

WARM UP

Take this quiz and then figure out what Renaissance person you are. On your warm up page you need to write down A,B,C, or D on the answers to your questions. Then write down the person you are according to this quiz.

1. Your enemies assassinate your brother, what do you do?

- a) Wait until they least expect it and then destroy them - but make sure to cover your tracks
- b) Despair at the tragedy and rail against a more powerful force but do nothing
- c) Buy revenge: find the most sadistic hit-man to strike for you
- d) Take matters into your own hands, fight back and finish off the enemy once and for all.

2. You're in debt, the whole house of cards is about to come crashing down what do you do to survive?

- a) Hawk yourself around and take on as many jobs as you can for the most cash and do just enough to get paid
- b) Gamble on one job that could pay well but might just finish you off
- c) Find the biggest scam of all time and take advantage of everyone you know
- d) Suffer in silence, pretend everything is OK and find the perfect investment

3. You're asked to do something you think is impossible, what do you do?

- a) Persuade the taskmasters to set something more achievable but which appears as difficult
- b) Complain but do it anyway. You know if anyone can do it you can
- c) Pay someone else to do it, but make sure you take all the credit
- d) Spend a lot of time planning, seek advice and eventually get it done

4. You're sold down the river, everyone has turned their back on you, do you....?

- a) Go to your persecutor and beg for another chance even though you don't deserve it
- b) Decide you don't need 'em and move on
- c) Buy your way back into their good books, works every time
- d) Use your charm and position to convince everyone they were

5. You settle on the object of your desire, how do you win them over?

- a) Plot and scheme your way into their affections
- b) Agonize over them, write them poems, paint their portrait and hope they notice you
- c) Everyone has a price and you deserve the best arm candy in town
- d) Win them over? I've never had to flirt before, women/men love me

6. If it all ends tomorrow how would you want to be remembered?

- a) As a great player, someone who kept their cards close to their chest until the very end
- b) A genius who left behind a brilliant body of work
- c) As the last to leave the party, life's too short not to enjoy it
- d) Someone who left the world a better place for my children to enjoy

Quiz Results

MACHIAVELLI – Mostly A's

You're cynical and manipulative; some would say a true political animal. Scruples? What are they? You'd sell your mother down the river if it would help you get ahead. What are you doing? You should be working in politics; the Prince of Darkness has nothing on you.

MICHELANGELO - Mostly B's

You're restless and creative. Your mind is works at a million miles an hour but once you focus there's no stopping you. You're a loner, your friends think you're quirky but brilliant. You're good at everything you turn your hand to but sometimes your temper lets you down. You personify the ultimate Renaissance Man, you are Michelangelo.

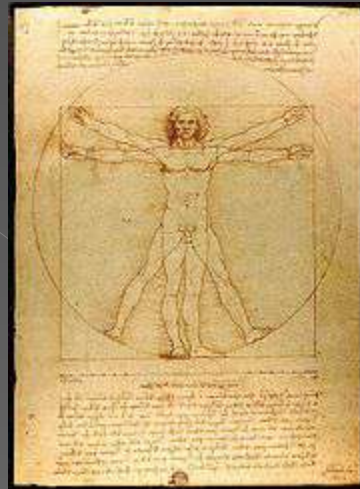
POPE LEO X – Mostly C's

Hey big spender! You love a good time and are usually at the center of the action. You always have to go one better than the rest. Your credit card bills are astronomical, and you live perilously close to the edge. You like nothing better than living like a high-roller - enough already - you could end up like your Renaissance equivalent Pope Leo X.

LORENZO THE MAGNIFICENT - Mostly D's

It must be tough to be you: good at sports, ladies desire you, guys want to be you, - you're smart as a whip with the Midas touch. You live a charmed life. Everyone around you benefits from your largesse, friends and family alike share in your good fortune. You never back away from a just fight and stand up for what's right every time. We want to hate you but can't, you're Lorenzo the Magnificent.

