

The Renaissance

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



- 8.1 Timeline
- 8.2 Cornell Notes
- 8.3 Keywords
- 8.4 Knowledge Organiser
- 8.5 Questions

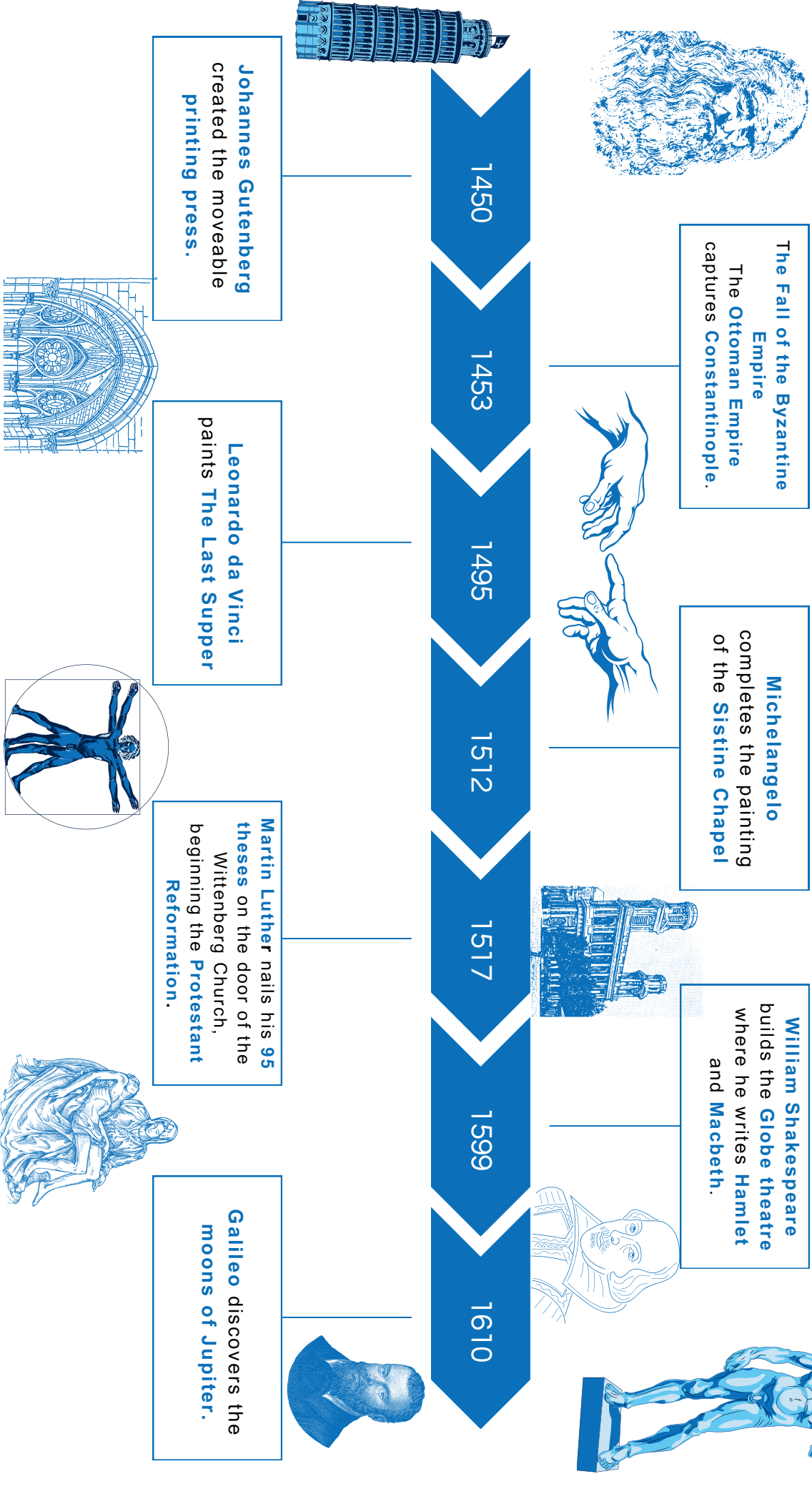
This chapter will examine the cultural and intellectual changes of the Renaissance, including the rise of humanism, the development of art and architecture, and the impact of the printing press.

