Darkness to Rebirth:

Renaissance

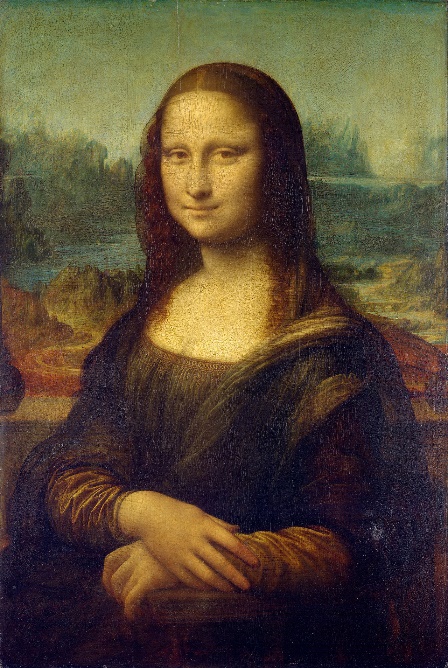


Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Per: \_\_\_\_

**VOCABULARY:**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Term** | **Definition** | **Significance** |
| Humanism |  |  |
| Secular |  |  |
| Indulgences |  |  |
| Corruption |  |  |
| Protestant Reformation |  |  |
| Sect |  |  |
| Patron/ Patronage |  |  |
| Realism |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |

**Compare Renaissance Art and Medieval Art**



|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Characteristics of Medieval Art** | **Characteristics of Renaissance Art** |
|  |  |

**Humanism in Renaissance Art**

Humanism:

Secular:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Description | Middle Ages if… | Renaissance if… |
| Halo |  |  |  |
| Hieratic Scale |  |  |  |
| Landscape |  |  |  |
| Perspective |  |  |  |

Looking at your pictures and put them in chronological order. Below, describe each painting and explain why you’ve placed them in that order.

1. **Painting:**

Why earliest?

1. **Painting:**

Why 2nd earliest?

1. **Painting:**

Why 3rd earliest?

1. **Painting:**

Why latest?

**Document A: The Individual in Art**

Madonna Enthroned between Two Angels by Duccio Di Buoninsegna, late 1200s

Note: Buoninsegna’s painting shoes the Mother Mary on the Throne with Jesus on her lap.



Mona Lisa by Leonardo Da Vinci, early 1500s

Note: Da Vinci’s Mona Lisa is believed to be a portrait of Lisa Gherardini, the wife of a wealthy Florentine merchant

“The [clearest] evidence of the break with medieval culture comes from the visual arts. [It] was the essence of the Renaissance…One begins to know the names of the artists…feel stronger emotions in the subjects…see well-defined landscapes, natural folds in drapery, and three-dimensional figures; and one begins to notice the emphasis on symbolic representation giving way to depictions of recognizable scenes…the new artistic styles would echo the broader movements and interests of the new age…Neither the techniques nor the forms of artistic expression were to be the same again.”

**Source**: Theodore Rabb. *The Last Days of the Renaissance & the March to Modernity.* Basic Books, 2006.

**Document Analysis**

1. What were the names of the artists who created these two paintings, and when was each painted?

1. Madonna Enthroned Between Two Angels:

2. Mona Lisa:

2. Using hints from the text excerpt, describe at least three ways in which the paintings are different:

1.

2.

3.