Renaissance



Renaissance

- I. **Renaissance is known in history as "rebirth" or "revival."**
 - A. **Renaissance roots were mainly in Italy (starting in Florence).**
 1. **Unlike other European countries, Italy remained divided up into city-states.**
 2. **Monarchs united people of national origins and formed nations.**
 - a. France, England, Spain, Portugal, Netherlands.
 3. **Scholars emphasized reason, questioned authority, and pursued free inquiry.**
 4. **Revival of art and learning.**

The Renaissance was a period of rebirth throughout Europe that took place from the fourteenth to the seventeenth century. This period saw a revisiting of the aspects of the ancient Greek and Roman cultures. This period caused not only changes in art and literature but also affected politics and the society of the time.



Renaissance

II. Italy's advantages

- A. Development of **wealthy merchant class** in each city-state.
- B. **Merchants dominated politics.**
- C. Powerful **Medici** family gained control of **Florence, Italy** and established a strong gov't and economy.
- D. Italian **scholars** looked back at achievements of Greece and **Rome**, studied Latin manuscripts, etc.
- E. New ideas called **humanism-emphasis on human potential and achievements**; led to the study of history, literature, and philosophy. **Made popular by Francesco Petrarch and Desiderius Erasmus.**
- F. Wealthy enjoyed material luxuries, good music, and fine foods.
- G. **Patrons spent large amounts of money to support the arts.**



City of Florence, Italy



Lorenzo de Medici

Renaissance Man vs. Renaissance Woman

Renaissance Man

- ⦿ Expected to create art
- ⦿ Master all areas of study
- ⦿ Should be charming, witty, well-educated in the classics
- ⦿ Should dance, sing, play music, and write poetry
- ⦿ Should be a skilled rider, wrestler, and swordsman.



Renaissance Woman

- ⦿ Should know the classics
- ⦿ Should be charming
- ⦿ Should inspire art, not create it
- ⦿ Support the arts



Renaissance Inventors

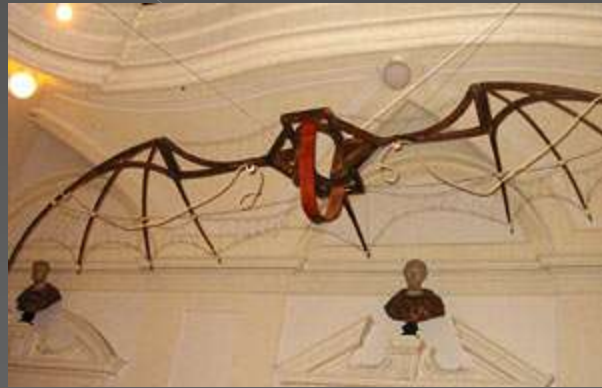
I. Leonardo da Vinci

A. True “Renaissance man”

B. Made sketches of flying machines, engines, and human anatomy as well as painting the *Mona Lisa* and *The Last Supper*.



A piano-size model of a self-moving machine based on drawings from 1478, more than 400 years before the first modern automobile.