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The Renaissance

Headings	Notes						
WHAT WAS THE RENAISSANCE?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The Renaissance ('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, literature and medicine.						
THE CAUSES OF THE RENAISSANCE	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The Renaissance began in Italy (before eventually spreading to the rest of Europe) due to:<ul style="list-style-type: none">The ruins of the Roman Empire inspired Italians to copy the achievements of their ancestors.The fall of Constantinople (1453) caused many Greek scholars to escape to Italy, bringing with them Ancient Greek and Roman manuscripts.Wealth from trade with the East meant that Italian merchants had money to spend on art and architecture as a show of wealth.Merchants who travelled to China, India and Arabia such as Marco Polo brought back new ideas from these advanced civilisations such as mathematics.Competition between Italian city states such as Florence and Venice led to them hiring artists to create great works of art to showcase the wealth of these cities.Patrons such as the Catholic Church or de Medici's of Florence were wealthy enough to commission an artist to produce a work of art.						
CHANGES IN ART	<table><tr><th>Medieval Art</th><th>Renaissance Art</th><th>Examples</th></tr><tr><td><ul style="list-style-type: none">Mainly painted religious imagery.Painted on wooden panels or onto wet plaster (fresco)Pigment mixed with egg yolk which dried quickly.Art was flat, 2D – no depthPeople did not look realistic and not to scale</td><td><ul style="list-style-type: none">Religious images but also ancient mythologies, people, landscapes and nature.Painted on canvas (a thick woven sheet of flax)Pigment mixed with oil, allowing for the sfumato method of a 'smoky' effect.Perspective was used which created a 3D effectArtists studied anatomy to make people look realistic</td><td><ul style="list-style-type: none"><i>The Last Supper</i> by Leonardo da Vinci<i>The Virgin of the Rocks</i> by Leonardo da VinciThe <i>Mona Lisa</i> by Leonardo da Vinci.<i>The Last Judgement</i> by Michelangelo<i>David</i> by Michelangelo</td></tr></table>	Medieval Art	Renaissance Art	Examples	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Mainly painted religious imagery.Painted on wooden panels or onto wet plaster (fresco)Pigment mixed with egg yolk which dried quickly.Art was flat, 2D – no depthPeople did not look realistic and not to scale	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Religious images but also ancient mythologies, people, landscapes and nature.Painted on canvas (a thick woven sheet of flax)Pigment mixed with oil, allowing for the sfumato method of a 'smoky' effect.Perspective was used which created a 3D effectArtists studied anatomy to make people look realistic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><i>The Last Supper</i> by Leonardo da Vinci<i>The Virgin of the Rocks</i> by Leonardo da VinciThe <i>Mona Lisa</i> by Leonardo da Vinci.<i>The Last Judgement</i> by Michelangelo<i>David</i> by Michelangelo
Medieval Art	Renaissance Art	Examples					
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Keywords	Summary						
Renaissance Patrons Fall of Constantinople	<p>The Renaissance was the period in history where there was a renewed interest in the civilisations of Ancient Greece and Rome. People began to question old ideas from the Middle Ages and to develop new ideas in art, architecture, science, literature and medicine. Wealth from trade as well as competition between Italian states helped patrons to commission works to be done. The fall of Constantinople and the discovery of ruins of the Roman Empire, alongside the new ideas brought back from China, India and Arabia helped develop new techniques and beliefs. Changes in art resulted in new types of imagery and materials to be introduced in works of art.</p>						

