



## The Northern Renaissance CONTRASTING

1. *More "Christian"*  
than Italian Renaissance

## The Northern Renaissance CONTRASTING

2. *Advocated Social Reform* based on  
Christian principles

## The Northern Renaissance COMPARING

*Use of Classical Literature*

1. Greek
2. Roman
3. Biblical

## Humanists

of the Northern Renaissance



Thomas More

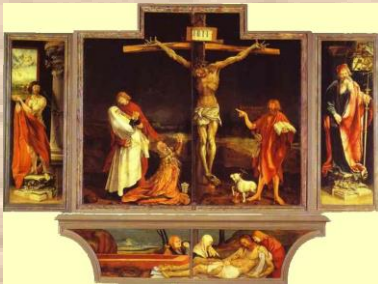


Erasmus

## *The Northern and Late Renaissance*

- more religious & economic than artistic
- Humanism with a skeptical twist
- Realism & real people; everyday life
- PRINTING PRESS
- oil painting
- portraits (including self-portraits)
- landscapes

### A DARKER HUMANISM



Matthias  
Grünewald  
Isenheim Altarpiece  
1515

Compare to Christ  
Pantocrator-type  
images



### Renaissance Art in Northern Europe

- Should not be considered an appendage to Italian art.
- But, Italian influence was strong.
- \*Painting in OIL, developed in Flanders, was widely adopted in Italy.
- The differences between the two cultures:
  - \*Italy → change was inspired by humanism with its emphasis on the revival of the values of classical antiquity.
  - \*No. Europe → change was driven by religious reform, the return to Christian values, and the revolt against the authority of the Church.
- More princes & kings were patrons of artists.

### Characteristics of Northern Renaissance Art

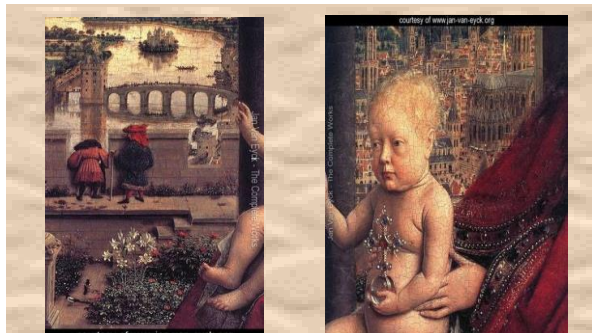
- The continuation of late medieval attention to details.
- Tendency toward realism & naturalism [less emphasis on the "classical ideal"].
- Interest in landscapes.
- More emphasis on middle-class and peasant life.
- Details of domestic interiors.
- Great skill in portraiture.

## Flemish Realism

### Jan van Eyck (1395 – 1441)

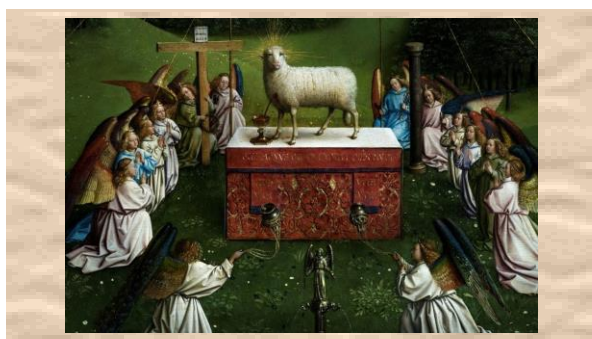


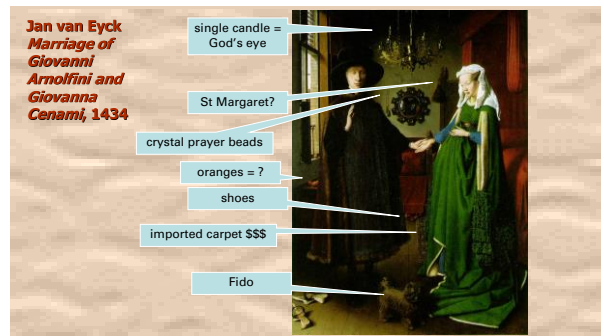
- More courtly and aristocratic work.
- \*Court painter to the Duke of Burgundy, Philip the Good.
- ←The Virgin and Chancellor Rolin, 1435.



Look at the detail in  
columns, clothes,  
and backgrounds

**Van Eyck -Adoration of the Lamb, Ghent Altarpiece, 1432**



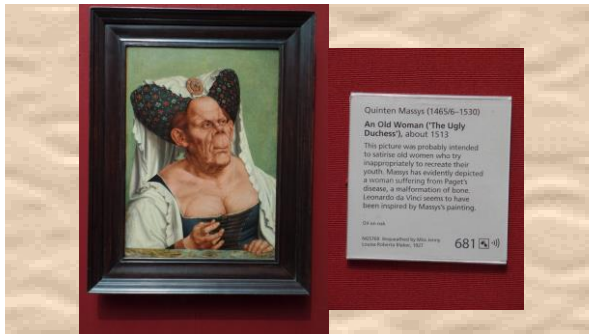


### van der Weyden's *Deposition* (details)



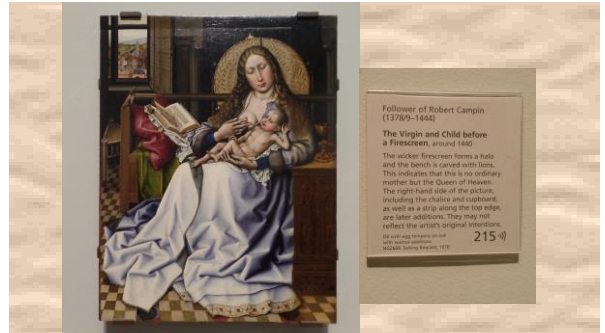
### Quentin Massys (1465-1530)

