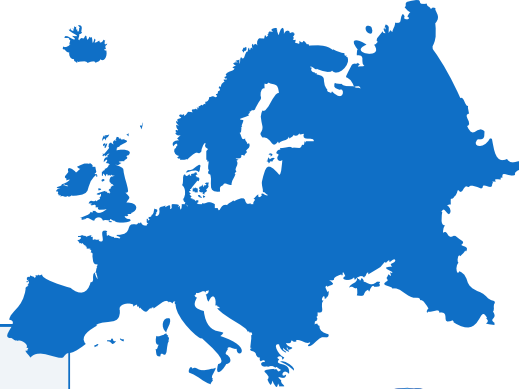




THE RENAISSANCE

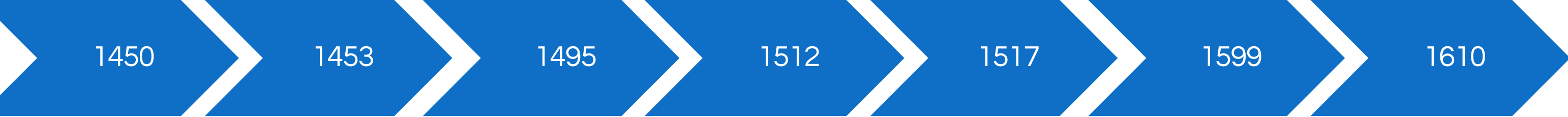
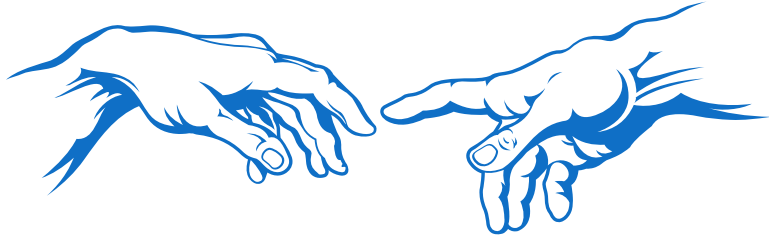
THE RENAISSANCE



The Fall of the Byzantine Empire
The **Ottoman Empire** captures **Constantinople**.

Michelangelo completes the painting of the **Sistine Chapel**

William Shakespeare builds the **Globe theatre** where he writes **Hamlet** and **Macbeth**.



1450

1453

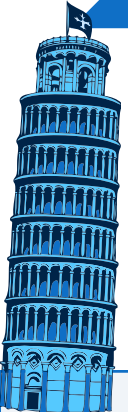
1495

1512

1517

1599

1610

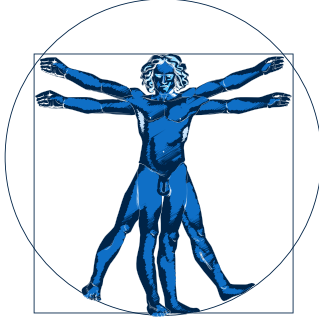


Johannes Gutenberg created the moveable printing press.

Leonardo da Vinci paints **The Last Supper**

Martin Luther nails his **95 theses** on the door of the Wittenberg Church, beginning the **Protestant Reformation**.

Galileo discovers the **moons of Jupiter**.



Learning Outcomes

3.7 APPRECIATE change in the fields of arts and science, with *particular reference* to the significance of the Renaissance.

3.11 EXPLORE the contribution of technological developments and innovation to historical change.

1.3 APPRECIATE their cultural inheritance through recognising historically significant places and buildings and discussing why historical personalities, events and issues are commemorated

1.7 DEVELOP historical judgements based on evidence about personalities, issues and events in the past, showing awareness of historical significance



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Introduction

Renaissance (meaning “rebirth”) refers to the rebirth of European interest in the civilisations of Ancient Greece and Ancient Rome. The Renaissance was a hugely important period in European history. During this time, the people of Europe began to question the old ways and started to develop new ideas about art, architecture, science, literature and medicine. At first, these ideas were based on what they learned from the ancient world - but in time, people began to come up with their own ideas about the world.

Humanism was also introduced. This was the belief or idea that human beings should be at the centre of everything and we should think about the world in terms of the lives people live. This marked a shift in mindset from a focus on God to a focus on human knowledge. This idea was very popular during the Renaissance and led to artists focusing on recreating the real world, nature and real people in their work. This was a different approach to the Middle Ages, when everything was seen in the context of what the Church taught. The Renaissance affected all of Europe but started in Italy.



8.1: *the* CAUSES OF *the* RENAISSANCE

3.1 INVESTIGATE the lives of people in one ancient or medieval civilisation of their choosing, explaining how the actions and/or achievements of that civilisation contributed to the history of Europe and/or the wider world



Why did the Renaissance begin in Italy?

The ruins of the Roman Empire were the main inspiration for the Renaissance – many Italians wanted to copy the achievements of their ancestors. **Italian** is heavily based on **Latin**, making the ancient documents easier to read.

The fall of Constantinople in 1453 came as the capital of the **Eastern Roman (Byzantine) Empire** was captured by the **Ottoman Turks**. Many Greek scholars fled to Italy, bringing priceless ancient Greek and Roman manuscripts with them.

Competition between Italian city states also aided the start of the Renaissance as each city tried to outdo the other in terms of territory, trade, wealth and power.

Wealth from trade: Italy's position in the middle of the Mediterranean meant it had grown rich from silks and spices coming from the East. This meant that merchants had money to spend on art and architecture to show off.

New ideas from trade: Traders brought back ideas from China, India and Arabia who were much more advanced at this time. The Arabic number system was brought to Europe during the Renaissance – similar to the one we still use today.