The Renaissance

Headings	Notes
LEONARD DA VINCI (1452 - 1519)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Born in Vinci near Florence, da Vinci became an apprentice to the artist Andrea del Verrocchio in Florence at the age of 14. He worked for the Duke of Milan, Ludovico Sforza, from 1482. Da Vinci was an artist, genius and inventor, using mirror writing in his notebooks. He made sketches of the human body, animals and ideas for machines/ other inventions. Most notable works include: the Mona Lisa, The Last Supper, and the Horse and Rider
MICHELANGELO BUONARROTI (1475 – 1564)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Born near Florence, Michelangelo was apprenticed to the sculptor Domenico Ghirlandaio and studied the works of Donatello. He later studied in Lorenzo de Medici's sculpture academy. From 1496, he worked in Rome where he sculpted the Pietà. In 1508, Pope Julius II commissioned him to paint the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel. He was the chief architect of St Peter's Basilica but died before it could be completed. Most notable works include: David, the Pietà, the Sistine Chapel, The Last Judgement and the Creation of Adam.
TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGES: THE PRINTING PRESS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Before the 1400s, books had to be handwritten so not many were in circulation. Johannes Gutenberg invented the movable type printing press in 1450 This 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 first book Gutenberg printed was the Gutenberg Bible.
EFFECTS OF THE PRINTING PRESS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Printing press spread quickly and resulted in several significant effects. Printed books became much cheaper than handwritten manuscripts. More people learned to read and write and were introduced to new ideas. The Church's control over learning and ideas declined alongside challenges to the Church. People began to read for pleasure and genres such as fiction became popular. Latin declined as books were published in the vernacular (the native language spoken by ordinary people)
Keywords	Summary
Leonardo da Vinci Michelangelo The Mona Lisa The Sistine Chapel Johannes Gutenberg The Printing Press	<p>Da Vinci and Michelangelo were both born near Florence, and became apprentices at young ages before later being commissioned to complete works such as the Mona Lisa and the Sistine Chapel. Before the 1400s, books were handwritten and rare: Johannes Gutenberg invented the movable type printing press which spread quickly, resulting in significant changes such as: more books were available as they were much cheaper than handwritten manuscripts, more people learned how to read and write and were introduced to new ideas. Books were published in the vernacular while genres such as fiction became popular as people began to read for pleasure. The Church's control over learning and ideas declined alongside challenges to the Church.</p>

The Renaissance

Headings	Notes
WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE (1564 - 1616)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shakespeare was born in Stratford-on-Avon in 1564. He joined a London company of actors called The King's Men. In 1599, the company opened the Globe theatre which could hold 2,000 people. He published 38 plays (The Merchant of Venice, Much Ado About Nothing and As You Like It) and 154 sonnets (14-line rhyming poems)
CHANGES IN HEALTH AND MEDICINE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Doctors such as Andreas Vesalius investigated anatomy (the study of the structure of the human body) while others dissected bodies to learn about the human bones, muscles, veins and organs. William Harvey discovered that the heart pumped blood around the body.
CHANGES IN SCIENCE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 was in astronomy (the study of the planets and stars). People believed that earth was the centre of the solar system rather than the sun. This old belief, dating back to the ancient times, was challenged during the Renaissance.
GALILEO GALILEI (1564 – 1642)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Galileo was a mathematician from Pisa who developed theories about space and time including the Law of Falling Objects (which proved that objects fall to the ground at the same speed regardless of weight). He improved the telescope, making it possible to study astronomy. Galileo agreed with the writings of the Polish priest, Nicolaus Copernicus, regarding the Earth rotating around the sun. He published his ideas in <i>Dialogue Concerning the Two Chief World Systems</i> (1632) for which he was arrested and tried for heresy (knowingly holding a view that went against the official teachings of the Church). He would spend the rest of his life under house arrest as a result.
Keywords	Summary
<p>William Shakespeare</p> <p>Humanism</p> <p>William Harvey</p> <p>Andreas Vesalius</p> <p>Galileo Galilei</p> <p>Nicolaus Copernicus</p> <p>Heresy</p> <p>Astronomy</p> <p>Anatomy</p>	<p>William Shakespeare was a English Playwright born in Stratford-on-Avon in 1564. He wrote his first plays during the reign of Charles I. Some of his 38 plays include The Merchant of Venice.</p> <p>The Renaissance led to a shift in focus from an emphasis on God to a focus on human knowledge (humanism). In the 16th and 17th centuries, scientists investigated the study of the human body. William Harvey and Andreas Vesalius were among those who investigated and made discoveries about the human body. Galileo Galilei and Nicolaus Copernicus were among those who developed theories about space and time, space and time, leading to Galileo being arrested and tried for heresy. The studies of astronomy and anatomy were an important development which paved the way for many modern discoveries.</p>

