

Chapter 4



Renaissance

Who has heard of the Renaissance?

Turn & Talk & Jot: With your neighbor, jot down 4-5 things you already know about the Renaissance.

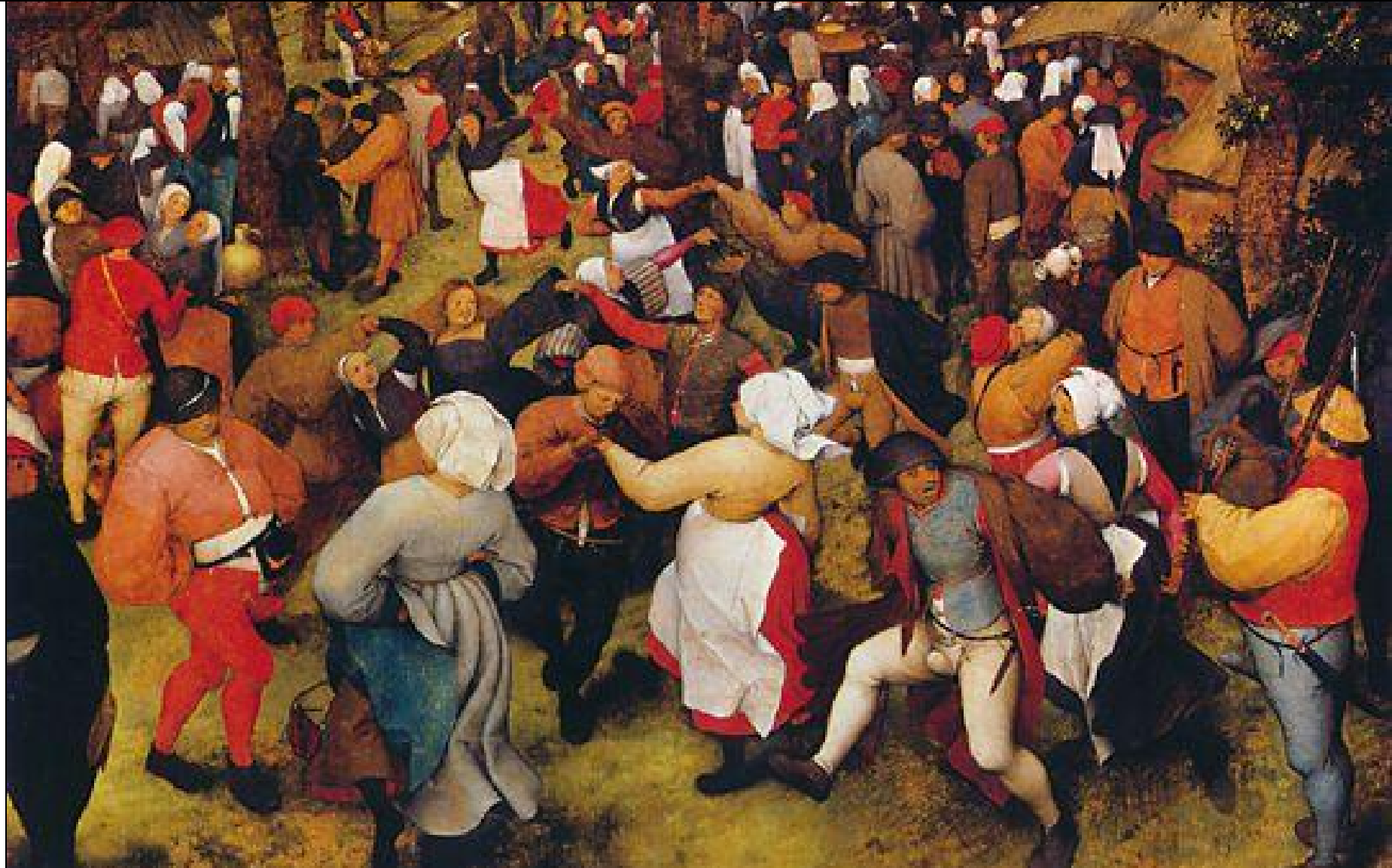
- Time Period: 1300 to 1600
- Explosion of creativity in art, writing and **ways of thinking**
- Renaissance means “rebirth”: or revival of learning, art and literature
 - Return to the classical ideas and cultures of Greece and Rome

The Renaissance gave people more freedom to *make money* and pursue different kinds of lifestyles.