Patrons: A **patron** was a wealthy person who commissioned (hired) an artist to produce a work of art for them. There were many types of patrons during the Renaissance such as: Popes like **Julius II** and the Catholic Church, Kings and governments, Private individuals like the **de Medici family of Florence**



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I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	
•	۱	۲	۳	۴	۵	۶	۷	۸	۹
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From top:
Roman numerals,
handwritten Arabic
numerals,
modern numerals



Marco Polo

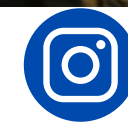
The de Medici Family



Florence: A Renaissance City

By 1400, Florence was the wealthiest city in Italy – population was over 100,000. Its wealth came from wool trading and banking and the Florentines were willing to spend lavishly on works of art to decorate the city that made them proud.

Florence was a republic but most of the power lay in the hands of the **de Medici family**. They owned the largest bank in the city and used their money to ensure that the city was ran the way they wanted. They ensured that the city was ran peacefully with its neighbours as peace was good for trade and business. They were very important patrons of the art – **Cosimo de Medici (1389-1464)** and his grandson **Lorenzo (1449-1492)** sponsored artists and architects, and opened schools for the arts.



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Checkpoint (pg. 72, Artefact, 2nd Edition)

1. What does Renaissance mean?
2. Explain the term humanism.
3. List the reasons why the Renaissance began in Italy.
4. What was a patron? Give an example of one from the Renaissance.
5. Look at the list of reasons why the Renaissance originated in Italy. Which of them do you think was the most important? Give reasons for your answer.



Checkpoint (pg. 72, Artefact, 2nd Edition)

1. What does Renaissance mean?
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3. List the reasons why the Renaissance began in Italy.
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5. Look at the list of reasons why the Renaissance originated in Italy. Which of them do you think was the most important? Give reasons for your answer.



Checkpoint (pg. 72, Artefact, 2nd Edition)

1. Renaissance: 'rebirth' it refers to the rebirth of European interest in the civilisations of Ancient Greece and Rome. During this period, people began to question old ideas from the Middle Ages and develop new ideas about art, architecture, science, literature and medicine.
2. Humanism: shift in mindset from a focus on God to a focus on human knowledge.
3. Any three of: ruins of the Roman Empire; the fall of Constantinople in 1453; wealth from trade; new ideas from trade; competition between Italian city states; patrons.
4. Patron: a wealthy person who commissioned (hired) an artist to produce a work of art for them, for example the de Medici of Florence or the popes in Rome.
5. Any of the reasons is valid once it is backed up with an explanation. A good answer will highlight the role of money.



8.2: *changes* in ART

Painting: Medieval vs Renaissance

Medieval Painting	Renaissance Painting
Themes	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Religious images used to teaching the ways of the Catholic Church 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Religious images as well as: • Ancient Greek and Roman mythology • Portraits of people • Landscapes • Natural themes • Scenes from everyday life
Materials and Colours	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paintings were done on wooden panels or onto walls while the plaster was wet (fresco) • Pigments were made with egg yolk which dried easily. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paintings were done on canvas (woven sheet of flax) or fresco. • Paint was mixed with oil – this dried more slowly and allowed artists to be more precise, vary colour and add shading • New technique – sfumato (smoky) involved the blurring or smudging lines and colours to soften textures and create a smoky effect.



Painting: Medieval vs Renaissance

Medieval Painting	Renaissance Painting
Perspective	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medieval art was flat and appears two-dimensional 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Renaissance art used perspective to create depth and distance in a painting • This created a three-dimensional effect.
People	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People did not look 'real'. • Their bodies were not to scale • Limbs were often the wrong size • Faces were often the same and had lifeless expressions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anatomy was the study of the structure of the human body. • Most Renaissance artists studied the body so it helped them make people look 'real'. • They used many details such as wrinkles, muscles, shadows and clothing folds.
THE KEY DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MEDIEVAL AND RENAISSANCE ART IS REALISM.	



Checkpoint (pg. 74, Artefact, 2nd Edition)

1. How did subject matter differ between medieval and Renaissance paintings?
2. How was paint made in (a) the Middle Ages and (b) the Renaissance?
3. Explain the following terms: Fresco; Sfumato; Perspective; Anatomy



Checkpoint (pg. 74, Artefact, 2nd Edition)

1. Medieval subject matter: usually religious; Renaissance subject matter: mythology, portraits, nature, religion, everyday life.
 2. (a) The Middle Ages: powdered pigments were mixed with egg yolk to produce egg tempera paint; (b) The Renaissance: the paint was mixed with oil.
 3. Fresco; painting was completed on wet plaster
- Sfumato: shading and smudging of colours to create a 'smoky' effect.
- Perspective: the creation of depth and distance in a painting to add a three-dimensional effect
- Anatomy: the study of the structure of the human body.



A Closer Look at Renaissance Paintings

Da Vinci's *Mona Lisa*

The *Mona Lisa* is one of the world's most famous paintings. It is housed in the Louvre Museum in Paris. It was a portrait of the wife of a wealthy Florentine merchant and took over two years to complete. In it, da Vinci made use of sfumato to make the skin appear soft. He used tiny brush strokes to blend the colours from one area into the next, leaving no hard lines. He also used light and shadow to focus attention on her smile and eyes. The detail on her face and body shows his detailed knowledge of the human body.