- Belonged to the humanist circle in Antwerp that included Erasmus.
- Influenced by da Vinci.
- Thomas More called him "the renovator of the old art."
- *The Ugly Dutchess*, 1525-1530 →



### Massys' *The Moneylender & His Wife*, 1514





## Renaissance Art in France

- A new phase of Italian influence in France began with the French invasions of the Italian peninsula that began in 1494.
- The most important royal patron was Francis I.
  - \* Actively encouraged humanistic learning.
  - \* Invited da Vinci and Andrea del Sarto to France.
  - \* He collected paintings by the great Italian masters like Titian, Raphael, and Michelangelo.

## Jean Clouet – *Portrait of Francis I, 1525*



## The School of Fontainebleau

- It revolved around the artists at Francis I's Palace at Fontainebleau.
- A group of artists that decorated the Royal Palace between the 1530s and the 1560s.
- It was an offshoot of the Mannerist School of Art begun in Italy at the end of the High Renaissance.
  - \* characterized by a refined elegance, with crowded figural compositions in which painting and elaborate stucco work were closely integrated.
  - \* Their work incorporated allegory in accordance with the courtly liking for symbolism.

## The School of Fontainebleau



## The School of Fontainebleau



Gallery [right] by Rosso Fiorentino & Francesco Primaticcio

1528-1537



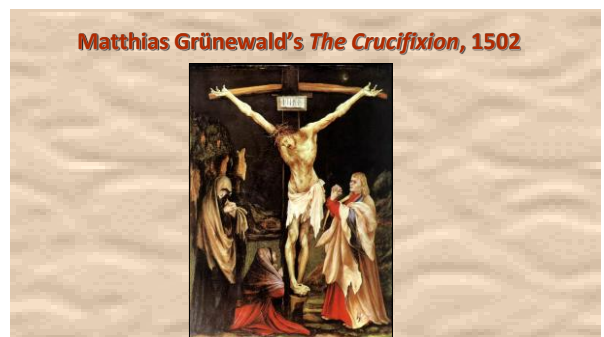
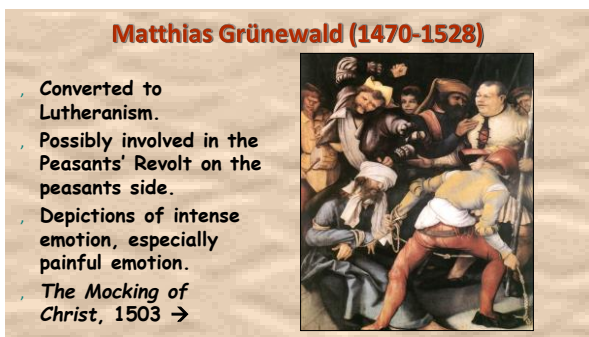
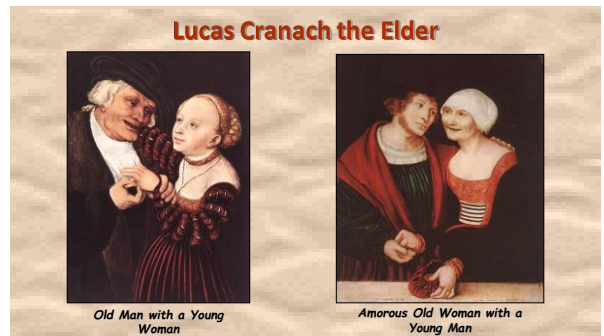
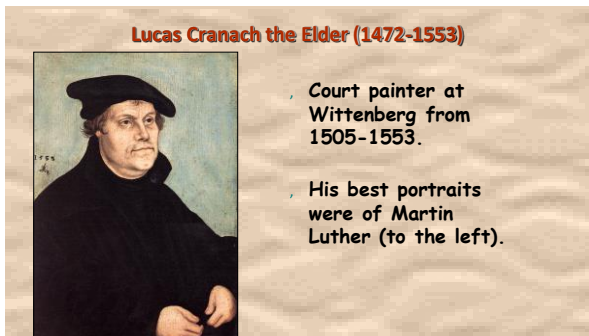
## Germain Pilon (1525-1590)



*The Deposition of Christ*  
Bronze, 1580-1585.



*Gisants of Catherine de' Medici and Henry II* by Germain Pilon, 1563-70; in the church of Saint-Denis, France.