Peasants could now leave the countryside and move to *cities* to *work* in different professions that didn't exist before.

During the Renaissance, **people had more options than ever before** which led to a belief that people can *accomplish anything*.



Europeans *questioned* many ways of thought, such as *ideas* about religion, science, and government.

The Renaissance era marked the *rise* of the West, a time when Europeans began to spread their influence to parts of *America* and Asia.



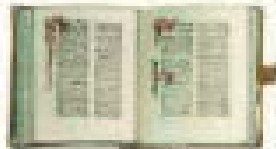
Johann Gutenberg's invention of the moveable-type *printing press* in 1453 helped *spread* these new Renaissance ideas throughout Europe.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0ojyCDRc8uc> (4:12 – 7:10)

A copyist took five months to produce a single book.



5 months



1 book

One man and a printing press could produce 500 books in the same amount of time.



5 months



500 books



Paper Using paper mass-produced by Chinese techniques, rather than vellum (calf or lambskin), made printing books possible.

Ink Oil-based inks from 10th-century Europe worked better on type than tempera ink.

From the 1400s to the 1700s, Europe experienced an “Age of Exploration.”

Because of the Renaissance, Europeans became curious about the world around them.










1. Gold (Money)

A desire for new ways to become rich was the main reason for European exploration.

Merchants began looking for quick direct trade routes to Asia. Italian merchants



The Riches of the Indies
1400-1500

 Gold	 Perfume
 Silver	 Spices
 Precious stones	 Cotton
 Ivory	 Silk
 Porcelain	 Trade route

What is a merchant?
Merchant = a person who buys and sells things for profit



2. Glory

Kings sponsored voyages of exploration to different parts of the unknown world. **The kings gained overseas colonies, new sources of wealth for their country, & increased power.**



Exploration presented Europeans the opportunity to rise from poverty and gain fame, fortune, & status.

3. God

European Christians, especially Catholics, wanted to spread the Christian faith, and convert non-Christians to their religion.

