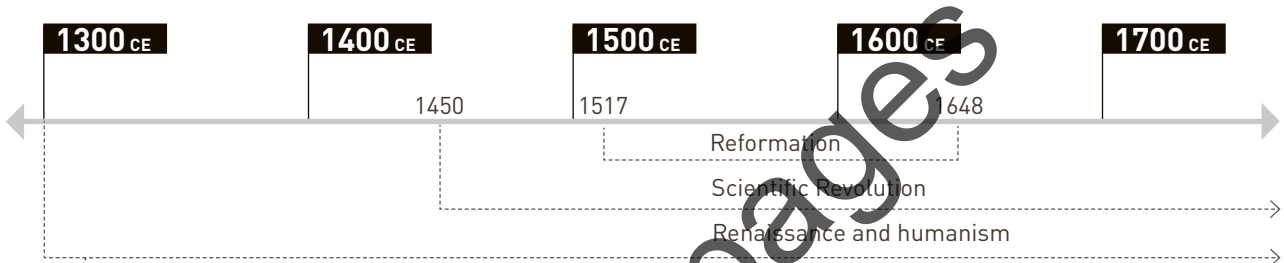




# 1 TIMELINE OF RENAISSANCE MOVEMENTS

Look carefully at the timeline showing the major historic movements between 1300 and 1700 CE and complete the tasks that follow. Refer to the 'Renaissance Italy' chapter in your student book for help with this activity.



SOURCE 1 Timeline of historic movements between 1300 and 1700 CE

- 1 Add the following events to the timeline by placing a coloured dot in the correct location to represent:
  - 1304 CE, when Petrarch, the first humanist, is born (red dot)
  - 1455 CE, when Johannes Gutenberg invents the printing press (green dot)
  - 1517 CE, when Martin Luther criticises the Catholic Church (blue dot)
  - 1633 CE, when the Church challenges the scientific ideas of Galileo Galilei (yellow dot).

2 What is the Renaissance?

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3 When did the Renaissance begin and what other new way of thinking developed at the same time?

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4 What is the Reformation?

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5 How many years after the start of the Renaissance did the Reformation begin?

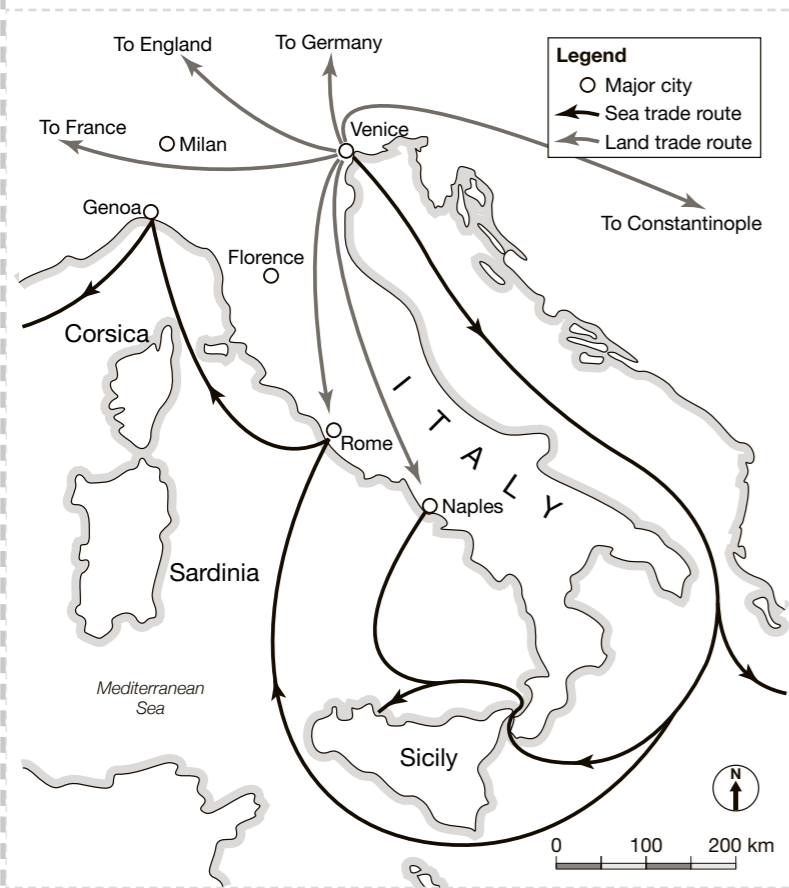
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6 What is the Scientific Revolution and when did it occur?

