

# Instructions for the Teacher

Thank you so much for  
using our products!  
These slides will help  
explain how to use  
these resources.

These instructions help you with the format. Our lessons follow a consistent format. By seeing the format for the Renaissance, you can get an idea on how all lessons should flow.

We will consistently be adding more resources to all content areas! Yet, these general instructions can help you grasp how to teach with our resources.

In this presentation, the students will fill in the blank sections of their notes. If it is underlined on the presentation, it is blank on their notes.

When you get to the questions section of the notes, take time to let them answer the question. TELL THEM TO NOT WORK AHEAD ON THE QUESTIONS. Answer them as you get to them in the presentation.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Class: \_\_\_\_\_

### The Renaissance

#### The Renaissance Starts in Italy

- After encountering the horrific plagues and wars of the Medieval era (450s-1450s CE), many Europeans longed for new forms of artistic expression and a revitalized society.

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Italy became the first nation to experience this cultural movement that eventually swept many areas of Europe and forever changed the world.

#### The Idolization of Greek Culture

- Many of the artists of the Renaissance idolized the cultures of Greece and Rome (1,200 BCE – 600 CE). They saw the Medieval Era as plagued with problems and the Greek/Roman societies of the past as idealistic.

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- Eastern Europeans fled their region when the Muslim Turks gained the area in of Constantinople 1453. They brought Greek manuscripts of portions the Bible and other manuscripts with them.

**Question #1: The Medieval Era (450s-1450s CE), included the Bubonic Plague and much conflict. Why would these circumstances encourage the Renaissance artists to look back in history to the Greco-Roman Era (1,200 BCE – 600 CE) for their artistic and intellectual inspiration?**

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#### Patrons and Artists

- \_\_\_\_\_
- Artists such as Donatello (1386-1466), Leonardo da Vinci (1452-1519), Raphael (1483-1520), and Michelangelo (1475-1564) created art in this era and were funded by patrons.
- Renaissance artists utilized techniques such as perspective, making a two dimensional object appear three dimensional. Artists also created realistic sculptures, a process called realism, and wrote literature in the vernacular, the common languages of the people.

#### The Renaissance and City-State Urban Clusters

- City-states appeared in great number in Northern Italy, partially due to the trade that came about during the Crusades (1095-1291 CE).

- \_\_\_\_\_
- The Black Death of the bubonic plague killed over half the population, peaking in the mid 1300s. Those left as survivors demanded higher wages for their work and pursued artistic interests.

What if you don't  
feel like giving a  
presentation and  
going through notes  
with this material?

Included in each purchase is a something you can do instead of the presentation. Simply pass out this content reading guide worksheet and have the students answer the questions and review it. Even if you want to do the presentation, this can be done later for a review.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Class: \_\_\_\_\_

### The Renaissance

After encountering the horrific plagues and wars of the Medieval era (450s-1450s CE), many Europeans longed for new forms of artistic expression and a revitalized society. From 1300 to 1600, during and after the end of the Medieval Era, a new development of artistic expression came about that would later be dubbed by historians as the era of the Renaissance, which means rebirth. Italy became the first nation to experience this cultural movement that eventually swept many areas of Europe and forever changed the world. Christianity was also a main inspiration for the artistic expressions of this era.

Many of the artists of the Renaissance idolized the cultures of Greece and Rome (1,200 BCE – 600 CE). They saw the Medieval Era as plagued with problems and the Greco-Roman societies of the past as idealistic. Roman architecture, which was impacted by Greek culture, was often utilized in Renaissance art. European scholars also began studying the Greek language and Greek texts. Eastern Europeans fled their region when the Muslim Turks gained the area in of Constantinople 1453. They brought Greek manuscripts of portions the Bible and other manuscripts with them.

**Question #1: The Medieval Era (450s-1450s CE), included the Bubonic Plague and much conflict. Why would these circumstances encourage the Renaissance artists to look back in history to the Greco-Roman Era (1,200 BCE – 600 CE) for their artistic and intellectual inspiration?**

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This is a sculpture of the Biblical character David, a King of Israel, by Donatello. Notice the realism. In addition, notice the focus on Christianity by making a sculpture of a Biblical character. Cosimo de Medici paid Donatello to make this work that was completed around 1440.



The Last Supper was painted by Leonardo di Vinci around 1498. Notice the use of perspective, making objects look 3D in the back and front. Once again, there is a focus on Christianity with Jesus being the center of the image.