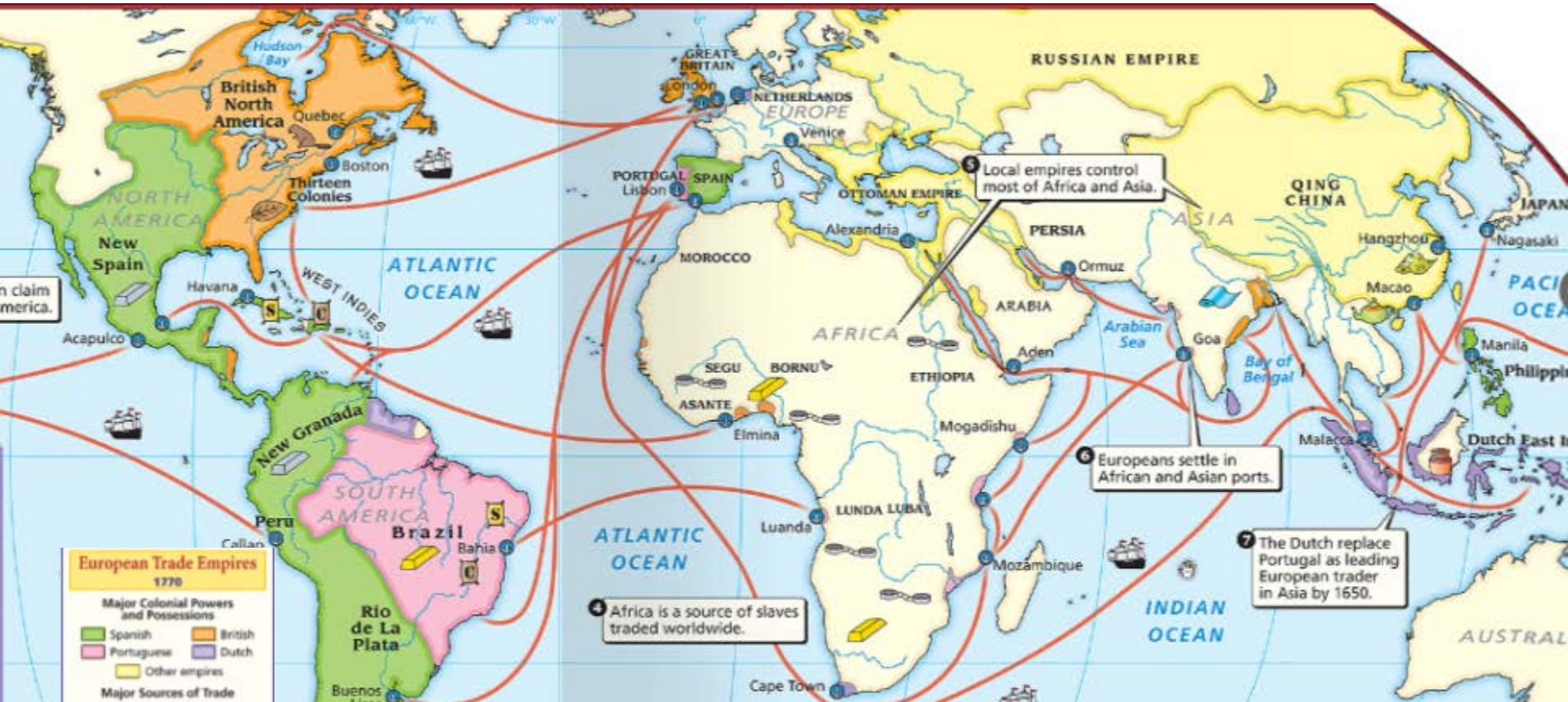


Explorers were encouraged to spread Christianity or bring missionaries with them to spread the word of God.



Means:

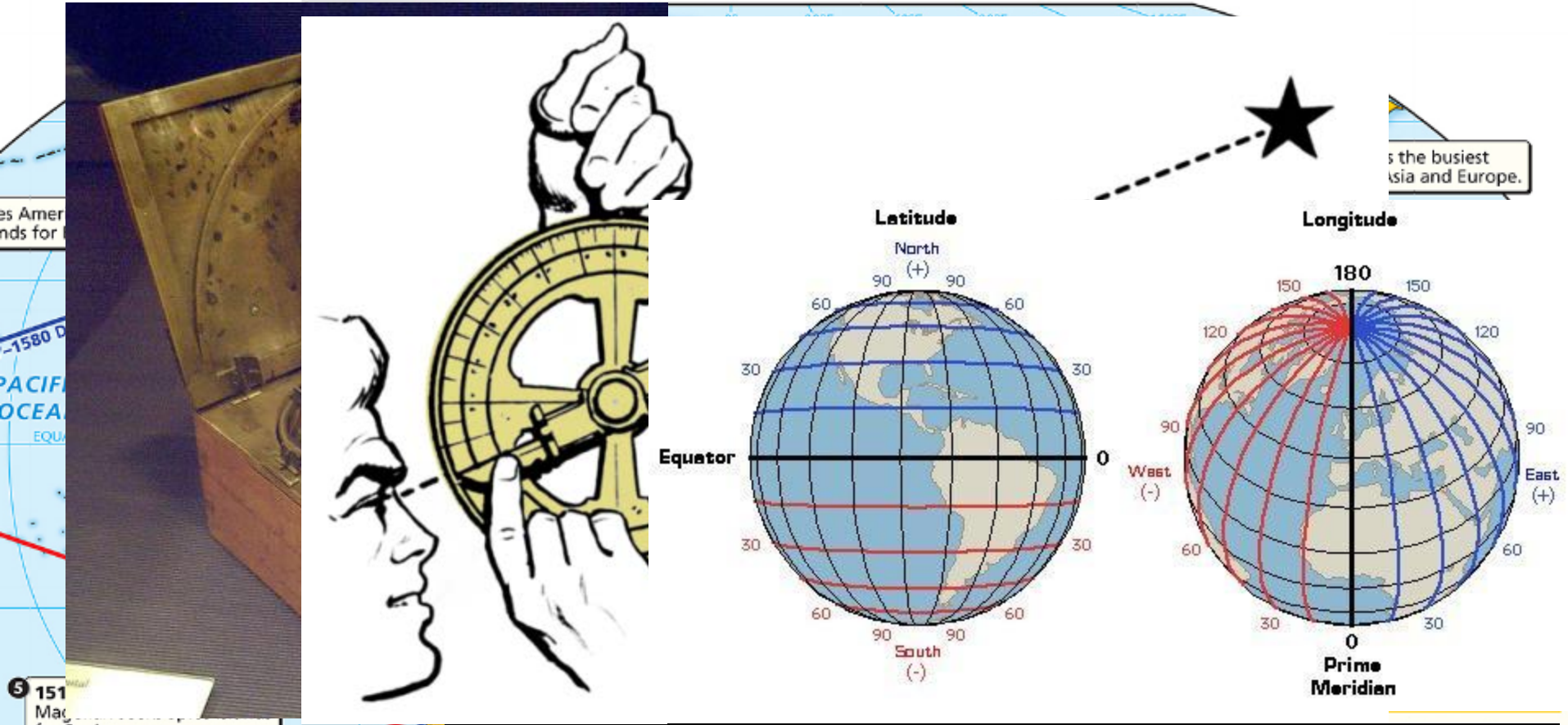
How were explorers able to sail so far & make it back again?



Before the Renaissance, sailors did not have the technology to sail very far from Europe & return

Navigation

Trade & interacting with different cultures during the Renaissance introduced new navigation techniques to Europeans