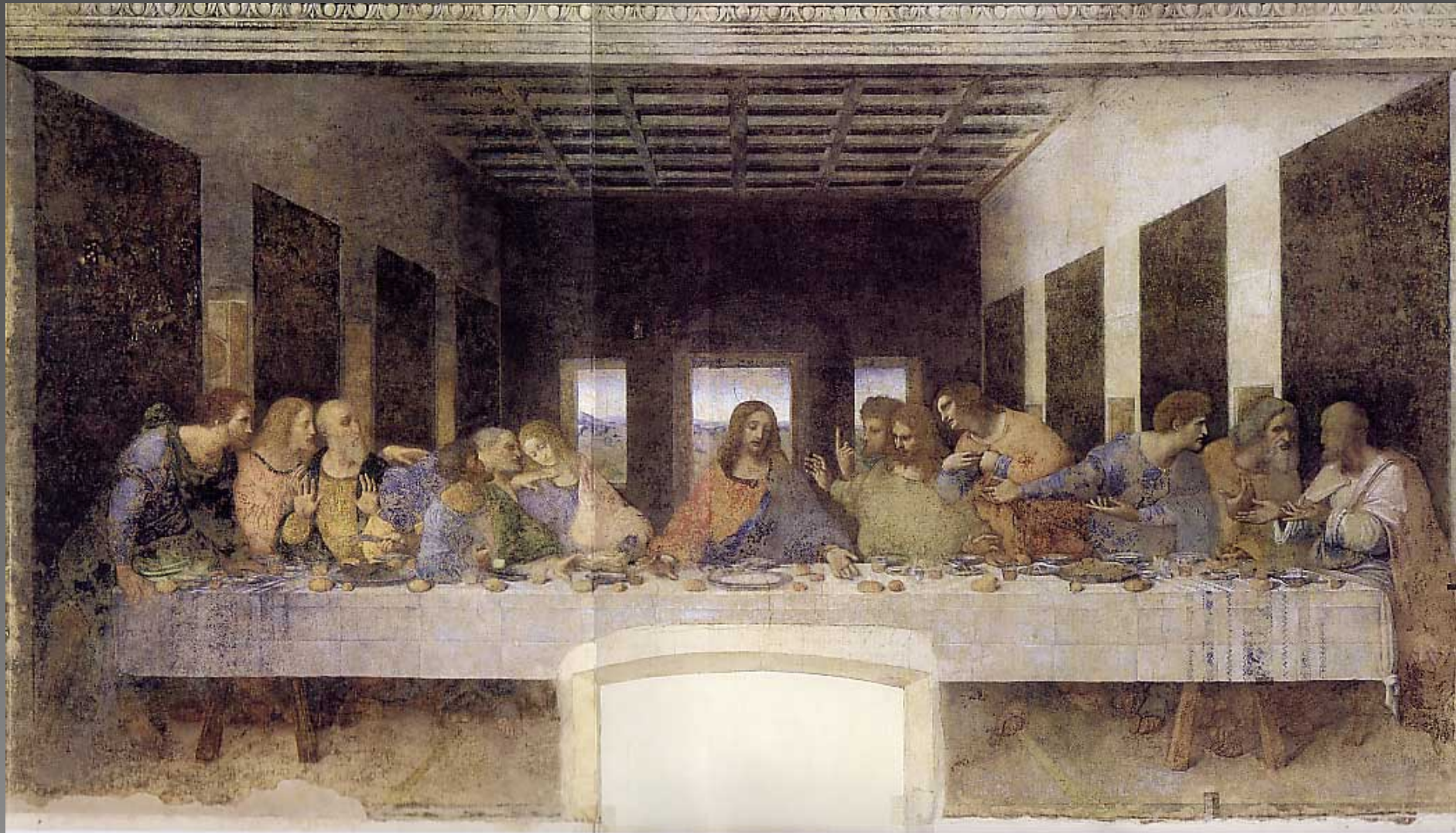
One of Leonardo's famous flying machines -- a glider that recreates the movement of birds.

Leonardo's drawings and notes detailing suggestions for projects are an insight into his thought process. Many of the designs were futuristic ideas that could not be carried out because the necessary technology did not exist in the 15th and 16th centuries.



Leonardo's parachute consists of linen cloth held open by a pyramid of wooden poles. He wrote that with such a device anyone could jump from any height without injury.