### Albrecht Dürer (1471-1528)

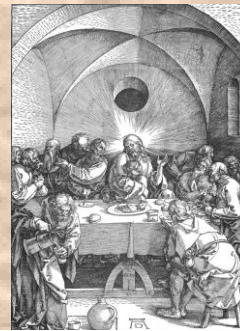


- The greatest of German artists.
- A scholar as well as an artist.
- His patron was the Emperor Maximilian I.
- Also a scientist
  - ★ Wrote books on geometry, fortifications, and human proportions.
- Self-conscious individualism of the Renaissance is seen in his portraits.
- ← Self-Portrait at 26, 1498.

### Dürer – Self-Portrait in Fur-Collared Robe, 1500



### Albrecht Dürer – Adoration of the Magi

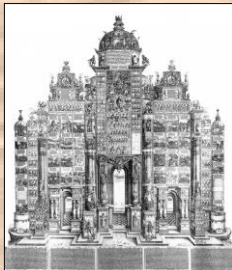


Dürer

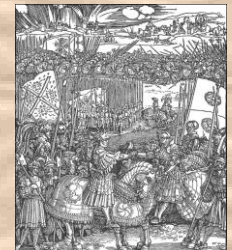
*The Last Supper*

woodcut,  
1510

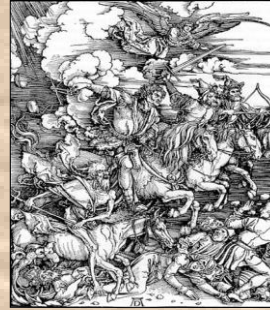
### Durer – The Triumphal Arch, 1515-1517



### The Triumphal Arch, details



**The Triumphal Arch, details**



**Dürer**

**Four  
Horsemen  
of the  
Apocalypse**

**woodcut,  
1498**

**Dürer, Albrecht  
A Young Hare  
1502  
Watercolor and gouache on paper  
25 x 23 cm**



stunning realism

**Is a more realistic painting a *better* painting?**

That painting is the most to be praised which agrees most exactly with the thing imitated.

-Leonardo da Vinci

**Durer, Albrecht The Wire-drawing Mill c. 1489.  
Watercolor and gouache on paper 29 x 43 cm**



Hey, where  
did  
everybody  
go?

England

### Hans Holbein, the Younger (1497-1543)

One of the great German artists who did most of his work in England. While in Basel, he befriended Erasmus.

★ Erasmus Writing, 1523 →

Henry VIII was his patron from 1536.

Great portraitist noted for:

- ★ Objectivity & detachment.
- ★ Doesn't conceal the weaknesses of his subjects.



### Artist to the Tudors



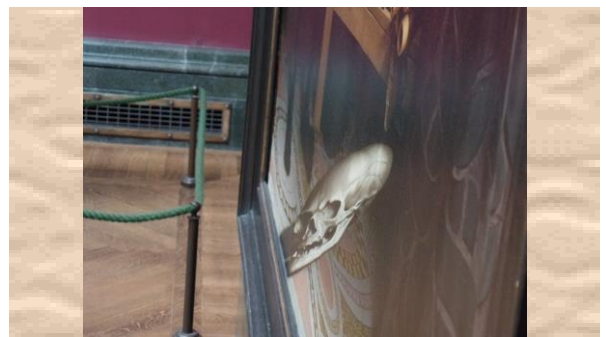
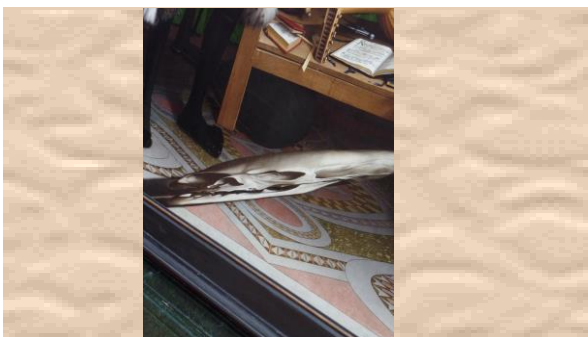
Henry VIII (left), 1540 and the future Edward VI (above), 1543.



### Holbein's, *The Ambassadors*, 1533



A Skull



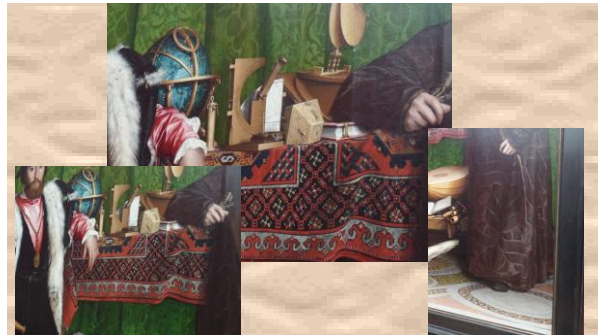
Holbein's, *The Ambassadors*, 1533



Multiple Perspectives



What does  
the broken  
cord say  
about the  
two countries  
relationships?



The English Were More Interested in  
Architecture than Painting



Hardwick Hall, designed by Robert Smythson in the 1590s,  
for the Duchess of Shrewsbury [more medieval in style].

Burghley House for William Cecil



The largest & grandest house of the early  
Elizabethan era.