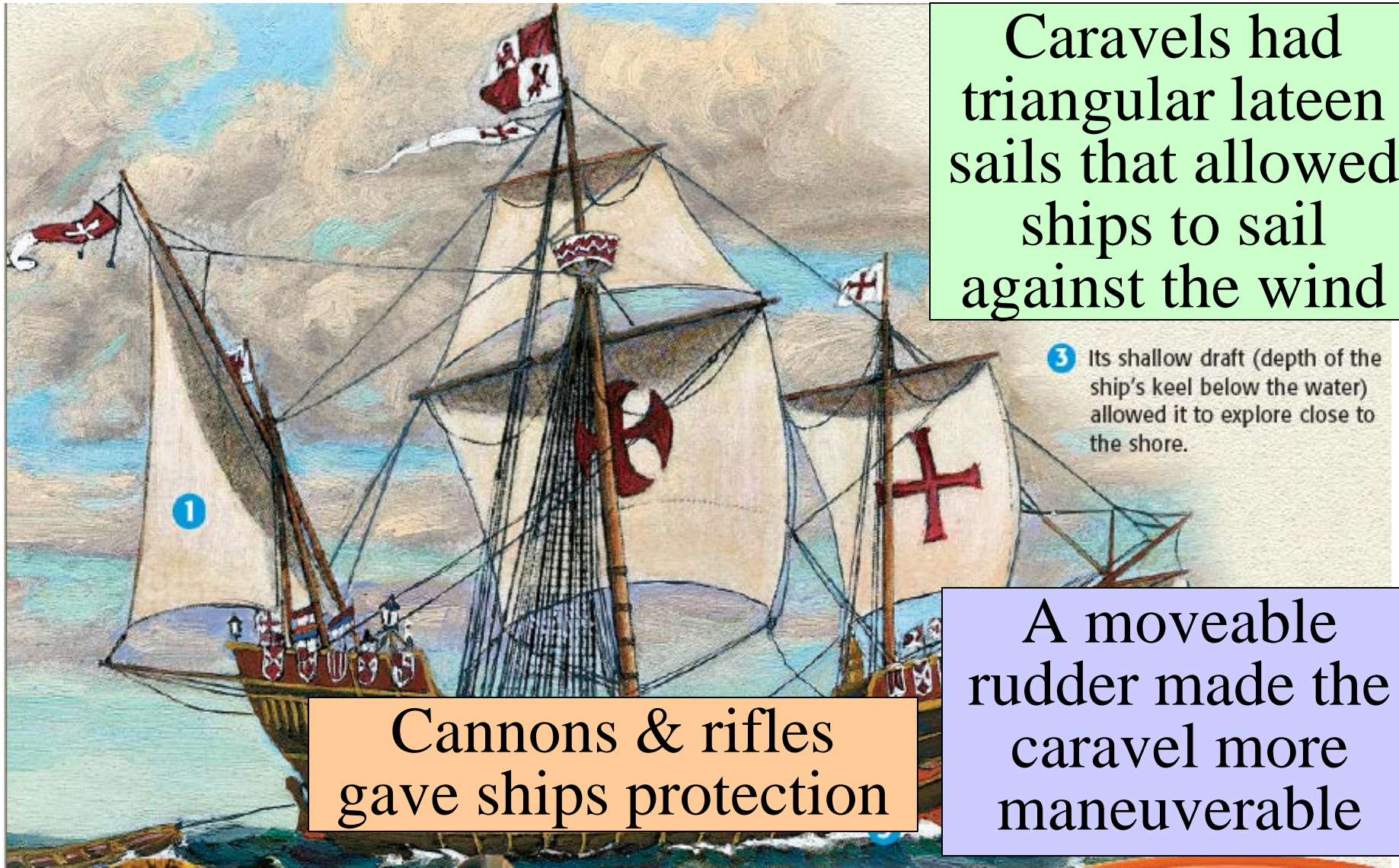


Magnetic compass sailing more

Astrolabe to show

Maps were more accurate and used longitude & latitude

European shipbuilders built better ships;