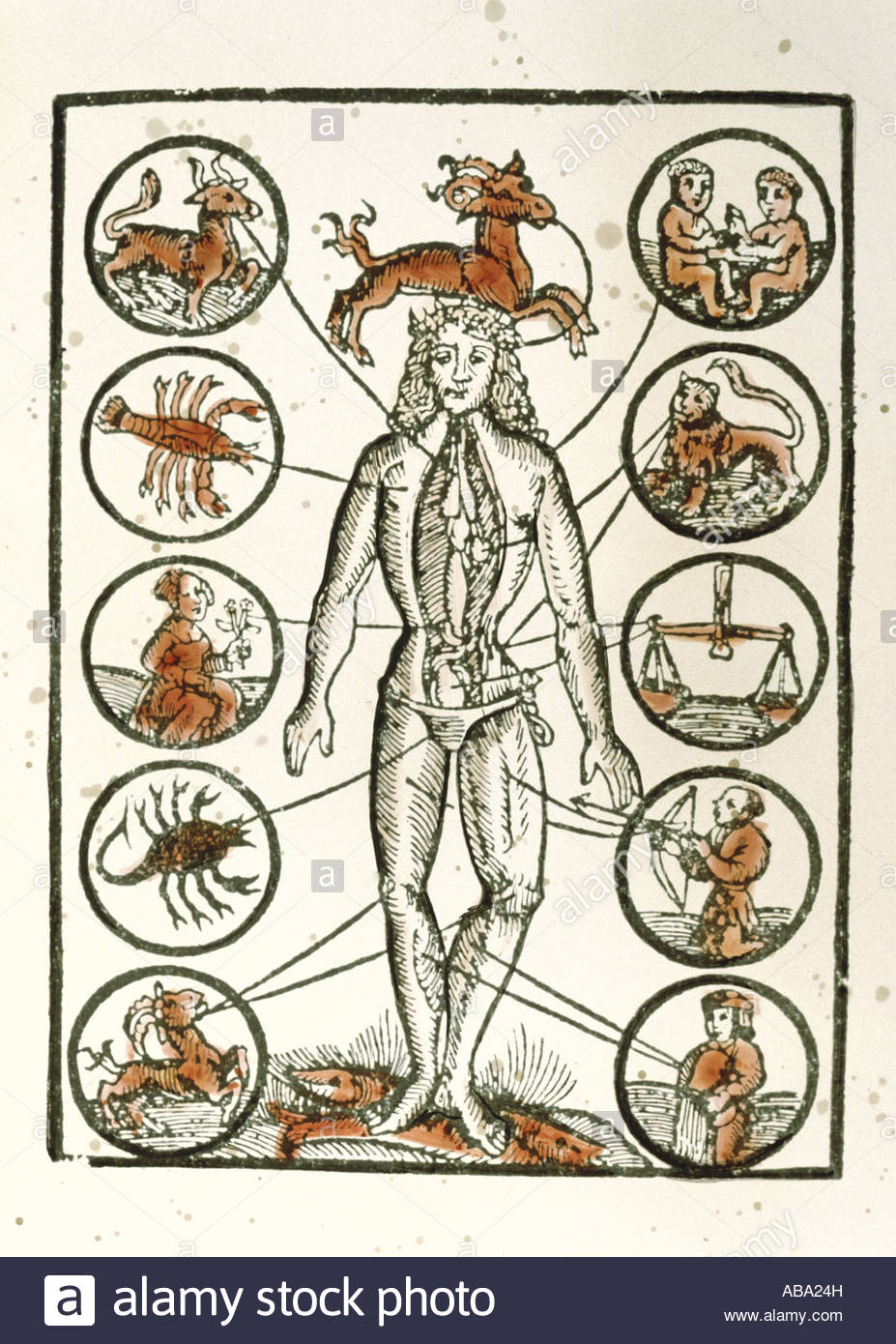
3. Which of the two paintings is a Renaissance painting? How can you tell?

4. How do these two paintings show that, during the Renaissance, human perspective was changing?

**Document B: The Human Body**

A woodcut from the anatomy book On the Makeup pf the Human Body by a Belgian Doctor Andreas Vesalius 1543

A woodcut called “Zodiac Man” from a book by German Astronomer Johann Regiomontanus 1512



Note: The image “Zodiac Man” reflects the Middle Ages belief that each sign of the zodiac governed a certain part of the body. For example, the constellation of stars called Aries the Ram controlled the head; Aquarius the Water Bearer controlled the calves and ankles. The Zodiac is aband of 12 start contelations that stretch across the sky

Notes: The illustration from the book “On the Makeup of the Human Body” was based on the research done by Andreas Vesalius, who dissected human corpses to better explain the human body to his medical students.

**Document Analysis**

1. Which of the drawings is more realistic? Explain.

2. During the Middle Ages, what was widely believed to control the health and well being of different parts of the body? Give an example.

3. What was Johann Regiomontanus job? What was Andreas Vesalius job? Who’s knowledge of the human body would you trust more? Why?

