

# The Renaissance

Headings	Notes																		
WHAT WAS THE RENAISSANCE?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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, literature and medicine.</li> </ul>																		
THE CAUSES OF THE RENAISSANCE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Renaissance began in Italy (before eventually spreading to the rest of Europe) due to:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The ruins of the <b>Roman Empire</b> inspired Italians to copy the achievements of their ancestors.</li> <li>The <b>fall of Constantinople (1453)</b> caused many Greek scholars to escape to Italy, bringing with them Ancient Greek and Roman manuscripts.</li> <li><b>Wealth from trade</b> with the East meant that Italian merchants had money to spend on art and architecture as a show of wealth.</li> <li>Merchants who travelled to China, India and Arabia such as Marco Polo <b>brought back new ideas</b> from these advanced civilisations such as mathematics.</li> <li><b>Competition between Italian city states</b> such as Florence and Venice led to them hiring artists to create great works of art to showcase the wealth of these cities.</li> <li><b>Patrons</b> such as the Catholic Church or <b>de Medici's</b> of Florence were wealthy enough to commission an artist to produce a work of art.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>																		
CHANGES IN ART	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Medieval Art</th> <th>Renaissance Art</th> <th>Examples</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mainly painted religious imagery.</li> </ul> </td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Religious images but also ancient mythologies, people, landscapes and nature.</li> </ul> </td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The Last Supper</i> by Leonardo da Vinci</li> </ul> </td> </tr> <tr> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Painted on wooden panels or onto wet plaster (fresco)</li> </ul> </td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Painted on canvas (a thick woven sheet of flax)</li> </ul> </td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The Virgin of the Rocks</i> by Leonardo da Vinci</li> </ul> </td> </tr> <tr> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pigment mixed with egg yolk which dried quickly.</li> </ul> </td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pigment mixed with oil, allowing for the <b>sfumato</b> method of a 'smoky' effect.</li> </ul> </td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The <i>Mona Lisa</i> by Leonardo da Vinci.</li> </ul> </td> </tr> <tr> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Art was flat, <b>2D</b> – no depth</li> </ul> </td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Perspective was used which created a <b>3D effect</b></li> </ul> </td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The Last Judgement</i> by Michelangelo</li> </ul> </td> </tr> <tr> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>People did <b>not look realistic</b> and not to scale</li> </ul> </td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Artists studied <b>anatomy</b> to make people look <b>realistic</b></li> </ul> </td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>David</i> by Michelangelo</li> </ul> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Medieval Art	Renaissance Art	Examples	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mainly painted religious imagery.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Religious images but also ancient mythologies, people, landscapes and nature.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The Last Supper</i> by Leonardo da Vinci</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Painted on wooden panels or onto wet plaster (fresco)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Painted on canvas (a thick woven sheet of flax)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The Virgin of the Rocks</i> by Leonardo da Vinci</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pigment mixed with egg yolk which dried quickly.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pigment mixed with oil, allowing for the <b>sfumato</b> method of a 'smoky' effect.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The <i>Mona Lisa</i> by Leonardo da Vinci.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Art was flat, <b>2D</b> – no depth</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Perspective was used which created a <b>3D effect</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The Last Judgement</i> by Michelangelo</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>People did <b>not look realistic</b> and not to scale</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Artists studied <b>anatomy</b> to make people look <b>realistic</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>David</i> by Michelangelo</li> </ul>
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Keywords	<p><b>Summary</b></p> <p>The <b>Renaissance</b> 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 <b>develop new ideas</b> in art, architecture, science, literature and medicine. <b>Wealth from trade</b> as well as <b>competition between Italian states</b> helped <b>patrons</b> to commission works to be done.</p> <p>The <b>fall of Constantinople</b> and the discovery of ruins of the <b>Roman Empire</b>, alongside the <b>new ideas</b> brought back from <b>China</b>, <b>India</b> and <b>Arabia</b> helped develop new techniques and beliefs.</p> <p><b>Changes in art</b> resulted in new types of imagery and materials to be introduced in works of art.</p>																		

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

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Headings	Notes and Key Facts
<b>WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE (1564 - 1616)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Shakespeare was born in Stratford-on-Avon in 1564.</li> <li>• He joined a London company of actors called <b>The King's Men</b>.</li> <li>• In 1599, the company opened the <b>Globe theatre</b> which could hold 2,000 people.</li> <li>• He published 38 <b>plays</b> (<b>The Merchant of Venice</b>, <b>Much Ado About Nothing</b> and <b>As You Like It</b>) and 154 <b>sonnets</b> (14-line rhyming poems)</li> </ul>
<b>CHANGES IN HEALTH AND MEDICINE</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• <b>William Harvey</b> discovered that the heart pumped blood around the body.</li> </ul>
<b>CHANGES IN SCIENCE</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Humanism</b> (shift in focus on God to a focus on human knowledge) led to people being more interested in the world around them.</li> <li>• One such area of interest was 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.</li> </ul>
<b>GALILEO GALILEI (1564 – 1642)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Galileo was a <b>mathematician</b> from Pisa who developed theories about space and time including the <b>Law of Falling Objects</b> (which proved that objects fall to the ground at the same speed regardless of weight).</li> <li>• He improved the <b>telescope</b>, making it possible to study astronomy.</li> <li>• Galileo agreed with the writings of the Polish priest, <b>Nicolaus Copernicus</b>, regarding the Earth rotating around the sun.</li> <li>• He published his ideas in <i>Dialogue Concerning the Two Chief World Systems</i> (1632) for which he was arrested and tried for <b>heresy</b> (knowingly holding a view that went against the official teachings of the Church).</li> <li>• He would spend the rest of his life under house arrest as a result.</li> </ul>
Keywords	Summary
William Shakespeare	<p><b>William Shakespeare</b> 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 (<b>humanism</b>). In the 16th and 17th centuries, scientists investigated the study of the human body. <b>William Harvey</b> and <b>Andreas Vesalius</b> were among those who investigated and made discoveries about the human body. <b>Galileo Galilei</b> and <b>Nicolaus Copernicus</b> were among those who developed theories about space and time, space and time, leading to Galileo being arrested and tried for <b>heresy</b>. The studies of <b>astronomy</b> and <b>anatomy</b> were an important development which paved the way for many modern discoveries.</p>
Humanism	
William Harvey	
Andreas Vesalius	
Galileo Galilei	
Nicolaus Copernicus	
Heresy	
Astronomy	
Anatomy	

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