

Unit Review: Renaissance Test

- 1. Importance of Italy - A peninsula and a trade center - good because it is near water.**
- 2. Time period of the Renaissance - 1300 to 1600.**
- 3. Renaissance - Means rebirth, and during this time it meant a revival of art and learning. The (educated) people of Italy hoped to bring back the culture of classical Greece and Rome.**
- 4. Influences of the Renaissance - There was trade in cities like Florence. City-states had trade, or an exchange of ideas. The people in Northern Europe were influenced by the techniques of the Italian Renaissance.**
- 5. Secularism - The absence religion of religion or not concerned with religion. (Worldly rather than spiritual and concerned with here and now.)**
- 6. Humanism - Focusing on human potential and achievements. (The individual.)**
- 7. Vernacular - Native language. People wrote books in their vernacular (native language.)**
- 8. Patron - People who sponsored/ financially supported the artists such as the Medici's. They were known as patrons of the arts.**
- 9. Perspective - Shows 3-D on a flat surface, with realistic human figures, sculptures, etc.**
- 10. Hans Holbein - A German artist specialized in painting portraits that are almost photographic in detail. He immigrated to England where he painted portraits of King Henry VIII and other members of the English royal family.**
- 11. Michelangelo - A sculptor, poet, architect, and painter, who used realistic style when depicting the human body.**
- 12. Leonardo Da Vinci - A sculptor, painter, inventor, and scientist. He was a true "Renaissance man" who was interested in how things worked. He dissected humans to get more realistic paintings. He used perspective to get realistic paintings. He has painted one of the most famous portraits in the world, the *Mona Lisa* and *The Last Supper*.**
- 13. Pieter Bruegel - A Flemish painter who helped Flemish painting reach its peak after 1550. Like many other Renaissance artists, he was interested in realistic details and individual people. He was very skillful in portraying large numbers of people. He captured scenes from everyday peasant life such as weddings, dances, and harvests. His rich colors, vivid details, and balanced use of space gave a sense of life and feeling.**

14. **The Medici - A powerful banking family. They had branch offices throughout Italy and the major cities of Europe. Cosimo was the wealthiest European of his time. In 1434, he won control of Florence's government. He did not political power for himself, but influenced members of the ruling council by giving them loans. For 30 years, he was dictator of Florence. He died in 1464, but his family continued to control Florence. His grandson, Lorenz, known as Lorenzo the Magnificent, came to power in 1469. He ruled as a dictator yet kept up the appearance of having an elected government. Some Medici's became pope, and they had control of the banking system for some time.**
15. **Jan Van Eyck - The first great Renaissance painter. He used recently developed oil-based paints to develop techniques that painters still use today. By applying layer upon layer of paint, he was able to create a variety of subtle colors in clothing and jewels. Oil painting became popular and spread quickly. In addition to new techniques, his painting display unusually realistic details that reveal the personality of their subjects. His work influenced later artists in Northern Europe.**

Art

16. **Changes in art - From religious painting to human forms. Da Vinci dissected humans to get realistic paintings like the *Mona Lisa* using perspective.**
17. **Connections with the past - Classical culture of the Greek and Roman Empires. Brunelleschi used columns for the first time since the Ancient Romans.**
18. **Name works of art - *Mona Lisa, The Last Supper, School of Athens, David, and Peasant Wedding.***

Northern Renaissance

19. Difference between the northern and Italian Renaissance

Northern Renaissance	Italian Renaissance
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Interested in realism. - Practically• Developed plans for social reform• More religion than humanism - Christian humanism - live a Christian life.• Held onto Gothic (or "Middle Ages") art and architecture with a tighter, longer grip than Italy.• Fewer artists• Fewer centers of free trade.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Used perspective• Classical culture• Curiosity about the work• Belief in human potential• Secular - spirit of Renaissance society even that most people were Catholic.• Urban cities based on trade, manufacturing, and banking (The Medici's).• Many artists

20. Countries included - England, France, Germany, and Flanders. (Now France and the Netherlands.)

21. Wealth and the Northern Renaissance - Urban merchants became wealthy enough to sponsor artists. As wealth increased, so did patronage of arts. England and France unified under strong monarchs who supported artists and writers.

22. Values of the Elizabethan age - Poetry and literature. Also theatre when William Shakespeare and others wrote plays that they deeply respected. They used the classics for inspiration and plots.

23. Elizabeth I - Reigned from 1558 to 1603. Well educated. Wrote poetry and music. She didn't support the development of English art and literature.

24. William Shakespeare - Most famous writer of the Elizabethan Age. Many people regard him as the greatest playwright of all time. Many of his plays examine human flaws, but had one character deliver a speech that expresses the Renaissance's high view of human nature.

- 25. Thomas More - Tried to show a better model of society. He wrote *Utopia*, meaning no place. In English it has come to mean an ideal place as depicted in his book. The book is about an imaginary land where greed, corruption, and war have been taken out. Since there was little greed, Utopians had little use for money.**
- 26. Johann Gutenberg: Printing press - A craftsman from Mainz, Germany, who developed a printing press that incorporated a number of technologies in a new way. This made it possible to produce books cheaply and quickly.**
- 27. Niccolo Machiavelli: The Prince - Wrote what rulers should do. It was written to butter up the Medici's. It told how to keep power and asked whether rulers were feared or loved.**