the caravel was a strong ship that could travel
in the open seas & in shallow water



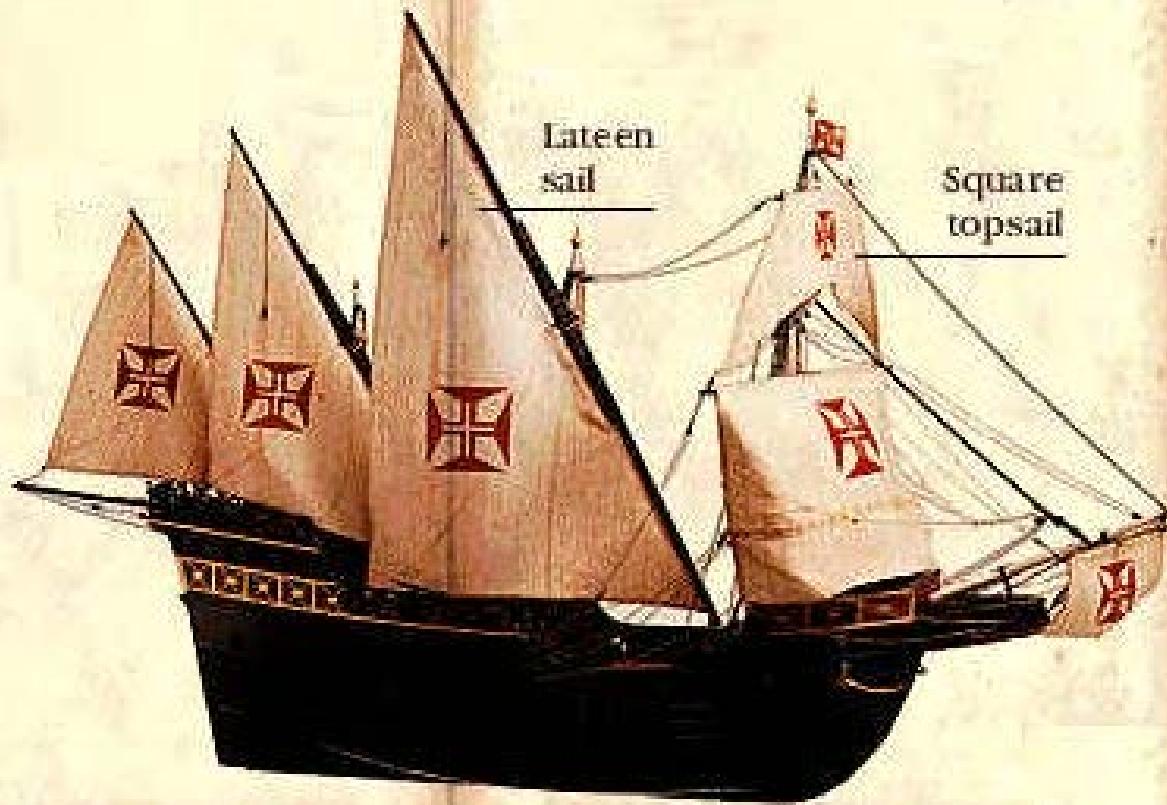
Caravels had
triangular lateen
sails that allowed
ships to sail
against the wind

