Intermediate World History B
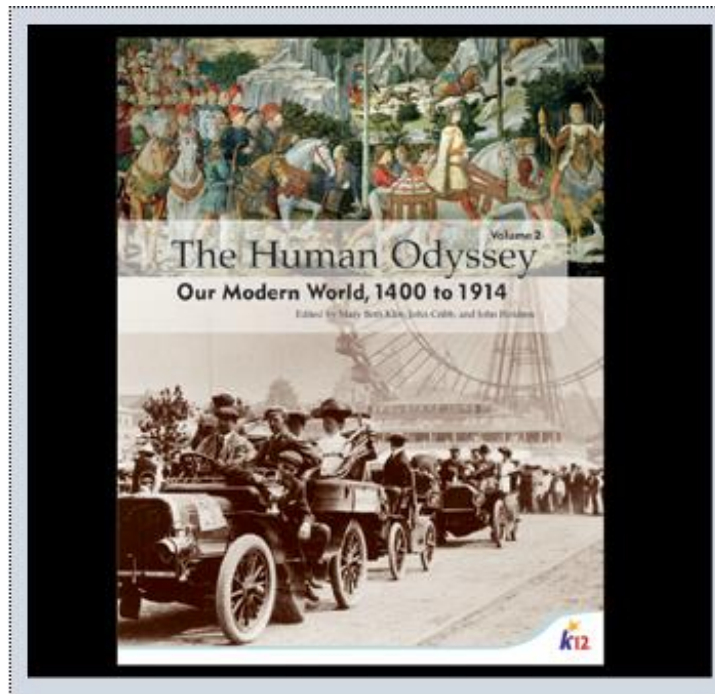
Unit 2: A Renaissance Begins in Europe

Lesson1: Europe Reborn Pg. 24-35

Lesson 2: Cities Spur Change Pg. 36-49

Lesson 3: Genius in Florence Pg. 50-65

Lesson 4: Rome Revived   Pg.67-79

Use this help packet as you work through Unit 2. In here you will find:

- ➢ Cornell notes from the chapter
- ➢ A Study Guide
- ➢ Links to videos to help you remember the concepts in this unit.

World History B	Unit 2: A Renaissance Begins in Europe
Textbook Pages 24-35	Lesson 1:Europe Reborn: Rediscovering Greece and Rome
Renaissance	• A period from the late 1300's to the early 1600s, known as a time of extraordinary artistic and literary creativity. • Means "rebirth" in French • Reborn- Interest in The Classical Civilizations of Greece and Rome
Who was Dante Alighieri?	• Italian Poet • Wrote the Divine Comedy • In 1300, held a high government office • Was sent to Rome as an ambassador to stop the pope from controlling Florence • He was held in Rome and exiled from his home in Florence

The Divine Comedy	• Comedy meant "had a happy ending"
	• Based on *Aeneid* by Ancient Roman Poet Virgil.
	• Based on the journey of Dante after he was exiled
	• Three parts:
	  1. Inferno
	  2. Purgatory
	  3. Paradise

What is Dante's legacy?	• The Divine Comedy was a Renaissance piece based on classical works. • The poem was written in Italian, not latin. • It depicted real characters with real problems and denounced the evils in the world.
Giotto di Bondone	• 14th century Italian painter • Inspired by Greek and Roman Art • Painted Lifelike Figures
Who was Petrarch?	• Italian Written • Looked for translated, classical, Latin pieces of writing. • Wrote letters to writers from ancient times • He was against the evil doings of the Papacy • The Father of Humanism
Humanism	• The view that stressed the Dignity of man and the human potential • "Humans are awesome!"

Summary:
- The Renaissance was about art work and writing that was inspired by the classics.
- The new artwork still had religious themes but made its figures more lifelike.
- Humanism was a new movement that believed in the human potential.

