**Renaissance Unit Notes and VOCAB**

**This Packet contains a complete copy of all the notes and vocab we have learned in this unit. This packet must remain at this station- if you want a copy- please see me after school to collect one.**

**A Quick Review of Medieval Times**

* Medieval Times were often referred to as the Dark Ages
* Life was difficult
* Only church officials could read and write
* There was little importance placed on the Arts and Literature- people focused on survival

**Renaissance- A Definition**

* The word Renaissance means “rebirth”
* The Renaissance was a time period from 1400-1600
* The textbook definition of Renaissance is:
  + The rebirth of classical art, architecture, literature, and learning that originated in Italy in the 14th century and later spread throughout Europe.

**A Rebirth**

* Before Medieval Times, learning and the arts had been highly valued during Classical Times (the height of the Greek and Roman empire)
* During the Renaissance people started to look back to the Classical Times and rediscover them and also breath new life into these ideas

**Father of the Renaissance**

* Many people trace the Renaissance back to a man named Petrarch
* Petrarch was a poet but had a great love of writing and learning
* He wanted people to leave behind the Dark Ages and move forward
* Petrarch lived through the Black Plague and experienced much death. He wanted to overcome the present times he lived in
* He saw education and learning as a bridge to the future and challenged the ideas of the church
* Petrarch developed the idea of Humanism which means:
  + A belief system that focuses on the importance of humans and their ideas
  + A system that rejects religious beliefs and focuses on the ideas and importance of individuals

**Areas that flourished**

* During the Renaissance many areas flourished:
* Art
  + Painting
  + Sculpture
* Literature
* Science
* Architecture
* Mathematics
* Education

**A Renaissance Man**

* Have you ever heard the phrase “He is a Renaissance Man” ?
* While Petrarch is known as the father of the Renaissance, he was not your ideal Renaissance man.
* This phrase refers to a man who is talented in many fields just like the Renaissance was a rebirth of many different fields, a Renaissance man is a man who is talented and accomplished in more than one field
* We might call them today a “Jack of All Trades”

**The Ideal Renaissance Man**

* The very first Renaissance Man was Leonardo Da Vinci
* You may know him from some of his famous works:

**Renaissance Art**

* The word Renaissance means rebirth.
* To truly understand how the Renaissance it is important to understand the important role art played during this time period.
* Art during the Renaissance was very unique and used many new methods but to understand it, you must understand the art that came before it
* **Classical Art**
  + The Classical Period lasted from 500 BC to 500 CE
  + Classical art was characterized by:
  + Figures were lifelike, but sometimes idealized
  + Figures were nude or draped in togas
  + Bodies looked like they were in action
  + Faces were calm and had little emotion
  + Scenes showed either heroic figures or people doing everyday tasks
* **Medieval Art**
  + The Medieval Period lasted from 500 to 1300
  + Medieval Art was characterized by:
    - Most art was religious
    - Important figures in paintings were larger than other parts of the painting
    - Figures were often stiff and lacked movement
    - Faces were serious and lacked emotion
    - Paintings were flat and lacked depth
    - Paint colors were bright
    - Backgrounds were mostly one color- often gold
* **Renaissance Art**
* The Renaissance period lasted from 1300-1600
* Renaissance art was characterized by:
  + Art showed religious AND non-religious scenes
  + Art reflected an interest in nature
  + Figures were lifelike
  + Bodies were active
  + Faces expressed what people were thinking
  + Colors were shown to represent light and shading
  + Paintings were often symmetrical or balanced
  + Backgrounds showed perspective and

**The Reformation Notes**

**Before the Reformation**

* The Catholic Church held extreme power
* The church had extreme wealth and lots of expensive art
* Priests and church officials wore elaborate and expensive clothing
* The church had developed some interesting practices during this time
* Many felt the church had become corrupt
* Indulgences- the church allowed people to buy their forgiveness of sins
* The church sold leadership positions
* The church would charge money to see holy objects

**Martin Luther**

* Martin Luther was a German Monk
* Luther began to doubt the church after visiting Rome and seeing corruption in the church
* He turned to the Bible to see what it had to say about salvation and the problems of the church

**Luther’s 95 Theses**

* On October 31, 1517 Luther wrote down 95 problems he had with the church
* He called them his 95 Theses
* He nailed them to the front door of a church in Germany

**Luther’s Ideas**

* Some of Martin Luther's beliefs about the Catholic Church:

•That people could not 'buy off' their sins by paying money to the Church, only god could pardon sins, not the Church.