The Renaissance

Keywords	Definition
Anatomy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The study of the structure of the human body.
Astronomy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The study of the celestial objects, including stars, planets and comets.
City States	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cutting up a corpse or plant to study its internal structure.
Fresco	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Painting that is done on damp plaster
Heliocentric model	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A model of the solar system in which Earth and other planets revolve around the sun at the centre.
Heresy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Knowingly holding a view that went against the official teachings of the Catholic Church.
Humanism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The main philosophy of Renaissance scholars. Humanists emphasise the potential of the human mind to make sense of the world.
Ligature	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A thing used to bind or tie something tightly.
Patron	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A wealthy person who sponsors artists and writers to create works of art.
Perspective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A technique used in art to give the illusion of depth and space.
Printing Press	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The system of noting observations, doing experiments and drawing conclusions.
Sfumato	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A poem of fourteen lines with a fixed rhyme scheme.
Telescope	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An instrument that makes distant objects appear closer when you look through it.
Vernacular	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The language of the people.



The Renaissance



Chapter 8

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

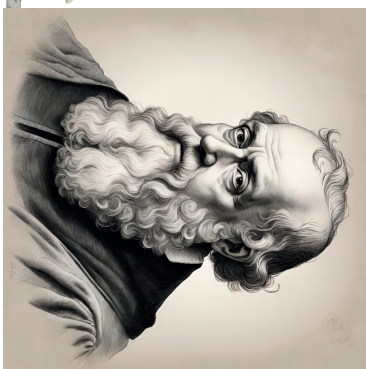
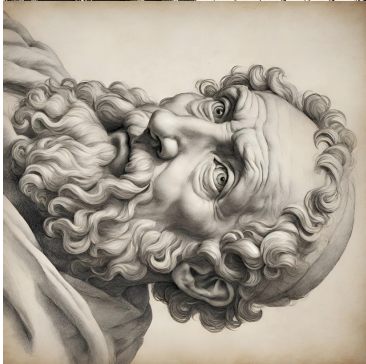
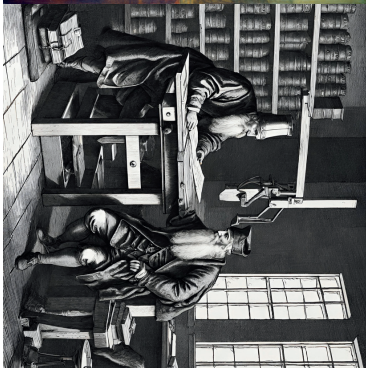
3.11 EXPLORE the contribution of technological developments and innovation to historical change

The Stone Age

The **Renaissance** ('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:

1. The ruins of the **Roman Empire** inspired Italians to copy the achievements of their ancestors.
2. The **Fall of Constantinople** in 1453 caused many Greek scholars to escape to Italy, bringing Ancient Greek and Roman manuscripts.
3. **Wealth from trade** allowed merchants to have enough money for art and architecture to show off.
4. Merchants such as **Marco Polo** brought back new ideas from advanced civilisations; for example, China, India and Arabia.
5. **Competition between Italian States** such as Florence, Milan and Venice.
6. **Patrons** were wealthy enough to commission art and architecture.

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.



CHANGES IN TECHNOLOGY		CHANGES IN MEDICINE		CHANGES IN SCIENCE	
MEDIEVAL ART		RENAISSANCE ART		EXAMPLES	
Mainly painted religious imagery.		Religious imagery but also ancient mythologies, people, landscapes and nature.		The Last Supper by Leonardo da Vinci	
Painted on wooden panels or onto wet plaster (fresco).		Painted on canvas (a thick woven sheet of flax)		The Virgin of the Rocks by Leonardo da Vinci	
Pigment with egg yolk which dried quickly.		Pigment mixed with oil, allowing for sfumato method of a smoky effect.		The Mona Lisa by Leonardo da Vinci	
Art was flat with no depth, giving a 2D effect.		Perspective was used which created a 3D effect.		The Last Judgement by Michelangelo	
People did not look realistic and not to scale.		Artists studied anatomy to make people look realistic.		David by Michelangelo	
Before the 1400s, books had to be handwritten so not many were in circulation. Johannes Gutenberg invented the moveable printing press 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 first book Gutenberg printed was the Gutenberg Bible. The Printing Press spread quickly and resulted in several significant effects. Printed books became much cheaper than handwritten manuscripts. More people learned to read and write and were introduced to new ideas. The Church's control over learning and ideas declined alongside challenges to the Church. People began to read for pleasure so genres such as fiction became popular. Latin declined as books were published in the vernacular (the native language spoken by ordinary people).		Doctors such as Andreas Vesalius investigated anatomy (the study of the structure of the human body) while others dissected bodies to learn about the human bones, muscles, veins and organs. William Harvey 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 astronomy (the study of the planets and stars). People believed that earth was the centre of the solar system rather than the sun. This old belief, dating back to the ancient times, was challenged during the Renaissance by Galileo Galilei and Nicolaus Copernicus, leading to the house arrest of Galileo for heresy.	