# The Low Countries

## Hieronymus Bosch (1450-1516)

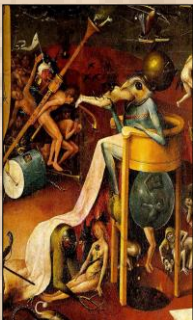
- A pessimistic view of human nature.
- Had a wild and lurid imagination.
  - \* Fanciful monsters & apparitions.
- Untouched by the values of the Italian Quattrocento, like mathematical perspective.
  - \* His figures are flat.
  - \* Perspective is ignored.
- More a landscape painter than a portraitist.
- Philip II of Spain was an admirer of his work.



**Hieronymus  
Bosch**

***The Garden of  
Earthy  
Delights***

**1500**



**Hieronymus Bosch  
*The Garden of Earthly Delights*  
(details) 1500**



**Hieronymus  
Bosch**

***The Cure  
of Folly***

**1478-1480**

Hieronimus  
Bosch

*The Temptation of  
St. Anthony*

1506-1507



### Pieter Bruegel the Elder (1525-1569)

- One of the greatest artistic geniuses of his age.
- Worked in Antwerp and then moved to Brussels.
- In touch with a circle of Erasmian humanists.
- Was deeply concerned with human vice and follies.
- A master of landscapes; not a portraitist.
- People in his works often have round, blank, heavy faces.
- They are expressionless, mindless, and sometimes malicious.
- They are types, rather than individuals.
- Their purpose is to convey a message.

### Bruegel's, *Tower of Babel*, 1563



The European Parliament building in France was modeled after an unfinished Tower of Babel from Bruegel's famous painting (on the left), as one writer said, 'in the symbolic hope of ending the curse of linguistic limitation'

### Bruegel's, *Mad Meg*, 1562



**Bruegel's,  
The  
Beggars,  
1568**



**Bruegel's,  
Parable of  
the Blind  
Leading the  
Blind, 1568**



**Bruegel's,  
Niederlandisch  
Proverbs, 1559**



**Bruegel's,  
The  
Triumph  
of Death, 1562**



**Bruegel's,  
Hunters  
in the  
Snow, 1565**



**Bruegel's,  
Winter  
Scene,  
1565**



**Bruegel's,  
The  
Harvesters,  
1565**



The painting is one in a series of six (or perhaps twelve) works, five of which are still extant, that depict different times of the year. As in many of his paintings, the focus is on peasants and their work and does not have the religious themes common in landscape works of the time. Notably, some of the peasants are shown eating while others are harvesting wheat, a depiction of both the production and consumption of food. Pears can be seen on the white cloth in front of the upright sitting woman who eats bread and cheese while a figure in the tree to the far right picks pears. The painting shows a large number of activities representative of the 16th-century Belgian rural life. For example, on the far right a person is shaking apples from the tree. In the center left of the painting, a group of villagers can be seen participating in the blood sport of cock throwing.



**BRUEGEL, Pieter, *The Harvesters*, 1565**  
Oil on wood, 46 1/2 x 63 1/4 in. (118.1 x 160.7 cm)  
Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York

The painting has been at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City since 1919. The Metropolitan Museum of Art calls this painting a "watershed in the history of Western art" and the "first modern landscape." A sense of distance is conveyed by the workers carrying sheaves of wheat through the clearing, the people bathing in the pond, the children playing and the ships far away.

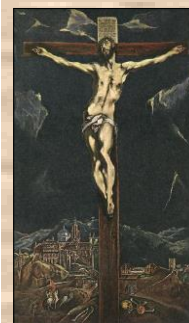
**BRUEGEL,  
Pieter,  
*Peasant  
wedding*,  
c. 1568**  
Oil on  
wood, 114  
x 164 cm  
(45 x 64  
1/2 in.)



# Spain

## **Domenikos Theotokopoulos (El Greco)**

- The most important Spanish artist of this period was Greek. 1541 – 1614.
- He deliberately distorts & elongates his figures, and seats them in a lurid, unearthly atmosphere.
- He uses an agitated, flickering light.
- He ignores the rules of perspective, and heightens the effect by areas of brilliant color.
- His works were a fitting expression of the Spanish Counter-Reformation.



**El Greco**

***Christ in Agony  
on the Cross***

***Portrait of a  
Cardinal***

**1600s**



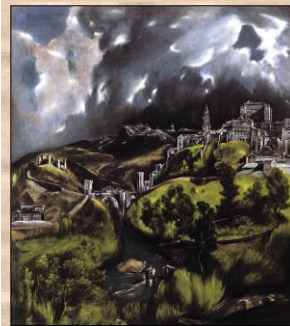
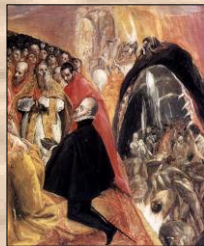
**El Greco's,  
The Burial  
of Count  
Orgaz,  
1586-1588**



**El Greco's, The Burial of Count Orgaz,  
1586-1588 (details)**



**El Greco's, The Burial of  
Count Orgaz, 1578-1580**



**El Greco**

**The View  
of Toledo**

**1597-1599**

### **Conclusions**

- The artistic production of Northern Europe in the 16c was vast, rich, and complex.
- The Northern Renaissance ended with a **Mannerist phase**, which lasted a generation longer in the North than it did in Italy, where it was outmoded by 1600.