The Last Supper



The Mona Lisa



Renaissance Inventors

II. Johann Gutenberg

A. **Moveable-type Printing Press** (See p.484)

B. Allowed for **books** to be produced quickly and cheaply.

C. Printed a **complete copy of the Bible**, the first book to be printed this way.



Gutenberg



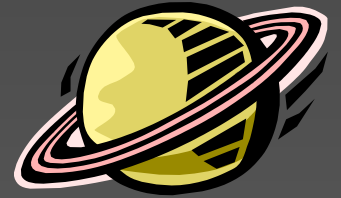
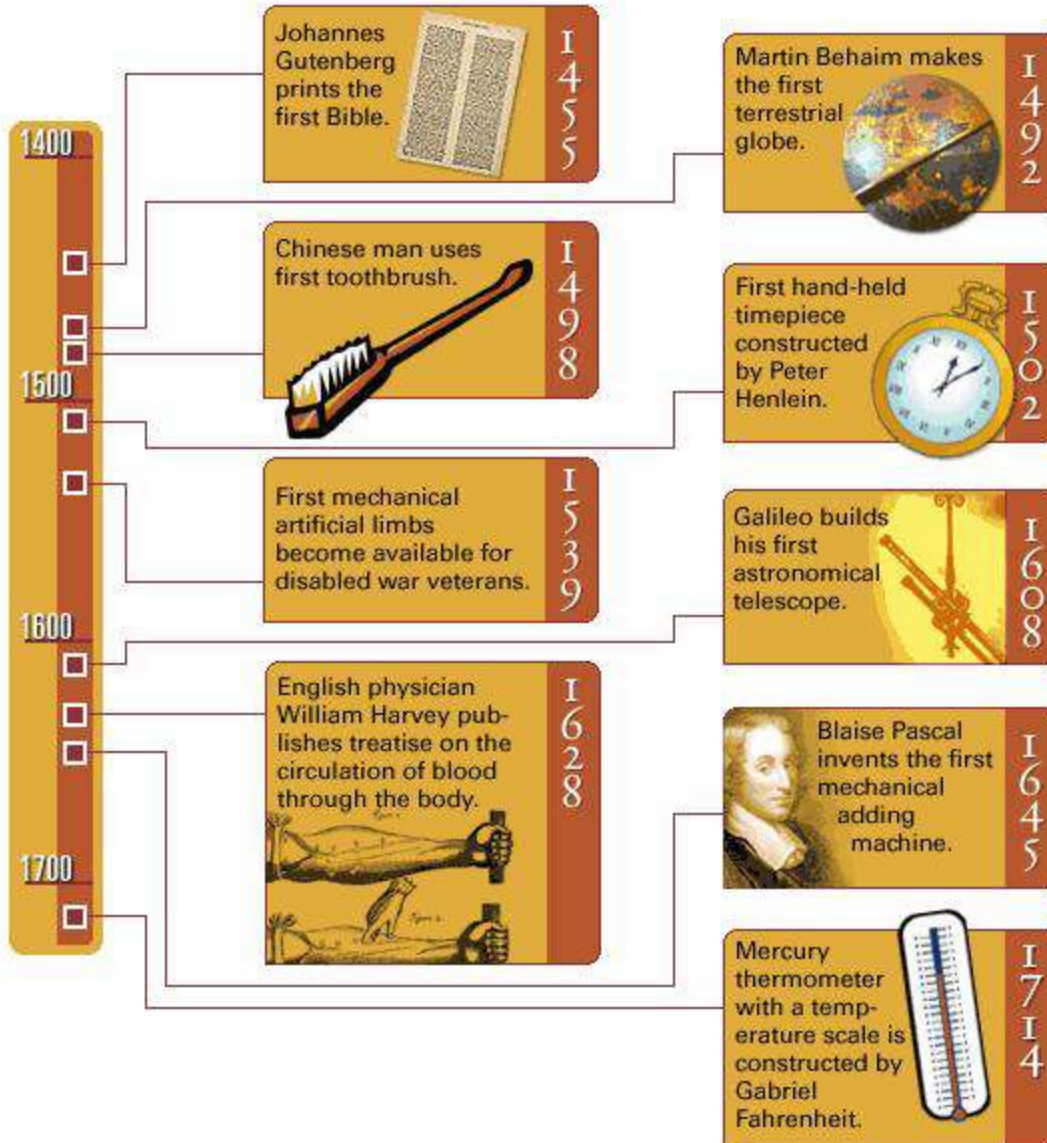
Prior to Gutenberg's invention of the Printing Press, monks painstakingly printed books, maps, and other documents by hand.



Renaissance Scientists

NEW IDEAS, NEW DEVICES

From the 15th century on, humankind experienced an intellectual "boomtown" of ideas and devices—many of which are still in use. This timeline represents just a few of those ideas.