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## 2 RENAISSANCE ITALY: TRADE AND CITY-STATES



The Renaissance began in Italy in the fourteenth century CE. The map on the left shows key Italian Renaissance cities and major land and sea trade routes that passed through Italy. Look carefully at the map and refer to Unit 2 of the 'Renaissance Italy' chapter in your student book for help completing the tasks that follow.

SOURCE 2 Map of Renaissance Italy's major cities and land and sea trading routes

1 With which countries did Italy trade?

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2 In what way did trade influence the growth of Renaissance Italy?

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3 Explain why Venice, a small Italian city-state, was so important during the Renaissance.

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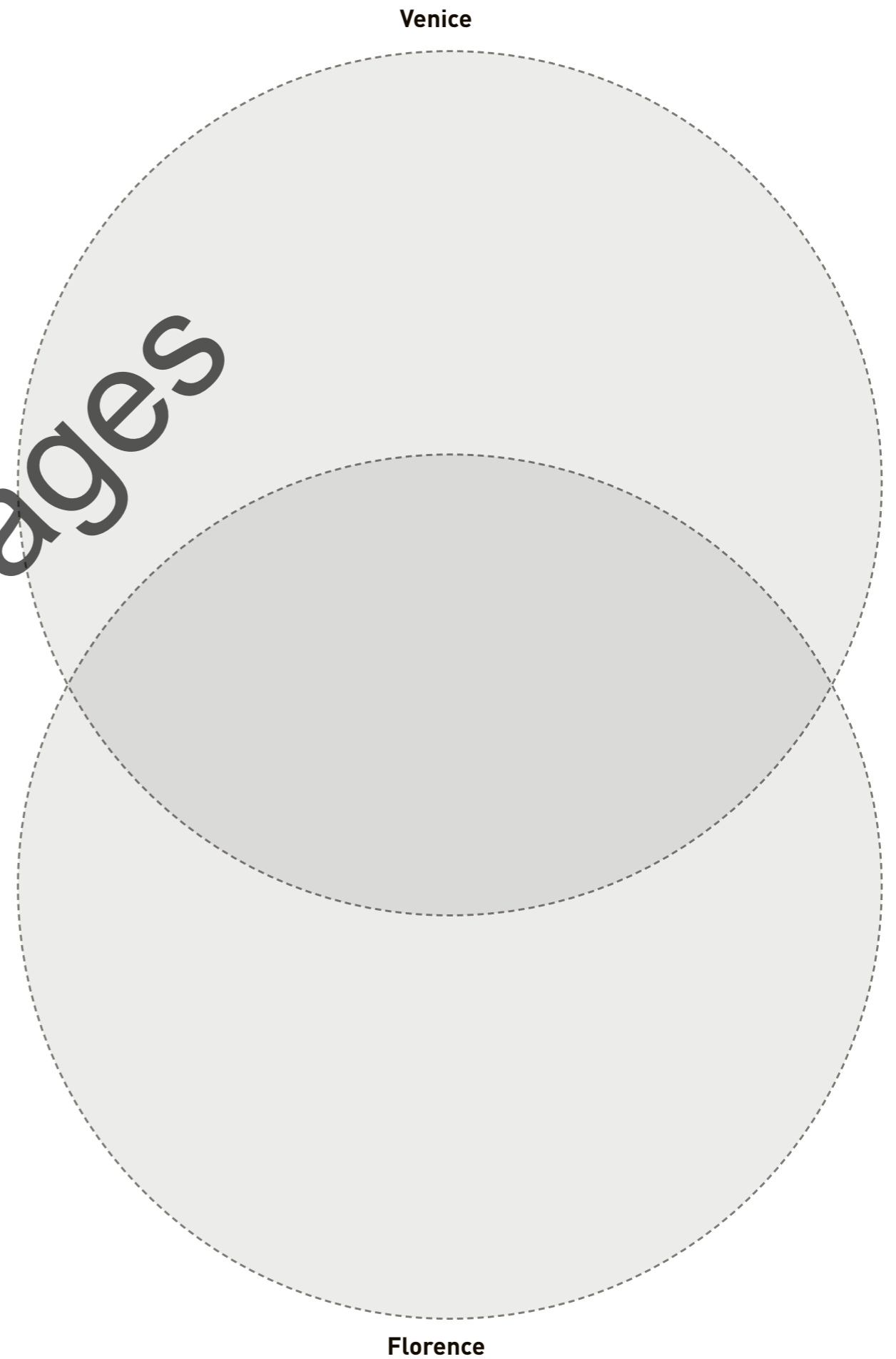


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4 Venice and Florence were two very wealthy Italian Renaissance cities. Show the similarities and differences between these two powerful Renaissance cities on the Venn diagram below.