The Renaissance

Doodle Revision Page or Sketch Notes
Include heading(s), short notes, keywords, timelines,
images (maps, drawings, diagrams) as needed

INTRODUCTION TO THE RENAISSANCE

- **Renaissance** means "rebirth" – a renewed interest in the **civilisations of Ancient Greece and Rome**.
- Focus on **new ideas** in art, architecture, science, literature, and medicine.
- Key concept: **Humanism** – humans are at the centre of everything, shifting focus from religion to the study of people and the natural world.
- Began in **Italy** and spread across Europe, helped by:
 - **Artists** travelling to Italy to learn from masters.
 - **Trade** with Italy, which spread ideas.
 - **Printing press** making books and knowledge more widely available.

CAUSES OF THE RENAISSANCE

- **Ruins of the Roman Empire** inspired Italians to revive ancient achievements.
- **Fall of Constantinople (1453)** brought Greek scholars to Italy with ancient texts.
- **Wealth from trade**: Italy's location in the Mediterranean made it rich, allowing merchants to support art and culture.
- **Competition between city-states** like Florence, Venice, and Milan, each striving to outdo the others in art and architecture.
- **Patrons**: Wealthy individuals (e.g., the **de Medici family**) and institutions (e.g., the **Catholic Church**) sponsored artists.

CHANGES IN ART

- **Themes**: Focus shifted from solely religious art to **mythology, portraits, landscapes, and everyday life**.
- **Techniques**:
 - **Perspective**: Created depth, making paintings appear three-dimensional.
 - **Sfumato**: A technique used to blend colours and soften lines, creating a "smoky" effect (e.g., da Vinci's **Mona Lisa**).
 - **Realism**: Artists studied **anatomy** to depict people and nature more accurately.

KEY ARTISTS OF THE RENAISSANCE

- **Leonardo da Vinci (1452–1519)**:
 - Painted the **Mona Lisa** and **The Last Supper**.
 - Also a scientist, inventor, and engineer, with sketches of machines like tanks and submarines.
- **Michelangelo (1475–1564)**:
 - Sculpted the **David** and the **Pietà**.
 - Painted the ceiling of the **Sistine Chapel** in the Vatican, depicting scenes from the Bible.

TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE: THE PRINTING PRESS

- **Johannes Gutenberg (1450)**: Invented the **movable type printing press**, revolutionising how books were made.
 - **Impact**:
 - Books became cheaper and more available.
 - Literacy rates increased.
 - New ideas spread quickly across Europe.
 - The **Catholic Church's** control over learning weakened, as people had access to a wider range of information.

RENAISSANCE SCIENCE AND MEDICINE

- **Andreas Vesalius (1514–1564)**: Studied **human anatomy** and wrote *On the Fabric of the Human Body*, containing detailed drawings of the human body.
- **William Harvey (1578–1657)**: Discovered that the **heart pumps blood** around the body.
- **Galileo Galilei (1564–1642)**: Used the telescope to make important discoveries about the **solar system**.
 - Discovered **moons of Jupiter**, craters on the moon, and sunspots.
 - Supported the theory of **heliocentrism** (Earth revolves around the sun), leading to conflict with the **Catholic Church**.