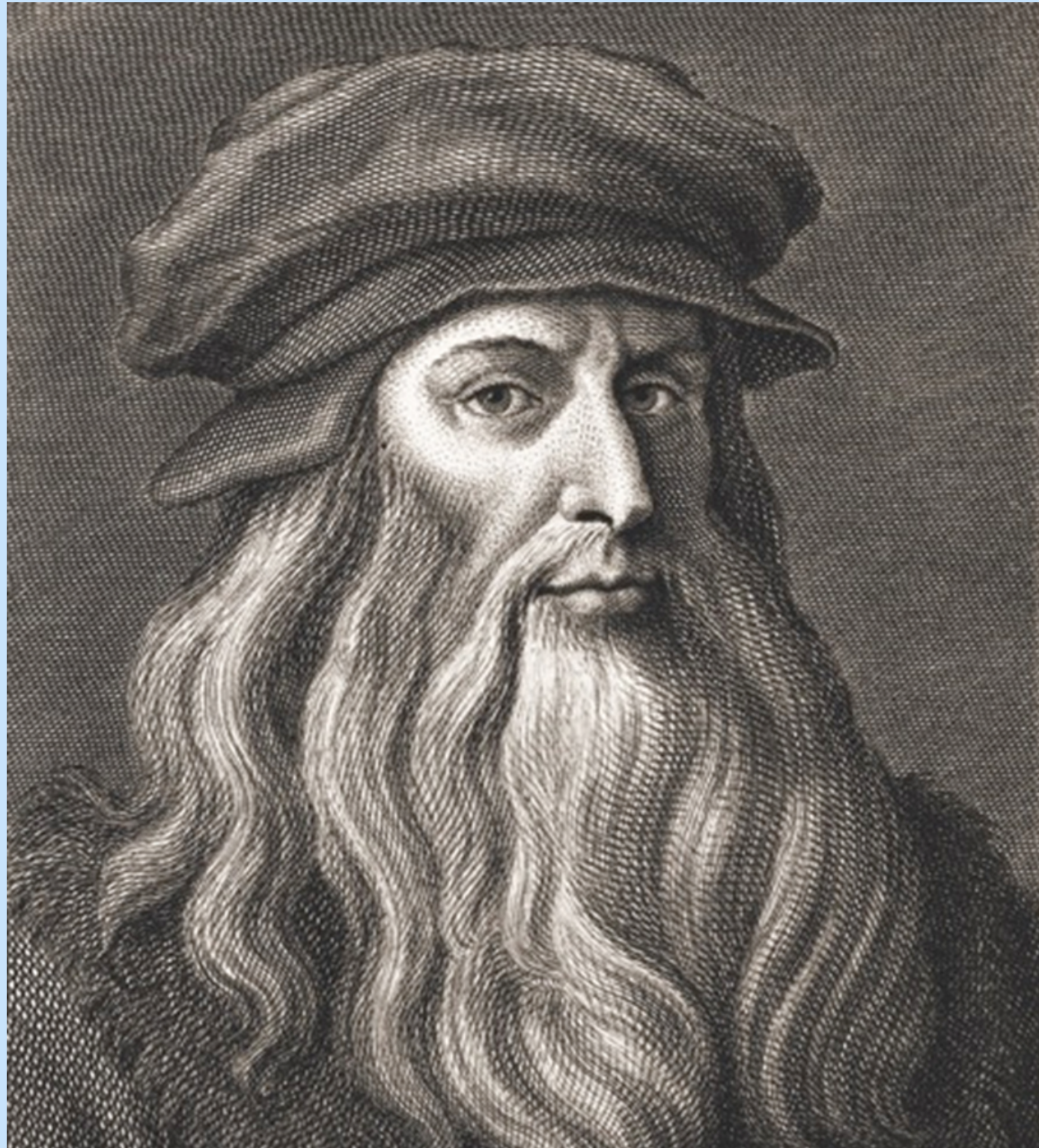
A Closer Look at Renaissance Paintings

Da Vinci's *The Last Supper*

The Last Supper is one of the best examples of changes brought to art by the Renaissance. It shows the moment when Jesus Christ tells his disciples that one of them will betray him. The painting shows da Vinci's excellent use of perspective, which can be seen in the wall behind the table receding away from the viewer. As well as creating depth in the room, da Vinci also made Christ the focus of attention, by having the others look or point at him. The painting is itself an experiment. It was painted on the wall of a monastery but instead of painting on wet plaster, da Vinci decided to experiment with using oil and tempera directly onto the dry wall. This was a disaster as the paint soon began peeling off the wall. Many attempts have since been made to preserve it.



Leonardo da Vinci, 1452-1519



Leonardo da Vinci was one of the greatest geniuses of the Renaissance and all of history. He was an incredibly skilled painter and a visionary inventor and is considered the ideal “Renaissance man”. He was born in Vinci near Florence, da Vinci became an apprentice to the artist Andrea del Verrocchio in Florence at the age of 14. Finding it difficult to get work in Florence, Leonardo went to work for the Duke of Milan, Ludovico Sforza, from 1482 as a military engineer. While in Milan, he painted *The Virgin on the Rocks* and *The Last Supper*. In 1499, he returned to Florence where he painted his most famous work, the *Mona Lisa*. He was also very interested in science and engineering. He dissected corpses to better understand the human body and filled thousands of notebooks with sketches of his ideas for machines such as submarines and tanks - far beyond their time. All of his notebooks were written using mirror writing. He went to live in France in 1516, later dying there in 1519.



A Closer Look at Renaissance Paintings

Gentileschi's *Judith Slaying Holofernes*

This famous painting depicts the biblical story of Judith killing the Assyrian general Holofernes. It depicts many of the elements of Renaissance paintings. For example, the clothing of the figures are done in rich, strong contrasting colours. The attention to realism is clear in the bodies of the three people and in the gruesome beheading of the general, with bloody clowng down the bedding from the neck wound. It also shows how painting techniques developed in the later Renaissance. Gentileschi deliberately painted the background as black so that all our attention is focused on the figures and their actions. The painting also shows a common theme in her work: powerful women doing things that were considered inappropriate for women at the time.