## Renaissance Music

- ✧ Middle ages:
  - ◆ Monophonic
- ✧ Renaissance:
  - ◆ Polyphonic
- ✧ Late Renaissance:
  - ◆ Homophonic
- ✧ Harmonies based upon Pythagoras

## Musical Notation



- ✧ Invented to publish books of music
- ✧ Invented instruments
- ✧ Instrumental arrangements appeared



## Religious Music

- ✧ Natural sounding music
- ✧ Mass
- ✧ Composer's music had to be screened

Movements and Order of the Mass	
Proper (variable portion)	Ordinary (fixed portion)
Introit	Kyrie
	Gloria
Collect	
Epistle	
Gospel	
Alleluia (or Tract)	
Evangelium	Credo
Offertory	
Secret	
Preface	Sanctus
Canon	Agnus Dei
Communion	
Post-Communion	(the missa est)

## "a cappella"

- ✧ "as in the chapel"
- ✧ So, the question is, how was vocal music performed in the chapel? Entirely without instruments, or just **without the organ?**

In the Early Renaissance, the organ was found mostly in private homes, not in churches. Eventually, by the Late Renaissance, the organ was a part of music in the church.

## Giovanni Palestrina



- ✧ Adult life in Rome
  - ◆ Choirmaster, singer/ director of music
- ✧ Reactionary period
  - ◆ Church suppressed music that did not enhance words of the Mass - Polyphony was distracting
- ✧ Works were conservative
- ✧ Wrote over 100 masses
  - ◆ Gregorian chant
  - ◆ *Mass in Honor of Pope Marcellus*
- ✧ Influenced later music
- ✧ Buried in St. Peter's Basilica
  - ◆ "The Prince of Music"

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wfp1JsRNSmc>



## Ave Verum Corpus

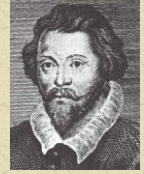
COMPOSER: **William Byrd**

PERIOD:  
LATE RENAISSANCE

IDEA TO ASSOCIATE:

Catholic composer in  
Protestant England

Ideas mark the  
music?



## William Byrd

Catholic composer in Protestant England



## Secular Music

- ✱ New instruments
- ✱ Chansons favored in the court
  - ◆ Courtly Love
- ✱ Madrigals
  - ◆ Poetry and Music

## Music at Court

### *Listening example – a dance*

#### Key info:

- a family of instruments of **uniform timbre**
- **Dance** music from the **Renaissance**

#### Extra info:

- *La Bourree* (title & type of dance) by Michael Praetorius (c. 1571-1621)
- German composer of international fame

Crumhorn – an  
instrument  
from the  
Renaissance



<http://www.music.iastate.edu/antiqua/instrumt.html>

## Music at Court Madrigals

### Origin of term obscure

A type of song for multiple voice parts

Text is a rhyming poem, usually with sections of repetition & is usually about *Love*

popular-at-court-&-wealthy-homes music in Italy & England – in some ways a “popular” music, but participatory

When it's 1594 and you're out with your squad



CLASSIC / M

Pallisander

As Vesta was from Latmos *hill descending*  
She spied a maiden Queen the same *ascending*,  
Attended on by all the shepherds' swain;  
To whom Diana's darlings came  
*running down amain*  
First *two by two*, then *three by three together*  
Leaving their Goddess *all alone*, hasted thither;  
And mingling with the shepherds of her train,  
With mirthful tunes her presence did entertain.  
Then sang the shepherds and nymphs of Diana:  
*Long live fair Oriana!*



## IIX. The Renaissance Papacy



- Loss of influence over European nation-states
- Decline in moral prestige and leadership
- Pope Julius II (1503-1513)
- Popes as patrons of Renaissance art --Leo X (1513-1521)
- Nepotism used to promote family interest

## THE CHURCH IN THE RENAISSANCE

- The Problems of Heresy and Reform
  - John Wycliff (c. 1328 – 1384) and Lollardy
    - No basis in Scripture for papal claims of temporal authority and advocated that the popes be stripped of their authority and property.
    - Bible should be Christians sole authority (vernacular push)
    - Condemned pilgrimages, veneration of saints, rituals
  - John Hus (1374 – 1415)
    - Urged the elimination of worldliness and corruption of the clergy and excessive power of the papacy
    - Burned at the stake (1415) (Council of Constance)
    - Hussite wars

## THE CHURCH IN THE RENAISSANCE

- The Problems of Heresy and Reform
  - Church Councils (*Frequens and Sacrosancta*)
  - Execrabilis* (Pope Pius II, 1460)
  - The Papacy
  - Supreme in Catholic church
  - No longer had asserting supremacy over temporal govts.
  - Moral prestige

## The Renaissance Papacy

- The Renaissance Papacy
- End of Great Schism (1417) to beginnings of the Reformation (early 16<sup>th</sup> century)
- Primary concern is governing the Catholic church as its spiritual leader
- Julius II (1503 – 1513)
  - “Warrior Pope”
- Nepotism
- Pope Sixtus IV (1471-1484)
- Patrons of Culture
- Leo X (1513 – 1521)
  - Son of Lorenzo de' Medici