# 3 GIANTS OF THE RENAISSANCE

The Renaissance brought about a shift in people's perception of their place in the world. This new thinking gained strength during the Renaissance, as the Catholic Church's previously firm control over all aspects of life gradually began to wane.

- Complete the flow charts by responding to the prompts and filling in the empty boxes. The task requires you to select an eminent Renaissance figure of each nominated field and complete the details about each person. Refer to Units 5, 6 and 8 of the 'Renaissance Italy' chapter in your student book for help with this activity.

Painting

→

Who?  
\_\_\_\_\_

→

Born?  
\_\_\_\_\_

→

Died?  
\_\_\_\_\_

→

Biography  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

→

Achievement(s)  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Architecture

→

Who?  
\_\_\_\_\_

→

Born?  
\_\_\_\_\_

→

Died?  
\_\_\_\_\_

→

Biography  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

→

Achievement(s)  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Science

→

Who?  
\_\_\_\_\_

→

Born?  
\_\_\_\_\_

→

Died?  
\_\_\_\_\_

→

Biography  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

→

Achievement(s)  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Medicine

→

Who?  
\_\_\_\_\_

→

Born?  
\_\_\_\_\_

→

Died?  
\_\_\_\_\_

→

Biography  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

→

Achievement(s)  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**2** Using evidence from your student book, explain why Leonardo da Vinci is described as a 'Renaissance man' and humanist.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

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# 4 PRIMARY SOURCE: RENAISSANCE FLORENCE

Giovanni Villani (c. 1275–1348 CE) was a Florentine banker, government official and diplomat. He travelled to other European countries as a representative of the government of Florence.

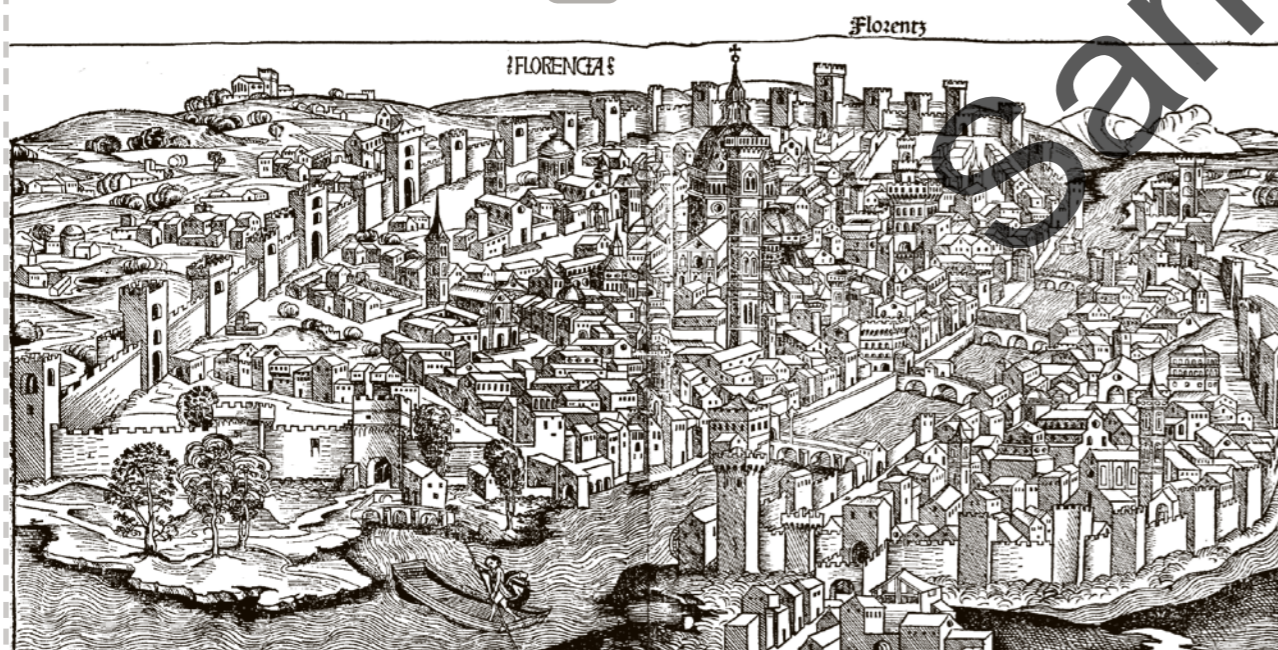
Villani also wrote the history of Florence in *Cronica*, a series of twelve books, the last six of which relate to Florence between 1264 and 1346 CE. Below is an extract from book 11, chapter 94, for the year 1338 CE. Read it carefully and answer the questions that follow.