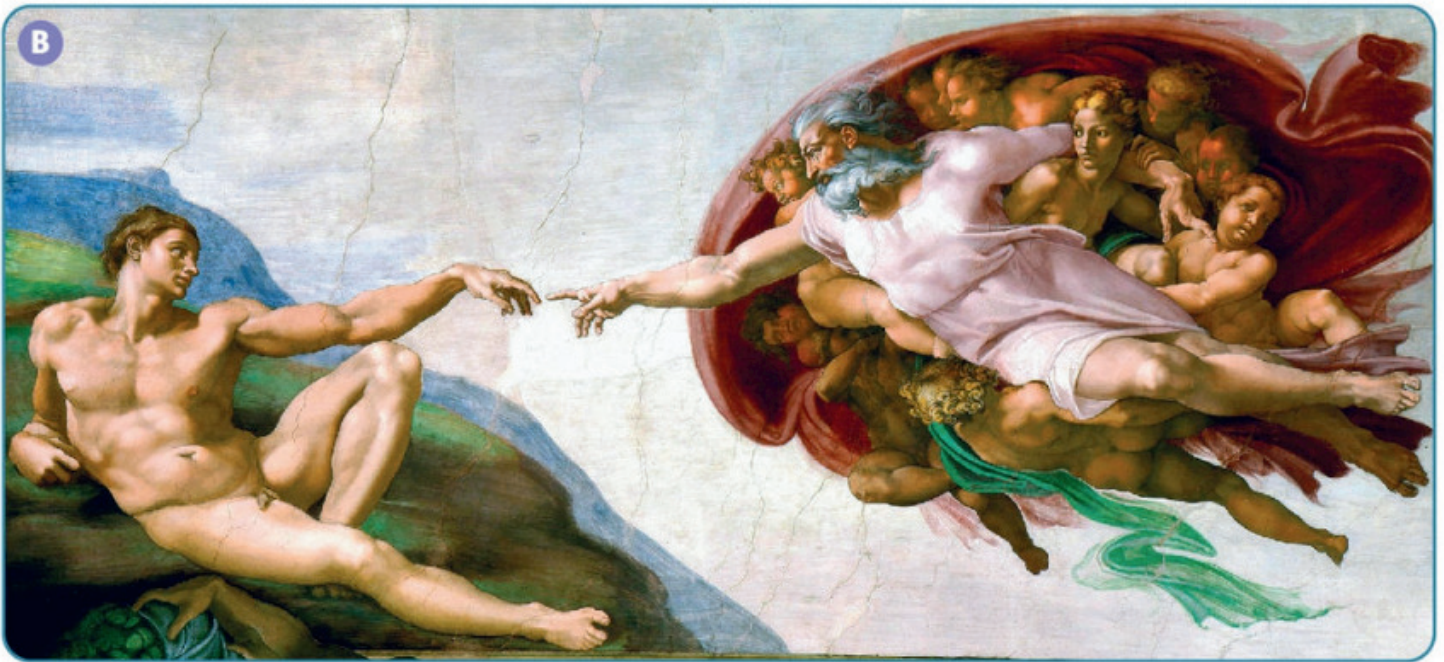
THE LEGACY OF THE RENAISSANCE

- **Art**: Focused on **realism** and **humanism**, influencing art for centuries.
- **Science and Medicine**: The Renaissance laid the foundation for **modern scientific methods** and improved understanding of the human body.
- **Spread of Knowledge**: The invention of the **printing press** transformed communication and education across Europe.

Ch. 8 - The Renaissance

Source A is an excerpt from *The Life of Michelangelo*, published in 1553 by one of his apprentices, Ascanio Condivi. It describes Michelangelo painting the Sistine Chapel ceiling. Source B is a photograph showing a section of the ceiling. Study both and answer the questions that follow.

A He finished this entire work in twenty months, without any help whatever, not even someone to grind his colours for him. It is true that I have heard him say that it is not finished as he would have wanted, as he was hampered by the urgency of the pope, who asked him one day when he would finish that chapel, and when Michelangelo answered, 'When I can', the pope, enraged, retorted, "You want me to have you thrown off the scaffolding?" Hearing this, Michelangelo said to himself, 'You shall not have me thrown of' and he removed himself and had the scaffolding taken down, and on All Saints' Day he revealed the work, which the pope, who went to the chapel that day, saw with immense satisfaction, and all Rome admired it and crowded to see it.