World History B	Unit 2: A Renaissance Begins in Europe
Textbook Pages 36-49	Lesson 2: Cities Spur Change
Cities	• The Renaissance was born in the Cities of Italy • Had grown rapidly at the end of the Middle Ages
How were the cities revived?	• European craftsmen started making the things they once traded with Byzantium and Asia for. Made wool, silk, mirrors, eyeglasses (in Florence); cannons and guns in Germany; the first paper mills were built. • All of these new products were exported. • People moved closer to cities to help build and farm food. • Market Square- place to buy and sell goods • Cities became places for business • Many rich people, but cities were very dangerous!
Guilds	• Organizations of craftsman • Fought for influence in city government to help their business
What were the three major Italian Renaissance cities?	• FVR F- Florence V-Venice R- Rome All were **republics** run by the wealthy. No kings or princes here!
Venice: The Lion City	• The Lion is the symbol of the City's patron saint, Saint Mark. • A floating city of 120 islands • A city with a monopoly on trade with Byzantium and the Muslim world • Ruled by the Doge (dohj) who was elected by the citizens; a member of one of the 150 wealthy, merchant families. • Visited by students of the classics because many Greek scholars fled here with ancient manuscripts.
Florence	• On the Arno River. • Another center of the Renaissance • Home of Giotto, Petrarch, and Dante. • A republic led by the Medici family. They started the largest bank in Europe and

	manufactured cloth.
	• A lot of fighting for power between rival families and the Medici
	• As they fought, they competed by funding the arts, learning, and building projects.
	• Visitors were amazed by Florence.
Rome and the Papal States	• In 1400, the pope was is Avignon and the city was in ruins
	• 1417- the Pope returns to Rome and starts rebuilding based on ancient ruins
	• Papal States- included the cities of Ferrara, Bologna, and Urbino. These cities repelled pope rule.
	• Renaissance Popes:
	1. Alexander VI (after Alexander the Great)
	2. Julius II (After Julius Caesar)
North of Italy	• London
	• Paris
	• Nuremberg
	• Augsburg- important for textile trade
Who was Johannes Gutenberg?	• Johannes Gutenberg
	• From the city- state of Maine
	• Grew up with written books called Manuscripts and loved books.
	• In the early 1400's invented the printing press.
	• Discovered the idea when working in the coin mint
	• Movable type- metal letters for stamping
	• It took thirty years, but in 1454, Gutenberg printed 180 copies of the Bible
	• By the end of the 15th century, hundreds of print shops existed across Europe
How did the Printing Press change the modern world?	• Ideas traveled quickly
	• Books were less expensive and took less time to make
	• More people learned how to read

World History B	Unit 2: A Renaissance Begins in Europe
Textbook pages: 50-65	Lesson 3: The Flowering of Genius in Florence
Florence	- Means "Blossoming" - In the 15th Century (1400s), Florence was a center for the Renaissance movement
Why Florence?	- Florentine merchants and craftsmen were rich from making luxury goods. - Florence produced much of the clothing for Europe at the time - Run by the Medici - Gold Florins- coins minted in Florence were accepted anywhere merchants traveled. - Florence conquered the states of Pisa, Milan, and Siena. - A Republic, like Ancient Rome and the people saw this as a treasure.
The Medici	- Very wealthy bankers and textile owners - His son Cosimo did the banking for the pope - Enthusiastic humanists and funded arts and learning - Established the 1st public library in Italy. - Attracted many scholars to Florence. - Convinced the University of Florence to teach Greek for the 1st time in 700 years. - Cosimo's grandson "Lorenzo the great" was even more well known for establishing the arts and learning in Florence.
<u>Sculptures</u>	Inspired by Greek and Roman sculptures that showed the beauty of the human form.
Ghiberti	- Scenes from the bible on the baptistery doors. - Captured movement and individual expression - Included himself- this was a new way of thinking that artists should be recognized. *The Story of Joseph* *Lorenzo Ghiberti* In 1401 Lorenzo Ghiberti won the contest the wool merchants of Florence sponsored to adorn a set of doors for the Baptistery. Ghiberti spent 21 years making scenes from the Old Testament and the life of Christ. The gilded bronze scenes show a great sense of space with solid realistic figures in the foreground and receding architectural features or natural scenes giving a sense of depth.
Donatello	- Studied in the remains of sculptures in Rome. - Hired by Medici to create a bronze statue of David, from the bible. - First free-standing nude statue in western Europe since classical time. Was a celebration of the human form. In the middle ages, this was seen as shameful by the church.