It was estimated ... that there were in Florence 90 000 mouths, what with men, women and children ... We gather from the parish priest who baptised children (since, to record the number, for each male child baptised ... a black bean was kept and for each female child a white bean) that there were each year at this time from 5500 to 6000 [baptisms], there being an excess of the male over the female sex ...

We find that the boys and girls who are learning to read [number] from 8000 to 10 000, the boys are also learning the abacus and arithmetic ... [and] are studying grammar and logic ...

The workshops of the wool guild were 200 or more and manufactured from 70 000 to 80 000 pieces of cloth to the value of 1 200 000 gold florins, of which a good third remained at home as payment for labour, without counting the profit of the wool-merchants from this labour on which more than 30 000 people lived ... The banks of the money-changers were 80 in number ... judges numbered 80 ... physicians and surgeons 60, pharmacists' shops 100. Merchants and traders were in great number, it is not possible to estimate the shoemakers', slippermakers' and clogmakers' shops ... [or] ... other masters in many trades, and master craftsmen in stone and wood.

SOURCE 3 Giovanni Villani on Florence in 1338 CE, from *Cronica*, book 11, chapter 94, translated by Louis Green



SOURCE 4 Engraving of the walled city of Florence and the Arno River, around 1350 CE

- 1 According to Villani, what was the population of Florence in 1338 CE?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2 How many births were recorded in 1338 CE? Were there more males or females born at the time?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 How were records kept of births and who recorded them?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4 Were boys and girls given equal educational opportunities? Explain your answer using evidence from Source 3.  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5 What evidence is there in Source 3 that supports the idea of Florence being a centre of manufacturing, banking and finance during the Renaissance?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 6 Examine Source 4 carefully. What evidence is there to support the idea that Florence was a thriving medieval city in around 1350 CE?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

# 5 PRIMARY SOURCE: ARNOLFINI PORTRAIT

The *Arnolfini Portrait* (also known as the *Arnolfini Wedding*) was painted by Flemish artist Jan van Eyck in 1434 CE. The painting shows Italian merchant Giovanni Arnolfini and his wife Giovanna in their house in the Flemish (Belgian) city of Bruges.



SOURCE 5 *Arnolfini Portrait*, painted by Jan van Eyck in 1434 CE

1 Select labels from the list below and write them in the correct boxes to describe the painting.

- oranges
- candelabra
- fur-trimmed sleeveless coat
- oriental rug
- fur-trimmed dress
- artist's signature
- decorative ruffles
- bed curtain

2 Using evidence from the painting, describe the social standing of the Arnolfinis. Do they appear wealthy or poor? Explain your answer.

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3 Why do you think an Italian like Arnolfini would keep a house in Belgium?

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4 Oranges and oriental rugs were not products of Belgium. How do you think they came to be in the Arnolfini house?

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5 Why did portrait painting become popular during the Renaissance? Refer to Unit 5 of the 'Renaissance Italy' chapter in your student book for help with this question.

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6 a In the box to the right, draw a self-portrait of yourself in a room in your house.

b What assumptions would future historians make about you based on your appearance and surroundings?