Artemisia Gentileschi, 1593-1656



Women in the Renaissance faced huge barriers in pursuing a career in the arts (and any other profession). One of the few women who gained renown for her talent was Artemisia Gentileschi. Her father was a painter and she began her career working in his workshop. From 15, she was undertaking her own commissions from customers. She often struggled to receive recognition for her work and some of her great works were presumed to be the work of her father or her husband. Throughout her career, she served as a court painter in Florence (for the Medici's), Rome, Naples and London (for King Charles I). Many of her works depicted women in scenes from myth and the Bible, including *Susanna and the Elders*, *Judith Slaying Holofernes* and *Judith and Her Maidservant*. When she was 18, she was assaulted by one of her father's business partners. This traumatic event may have influenced how she depicted women in her work.

A Closer Look at Renaissance Paintings

Michelangelo's work in the Sistine Chapel

In 1508, Michelangelo began to paint the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel, commissioned by Pope Julius II. It took him four years to paint this fresco, standing or lying on his back high up on scaffolding. The finished ceiling shows scenes from the Old Testament, particularly the Book of Genesis, from the creation of Adam and Eve to Noah's flood, and features over 300 different figures.

Twenty-five years (1536 and 1541) after he completed the Sistine Chapel, he painted *The Last Judgement* on the wall behind the altar. These monumental frescoes mark significant milestones in Michelangelo's illustrious career and the broader realm of Renaissance art.



Checkpoint (pg. 76, Artefact, 2nd Edition)

1. What aspects of Renaissance painting can be seen in the *Mona Lisa*?
2. What aspects of Renaissance painting can be seen in *The Last Supper*?
3. What aspects of Renaissance painting can be seen in *Judith slaying Holofernes*?
4. What aspects of Renaissance painting can be seen in *The Last Judgement*?
5. What aspects of Renaissance painting can be seen in *The Creation of Adam*?



Checkpoint (pg. 76, Artefact, 2nd Edition)

1. Realistic body shape; sfumato; perspective.
2. Use of colours; perspective; realistic bodies .
3. Use of very strong colours; black background to focus on the figures; realism in the figures.



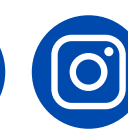
Sculpture: Medieval vs Renaissance

Medieval Sculpture	Renaissance Sculpture
Themes	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Religious figures and biblical scenes, used for teaching the ways of the Catholic Church 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Religious figures, mythological scenes, portraits of people, natural themes, and scenes from everyday life
Materials and Colours	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sculptures were carved from stone, wood, or cast in metal. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sculptures were primarily carved from marble or cast in bronze. They utilized chiselling techniques for precision and the textures were more realistic. Sculptures often showed a greater attention to detail.



Sculpture: Medieval vs Renaissance

Medieval Sculpture	Renaissance Sculpture
Perspective	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medieval sculptures were often flat and appeared two-dimensional. They didn't always follow true human proportions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Renaissance sculptures used perspective to create a more realistic three-dimensional effect. Proportions and anatomical details were carefully considered.
People	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Figures did not look 'real'. Their bodies were not to scale, limbs were often the wrong size, and faces had lifeless expressions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Renaissance sculptors studied anatomy to make figures look 'real'. They used many details such as wrinkles, muscles, shadows, and clothing folds. Sculptures were often life-sized and looked as if they could come to life at any moment.



A Closer Look at Renaissance Sculptures

Michelangelo's *David*

One of the most famous Renaissance sculptures is Michelangelo's *David*. In 1501 he won a competition (defeating even da Vinci) to carve a single huge block of white marble. From it, he created the statue of *David*, from the biblical story of David and Goliath, to celebrate Florence's victory over France. At five meters high, it was the largest free-standing statue since Ancient Rome. David is naked, with a slingshot resting on his shoulder and is very realistically detailed (veins, ligaments, muscles, etc). The statue represents the ideal human body and provides evidence that Michelangelo made a close study of anatomy.



A Closer Look at Renaissance Sculptures

Michelangelo's *Pietà*

One of Michelangelo's most renowned works is his *Pietà*. At the tender age of 24, he sculpted this remarkable piece from a single slab of white Carrara marble. It depicts Mary cradling the lifeless body of Jesus after his crucifixion. Michelangelo's deep understanding of human anatomy is clearly visible in the realistic detailing of Jesus's body and the intricate folds of Mary's dress. Much like his statue of David, the *Pietà* showcases Michelangelo's exceptional ability to create lifelike figures from solid marble. Today, the *Pietà* resides in St. Peter's Basilica in Vatican City, serving as a timeless reminder of Michelangelo's extraordinary talent and the power of Renaissance sculpture.



Michelangelo Buonarroti, 1475-1564



Michelangelo was born near Florence in 1475 and as a child showed great interest in sculpture. He came to the attention of Lorenzo de Medici, who invited him to live with him and study in his sculpture academy. In Rome in 1496, a cardinal commissioned him to sculpt the *Pietà*. In 1501, upon returning to Florence, he created the statue of *David*, his most famous work. Michelangelo began to paint the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel in the Vatican in 1508. This took over four years to complete, all while standing or lying on high scaffolding. He also wrote poetry and designed buildings as an architect, including St Peter's Basilica, where the *Pietà* is displayed. He designed the dome based on Ancient Roman ideas, but died in 1564 before it was completed at the age of 89. His body was smuggled back to Florence, where he was placed under a tomb under the epitaph 'il Divino Michelangelo' (the divine Michelangelo).





Checkpoint (pg. 78, Artefact, 2nd Edition)

1. In what ways did the Renaissance artists make their sculptures more realistic than medieval sculptures?
2. Name and describe one Renaissance sculpture you have studied.