This is a sculpture of Moses that Michelangelo created for the tomb of Pope Julius II in 1515. The figure is from the Biblical book of Exodus. Notice the realism

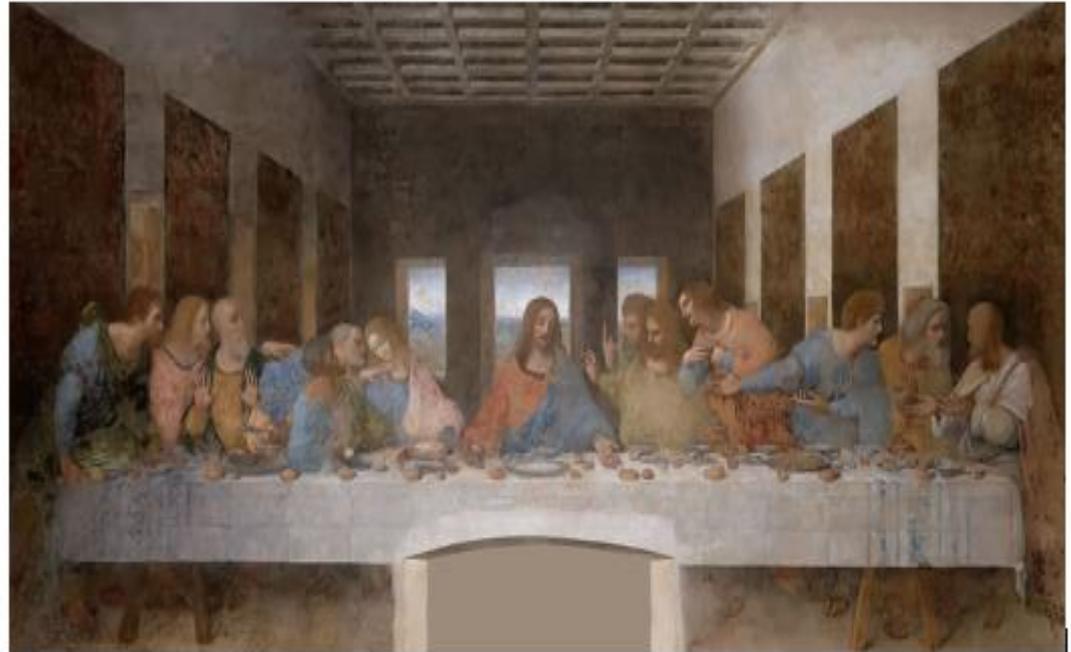


*The Wedding of a Virgin.*  
By Raphael in 1520

Notice the Greek columns in the background. The Renaissance artists idolized the culture of

Bell Ringer: Leonardo da Vinci: *The Last Supper*

Instructions: Examine the picture. Read the background. Answer the questions below.



**Background:** *The Last Supper* is a famous painting by Leonardo da Vinci (1452-1519). This painting is of Jesus having a final meal with his disciples before his crucifixion. Scenes from the Bible and other aspects of religious imagery significant to Christianity were often depicted in paintings, sculptures, and other works during the Renaissance era, which lasted roughly from the 1300s to the 1600s. Renaissance means "rebirth," because a lot of artists idolized past cultures, like Greece and Rome, and sought to create works that pointed back to these eras. Leonardo is perhaps the most iconic of all the Renaissance artists. While he was a talented painter, he also was skilled in drawing, sculpting, architecture, created various inventions, and pursued other areas of study. Historians refer to Leonardo as a "Renaissance Man," meaning he was skilled in a wide variety of disciplines.

1. What does the painting *The Last Supper* depict? What does this tell you about the society in which Leonardo lived?

Each lesson has a "Bell Ringer" to start the class. Pass this out or project it on the board. Have the students answer the questions and discuss it. This is a great way to get the students interested in the lesson.

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ Class \_\_\_\_\_

### Short Quiz / Exit Slip: The Renaissance

**Part A: Multiple Choice: Instructions:** Choose the option that best completes the sentence or answers the question.

**When you finish the lesson, you can give a short quiz / exit slip to test student comprehension.**

1. **Renaissance means:**
  - a. Rebirth
  - b. Skilled at many disciplines
  - c. Historical
  - d. Unconcerned
  
2. **During the Renaissance, many artists valued and idolized the past cultures of:**
  - a. The societies of Greece and Rome
  - b. The society of the Ottoman Turks
  - c. The Medieval Era
  - d. The Egyptians
  
3. **Who were the patrons?**
  - a. Famous artists of the Renaissance era
  - b. Warriors who died in the Black Plague
  - c. Individuals who paid various artists
  - d. Clergy of the Christian faith
  
4. **Which option below explains how the Medici Family gained power?**
  - a. These individuals were a part of various royal families in Europe.
  - b. They were famous artists who made various paintings.
  - c. They were merchants who earned their money through trading.
  - d. All of the above.

## **Suggested Flow of the Lesson:**

- (1) Start with the Bell Ringer to get the students involved in the lesson.**
- (2) Review the Power Point as the students take notes and answer questions.**
- (3) If you don't want to use the Power Point, use the content reading guide to walk the students through the material and answer questions.**
- (4) Give the students the vocabulary worksheet to complete.**
- (5) Have the students take the Short Quiz / Exit Slip and review it.**
- (6) Do you need more resources? Check us out on...**

**[www.TeachWorldHistory.com](http://www.TeachWorldHistory.com)**