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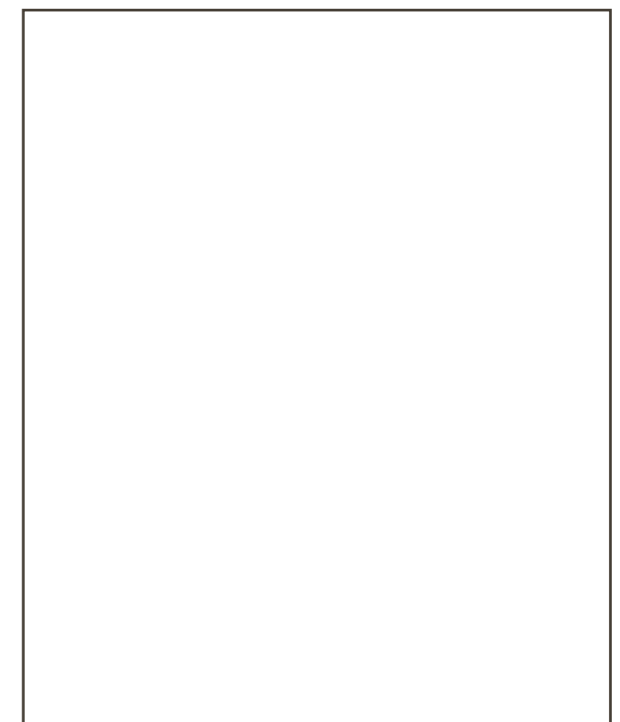
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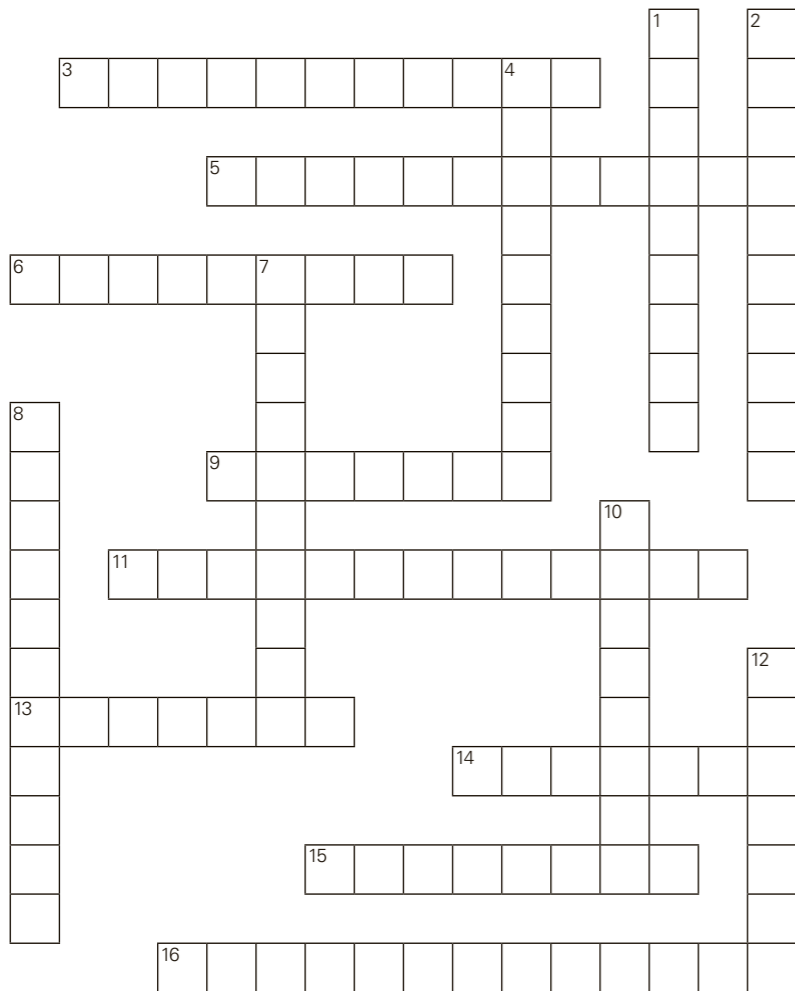


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# 6 SCIENTIFIC SENSATIONS

Science and medicine advanced by leaps and bounds during the Renaissance. Refer to Units 2, 6 and 8 of the 'Renaissance Italy' chapter in your student book to help you complete the crossword.



### Word bank

- astronomy
- biology
- chemistry
- Copernicus
- English
- Enlightenment
- Galileo
- geocentric
- gravity
- heliocentric
- humanism
- Isaac Newton
- Renaissance
- telescope
- Vesalius
- William Harvey

### Across

- 3 period of history that led to great progress in the arts and science
- 5 theory proposed by Nicolaus Copernicus
- 6 invention that enabled observation of the solar system
- 9 force that attracts objects to the centre of the Earth
- 11 intellectual movement that developed in the eighteenth century CE
- 13 Isaac Newton's nationality
- 14 inventor of a telescope that could magnify objects twenty times
- 15 system that considers humans, rather than God, as those who can solve problems through rational thinking
- 16 Englishman who developed knowledge about the heart and blood flow

### Down

- 1 branch of science that is concerned with the stars, space and the universe
- 2 theory that places the Earth at the centre of the solar system
- 4 Robert Boyle made important discoveries in this branch of science
- 7 scholar who claimed the Sun was at the centre of the solar system
- 8 Englishman who invented the branch of mathematics called calculus
- 10 professor of anatomy who dissected corpses of criminals
- 12 branch of science that deals with living organisms and their parts

# 7 BLOG THE BARD

A number of questions have been asked about William Shakespeare, the bard (poet), on various online blogs. As Shakespeare is unable to respond, you decide to answer for him. Write answers to the questions in the spaces provided and try to give examples where possible. Refer to Unit 7 of the 'Renaissance Italy' chapter in your student book for help with this activity.

