



# The Renaissance



## Chapter 8

Term	Definition
Anatomy	The study of the structure of the human body.
Astronomy	The study of the celestial objects, including stars, planets and comets.
City States	Most of Italy was divided into city-states. Each city-state included a city and surrounding countryside. City-states had their own laws and money.
Dissection	Cutting up a corpse or plant to study its internal structure.
Fresco	Painting that is done on damp plaster
Heliocentric model	A model of the solar system in which Earth and other planets revolve around the sun at the centre.
Heresy	Knowingly holding a view that went against the official teachings of the Catholic Church.
Humanism	The main philosophy of Renaissance scholars. Humanists emphasise the potential of the human mind to make sense of the world.
Ligature	A thing used to bind or tie something tightly.
Patron	A wealthy person who sponsors artists and writers to create works of art.
Perspective	A technique used in art to give the illusion of depth and space.
Printing Press	A method of printing books that placed individual metal letters into a frame to form words, coated them with ink and pressed the frame onto paper.
Renaissance	A historical period when Europeans revived their interest in the learn of Ancient Greece and Rome. Scholars, artists and scientists produced great works and inventions.
Scientific Method	The system of noting observations, doing experiments and drawing conclusions.
Sfumato	A painting technique that allows colours to shade gradually into one another. It results in softened edges instead of harsh lines. The word 'sfumato' means smoky.
Sonnet	A poem of fourteen lines with a fixed rhyme scheme.
Telescope	An instrument that makes distant objects appear closer when you look through it.
Vernacular	The language of the people.

3.7 APPRECIATE change in the fields of the 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

The Stone Age
<p>The <b>Renaissance</b> ('rebirth') is the period in history where there was renewed interest in the civilisations of Ancient Greece and Rome. People began to look at the world in new ways, questioning old ideas from the Middle Ages and developing new ideas in art, architecture, science and medicine. The Renaissance began in Italy, before eventually spreading to the rest of Europe, due to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. The <b>ruins of the Roman Empire</b> inspired Italians to copy the achievements of their ancestors.</li><li>2. The <b>Fall of Constantinople in 1453</b> caused many Greek scholars to escape to Italy, bringing Ancient Greek and Roman manuscripts.</li><li>3. <b>Wealth from trade</b> allowed merchants to have enough money for art and architecture to show off.</li><li>4. Merchants such as Marco Polo <b>brought back new ideas</b> from advanced civilisations; for example, China, India and Arabia.</li><li>5. <b>Competition between Italian States</b> such as Florence, Milan and Venice.</li><li>6. <b>Patrons</b> were wealthy enough to commission art and architecture.</li></ol>

CHANGES IN ART		
MEDIEVAL ART	RENAISSANCE ART	EXAMPLES
Mainly painted religious imagery.	Religious imagery but also ancient mythologies, people, landscapes and nature.	<i>The Last Supper</i> by Leonardo da Vinci
Painted on wooden panels or onto wet plaster ( <b>fresco</b> ).	Painted on canvas (a thick woven sheet of flax)	<i>The Virgin of the Rocks</i> by Leonardo da Vinci
Pigment with egg yolk which dried quickly.	Pigment mixed with oil, allowing for <b>sfumato</b> method of a 'smoky' effect.	<i>The Mona Lisa</i> by Leonardo da Vinci
Art was flat with no depth, giving a <b>2D effect</b> .	<b>Perspective</b> was used which created a <b>3D effect</b> .	<i>The Last Judgement</i> by Michelangelo
People did not look realistic and not to scale.	Artists studied <b>anatomy</b> to make people look <b>realistic</b> .	<i>David</i> by Michelangelo

CHANGES IN TECHNOLOGY	CHANGES IN MEDICINE	CHANGES IN SCIENCE
Before the 1400s, books had to be handwritten so not many were in circulation. <b>Johannes Gutenberg</b> invented the <b>moveable printing press</b> in 1450. This new device involved placing individual metal letters into a frame to form words before they were coated with ink and the frame was pressed onto paper. The <b>first book</b> Gutenberg printed was the <b>Gutenberg Bible</b> . The <b>Printing Press</b> spread quickly and resulted in several significant effects. Printed books became much <b>cheaper</b> than handwritten manuscripts. More people <b>learned to read and write</b> and were <b>introduced to new ideas</b> . The Church's control over learning and ideas declined alongside <b>challenges to the Church</b> . People began to read for pleasure so <b>genres</b> such as <b>fiction</b> became popular. <b>Latin</b> declined as books were published in the <b>vernacular</b> (the native language spoken by ordinary people).	Doctors such as <b>Andreas Vesalius</b> investigated <b>anatomy</b> (the study of the structure of the human body) while others <b>dissected</b> bodies to learn about the human bones, muscles, veins and organs. <b>William Harvey</b> discovered that the heart pumped blood around the body.	Humanism (shift in focus on God to a focus on human knowledge) led to people being more interested in the world around them. One such area of interest in <b>astronomy</b> (the study of the planets and stars). People believed that earth was the centre of the <b>solar system</b> rather than the sun. This old belief, dating back to the ancient times, was challenged during the Renaissance by <b>Galileo Galilei</b> and <b>Nicolaus Copernicus</b> , leading to the house arrest of Galileo for heresy.

