**Unit 1: The World at 1500**

**Lesson 8**

1. Introduction
2. Objective: The Renaissance
3. SOL WHII.2b
4. Do Now: Compare and contrast these two paintings. How are they similar? How are they different?
5. Italy
6. Beginning
7. Center of Trade
8. Humanism
9. Renaissance
10. Defined
11. Characteristics
12. Secularism
13. Art
14. Compared to Middle Ages
15. Leonardo da Vinci
16. Michelangelo
17. Literature
18. Variety
19. Erasmus
20. Thomas More
21. William Shakespeare
22. Conclusion
23. New intellectual and artistic ideas that developed during the Renaissance marked the beginning of the modern world.
24. The Renaissance began in Italy and spread North; it focused on the works of ancient Greece and Rome.
25. Humanism, the main drive of the Renaissance, was a focus on human achievement rather than spirituality.
26. The Renaissance was epitomized in the works of Da Vinci, Michelangelo, Erasmus, More, and Shakespeare.

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| **Terms to Know** | | | |
| Renaissance | Italian city-states | Humanism | Secularism |
| Leonardo da Vinci | “Renaissance Man” | *Mona Lisa* | *Last Supper* |
| Michelangelo | Sistine Chapel | *David* | Erasmus |
| *Praise of Folly* | Satire | Thomas Moore | *Utopia* |
| William Shakespeare | *Hamlet* | *Romeo and Juliet* | *Julius Caesar* |
| **Questions to Consider:** | | | |
| 1. Why did the Renaissance begin in Italy? How did it spread? 2. What role did the Arab traders play in the development of the Renaissance? 3. How did Humanism change European thought? 4. Explain at least four differences between the art of the Middle Ages to the art of the Renaissance. 5. Explain how Renaissance art emphasized Humanist ideas. | | | |