When did the Renaissance occur in England and what was your contribution to it?

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What is an example of a comic, tragic and historic play you wrote?

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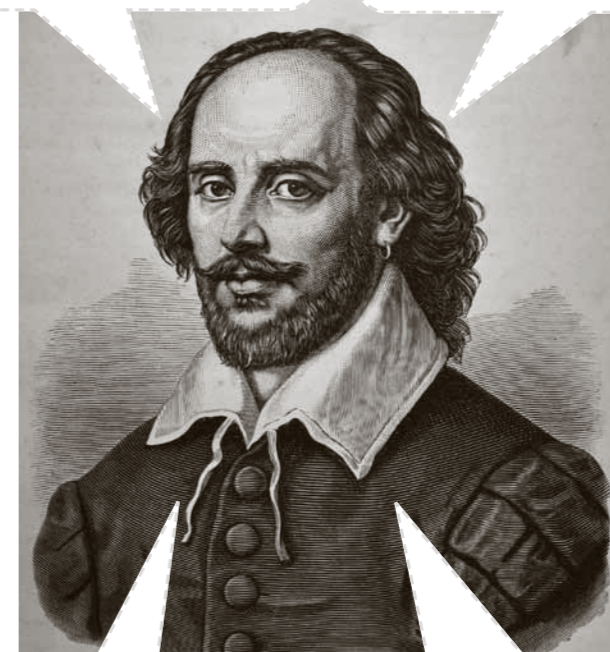
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SOURCE 6 Portrait of William Shakespeare



What restrictions did you face when putting on theatrical performances?

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What legacy have you left in the twenty-first century CE? What are some examples?

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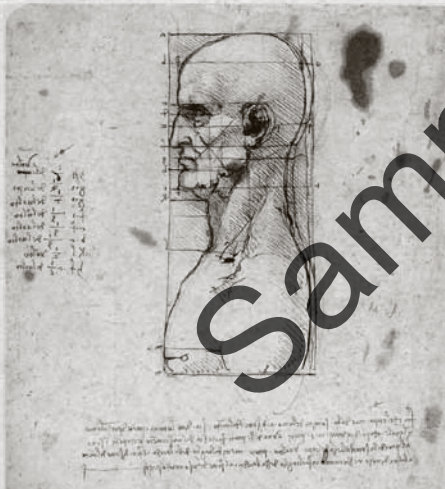
# WHAT GOES UP ...

The Renaissance was a period of great achievement and progress. From small beginnings in Italy, revolutionary ideas spread throughout Europe and further afield. World explorations led to the discovery of the Americas and lands in the southern Pacific region. However, the Renaissance was not all smooth sailing; there were setbacks and controversies along the way ...

- Italian merchants brought the Black Death to Europe from the Middle East in the fourteenth century CE. The infectious disease spread rapidly and caused the deaths of between 30 and 50 per cent of Europe's population.
- When the Black Death reached Florence in 1348 CE, thousands of people died. Four days after the first symptoms appeared, the victim was usually dead. Household cats, dogs, chickens and other animals also died once the plague entered a house.



**SOURCE 7** Italian painter Giuseppe Sabatelli's historic representation of the plague in Florence, 1348 CE



- The astronomer Galileo Galilei (1564–1642 CE) was placed under house arrest by the Catholic Church for believing that the Earth revolved around the Sun. The Church believed the Earth was so important that all stars and planets revolved around it. It was not until 1992 that the Catholic Church issued an official apology.
- Leonardo da Vinci studied the anatomy of the human body. According to legend, he would sneak into cemeteries at night and dig up recently buried bodies to dissect and research.

**SOURCE 8** Head of an old man sketched by Leonardo da Vinci

- Nostradamus (1503–1566 CE) was a learned Frenchman who was under the patronage of the powerful Medici family of Florence. In 1555 CE, he wrote *Centuries*, a book that has rarely been out of print since his death. In it he predicted major world events like the 1666 CE Great Fire of London, the rise of Napoleon I and Adolf Hitler, and the 2001 terrorist attacks on the USA.



**SOURCE 9** Nostradamus