## IX. Spread of Humanism to the Rest of Europe



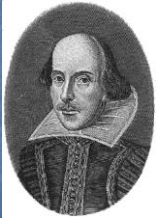
- The significance of Gutenberg's printing press
- Explosion of printed materials
  - By 1500, 40,000 titles printed and between 8-10 million copies
- The impact of movable-type printing presses: research and literacy

## IX. Spread of Humanism to the Rest of Europe (cont)

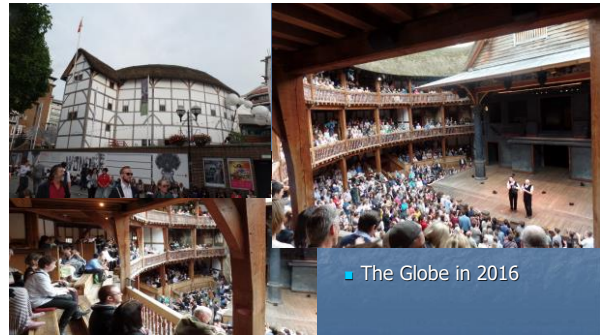


- Popular publications in the early days of the printing press
- Thomas More
  - Utopia*
  - Executed by Henry VIII in 1535
- Erasmus—Dutch Christian Humanist

## IX. Spread of Humanism to the Rest of Europe (cont)



- William Shakespeare (1564-1616)
  - Globe Theater
- Shakespeare returns to classical subjects and genres
- His history plays were the most popular at the time
- *Macbeth*: ambition
- *Hamlet*: individualism
- Keen sensitivity to sounds and meanings of words

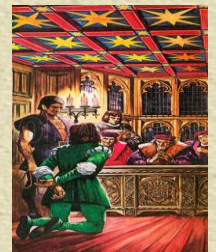


■ The Globe in 2016



## THE EUROPEAN STATE IN THE RENAISSANCE

- The Renaissance State in Western Europe
- New Monarchies
  - France
    - Impact of 100 years war
    - Charles VII
    - Louis XI the Spider King (1461 – 1483)
  - Charles the Bold, duke of Burgundy
  - England
    - Impact of 100 years war
    - War of the Roses
    - Henry VII Tudor (1485 – 1509)



## The Euro. State in the Renaissance

### France

- Louis XI the Spider King
  - Estates Gen. = lose power
  - Unified France

### England

- ◆ War of the Roses
- ◆ Henry VII Tudor (1485 – 1509)

## Valois Dynasties

1328 - 1589

### *Valois direct*

Philip VI, 1328-1350  
John II, 1350-1364  
Charles V, 1364-1380  
Charles VI, 1380-1422  
Charles VII, 1422-1461  
Louis XI, 1461-1483  
Charles VIII, 1483-1498

### *Valois-Orléans*

Louis XII, 1498-1515  
***Valois-Angoulême***  
Francis I - 1515-1547,  
Henry II - 1547-1559  
Francis II - 1559-1560  
Charles IX - 1560-1574  
Henry III - 1574-1589



## Charles VII



- Inherited the throne with much of France under English control
- Joan of Arc helped him win back France and become King of a victorious France in the 100 Years War
- Quarreled with son Louis XI

## Louis XI



- Called the **Universal Spider** because of his web of conspiracies
- Struggled with Burgundy for the 1<sup>st</sup> half of his reign until finally subduing them
- Turned attention to Italy where he began French involvement in Italian affairs

## Charles VIII



- Through marriage combined France with Brittany
- Invaded Italy setting off the Italian Wars
- Very complicated war ensued, but Charles was eventually pushed out by large alliance

## Louis XII



- Married cousin Charles' widow
- Invaded Italy for the 2<sup>nd</sup> time and 3<sup>rd</sup> time
- Became the Duke of Milan as a result

## Francis I

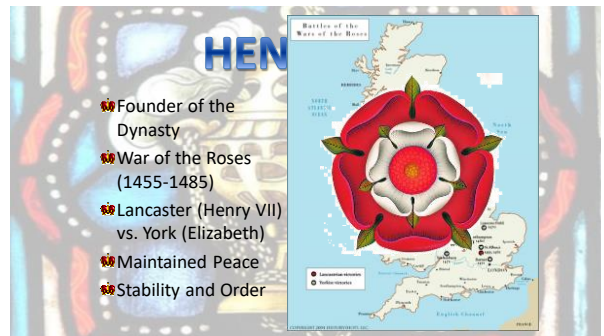


- Initiated the French Renaissance
- Financed exploration of the Americas
- Began persecution of Huguenots
- Allied with Suleiman the Magnificent of the Ottomans against Charles V in the Italian Wars
- Famously captured during war

## Henry II



- Continued the policies of his father in art, war, and religion
- Married to Catherine de Medici and raised three sons that will become King and Mary Queen of Scots
- Died in a jousting accident
- Invented patents



- Founder of the Dynasty
- War of the Roses (1455-1485)
- Lancaster (Henry VII) vs. York (Elizabeth)
- Maintained Peace
- Stability and Order

## THE WARS OF THE ROSES

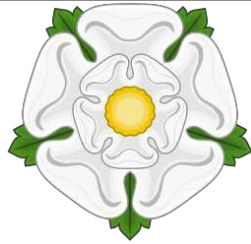
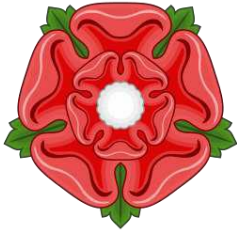
Made by Golovlev Sergey

### About

- 1455 – 1485 in England
- It was a series of civil wars in England, between two families – the Yorks and the Lancasters



### The House of Lancaster



The House of York

### Pre-requirements:

- Failures of Hundred Years' War
- Weak rule of Henry VI
- Social and financial troubles after the war.