- (a) How long did it take Michelangelo to finish the work on the Sistine Chapel's ceiling?
- (b) According to source A, what did Michelangelo believe had hampered his work?
- (c) What was the Pope's reaction to the finished work?
- (d) What do we learn from source A about the relationship between the Pope and Michelangelo?
- (e) What aspects of Renaissance painting do you see in source B?
- (f) Describe three differences between Renaissance and medieval art. Use examples you have studied to illustrate your points.
- (g) Why do you think countries today go to such lengths to conserve the art from previous eras, such as the Renaissance?
- (h) Based on your study of the Renaissance, write an account of scientific and technological changes that occurred during the period.

Question 2

The Renaissance was a time of change in many areas of learning. In the paintings below, the Angel Gabriel informs Mary that she has been chosen by God to be the mother of Jesus. Look at the two paintings and answer the questions which follow.



Source 1:
The Annunciation
by Simone Martini,
c. 1333.
Uffizi Gallery,
Florence.



Source 2:
The Annunciation
by Piermatteo d'Amelia,
c. 1487.
Isabella Stewart
Gardner Museum,
Boston.

- (a) What is similar and what is different in how Mary is portrayed in the two paintings?
(Mary is on the right-hand side in both paintings.)

- (b) From your study of artistic developments during the Renaissance, explain **three** features of Renaissance art using examples from the **second** painting.

- (c) Describe the main achievements of one Renaissance artist you studied during your Junior Cycle History course.

Artist's name:
Achievements:

- (d) Apart from art, select **two** areas of learning in which change took place during the Renaissance era, e.g., literature, architecture, medicine, science, etc.
Outline **one** key change that occurred in each area.

First area of learning:
Change:
Second area of learning:
Change:

Question 2

The Renaissance was a time of change that occurred after the Middle Ages. In the pictures below, two statues of Mary and the infant Jesus are shown. Look at the two pictures and answer the questions which follow.

Source 1: Sculpture from between 1350 and 1400
(Sculptor unknown)



Source 2: Madonna of Bruges (1501-1504)
(by Michelangelo)



- (a) Explain **two** ways in which statues created during the Renaissance were different from statues created during the Middle Ages. In your answer, refer to both sources.

(b) Name **two** other works of art created by Michelangelo in painting and/or sculpture.

1.
2.

(c) Do you consider the statues shown in both pictures to be primary sources?
Explain your answer.

(d) Name **another** Renaissance sculptor or artist and **one** work of art which that person created.

Name:
Work of art created:

(e) Name **one** scientist **or** writer from the Renaissance period that you have studied. Describe that person's achievements in science or literature.

Name:
Achievements:
2

Question 3

(a) The following questions relate to the Renaissance. Answer each question by placing a tick (✓) in the appropriate box. Tick **one** box only in each case.

(i) Who is often regarded as the “Father of the Renaissance”?

Leonardo da Vinci ☐

Galileo Galilei ☐

Michaelangelo Buonarotti ☐

Petrarch ☐

(ii) Which city is considered to be the birthplace of the Renaissance?

Naples ☐

Florence ☐

Rome ☐

Pisa ☐

(iii) The Renaissance was a period primarily known for its

religious conformity. ☐

scientific stagnation. ☐

advances in art and culture. ☐

political revolutions. ☐

(iv) What is the name given to the artistic technique widely used during the Renaissance which involves the use of shading to create the illusion of depth in paintings and drawings?

Perspective ☐

Sfumato ☐

Fresco ☐

Impasto ☐



- (b) Explain the role played by patrons during the Renaissance.

Read the following extract from *The Lives of the Artists* by Giorgio Vasari (1511-1574). The extract has been taken from the chapter on the artist Donatello. Answer the questions which follow.

Donato, who was always called Donatello, was born in Florence in the year 1383, and produced many works in his youth; but the first thing that caused him to be known was an Annunciation carved in stone for the church of Santa Croce in Italy. For the same church, he made a crucifix of wood, which he carved with extraordinary patience.

- (c) What was Donatello's official name?

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- (d) Which artwork of Donatello's was the first to earn him recognition?

--

- (e) According to the extract, in what art form did Donatello work?

--

- (f) Is the source printed above a primary source or a secondary source?
Tick (✓) the correct box.