Checkpoint (pg. 78, Artefact, 2nd Edition)

1. They studied anatomy and used live models. They made detailed drawings of their models before they started carving.
2. Michelangelo's David: 5 m tall; free standing; David is naked; very detailed body (veins, muscles, etc.).

8.3: *TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE: THE PRINTING PRESS*

The spread of the Renaissance

The Renaissance spread from Italy to the rest of Europe. Countries like France, England, Germany, Scandinavia and other parts of Europe were eager to follow the example set by Italy and they embraced the ideas of the Renaissance. This was helped by:

- Artists visiting Italy and learning directly from Italian masters such as Albert Dürer.
- Outside trade with Italy, which spread the ideas around Europe.
- Northern European rulers and merchants becoming patrons to artists in their own countries
- The invention of the movable type printing press – the single most important cause of the spread of the Renaissance.



Albert Dürer, 1471-1528



Dürer was born on 21 May, 1471 in Nuremberg, south Germany. The son of a goldsmith, he began his training in drawing and woodcutting. When he was fifteen, he became an apprentice to the best known artist in the city of Nuremberg. After his training, he travelled to other European countries, including Italy, where he learned from other artists.

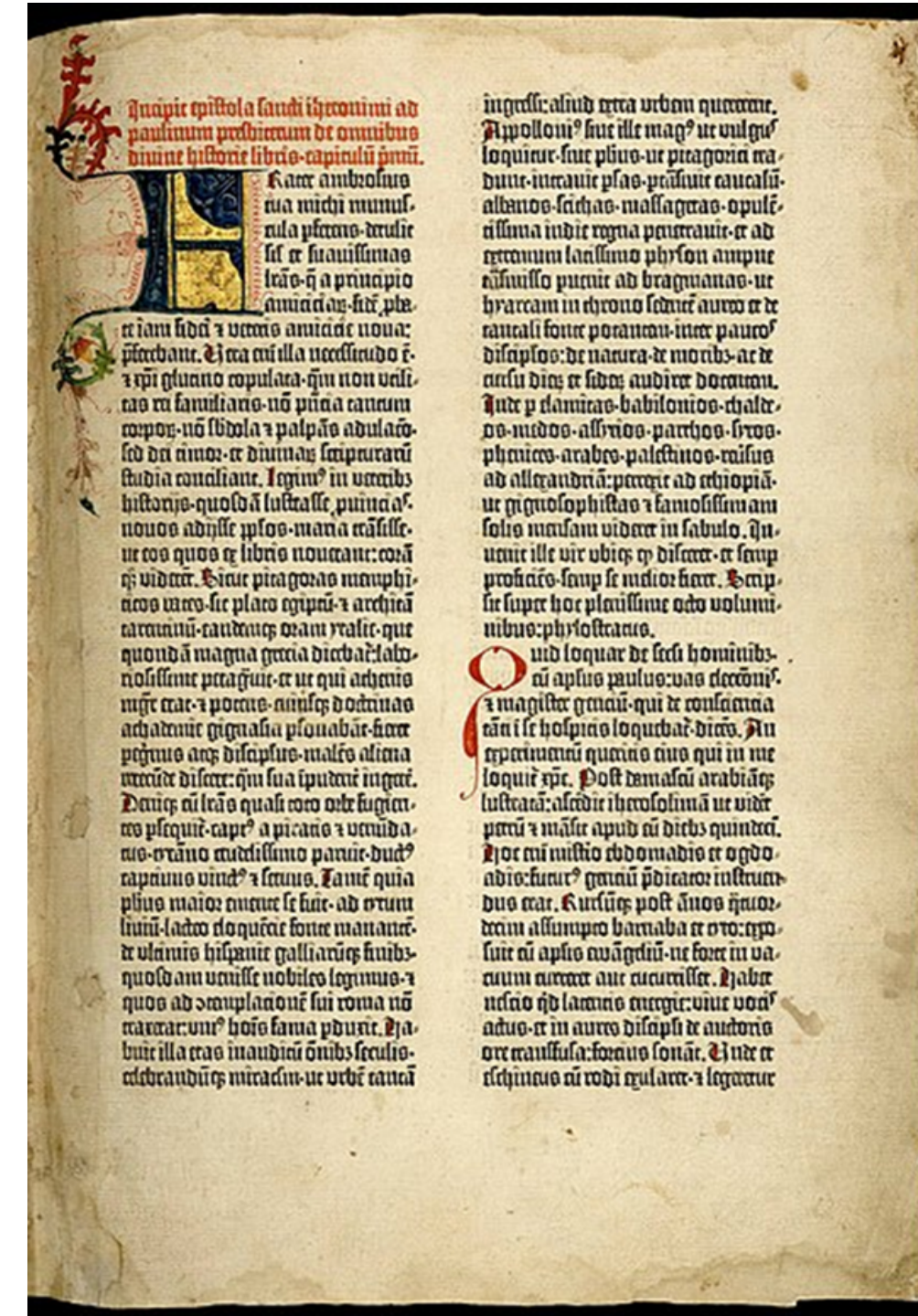
Dürer developed a great talent for engravings, made from wood or copper, and set up his own workshop in Nuremberg. Some of his best-known engravings are his 18 engravings of the Apocalypse cycle; *The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse* is one of his most notable engravings.

Like other artists, he needed patrons to support his life as an artist. The first of these were Prince Frederick of Saxony who commissioned many religious pieces. His greatest commissions came from Emperor Maximilian, the most powerful leader in Europe at the time, who asked Dürer to create the *Triumphal Arch*, the largest woodcut ever made. Dürer died in 1528 in Nuremberg and was buried in St. John's churchyard.