David
Donatello

Cosimo de' Medici hired Donatello to create a bronze statue for his courtyard. Cosimo chose a subject from the Bible—David, slayer of the giant Goliath. *David* was the first free-standing nude statue in western Europe since classical times.

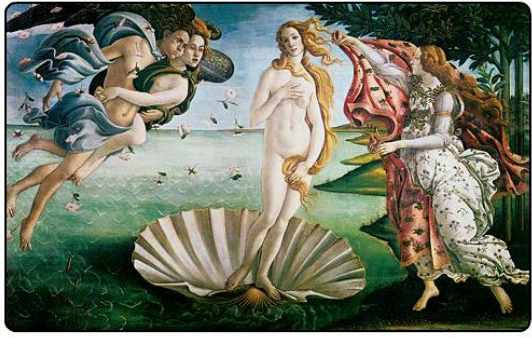|	
Buildings	• The Florentines wanted to turn the city into a showcase. Wanted buildings to reflect pride, hope and confidence.
Brunelleschi	• Lost the contest to sculpt the bronze doors. • Headed to Rome to study architecture. • 1418- Contest in Florence to create a dome for the city's cathedral. This project was large and nothing like this was attempted since the 500's. • Used ancient roman techniques to build the dome *Dome of Florence's cathedral* Filippo Brunelleschi Brunelleschi won a contest to construct the imposing dome of the cathedral in Florence. Building such a large, self-supporting dome was a remarkable engineering feat. Brunelleschi first built a lightweight internal dome and then had the construction workers sit on that dome to build the heavier, outer dome. He set the bricks of the dome in a herringbone pattern to direct the weight out toward the ring and rib supports, which were between the inner and outer domes. •
Paintings	• Painters admired the realism of the works from Ancient Greece and Rome. • Still created religious scenes but pointed to the beauty of the world as it is now. • Showed humans as individuals.
Masaccio	• Studied in Rome. • First one to paint humanism. • Used perspective, light and shadow in his paintings- these were new ideas. • "The Father of Renaissance Painting" *The Tribute Money* Masaccio

Botticelli	• "The Birth of Venus" is the most famous painting of this time.
Leonardo da Vinci	• His father was a business man and moved the family to Florence • 1481 Painted his famous "The Adoration of the Magi" • Painted "The Last Supper" • Book pages 63-65 has his famous paintings.
Savonarola	• Opposed the Renaissance in Florence. • "Bonfire of the Vanities" • His forces attacked the Medici and expelled them from power. • He even went up against the pope and the pope had his arrested and executed. • The Medici returned to power.

World History B	Unit 2: A Renaissance Begins in Europe, Lesson 4
Textbook Pages 67-79	Lesson 4: Rome Revived
How did the Pope restore Rome?	• The Pope returned to Rome in the mid- 1400s. • Wanted to bring more glory to Rome than Florence had. • Popes had the money of the church, more money that the Medici, and spent over 200 years restoring the City.
Pope Julius II	• "The Warrior Pope" • He led an army to take over the rebel cities of Perugia and Bologna. • He worked to rebuild Rome. • Built a new St. Peter's Basilica- hired Michelangelo.
Michelangelo	• Invited to the Medici Palace to study. • Was a moody, unfriendly person who later fought with Julius II. • A fellow student fought him and left him with a crumpled nose for the rest of his life. • Commissioned to created sculptures in Rome, such as "David" and "Pieta" • Painted the Ceiling of the Sistine Chapel

Summary:

• The Renaissance was a literary and artistic movement inspired by the works of Ancient Greece and Rome.

• Humans were shown as individuals and life on earth was treasured over the afterlife.

• The three major Italian centers of the Renaissance were Florence, Venice and Rome.

