Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Chapter 2 Guided Notes Assignment

**KEY PEOPLE, CONCEPTS, DEVELOPMENTS, IDEAS:**

Humanism

Francesco Petrarch

Dante and the Divine Comedy

Lorenzo Valla

Giovanni Pico della Mirandola

Baldassare Castiglione

Niccolo Machiavelli

Leon Battista Alberti

Michelangelo

Desiderius Erasmus

Raphael

Leonardo Da Vinci

Filippo Brunelleschi

Christine de Pizan

Isabella D’Este

The Medici Family

Lorenzo Medici

City-States

Florence

Secular

Scholasticism

Art Characteristics

*Chiaroscuro*

*Perspective*

*Pyramid Configuration*

Christian Humanism

Thomas More

Johannes Gutenberg

Jan Van Eyck

Albrecht Durer

Hans Holbein the Younger

**KEY QUESTIONS:**

1. Why was Italy the home of the Renaissance?
2. To what extent was the Renaissance a “re-birth”? In what sense was it something new?
3. Why was the Italian economy thriving in the 14th and 15th centuries?
4. How as Italian society organized? What circumstances made the ruling elite a particularly dynamic sector of this society?
5. What general characteristics typified the political systems of the Italian city-states, whether republics or signoris? How did these governments differ from medieval political structures?
6. What allowed Florence to play the role of “great civilizing city”?
7. Why were Renaissance scholars so eager to “rediscover” antiquity? How were classical texts made available to the reading public of the Renaissance?
8. Compare and contrast medieval scholasticism and Renaissance humanism. Describe the relationship between Christianity and humanism.
9. What characteristics or traits distinguished the “Renaissance Man”? The “Renaissance Woman”?
10. What elements typified the Renaissance architectural style?
11. Who provided the financial support for the production of Renaissance art? Why?
12. How did the status of the artist change during the Renaissance?
13. Why was perspective such an important element in Renaissance art?
14. If the Renaissance culture placed a great emphasis on the individual how was this expressed in different realms? (e.g. politics, social relations, the economy and the arts)
15. Why did the relative economic might of the Italian city-states decline during the second half of the 15th century?
16. Why did the Renaissance come to an end?

**CHAPTER OUTLINE:**

**I. THE RENAISSANCE**

* 1. City States of the Italian Peninsula
		1. Thriving Economies
		2. Social Structure
		3. Renaissance Political Life
		4. Florence: Anatomy of a Renaissance City
	2. A Dynamic Culture
		1. The Rediscovery of Classical Learning
		2. From Scholasticism to Humanism
		3. The Renaissance and Religion
		4. The Renaissance Men and Women
	3. Renaissance Art
		1. Architecture
		2. Renaissance Artists
		3. Painting and Sculpture
		4. High Renaissance Style
	4. The End of the Renaissance
		1. Economic Decline
		2. Foreign Invasions
		3. Machiavelli
		4. The Decline of the City States
		5. Impulses Elsewhere