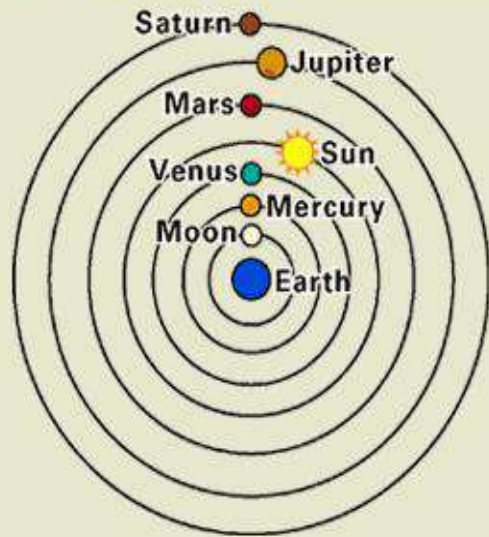


Renaissance Scientists

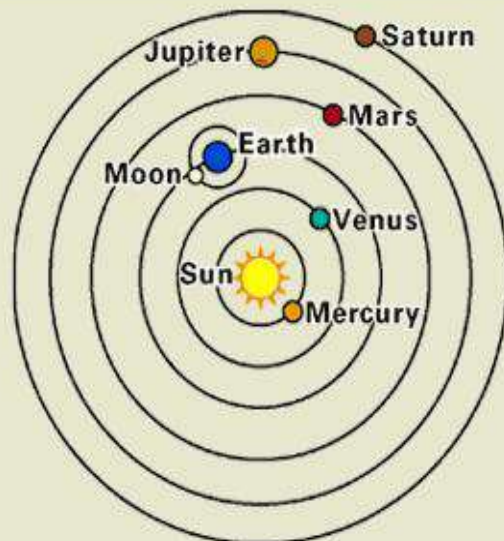


THE CENTER OF THE UNIVERSE?

Based on the writings of Aristotle and Ptolemy and supported by Biblical interpretations prevalent at the end of the 16th century, Earth was the center of the universe. Through scientific observation, Nicholas Copernicus deduced that the Sun was the real "center" of the universe. His astronomical models paved the way for subsequent advances in astronomy, mathematics, and physics.



GEOCENTRIC SYSTEM
Ptolemaic Model



HELIOCENTRIC SYSTEM
Copernican Model



In 1600 after a 7-year trial before the Inquisition, **Giordano Bruno**, who had the audacity to suggest that space was boundless and that the sun and its planets were not unique, was condemned and burned at the stake.

Copernicus and the **heliocentric theory** of the universe.



Renaissance Scientists

In 1633 **Galileo** was brought before the Inquisition. Under threat of torture and death, he was forced to renounce all belief in Copernican theories. He was sentenced to life imprisonment. He died in 1642 and the charges against him stood for another 350 years.



Renaissance Artists

Renaissance Art

The Renaissance painters depicted the human figure as realistically as possible. They also added backgrounds to the paintings using the natural world. They mastered the technique of linear perspective and the use of light and shadow, which made their paintings almost photographic. Here's a sampling of masterpieces from the Renaissance.