3 Its shallow draft (depth of the ship's keel below the water) allowed it to explore close to the shore.

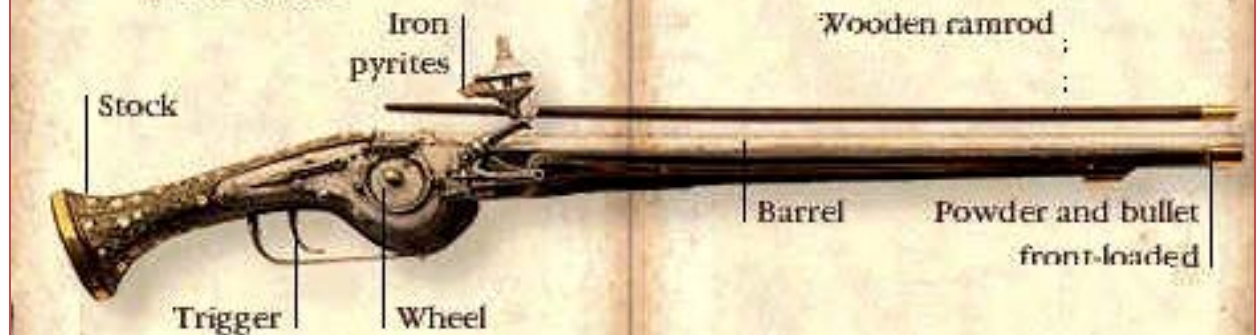
Cannons & rifles
gave ships protection

A moveable
rudder made the
caravel more
maneuverable

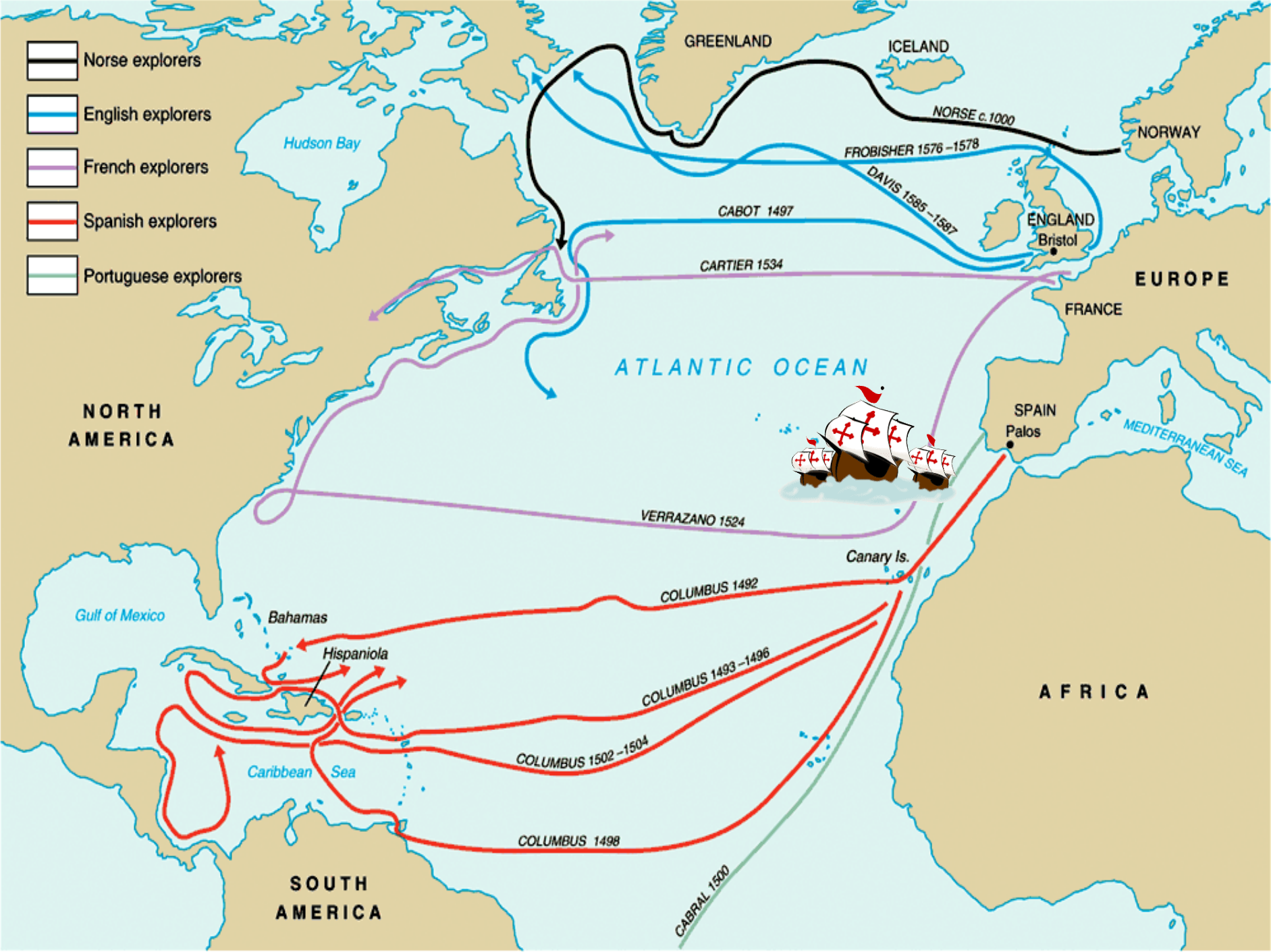
CARAVEL
Portuguese
navigators
of the 1400s
sailed in
caravels.



WHEEL LOCK
This wheel-lock pistol was
made in northern Europe



-  Norse explorers
-  English explorers
-  French explorers
-  Spanish explorers
-  Portuguese explorers