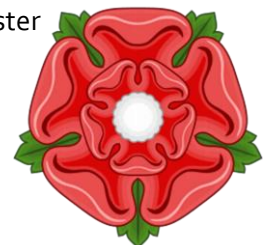
### The House of York

- 15th century → 1461 - 1485
- They came from royal family of Plantagenets
- The English kings from the family of Yorks:
  - Edward IV
  - Edward V
  - Richard III

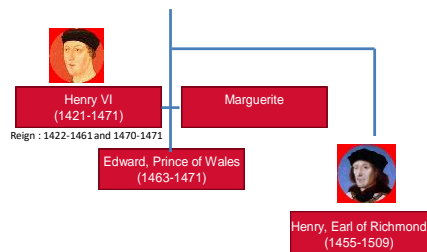


### The House of Lancaster

- 15th century → 1399 - 1471
- They came from royal family of Plantagenets
- The English kings from the family of Lancasters:
  - Henry IV
  - Henry V
  - Henry VI



### Lancaster



### Armed conflicts

The House of York - wons	The House of York - wons
1st Battle of St. Albans - 1455	Battle of Ludford Bridge - 1459
Battle of Blore Heath - 1459	Battle of Wakefield - 1460
Battle of Northampton - 1460	2nd Battle of St. Albans - 1461
Battle of Mortimers Cross - 1461	Battle of Edgecote Moor - 1469
Battle of Towton - 1461	Battle of Bosworth - 1485
Battle of Hedgeley Moor - 1464	Battle of Stoke - 1487
Battle of Hexham - 1464	
Battle of Losecoat Field - 1470	
Battle of Barnet - 1471	
Battle of Tewkesbury - 1471	

## Result of the Wars of Roses

- The fall of the **Plantagenet**, who were **replaced by the Tudors** family, they combine the Red and White Rose
- The **Tudor** House in the next years dramatically changed England



## Henry VIII



Map 12.2: Europe in the Second Half of the Fifteenth Century

## The Unification of Spain

- Spain
- Marriage of Isabella of Castile and Ferdinand of Aragón
- Unification of Castile and Aragón
- Establishment of professional royal army
- Religious uniformity
- The Inquisition
- Conquest of Granada
- Expulsion of the Jews



MAP 12.3: THE IBERIAN PENINSULA

## CENTRAL, EASTERN, AND OTTOMAN EMPIRES

- Central Europe: The Holy Roman Empire
  - Failed to develop a strong monarchical authority.
  - Habsburg Dynasty (1438)---Holy Roman emperor
  - Austria (Habsburg possessions along the Danube)
  - Dynastic marriages
  - Maximilian I (1493 – 1519)
  - Reichstag
  - Marriage alliances
- The Struggle for Strong Monarchy in Eastern Europe
  - Poland and Bohemia (weak monarchies)
  - Hungary (King Matthias Corvinus)
  - Russia (Ivan III)---Principality of Moscow

## Central and Eastern Empires

- \* Central Europe: HRE
  - ♦ Habsburg Dynasty
    - Maximilian I (1493-1519)
    - Connected to Spain
- \* The Struggle for Strong Monarchy
  - ♦ Poland
  - ♦ Hungary
  - ♦ Russia



MAP 12.4: THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE AND SOUTHEASTERN EUROPE

## The Ottoman Turks

- The Ottoman Turks and the End of the Byzantine Empire
- Seljuk Turks spread into Byzantine territory
- Battle of Kosovo (1389)
- Constantinople falls to the Turks (1453)
- Sultan Mehmet II



Map 12.2: Europe in the Second Half of the Fifteenth Century

## CHRONOLOGY Europe in the Renaissance

CHRONOLOGY	Europe in the Renaissance
France	
Charles VII	1422–1461
Louis XI the Spider	1461–1483
England	
"War of the Roses"	1455–1485
Henry VII	1485–1509
Spain	
Isabella of Castile	1474–1504
Ferdinand of Aragon	1479–1516
Marriage of Ferdinand and Isabella	1469
Introduction of Inquisition	1478
Expulsion of the Jews	1492
Expulsion of the Muslims	1502
Holy Roman Empire	
Frederick III	1440–1493
Maximilian I	1485–1519
Eastern Europe	
Battle of Kosovo	1389
Fall of Constantinople and Byzantine Empire	1453
Hungary: Matthias Corvinus	1458–1490
Russia: Ivan III	1462–1505

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## Discussion Questions

- ❏ Does the Renaissance represent a sharp break from the Middle Ages or a continuation of the Medieval Period?
- ❏ What social changes did the Renaissance bring about?
- ❏ How did Machiavelli deal with the issue of political power?
- ❏ How did the printing press change European society?
- ❏ What technical achievements did Renaissance artists make? Why were they significant?
- ❏ What was the relation between art and politics in Renaissance Italy?
- ❏ How did the popes handle the growing problems that were emerging in the Church in the Fifteenth and early Sixteenth Century?