Raphael
School of Athens

Michelangelo
The Fall of Man

Leonardo da Vinci
Mona Lisa

Titian
The Emperor Charles V on Horseback

Giovanni Bellini
St. Francis in the Desert

Pieter Bruegel
Landscape with the Fall of Icarus

Hans Holbein
Erasmus

Sandro Botticelli
Primavera

Renaissance Artists

I. Michelangelo Buonarroti

A. Another Renaissance man; he was a painter, sculptor, architect, and poet.

B. Painted the **Sistine Chapel** in 4 years while lying on his back.

C. Other famous works include the **dome of St. Peter's Basilica** and the **14 ft. tall statue of *David***.





Renaissance Artists

II. Raphael Sanzio

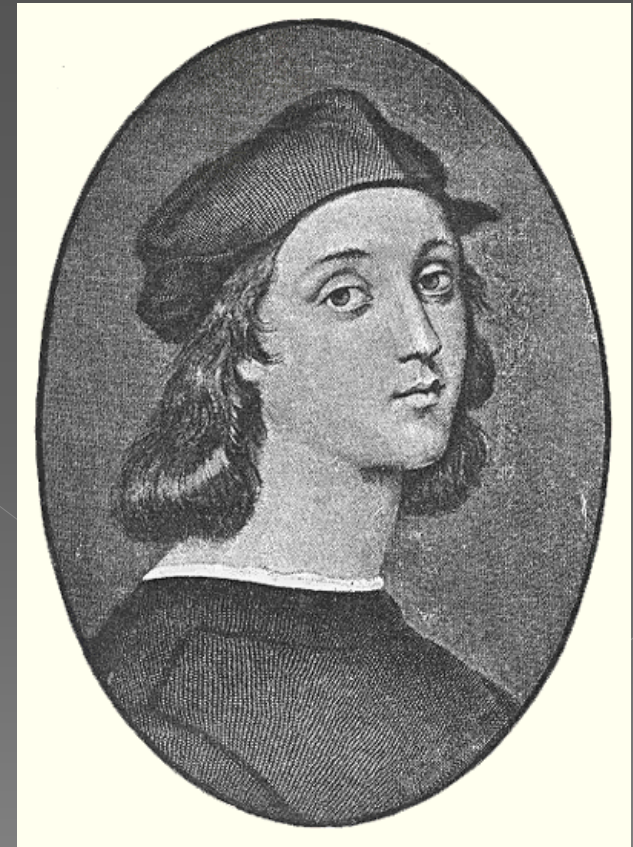
A. **Painter and Architect**

B. **Chief architect of St. Peter's Cathedral in the Vatican.**

C. **Most famous painting is the *School of Athens*.**



St. Peter's Cathedral



Raphael

The School of Athens



Renaissance Artists

III. Rembrandt Harmenszoon van Rijn

- A. Dutch painter who captured human emotions on canvas.
- B. Etching artist and printmaker



Rembrandt. *Moses Smashing the Tables of the Law*. 1659.



Rembrandt. *Peter Denying Christ*. 1660.



Rembrandt. *Self-Portrait*. 1661.

Renaissance Writers

I. Dante Alighieri

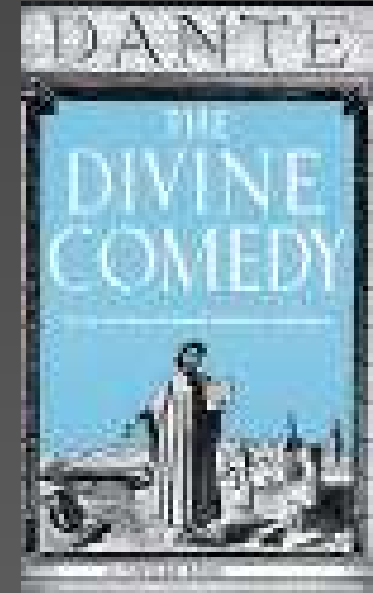
A. *Divine Comedy*- tells about the spirit of religion.