Unit 2: A Renaissance Begins in Europe

Study Guide

This guide will allow you to test your knowledge as you are studying for the Unit 2 Assessment. Quiz yourself or have someone else quiz you to test your knowledge **before** you take the test. If you can't answer a question, go back to your textbook or notes to review the information ☺

1. Define the Renaissance as a period of artistic and literary achievement in Europe from the late fourteenth to the early seventeenth centuries, inspired by new interest in the classics.
2. Explain that the word *renaissance* means "rebirth."
3. Identify Giotto as a fourteenth-century Italian painter who introduced lifelike figures to painting.
4. Identify Petrarch as the fourteenth-century Italian scholar known as the father of humanism.
5. Define *humanism* as a movement that stressed the wisdom of the classics and the dignity of humans and human potential.
6. Identify Dante as the fourteenth-century Italian poet who wrote *The Divine Comedy*.
7. Describe Dante's *Divine Comedy* as significant for introducing realistic characters to literature and being written in Italian, rather than Latin.
8. Review historical events.
9. Explain the social significance of the printing press.
10. Explain that Italian city-states were often republics led by powerful merchant families.
11. Describe the role of guilds in Italian city-states.
12. Identify Johannes Gutenberg as the fifteenth-century inventor of the modern printing press.
13. Describe Renaissance cities as catalysts for change at the close of the Middle Ages.
14. Identify on a map major city-states including Venice, Florence, Rome, and the German city of Augsburg.
15. Describe major characteristics of some of the city-states and identify some of the important individuals associated with them.
16. Define *manuscript* and explain why manuscripts were very expensive.
17. Identify Florence as the birthplace of the Renaissance.
18. Give an example of the controversy created by humanism and other Renaissance ideas.
19. Identify the major Florentine artists including Donatello, Brunelleschi, Masaccio, Botticelli, da Vinci, and their achievements.
20. Describe the source of Florence's wealth and power as trade in luxury goods.
21. Explain how Renaissance art differed from medieval art.
22. Identify the Medici as the most powerful family in Florence, owners of the most powerful banks in Europe, and patrons of the arts and learning.
23. Describe Rome in the early 1400s and explain the reasons for its condition.
24. Identify Michelangelo as the great Florentine sculptor and painter whose work includes the *Pietà, David,* the Sistine Chapel ceiling, and the dome of St. Peter's Basilica.

25. Give examples of the achievements and weaknesses of the Renaissance popes.
26. Describe the role of the popes as patrons of art and literature and restorers of the city of Rome, and how they financed the work.
27. Recognize Rome's historical significance to the Christian Church.
28. Analyze art to gain understanding of Renaissance thinking.
29. Identify Raphael as the Renaissance painter known for paintings of Madonnas and frescoes.
30. Demonstrate mastery of important knowledge and skills taught in this unit.
31. Describe the Renaissance as a period of artistic and literary achievement in Europe from the late fourteenth to the early seventeenth centuries, initially inspired by new interest in the classics.
32. Identify the contributions of key individuals in the beginning of humanist thought, including Dante, Petrarch, and Giotto.
33. Recognize major Italian Renaissance artists and their achievements, including Donatello, Brunelleschi, da Vinci, Michelangelo, and Raphael.
34. Define *humanism* as a movement that stressed the wisdom of the classics, the dignity of humans, and human potential.
35. Identify Johannes Gutenberg as the fifteenth-century inventor of the printing press.
36. Explain that there were many city-states in northern Italy during the Renaissance, and many began as republics led by powerful merchant families.
37. Explain the reasons for the emergence of new ideas and artistic expressions in the city-states of Italy in the fourteenth century.
38. Describe the role patrons such as the Medici family and the popes played in promoting Renaissance art, architecture, and literature.

Unit 2: A Renaissance Begins in Europe

Introduction to the Renaissance: http://www.sophia.org/tutorials/introduction-to-the-renaissance

More about the Renaissance: http://www.sophia.org/tutorials/renaissance

Gutenberg and the Printing Press: http://www.sophia.org/tutorials/gutenberg-and-the-printing-press

Renaissance Art and Artists: http://www.sophia.org/tutorials/renaissance-art-and-artists

Italian City States of the Renaissance: http://www.sophia.org/tutorials/italian-city-states-of-the-renaissance

Patrons of the Renaissance: http://www.sophia.org/tutorials/patrons-of-the-renaissance

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