The School of Athens — Raphael, 1510 -11
Plato: looks to the heavens [or the IDEAL realm].

Aristotle: looks to this earth [the here and now].

The School of Athens – Raphael, details
Hypatia

Pythagoras

Averroes
Giovanni Arnolfini and His Wife
(Wedding Portrait)

Jan Van Eyck

1434
Jan van Eyck - Giovanni Arnolfini & His Wife (details)
Massys’ *The Moneylender & His Wife*, 1514
Massys’ *The Moneylender & His Wife*, 1514
Filippo Brunelleschi
1377 - 1436

Architect

Cuppolo of St. Maria del Fiore
Filippo Brunelleschi

Commissioned to build the cathedral dome.

- Used unique architectural concepts.
- He studied the ancient Pantheon in Rome.
- Used ribs for support.
Brunelleschi’s “Secret”
Brunelleschi’s Dome
Dome Comparisons

Il Duomo (Florence)  St. Peter's (Rome)  St. Paul's (London)  US capital (Washington)
The Ideal City

Piero della Francesca, 1470
Hospital of the Innocents
A Contest to Decorate the Cathedral: *Sacrifice of Isaac* Panels

*Brunelleschi*

*Ghiberti*
Ghiberti – *Gates of Paradise*

Baptistry Door, Florence – 1425 - 1452

The Winner!
Contributions of the Renaissance

Accomplishments in literature: Great writers began creating great sonnets, plays, & essays:
Contributions of the Renaissance

Accomplishments in literature: Great writers began creating great sonnets, plays, & essays:

One of the most famous writers was William Shakespeare
Contributions of the Renaissance

Shakespeare wrote plays about classical subjects, human topics

- *Macbeth*: ambition
- *Hamlet*: individualism
Contributions of the Renaissance

His plays are still performed and his works are still read in classrooms everywhere!

He was also famous for his sonnets – a poem with a specific form

**Sonnets** are poems with a specific rhyme scheme

\[ \text{a-b-a-b, c-d-c-d, e-f-e-f, g-g} \]
Contributions of the Renaissance

How heavy do I journey on the way,
When what I seek, my weary travel's end,
Doth teach that ease and that repose to say,
'Thus far the miles are measured from thy friend!'
The beast that bears me, tired with my woe,
Plods dully on, to bear that weight in me,
As if by some instinct the wretch did know
His rider lov'd not speed being made from thee.
The bloody spur cannot provoke him on,
That sometimes anger thrusts into his hide,
Which heavily he answers with a groan,
More sharp to me than spurring to his side;
   For that same groan doth put this in my mind,
   My grief lies onward, and my joy behind.
Contributions of the Renaissance

His plays were performed at the famous Globe Theater in London.
Contributions of the Renaissance

All the parts were played by men
Dante Alighieri

- Born in Florence, Italy in 1265
- Exiled in 1302
- In exile, he began writing the Commedia (Divine Comedy) in 1306
La Divina Commedia

• The Divine Comedy
• Completed in 1321
• Narrative poem

• Written in terza rima (third rhyme)
  – a verse form consisting of tercets
  – rhyme scheme \((aba, bcb, cdc)\)
  – Form modified by Dante
Divine Comedy

• Allegory of human life written to convert the corrupt to righteousness

• Represents three realms of the Christian afterlife
  – Inferno (Hell)
  – Purgatorio (Purgatory)
  – Paradiso (Heaven)
Contributions of the Renaissance

Accomplishments in literature:

• Literature flourished during the Renaissance
• This can be greatly attributed to Johannes Gutenberg
Printing

- The Chinese were the first to invent printing in 868.
- They used carved wood blocks for it.
Printing

• In the mid-1400’s, Johan Gutenberg of Germany invented a printing press using moveable type.
• The Gutenberg Bible is considered one of the first books ever printed.
Gutenberg’s Press

**Type Casting**
- Punch
- Matrix
- Mouthpiece mould
- Spring

**Type**
- Bevel shoulder
- Body or point size
- Counters face
- Front
- Back
- Nick
- Feet
- Groove

**Wooden Common Press**
- Cap
- Head bolts
- Nut bolts
- Frisket
- Tympan bar
- Platen
- Gallows
- Girth
- Plank
- Forestay
- Rootstep
- Rounce winter
- Feet
- Ballracks
- Cheek
- Hose
Impact of Movable Type

• Now books could be printed with greater speed and less effort.

• Led to a great demand for books in the mid 15th century
  – Printers met the high demand by printing an over-abundance of books.
  – Prices plummeted (20% less than a manuscript)
Contributions of the Renaissance

Accomplishments in intellectual ideas: New ideas were being thought of including Humanism.
Contributions of the Renaissance

Accomplishments in intellectual ideas: New ideas were being thought of including Humanism.

Erasmus was one of the most famous thinkers during the time.
Erasmus
Dutch humanist
Desiderius Erasmus
Pushed for a vernacular form of the Bible
Erasmus

Dutch humanist

Desiderius Erasmus

Pushed for a vernacular form of the Bible

Vernacular

The everyday language of people in a region
Erasmus

Dutch humanist

Desiderius Erasmus

Pushed for a vernacular form of the Bible

He felt people would be open minded and be kind to others.
Contributions of the Renaissance

Accomplishments in intellectual ideas: Another was Niccolo Machiavelli
Contributions of the Renaissance

Machiavelli wrote the book “The Prince”

A cynical view of human nature

Fear is a better motivator than affection
Contributions of the Renaissance

“It is better to be feared than loved, if you cannot be both.”