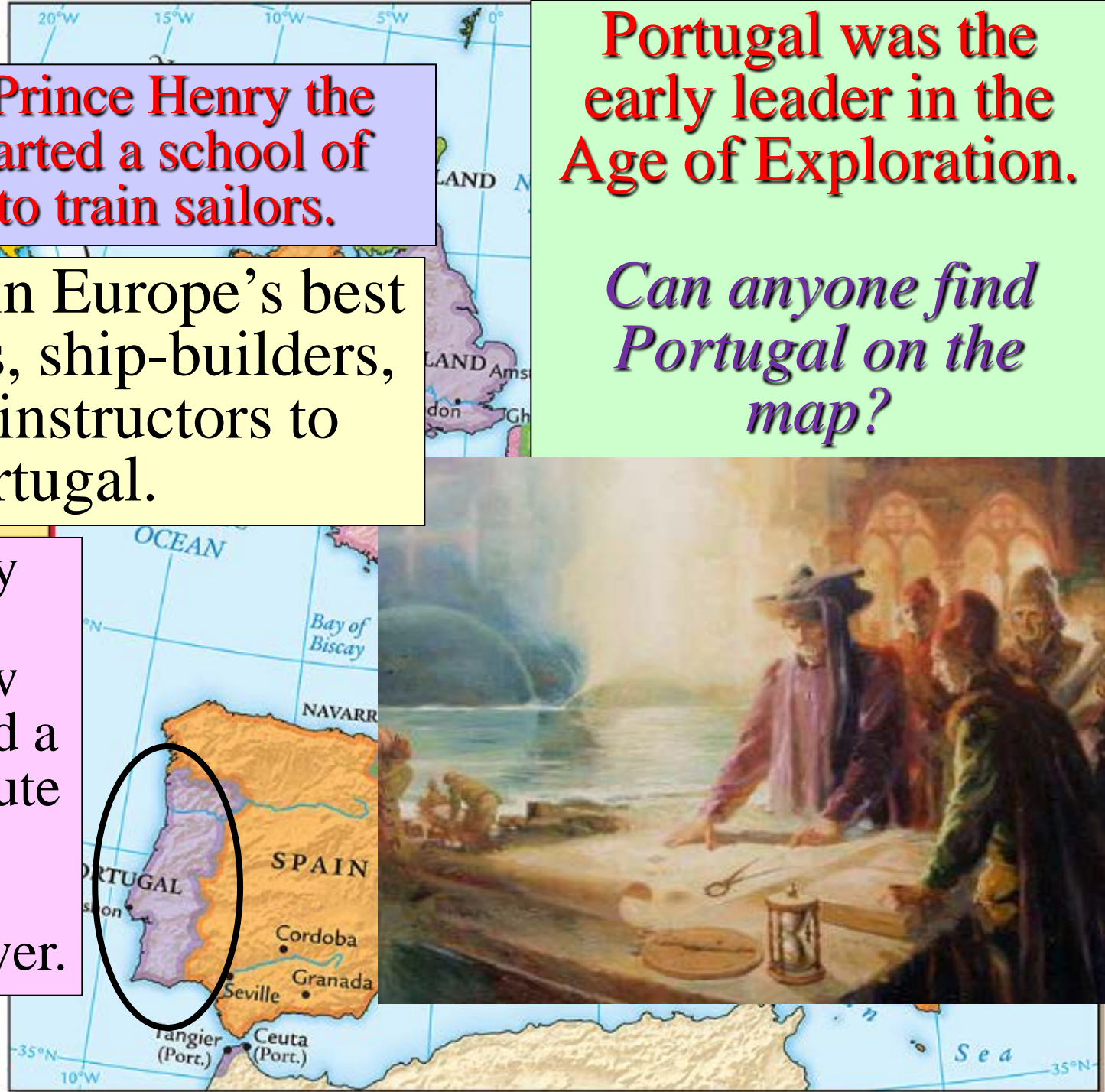
In Portugal, Prince Henry the Navigator started a school of navigation to train sailors.

He brought in Europe's best map-makers, ship-builders, & sailing instructors to Portugal.

Prince Henry wanted to discover new territories, find a quick trade route to Asia, & expand Portugal's power.

Portugal was the early leader in the Age of Exploration.

Can anyone find Portugal on the map?





***Prince Henry the
Navigator***
(Portugal)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dcdO0QTmxIU>
(3:52 – end)

Prince Henry's navigation school & willingness to fund **voyages led the Portuguese to be the 1st to explore the west coast of Africa.**

Vasco da Gama was the 1st explorer to find a direct trade route to Asia by going around Africa to get to India.

Portugal gained a sea route to Asia that brought them great wealth.

