

Read Chapter 17, Section 2 (p. 471-485) and answer the questions below:

1. What characteristics of Renaissance spirit did the works of Leonardo da Vinci, Michelangelo, and Raphael demonstrate?
2. How did Renaissance ideas spread to Northern Europe?
3. How was the Renaissance different in northern Europe from the Renaissance in Italy?
4. Why did Italian artists and writers leave Italy and how did this influence art in northern Europe?
5. Who was perhaps the most famous student to carry Italian Renaissance ideas to the north?
6. Who was Hans Holbein the Younger and what was he famous for?
7. Who was the first great Flemish Renaissance painter?
What was his great contribution to painting?
8. What special characteristics did the work of Pieter Bruegel the Elder have?
9. What did humanists in the north use classical texts to do?
10. Northern humanists were critical of the Christian Church to inspire people to live a Christian life. What did this encourage them to develop?

11. Who were the best known Christian humanists? What were they famous for?

12. What does the word utopia mean in Greek and in English?

13. Christine de Pizan was highly educated, and one of the first women to earn a living as a writer. She was one of the first European writers to question what practice?

14. What was the name given to the period beginning in the mid-1500s when the Renaissance spread to England and who was it named after?

15. Who was William Shakespeare?

Where were his plays performed?

Why is he so revered?

16. Why did moveable type prove impractical for the Chinese (who invented the idea)?

Why did moveable type prove practical for Europeans?

17. Europeans imported block-printing from China in the 13th century. Why did this system prove unsatisfactory during the Renaissance?

18. What did Johann Gutenberg do?

19. What was the first full-sized book printed with moveable type?

20. What did the printing press do to the cost of a book?

Complete Chapter 17, Section 2 (p. 485). Complete the statements and answer the questions below:

21. The Renaissance was a period of great _____ change.
22. The Renaissance belief in _____ played a key role in the gradual rise of _____.
23. How did the arts change during the Renaissance?

24. How did society change during the Renaissance?

Read Chapter 17, Section 2 (p. 471-485) and answer the questions below:

1. What characteristics of Renaissance spirit did the works of Leonardo da Vinci, Michelangelo, and Raphael demonstrate?
Interest in classical culture Curiosity about the world Belief in human potential
2. How did Renaissance ideas spread to Northern Europe?
By scholars, students, and merchants who visited Italy
3. How was the Renaissance different in northern Europe from the Renaissance in Italy?
Monarchs often sponsored the arts by purchasing paintings and supporting artists and writers
Renaissance ideas from Italy mingled with northern traditions – northern artists were especially interested in realism and northern humanists tried to develop plans for social reform
4. Why did Italian artists and writers leave Italy and how did this influence art in northern Europe?
The French King launched an invasion through Italy so many Italian artists and writers left for the safety of the north and took with them the styles and techniques of the Italian Renaissance
5. Who was perhaps the most famous student to carry Italian Renaissance ideas to the north?
Albrecht Durer who produced woodcuts and engravings
6. Who was Hans Holbein the Younger and what was he famous for?
Influenced by Durer, Holbein specialized in painting portraits that are almost photographic in detail
7. Who was the first great Flemish Renaissance painter?
Jan van Eyck
What was his great contribution to painting?
Techniques that are still used by painters today – he used layer upon layer of paint to create a variety of subtle colors in clothing and jewels, his paintings display usually realistic details that reveal the personality of the subjects
8. What special characteristics did the work of Pieter Bruegel the Elder have?
He specialized in portraying large numbers of people; everyday life events; he used rich colors; vivid details; and a balanced use of space to give a sense of life and feeling.
9. What did humanists in the north use classical texts to do?
They used them to examine the traditional teachings of the church

10. Northern humanists were critical of the Christian Church to inspire people to live a Christian life. What did this encourage them to develop?
A new movement known as Christian humanism
11. Who were the best known Christian humanists? What were they famous for?
Desiderius Erasmus wrote *In Praise of Folly* that poked fun at greedy merchants, heartsick lovers, quarrelsome scholars, and pompous priests. He thought that in order to improve society, all people should study the Bible
Thomas More tried to show a better model of society in his book *Utopia*.
12. What does the word utopia mean in Greek and in English?
In Greek it means “no place.” In English it means an ideal place where greed, corruption and war have been weeded out.
13. Christine de Pizan was highly educated, and one of the first women to earn a living as a writer. She was one of the first European writers to question what practice?
The different treatment of boys and girls (particularly in education)
14. What was the name given to the period beginning in the mid-1500s when the Renaissance spread to England and who was it named after?
The Elizabethan Age after Queen Elizabeth I of England
15. Who was William Shakespeare?
The most famous writer of the Elizabethan Age and possibly the greatest playwright of all time.
Where were his plays performed?
At the Globe Theater
Why is he so revered?
He examined the souls of men and women through scenes of dramatic conflict, many of his plays examine human flaws
16. Why did moveable type prove impractical for the Chinese (who invented the idea)?
The Chinese language contains thousands of different characters
Why did moveable type prove practical for Europeans?
Their languages have a very small number of letters in their alphabets.
17. Europeans imported block-printing from China in the 13th century. Why did this system prove unsatisfactory during the Renaissance?
The process was too slow to satisfy the Renaissance demand for knowledge, information, and books.
18. What did Johann Gutenberg do?
He incorporated a number of existing technologies in a new way to make a printing press
19. What was the first full-sized book printed with moveable type?
The Bible

Complete Chapter 17, Section 2 (p. 485). Complete the statements and answer the questions below:

20. What did the printing press do to the cost of a book?
For the first time, books were cheap enough that many people could buy them.
21. The Renaissance was a period of great artistic and social change.
22. The Renaissance belief in the dignity of the individual played a key role in the gradual rise of democratic ideas.
23. How did the arts change during the Renaissance?
- Art drew on techniques and styles of classical Greece and Rome.
 - Paintings and sculptures portrayed individuals and nature in more realistic and lifelike ways.
 - Artists created works that were secular as well as those that were religious.
 - Writers began to use vernacular languages to express their ideas.
 - The arts praised individual achievement.
24. How did society change during the Renaissance?
- Printing changed society by making more information available and inexpensive enough for society at large.
 - A greater availability of books prompted an increased desire for learning and a rise in literacy throughout Europe.
 - Published accounts of new discoveries, maps, and charts led to further discoveries in a variety of fields.
 - Published legal proceedings made the laws clear so that people were more likely to understand their rights.
 - Christian humanists' attempts to reform society changed views about how life should be lived.
 - People began to question political structures and religious practices.