The Printing Press

Before the 1400s, all books in Europe had to be copied by hand. Because of this, there were very few books were in circulation. This made them very valuable while very few people were able to learn how to read and write.

Johannes Gutenberg (1398-1468) was a German goldsmith. In 1450, he is believed to have invented **the movable type printing press**, the first of its kind in Europe - a ceramic version had been created in China around 1040 by Bi Sheng but it was less practical than the Gutenberg printing press due to the vast amount of characters in the Chinese language compared to the Latin alphabet. Gutenberg placed individual metal letters into a frame to form words, coated them with in and pressed the frame onto paper. The process could be repeated as many times as copies of the page were needed. He then moved the letters around in the frame to make the next page and so on. The first book he printed was the **Gutenberg Bible**: this bible contains the Latin version of the Hebrew Old Testament and the Greek New Testament.



The Impact of the Printing Press

Gutenberg's invention spread quickly. By 1500, every major European city had their own printing press.

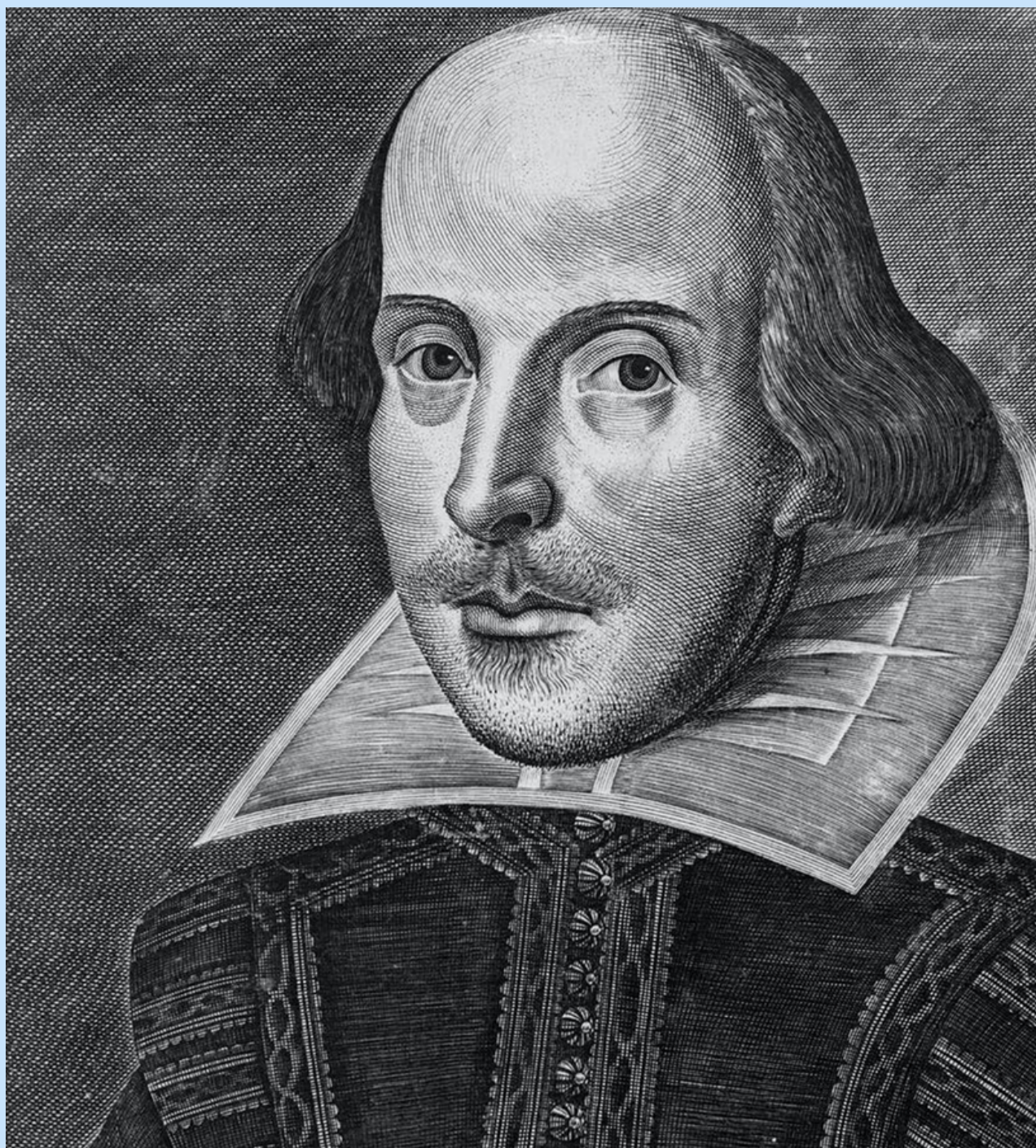
This growth in printing had very important consequences for European history:

- Printed books were much cheaper than handwritten manuscripts, allowing more people to buy them.
- More people learned to read and write.
- People read more and were introduced to new ideas.
- Fiction became more popular as people began to read for entertainment.
- The Catholic Church's control over learning and ideas declined. People started to challenge the Church teachings and to spread their ideas to a wide audience very quickly.
- The use of Latin declined as writers wrote in the **vernacular** (language as spoken by people in their native countries)



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William Shakespeare, 1564-1616



William Shakespeare is considered one of the greatest writers in the English language. He was born in Stratford-on-Avon, England in 1564. After his marriage to Anne Hathaway and the birth of their three children, he moved to London, where he joined a company of actors called The King's Men.

Actors both acted and wrote their own plays and he wrote his first, *The Comedy of Errors*, in 1594. He quickly became the most popular and famous playwright in England and his work was even performed at the Royal Court.

In 1599, the company opened a theatre called *The Globe*. It was a round building with an open roof and could hold 2,000 people, who stood during performances.