“He who wishes to be obeyed must know how to command.”
Essential Questions

What were the artistic, literary, and intellectual ideas of the Renaissance?
STANDARD WHII.2d

The student will demonstrate an understanding of the political, cultural, geographic, and economic conditions in the world about 1500 A.D. (C.E.) by

- d) analyzing major trade patterns.
Essential Understandings

By 1500, regional trade patterns had developed that linked Africa, the Middle East, Asia, and Europe.
Traditional **trade patterns** linking Europe with Asia and Africa
Traditional **trade patterns** linking Europe with Asia and Africa

- Silk Road across Asia to the Mediterranean basin
Traditional trade patterns linking Europe with Asia and Africa

- Maritime routes across the Indian Ocean
Traditional trade patterns linking Europe with Asia and Africa

- Trans-Saharan routes across North Africa
Traditional trade patterns linking Europe with Asia and Africa

- Northern European links with the Black Sea
Traditional trade patterns linking Europe with Asia and Africa

- Western European sea and river trade
Traditional trade patterns linking Europe with Asia and Africa

- South China Sea and lands of Southeast Asia
All trade routes combined...
The Silk Road

Metals

Gems

Silk

Spices
Spices from Asia included Cinnamon, Ginger, Cassia, Cardamom, and Turmeric.
Route of the Overland Silk Road
Route of the Overland Silk Road

- Linked China and the Holy Roman Empire
  - The two extreme ends of Eurasia
- Started in the Han capital of Chang’an and went west to the Taklamakan Desert
  - There the road split into two main branches that skirted the desert to the north and south
Taklamakan Desert: “The Desert of Death”

The Silk Roads avoided the Taklamakan Desert and passed through the oasis towns on its outskirts.
Taklamakan Desert: “The Desert of Death”
The branches reunited at Kashgar (now Kashi) in the western corner of China and continued west to Bactria. There one branch forked off to Taxila and northern India while the main branch continued across northern Iran. There is still a bustling Sunday market at Kashgar.
Route of the Overland Silk Road

- In northern Iran, the route joined with roads to ports on the Caspian Sea and the Persian Gulf and proceeded to Palmyra (modern Syria)
  - There it met roads coming from Arabia and ports on the Red Sea
• It continued west and terminated at the Mediterranean ports of Antioch (in modern Turkey) and Tyre (in modern Lebanon)
Sea Lanes

- The Silk Roads also provided access at ports like Guangzhou in southern China that led to maritime routes to India and Ceylon (modern-day Sri Lanka)
Was it safe or dangerous?
The Silk Road

• Dangerous road to travel
• Expensive goods exchanged on the Silk Road
• Why do it because of the dangers and expense involved?
  – The potential to make so much profit justified the risk
  – This is partly why people sell drugs illegally
Trade

• Was it just gems, metals, silk, and spices traded?

• During trade, cultures exchange ideas, culture and many other things
  – What is an example from today between the U.S. and another country?
What is another effect of trade?

• There weren’t any large scale wars between the Chinese and Persian empires

• Why?
Trade = Peace

• You don’t fight someone who you need
Importance of trade patterns

- All the trade routes worked together to spread products and ideas!
Importance of trade patterns

• All the trade routes worked together to spread products and ideas!
• World-wide trade began to build a global economy!
Influences of Long-distance Trade

• Brought wealth and access to foreign products and enabled people to concentrate their efforts on economic activities best suited to their regions

• Facilitated the spread of religious traditions beyond their original homelands

• Facilitated the transmission of disease
Essential Questions

What were the regional trading patterns about 1500 A.D. (C.E.)?

Why were the regional trading patterns important?
STANDARD WHII.2e
The student will demonstrate an understanding of the political, cultural, geographic, and economic conditions in the world about 1500 A.D. (C.E.) by

– e) citing major technological and scientific exchanges in the Eastern Hemisphere.
Essential Understandings

By 1500 A.D. (C.E.), technological and scientific advancements had been exchanged among cultures of the world.
Advancements exchanged along trade routes

• Trade between Europe, Asia, and Africa spread new ideas and goods from one area of the world to another.
Advancements exchanged along trade routes

• China gave the rest of the world:
Advancements exchanged along trade routes

• China gave the rest of the world:
  – Paper
Advancements exchanged along trade routes

- China gave the rest of the world:
  - Paper
  - The compass
Advancements exchanged along trade routes

• China gave the rest of the world:
  – Paper
  – The compass
  – Silk
Advancements exchanged along trade routes

- China gave the rest of the world:
  - Paper
  - The compass
  - Silk
  - Porcelain
Advancements exchanged along trade routes

• India and the Middle East gave the rest of the world:
Advancements exchanged along trade routes

- India and the Middle East gave the rest of the world:
  - Textiles
Advancements exchanged along trade routes

• India and the Middle East gave the rest of the world:
  – Textiles
  – Numeral System
Advancements exchanged along trade routes

• Scientific knowledge spread throughout the world including:
Advancements exchanged along trade routes

• Scientific knowledge spread throughout the world including:
  – Medicine
Advancements exchanged along trade routes

- Scientific knowledge spread throughout the world including:
  - Medicine
  - Astronomy
Advancements exchanged along trade routes

• Scientific knowledge spread throughout the world including:
  – Medicine
  – Astronomy
  – Mathematics
Essential Questions

What technological and scientific advancements had been made and exchanged by 1500 A.D. (C.E.)?