that the earth moved. Afterwards I found some others in Plutarch who were of the same opinion ... As a result, I too began to think about the possibility of the movement of the earth.'

Nicholas Copernicus (1473-1543), Polish astronomer: *The Revolutions of the Heavenly Spheres*, 1532.

SOURCE 3

1.1 Why are the above sources all primary sources?

_____ (2)

1.2 What do the sources talk about? Underline the right word:

(a) Source 1 talks about (*medicine, humanism, discovery of new lands*)

(b) Source 2 talks about (*inventions, religion, astronomy*)

(c) Source 3 talks about (*astronomy, philosophy, architecture*) (3)

1.3 Source 1 mentions a number of inventions made at the time of the Renaissance. Identify three of them.

_____ (3)

- 1.4 In Source 1 and 2 there is reference to an important invention of the Renaissance.
- (a) Name the invention. _____ (1)
- (b) Who was its inventor? _____ (1)
- (c) Why was this invention so important?
- _____
- _____ (2)
- 1.5 Use source 2 to identify a reason why was Savonaola a great critic of the humanist of his time?
- _____
- _____ (2)
- 1.6 Source 2 mentions Rome, one of the important centres of Renaissance (*music, literature, sport, inventions, architecture, sculpture, painting*). Underline **three** correct answers found in the brackets. (3)
- 1.7 Which famous Renaissance artist produced works of art in the Vatican Sistine Chapel? Choose one from: (*Boccaccio, Michelangelo, Raphael, Leonardo da Vinci*). (1)
- 1.8 Look at Source 3. What new theory did Copernicus arrive at regarding the movements of the earth and the sun? Underline the right answer:
- (a) *that the sun moved round the earth*
- (b) *that the earth moved round the sun*
- (c) *that the cow jumped over the moon* (1)
- 1.9 Because of this theory Copernicus came into trouble with: (*the Inquisition, the King of Poland, the Polish nobility, the Holy Roman Emperor*). (1)

(Total: 20 marks)

LO2 – Essay Questions on the Renaissance

Read carefully these essay titles and answer any ONE using the following word count guide (350–400 words for MQF 2-3 and 200–250 for MQF 1-2).

PAPER MQF 2-3

1. In the 15th and 16th centuries Europe is said to have had 'an intellectual quickening'. How was this quickening demonstrated in the field of art, science, literature and so on? (20)
2. Starting from the Italian states, the Renaissance was a new awakening which had a great effect on Europe. Discuss. (20)

PAPER MQF 1-2

1. The Renaissance is one of the outstanding movements in history. Write about:
 - (a) the way it originated; (6)
 - (b) its art and artists; (8)
 - (c) its scientific developments. (6)
2.
 - (a) What was the Renaissance? (2)
 - (b) Why did it start in Italy? (6)
 - (c) Name and write about the works of **one** famous Renaissance painters. (6)
 - (d) What were the main achievements of the Renaissance movement? (6)