Shakespeare wrote 38 plays, all of which were performed at the *Globe*. These included comedies such as *A Midsummer Night's Dream*, *Much Ado About Nothing* and *The Merchant of Venice*; tragedies such as *Hamlet*, *Romeo and Juliet*, *Macbeth* and *Othello*; histories such as *Henry V*, *Richard III*, and *Julius Caesar*.

As well as the plays, Shakespeare wrote 154 sonnets. A **sonnet** is a fourteen-line rhyming poem form popular during the Renaissance. Shakespeare's works made him rich and he retired to his home town, where he died in 1616. His plays and poems are still staged and studied all over the world today.



Laura Cereta, 1469-1499



Laura Cereta is considered one of the earliest feminist writers and was the most widely read female humanist of the Renaissance. She was the daughter of a minor noble attorney from Brescia in northern Italy. After being educated at home, she was sent to a convent aged seven to learn Latin, Greek, reading, writing and theology. She returned home at the age of 12 to manage the household and work as her father's secretary. He continued her education and she focused on mathematics, astrology, agriculture and moral philosophy. She married at 15, but was widowed within 18 months. She wrote long letters to notable humanists, political figures and churchmen. These were collected and published after her death. In her letters she develops a number of ideas. She was not content to see herself (and other women) as only pretty objects to be admired. Instead, she argued against traditional stereotypes about women; her letters painted marriage as akin to slavery and the chores of women's lives as dull and boring. She advocated for girls' education and for the idea of marriage as partnership of honour, respect, honesty and love.

Checkpoint (pg. 39, Artefact, 2nd Edition)

1. Before the printing press, how were books produced in Europe?
2. Describe how printers used Gutenberg's printing press.
3. Name and explain two effects of the invention of the printing press.
4. What is the vernacular?
5. What impact has the printing press had on the availability of written sources?



8.44 : *health, medicine and science in the renaissance* **HEALTH, MEDICINE AND SCIENCE IN THE RENAISSANCE**

Medicine during the Renaissance

The Black Plague gave cause for people to question the practices of medicine that had existed from the Ancient Era. The 1500s saw true change start to take place when doctors such as **Andreas Vesalius (1514-1564)** began to investigate anatomy. He wrote *On the Fabric of the Human Body* which contained 270 accurate drawings of the human bones, muscles, veins and organs.

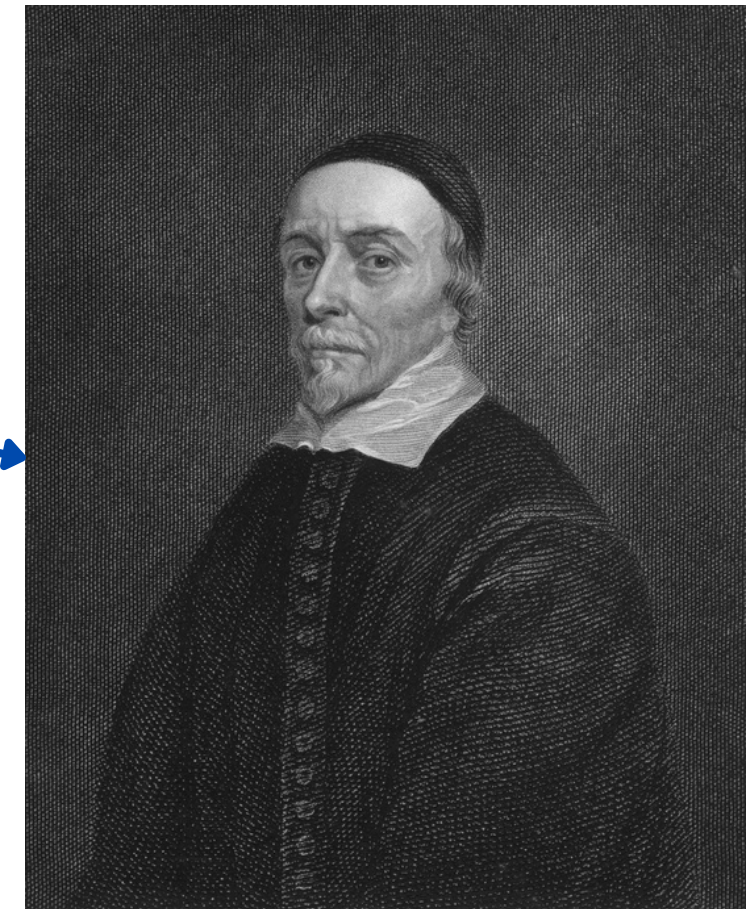
Other Renaissance doctors followed Vesalius' lead and made further discoveries. **William Harvey (1578-1657)** discovered that the heart pumped blood around the body. The discoveries by such doctors led to vast improvements in medicine.



Andreas
Vesalius



William
Harvey



Science during the Renaissance

The influence of humanism meant that people were very interested in understanding the world around them. Significant advances were made in the areas of geography and mathematics but the biggest change took place in the field of **astronomy**, the study of the stars. Since ancient times, people had believed that our planet was the centre of the solar system with the sun and other planets rotated around it. The Catholic Church held this view as it supported their belief that God had created the Earth and humankind and made them central. As astronomers began to examine the skies, this belief was challenged. This challenge would make a series of challenges that would come to shake the power of the Catholic Church in the 1500s.



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Galileo Galilei, 1564-1642



Galileo was born in Pisa in 1564 and studied mathematics at Pisa University. He developed a number of theories about space and time, including the Law of Falling Objects; he proved that all objects fall to the ground at the same speed regardless of weight, supposedly by dropping objects from the Leaning Tower of Pisa.