B. Wrote in the vernacular- native language instead of Latin

Dante



Divine Comedy

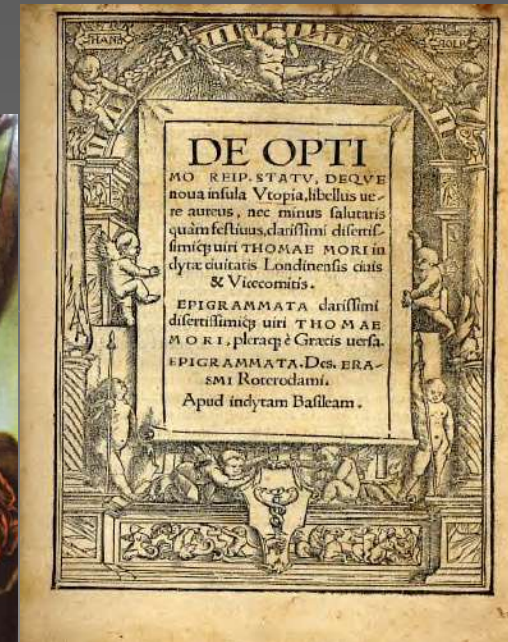


II. Sir Thomas More

A. Idea of Utopia; in Greek this means “no place”; for More this meant an ideal place.



Sir Thomas More



Utopia

Renaissance Writers

III. Geoffrey Chaucer

A. *Canterbury Tales*

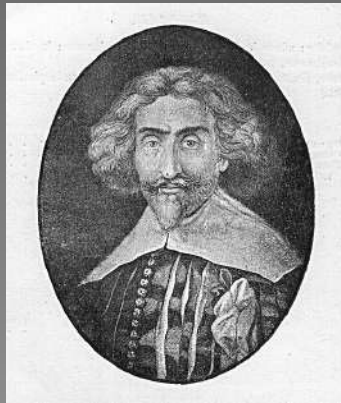
Chaucer



Canterbury Tales

IV. Miguel de Cervantes

A. *Don Quixote* - tells about a simple man searching for chivalry when chivalry appears to be dead.



Cervantes



Don Quixote

Renaissance Writers

Francesco Petrarca



Born: Italy 1304

The father of Renaissance Humanism

Artistic Achievements: Great Poet-sonnets

Lived during the Dark Ages, first to write thoughts and feelings, influenced new generation of writers

Desiderius Erasmus



Born: Holland 1466

Artistic Achievements: **Writer**
(The Praise of Folly)

Christian Humanist- wanted to weed out the corruption of church.

Believed in Christianity of the heart, not rules and ceremonies

Renaissance Writers

V. William Shakespeare

A. *Mac Beth, Julius Caesar, Romeo and Juliet, etc.*

"All the world's a stage,
and all the men and women merely players:
they have their exits and their entrances;
and one man in his time plays many parts..."
—*As You Like It*, Act II, Scene 7, 139–42

Shakespeare



VI. Niccolo Machiavelli

A. *The Prince*- Code of conduct for rulers,
stated that rulers should take whatever means
necessary to keep their power; more concerned
with what was politically
effective, not what was
morally right.

Machiavelli



Machiavelli Quotes:

“...the ends justifies the means”

“Since love and fear can hardly exist together, if we must choose between them, it is far safer to be feared than loved.”

“Men are driven by two principal impulses, either by love or by fear.”

“There are three classes of intellects: one which comprehends by itself; another which appreciates what others comprehend; and a third which neither comprehends by itself nor by the showing of others; the first is the most excellent, the second is good, and the third is inferior.”

“Would I rather be feared or loved?
Um...easy, both.
I want people
to be afraid
of how much
they love me.”



How Machiavellian are you?

For each of the following write: **(A)** "Agree," **(B)** "Undecided," or **(C)** "Disagree"

1. Most people are honest
2. Most people think first of their pocket-books and later about what is right and wrong
3. To get someone to like you, tell that person what he/she wants to hear
4. The best way to earn someone's respect is to be kind and honest
5. The best way to earn someone's loyalty is show him/her your power
6. There are no absolute rights and wrongs. "Right" is what works
7. A good president reads the polls to find out what people want and makes those things his policies
8. Most people are extremely selfish
9. A promise is a sacred trust
10. Nice guys finish last

How to score your test

1. a. 1 point b. 3 points c. 5 points
2. a. 5 points b. 3 points c. 1 point
3. a. 5 points b. 3 points c. 1 point
4. a. 1 point b. 3 points c. 5 points
5. a. 5 points b. 3 points c. 1 point
6. a. 5 points b. 3 points c. 1 point
7. a. 1 point b. 3 points c. 5 points
8. a. 5 points b. 3 points c. 1 point
9. a. 5 points b. 3 points c. 1 point
10. a. 5 points b. 3 points c. 1 point

Add the point values for your answer to determine your “Machiavellian Score.”