•That priests should be subject to the law of the land in the same way as ordinary men and women.

•That priests were not divine

* That all people should be allowed to read the Bible, not just priests.
* The Bible should be written not only in Latin, but in languages that everyone could read
* That the Church should not display rich images of Saints and crucifixes and that priests should not wear elaborate clothing

**The Impact of the Reformation**

* The Pope was furious at Luther and had him excommunicated from the church
* But some people agreed with Luther’s ideas and they began to be taught
* With the help of the newly invented printing press- people were able to have access to Luther’s ideas
* People who believed Luther’s ideas became known as Protestants
* They started their own church- The Protestant Church
* The Catholic Church was no longer the only church

The Scientific Revolution Introduction

**Before the Scientific Revolution**

* People did not have the answers to these questions before the Scientific Revolution- they had theories, but no true answers
* Most people still found their “Truth” from the church and whatever it taught to be true was excepted

**Background Information**

* The scientific revolution began at the end of the Renaissance
* It started in 16th century and lasted through the 1800s
* A textbook definition is: A rapid development of science and thought based on the trust in fact and progress
* The scientific revolution was sparked by two writings:
  + Copernicus’s “On Revolutions of Heavenly Spheres”
  + Andreas Vesalius “On the Fabric of the Human Body

**Consequences of New Thoughts**

* Many scientists faced persecution for their ideas
* Some were labeled as heretics (someone who goes against the teachings of the church)
* Others were simply labeled insane

**New Ideas**

* Those the theories presented on the next few slides may not seem that impressive to us, the ideas were brand new during the Scientific Revolution and were life changing for most!

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| **Before** | **After** |
| Old Idea 1- The earth is the center of the universe and everything revolves around it | New Idea 1- The sun is the center of the universe and the earth and planets revolve around the sun |
| Old Idea 2- Everything is made up of one of the 4 “elements”- Earth, wind, fire, water | New Idea 2- Everything is made up of atoms |
| Old Idea 3- The body had many systems that each have their own supply of blood | New Idea 3- Blood is transported throughout the entire body through the veins |

**Accomplishments**

* Despite the fact that many people may not have bought into these new scientific discoveries back then- they paced the way for our world today!
* Without the Scientific Revolution we wouldn’t have modern science like we do today!
* One of the most important contributions was the Scientific Method
* The Scientific Method was created by Galileo as a way to study

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| **Invention** | **Description** |
| **Mechanic-al Clock** | The mechanical clock was invented in the beginning of the 13th century. It would be appropriate to say that the development in technology of the mechanical clock took place over time. The earliest types of clocks had pieces containing the liquid [mercury](http://theborgias.wetpaint.com/page/) which was driven by weights and was able to keep track of time in an equal manner. Before clocks people had to keep track of time by knowing where the sun was in the sky or using sand timers (hour glasses) The measurement of day time in a 24 hour cycle began after the invention of this clock. |
| **Spectacles (Glasses)** | An important advance in the science world came from the development of convex and concave lenses in glasses in about 1280, in [Florence](http://theborgias.wetpaint.com/page/Florence), Italy. These spectacles can be seen in paintings of [Pope Leo X](http://theborgias.wetpaint.com/page/Pope+Leo+X), who was often depicted wearing concave lenses to correct his vision problem of near-sightedness. Before glasses people used magnifying glasses to see or would simply not be able to see well. |
| **Printing Press** | A big development in writing and literature was the invention of the printing press. Invented in 1436 by a 39 year old German man named [Johann Gutenberg](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Johannes_Gutenberg), the printing press was a great improvement over hand-copying. Before the development of this time-saving and economical machine, monks had to hand copy everything. This time-consuming process made books extremely hard to come by, and extremely expensive. Gutenberg used his printing press to put ink on hundreds of individual letters that could be combined in numerous ways to create an entire page of text. After this stage was completed, as many copies as desired could be created. However, to print a different page, the individual letters had to be completely rearranged. This great invention helped Gutenberg reach his greatest achievement of the first mass-production of the Bible, which he published in 1456 in [Mainz](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mainz), [Germany](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Germany). |
| **Flushing Toilet** | An important invention used by all was the flush toilet invented c1596.  Before flushing toilets people had to use outhouses or use chamber pots. Harington, a British nobleman, invented a valve that when pulled would release water from a water closet. Sir John recommended flushing the toilet once or a day, although with our modern technology, we know that is probably not sufficient. (Rumor has it that, in [Robin Hood's](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Robin_Hood) day, [King Richard](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Richard_I_of_England) - angry with how his brother [John](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_of_England) ruled the country while the King was gone, named *fair toilette*, 'the john'.) |