While Professor of Mathematics in Padua, Galileo heard of a Dutch invention called the **telescope**. He improved the device to magnify objects many hundreds of times using increasingly small and powerful lenses. He used his telescope to study the planets and stars (astronomy) and made several important discoveries which he published in *The Starry Messenger* in 1610:

- The surface of the moon has craters and mountains
- Jupiter has four moons
- Saturn has rings
- There are spots on the sun.

The Church and Science

In the 1540s, a Polish priest and astronomer, Nicolaus Copernicus wrote a book called *On the Revolutions of the Heavenly Spheres*, in which he declared the Earth rotates around the sun. He based this conclusion on his study of the orbital patterns of the moon, sun and planets in the solar system. Copernicus published it until he knew he was dying for fear of the Catholic Church's reaction. Galileo read the book by Copernicus and in 1632 backed up Copernicus in his *Dialogue Concerning the Two Chief World Systems*.

The Catholic Church remained a hugely powerful organisation throughout the Renaissance although it did face several challenges throughout this period in history. It opposed any form of scientific enquiry that went against each teachings (for example, it banned doctors from examining corpses, which limited medical advances for centuries). When Galileo revived the ideas of Copernicus, the Church was furious; Pope Urban VIII ordered that Galileo be put on trial before **the Inquisition** (a Church Court). He was eventually convicted of heresy (knowingly holding a view that went against the official teachings of the Catholic Church). Galileo was terrified of being burned at the stake, the usual punishment for heretics. He eventually agreed to say he was wrong (he recanted). Galileo was tried twice before Pope Urban VIII ordered that Galileo was kept under house arrest. In 1638, he went totally blind and spent the last six years without his sight. He died in 1642, aged 77.



Checkpoint (pg. 82, Artefact, 2nd Edition)

1. Before the Renaissance, what did people believe about the relationship between the Earth and the sun?
2. What was Galileo's Law of Falling Objects?
3. Name two of his astronomical discoveries.
4. Why did his book Dialogue Concerning the Two Chief World Systems get him into trouble with the Catholic Church?
5. What does Galileo's trial by the Inquisition in the 1630s tell us about the Church at the time?



Checkpoint (pg. 82, Artefact, 2nd Edition)

1. Before the Renaissance, people believed that the sun rotated around the Earth.
2. Galileo improved the telescope to magnify objects many hundreds of times; he used his telescope to study the planets and stars and discovered that the surface of the moon has craters and mountains, and that Saturn has rings.
3. He declared that the Earth rotates around the sun.
4. The Church opposed any form of scientific enquiry that went against its teachings and Galileo was put on trial before the Inquisition; he was convicted of heresy and to avoid being burned at the stake, he agreed to say he was wrong.
5. Galileo's trial by the Inquisition tells us that the Church at the time was very powerful and was not prepared to allow anyone to challenge its teachings.



8.6: *Summary* SUMMARY

In this chapter, we have learned that...

• *Changes in art*

- During the Renaissance, the focus of art was on the accurate recreation of the world in painting and sculpture, and artists created new techniques to achieve this.
- For example, da Vinci used perspective to great effect in *The Last Supper* and sfumato in *The Mona Lisa*.

• *New discoveries*

- Renaissance people began to question beliefs from the Middle Ages. They made many important discoveries in the fields of science and medicine. Their scientific method (observe, measure, theorise and experiment) is the same basic approach used by today's scientists. Galileo proved that the Earth rotated around the sun but this brought him into conflict with the Catholic Church.
- In Medicine, as doctors performed autopsies on bodies and carried out detailed examinations of how the body worked, a completely new understanding of how to treat injuries and disease was developed.

• *Spread of knowledge and ideas*

- The single most important invention of the Renaissance was the printing press. More people wrote books, more people learned to read, and ideas and new knowledge spread quickly throughout Europe. We will see in the next two chapters how new ideas led to voyages of exploration and to a direct challenge to the Church's authority in the Reformation.



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Reflecting on... the Renaissance

The Renaissance is often described as 'the birth of the modern world'. By the 1600s, old ideas in science, medicine, religion and art were gone and new ideas were being embraced, based on looking at the real world and trying to understand it. This process was gradual and met with a lot of resistance, but it changed our world forever.



Examination Questions

2022 SEC Q2



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Project

Guidelines:

1. **Length:** The depth of your project should reflect about 2-3 weeks of work.
2. **Sources:** Use at least three different sources for your research. These can be books, scholarly articles, or reputable online resources.
3. **Citations:** All information and images that are not your own should be properly cited.
4. **Mediums:** You may choose to present your project in one of the following ways:
 - **Poster:** Your poster should be informative and visually engaging.
 - **Minecraft or Lego Model:** If choosing this option, please also include a brief report explaining your model.
 - **Painting/Drawing:** Your artwork should be accompanied by a description.
 - **Recycled Materials:** Create your model using recycled materials and provide an explanation of your creative process.

Assessment:

Your projects will be assessed based on:

1. Research and Content
2. Creativity and Presentation
3. Understanding of Context
4. Adherence to Guidelines



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Project

Historical Sites

Florence Cathedral, Florence, Italy

Sistine Chapel, Vatican City

Uffizi Gallery, Florence, Italy

El Escorial, Madrid, Spain

Château de Chambord, Loir-et-Cher, France

Historical Figures

Cosimo de Medici

Michaelangelo

Sandro Botticelli

Titian

Galileo Galilei

Nicolaus Copernicus

Levina Teerlinc

Lorenzo de Medici

Raphael

Filippo Brunelleschi

Jan Van Eyck

Andreas Vesalius

Amrboise Paré

Lavinia Fontana

Leonardo da Vinci

Donatello

Giorgio Vasari

Albercht Durer

William Harvey

Sofonisba Anguissola



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