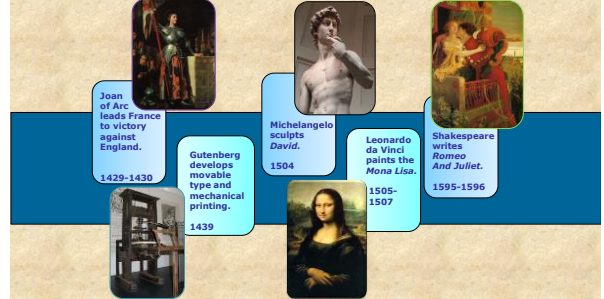
## Web Links

- ❏ [Renaissance Secrets](#)
- ❏ [Explore Leonardo's Studio](#)
- ❏ [Leonardo da Vinci on the BBC](#)
- ❏ [Vatican Exhibit – Rome Reborn](#)
- ❏ [Renaissance – Focus on Florence](#)
- ❏ [The Uffizi Gallery – Florence](#)
- ❏ [Vatican Museums – The Sistine Chapel](#)
- ❏ [Gutenberg.de](#)
- ❏ [The War of the Roses](#)
- ❏ [The Ottoman Website](#)

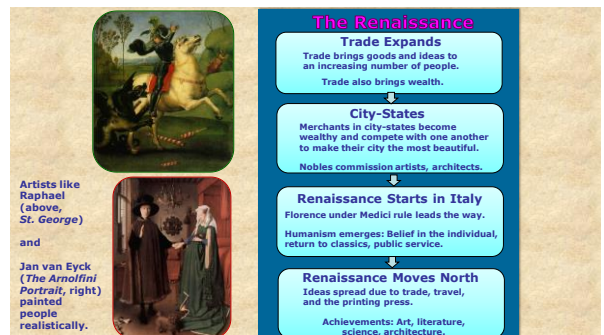
## The Renaissance Timeline



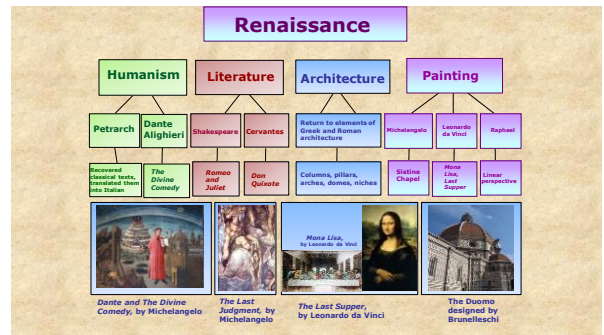
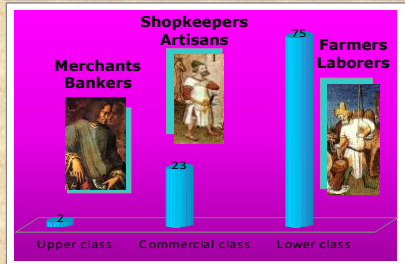
## The Renaissance Timeline



## World Events and The Renaissance



## People of the Renaissance



## Artists of the Renaissance



## Sculptors of the Renaissance










## Architects of the Renaissance








## Musicians and Composers of the Renaissance









### Writers of the Renaissance

 <b>Dante Alighieri</b> 1265-1321 <i>The Divine Comedy</i>	 <b>Francesco Petrarca</b> 1304-1374 <i>Sonnets</i>	 <b>Giovanni Boccaccio</b> 1313-1375 <i>Decameron</i>	 <b>Niccolò Machiavelli</b> 1469-1527 <i>The Prince</i>	 <b>Michel de Montaigne</b> 1533-1592 <i>Popularized the essay</i>	 <b>Miguel de Cervantes</b> 1547-1616 <i>Don Quixote</i>
 <b>William Shakespeare</b> 1564-1616 <i>Romeo and Juliet</i>					

### Scientists and Inventors of the Renaissance

 <b>Leonardo da Vinci</b> 1452-1519 <i>Anatomy, inventions</i>	 <b>Johannes Gutenberg</b> c. 1400-1468 <i>Movable type, printing press</i>	 <b>Nicolaus Copernicus</b> 1473-1543 <i>First scientist to state that the earth was not the center of the universe</i>	 <b>Andreas Vesalius</b> 1514-1564 <i>Founder of modern human anatomy</i>	 <b>Galileo Galilei</b> 1564-1642 <i>Astronomer, philosopher, mathematician, physicist</i>
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### Explorers of the Renaissance

 <b>Christopher Columbus</b> 1451-1506 <i>Began settlement of the New World</i>	 <b>Ferdinand Magellan</b> 1480-1521 <i>Circumnavigated the globe</i>	 <b>Vasco da Gama</b> 1460 or 1469-1524 <i>Sailed around the Cape of Good Hope</i>	 <b>Hernando Cortes</b> 1485-1547 <i>Conquered The Aztecs</i>	 <b>Francisco Pizarro</b> 1471-1541 <i>Conquered the Inca</i>	 <b>Gerardus Mercator</b> 1512-1594 <i>Cartographer</i>
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