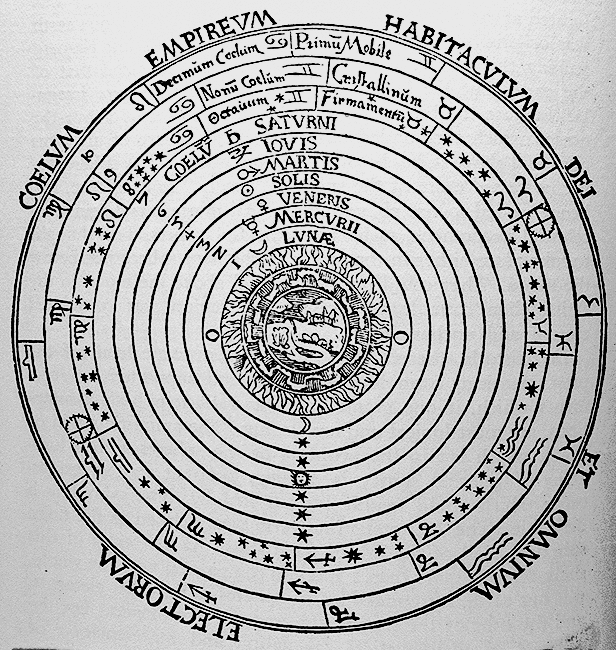
4. How did Vesalius get his information about the makeup of the human body?

5. How does this document show that, during the Renaissance, human perspective was changing?

**Document C: Man’s Place in the Universe**

Geocentric Universe of Ptolemy (100 CE)

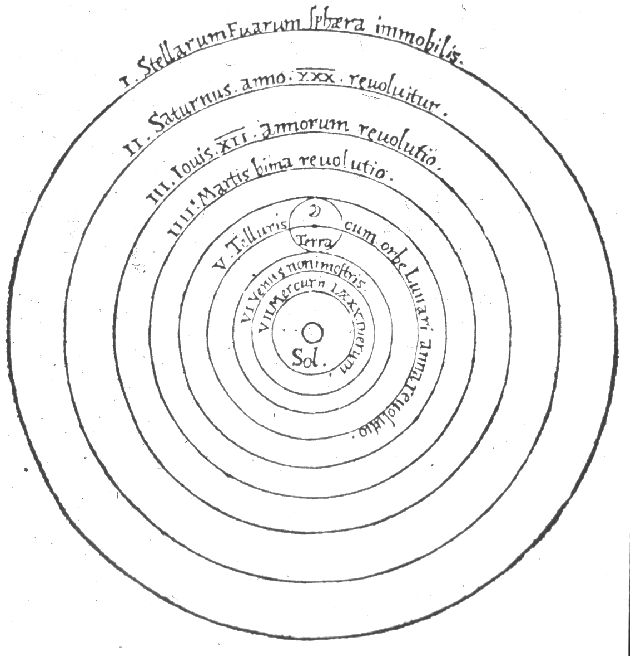
Geocentric means “earth-centered”



The Heliocentric Universe of Copernicus (1500)

heliocentric means “sun-centered”

Ptolemy (Tol-eh-mee) was a Roman astronomer who lived in Alexandria, Egypt, about 100 years after the time of Jesus. He developed a theory of the universe that was adopted by most scholars during the Middle Ages.



Earth

The Polish astronomer Nicolaus Copernicus lived from 1473 to 1543. Relying mostly on mathematics, he developed a very different understanding of the universe.

Sun

**Document Analysis**

1. According to Ptolemy’s diagram, how does the universe work? Where is the sun (solis) in his diagram? The earth?

2. According to Copernicus’s diagram, how does the universe work? Where is the sun (sol) in his diagram? The earth?

3. The ideas of Copernicus were upsetting to the Catholic Church. What might explain this? (Hint: chapter reading page 286)

4. How might the ideas of Copernicus have influenced the way people thought about Man’s place in the universe?

5. How do these readings show that, during the Renaissance, human perspective was changing?

**Document D: Man’s Inner Nature**

“Ye think sin in the beginning full sweet,”

he says, “which in the end causeth the soul to weep

when the body lieth in clay.”

Here shall you see how Fellowship and Jollity,

Both Strength, Pleasure, and Beauty,

Will fade from thee as flower in May.

For ye shall here, how our heavenly king

Calleth Everyman to a general reckoning:

Give audience, and here what he doth say.

What a piece of work is a man! How noble in reason! how infinite in faculty! in form, in moving, how express and admirable! in action how like an angel! in apprehension how like a god! the beauty of the world! the paragon of animals!

**Document Analysis: Everyman**

1. Who is “Everyman?”

2. Who is the “Heaven-King,” and what is the “general reckoning?”

3. How do Everyman’s ideas about sin change as he gets older?

4. What are some of man’s qualities, according to the author of Everyman?

**Document Analysis: Hamlet**

5. What does Shakespeare mean when he says, “What a piece of work is a man!”?

6. What are some of man’s qualities, according to Shakespeare?

**Document Analysis: Everyman and Hamlet**

7. How do these two passages show that, during the Renaissance, Man’s view of Man was changing?