**A BRIEF Biography of Galileo and his “Dangerous” Idea**

Galileo was born in Pisa, [Italy](http://galileo.rice.edu/gal/italy.html) on February 15, 1564. He was an inventor and philosopher. Like many men during the Scientific Revolution he questioned the world around him and wanted to uncover the truth. Galileo is most famous for his views on the universe. It was these views that got him into trouble with the church.

Galileo invented many mechanical devices but perhaps his most famous invention was the [telescope](http://galileo.rice.edu/sci/instruments/balance.html). Galileo made his first telescope in 1609, modeled after telescopes produced in other parts of Europe that could magnify objects three times. He created a telescope later that same year that could magnify objects twenty times. With this telescope, he was able to look at the [moon](http://galileo.rice.edu/sci/observations/moon.html), discover the four [satellites of Jupiter](http://galileo.rice.edu/sci/observations/jupiter_satellites.html), observe a supernova, prove the phases of Venus, and discover [sunspots](http://galileo.rice.edu/sci/observations/sunspots.html). His discoveries proved the [Copernican system](http://galileo.rice.edu/sci/theories/copernican_system.html) which states that the earth and other planets revolve around the sun. Prior to the Copernican system, it was held that the universe was [geocentric](http://galileo.rice.edu/sci/theories/ptolemaic_system.html), meaning the sun revolved around the earth.

Galileo's belief in the [Copernican System](http://galileo.rice.edu/sci/theories/copernican_system.html) (the model of the universe where the sun is the center) eventually got him into trouble with the Catholic Church. The [Inquisition](http://galileo.rice.edu/chr/inquisition.html) was a permanent institution in the Catholic Church charged with getting rid of people who spoke against the beliefs of the church. A committee of people declared to the Inquisition that the Copernican proposition that the Sun is the center of the universe was unbiblical and wrong. Because Galileo supported the Copernican system, he was warned by [Cardinal Bellarmine](http://galileo.rice.edu/chr/bellarmine.html), that he should not discuss or defend Copernican theories. In 1624, Galileo was assured by [Pope Urban VIII](http://galileo.rice.edu/chr/urban_viii.html) that he could write about Copernican theory as long as he treated it as simply an idea and not truth. However, with the printing of Galileo's book, *Dialogue Concerning the Two Chief World Systems*, Galileo was called to Rome in 1633 to face the Inquisition again. Galileo was found guilty of heresy (speaking out against he church) for his Dialogue, and was sent to his home near Florence where he was to be under house arrest for the remainder of his life. In 1638, the Inquisition allowed Galileo to move to his home in Florence, so that he could be closer to his doctors. By that time he was totally blind. In 1642, Galileo died at his home outside Florence.

**Renaissance Vocabulary List**

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| **Vocabulary Term** | **Textbook Definition** |
| **Renaissance** | Means “rebirth”, Time period from 1300-1500 when there was a growing interest in learning and art |
| **Humanism** | A way of thinking that believed in the worth, rights and potential of all individuals. They tried to balance religious faith and the power of the human mind |
| **Classical Art** | Art from Greek and Roman times, showed the importance of people and leaders |
| **Perspective** | The appearance of distance or depth on a flat surface such as a painting |
| **Patron** | A person who supports the arts by supplying money to the arts |
| **Reformation** | Began in 1500 when the churches religious and moral authority was questioned which resulted in a split in the church |
| **Protestant** | Group of people who broke away from the Catholic church |
| **Indulgence** | A thing sold by the church is exchange for forgiveness of sins |
| **Doctrine** | Official teachings of the church |
| **Heresy** | Beliefs that contradict the official teachings of the church |
| **Denomination** | A smaller religious group within a larger religion. EX: the Lutheran church within Christianity |