Primary

☐

Secondary

☐

Give a reason for your answer.

Reason:

Question 2

Many advances took place in the field of art during the Renaissance.
Examine the paintings below and answer the questions which follow.



Source 1:
Madonna and Child
13th century.
St. Catherine's Monastery,
Sinai Peninsula,
Egypt.



Source 2:
Saint Mary with Jesus
by Elisabetta Sirani,
17th century.
National Gallery of Armenia.

- (a) Which painting, Source 1 or Source 2, is an example of Renaissance art? Give **three** pieces of evidence to support your answer.

Example of Renaissance art:
Evidence:

- (b) Where did the Renaissance begin?

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- (c) Explain **three** reasons why the Renaissance began in this location.

- (d) What was the role of a patron during the Renaissance?

- (e) Select **two** of the following areas of learning in which advances took place during the Renaissance era:

Science	Medicine	Technology
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Name **one** key figure in each area of learning during this period and outline the contribution of this person to the advances that occurred in each area.

First area of learning:
Name of key figure:
Contribution:
Second area of learning:
Name of key figure:
Contribution:

Question 4

Using both sources below, answer the questions which follow.

This document is by one of Michaelangelo's students during his time painting the Sistine Chapel for the Pope.

While Michaelangelo was painting, Pope Julius often wanted to go and inspect the work; he would climb up by a ladder and Michelangelo would hold out a hand to him to help him up onto the scaffolding. And, being one who was by nature impetuous and impatient of waiting, as soon as the work was half done, that is from the door to midway on the vault, he wanted Michelangelo to uncover it while it was still incomplete and had not received the last touches. The opinion and the expectation which everyone had of Michelangelo brought all of Rome to see this thing, and the Pope also went there before the dust raised by the dismantling of the scaffold had settled.

This image shows detail from the ceiling and walls of the Sistine Chapel inside the Vatican City.



(a) Why did the Pope want to see what Michaelangelo was painting?

(b) Why, do you think, would Michaelangelo not want to show the Pope his work?

(c) How do you know from this document that Michaelangelo was a famous painter?

(d) How did Michaelangelo paint the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel?

(e) How can you tell from the photograph of the Sistine Chapel that Michaelangelo spent a long time painting it?

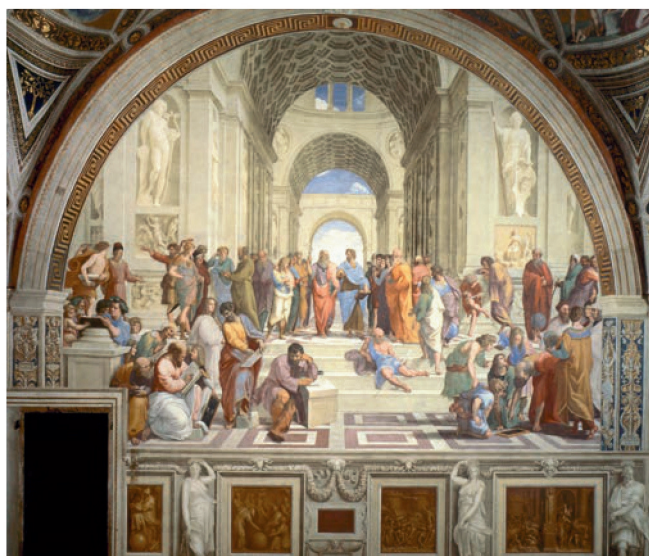
(f) Why was it important for artists like Michaelangelo to have a patron like the Pope?

(g) Describe two improvements made in painting/sculpture/architecture during the Renaissance.

(h) Write a brief account of the impact of the printing press on the spread of the Renaissance.

Question 3

From your knowledge of life during the Renaissance in Europe, write an account of the life and/or contribution(s) of an artist/scientist/writer in a setting of your choice.



Choose a setting such as one of the following:

- Italy or another centre of Renaissance learning or progress
- an urban or rural area
- another Renaissance setting of your choice.

Write about at least two of the following:

- living conditions
- working life
- leisure
- religion
- any other theme(s) relevant to learning, or artistic, scientific or literary progress.

Question 3

How was the Renaissance significant in terms of change in the fields of art and/or science?

