

The Renaissance

Timeline Cards



Subject Matter Expert

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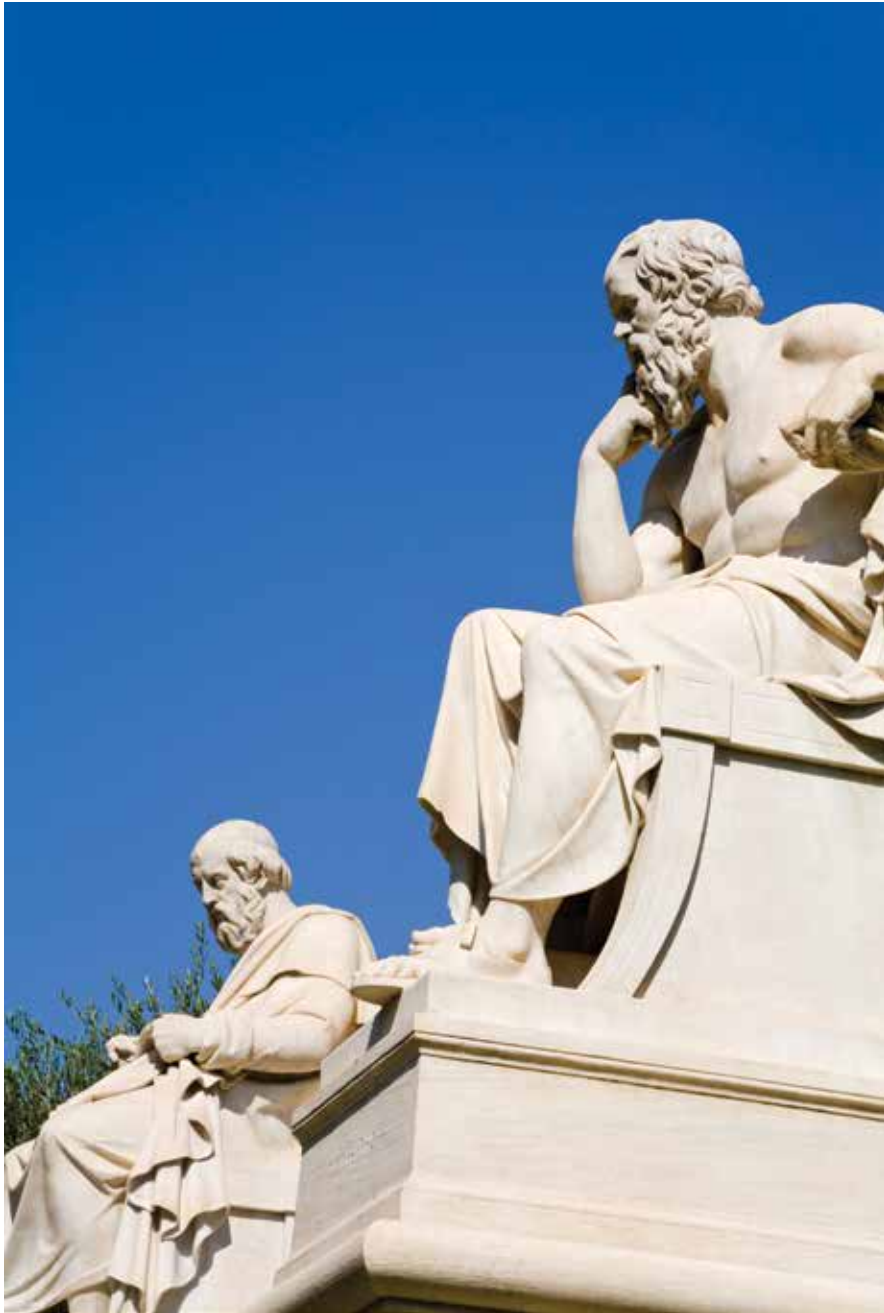
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Chapter 2	School of Athens, from the Stanza della Segnatura, 1510–11 (fresco), Raphael (Raffaello Sanzio of Urbino) (1483–1520) / Vatican Museums and Galleries, Vatican City / Bridgeman Images
Chapter 3, Card 1	Cosimo de' Medici (Il Vecchio) (1389–1463) 1518 (oil on panel), Pontormo, Jacopo (1494–1557) / Galleria degli Uffizi, Florence, Italy / Bridgeman Images
Chapter 3, Card 2	The 'Carta della Catenà' showing a panorama of Florence, 1490 (detail of 161573)
Chapter 4	Self Portrait, c.1506 (tempera on wood), Raphael (Raffaello Sanzio of Urbino) (1483–1520) / Galleria degli Uffizi, Florence, Italy / Bridgeman Images
Chapter 4	Pope Leo I (c.390–461) Repulsing Attila (c.406–453) 1511–14 (fresco), Raphael (Raffaello Sanzio of Urbino) (1483–1520) / Vatican Museums and Galleries, Vatican City / Alinari / Bridgeman Images
Chapter 5, Card 1	The Miracle of the Relic of the True Cross on the Rialto Bridge, 1494 (oil on canvas) (see also 119437), Carpaccio, Vittore (c.1460/5–1523/6) / Galleria dell'Accademia, Venice, Italy / Bridgeman Images
Chapter 5, Card 2	Self Portrait, c.1562–64 (oil on canvas), Titian (Tiziano Vecellio) (c.1488–1576) / Galleria degli Uffizi, Florence, Italy / Bridgeman Images
Chapter 5, Card 3	Portrait of Isabella d'Este (1474–1539), Titian (Tiziano Vecellio) (c.1488–1576) / Kunsthistorisches Museum, Vienna, Austria / Ali Meyer / Bridgeman Images
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Chapter 9, Card 1	Self Portrait at the Age of Twenty-Eight, 1500 (oil on panel), Dürer or Duerer, Albrecht (1471–1528) / Alte Pinakothek, Munich, Germany / Bridgeman Images
Chapter 9, Card 2	Melancholia, 1514 (engraving), Dürer or Duerer, Albrecht (1471–1528) / Private Collection / Bridgeman Images
Chapter 9, Card 3	Portrait of Miquel de Cervantes y Saavedra (1547–1615), Jauregui y Aguilar, Juan de (c.1566–1641) / Private Collection / Bridgeman Images
Chapter 9, Card 4	Portrait of William Shakespeare (1564–1616) c.1610 (oil on canvas), Taylor, John (d.1651) (attr. to) / National Portrait Gallery, London, UK / Bridgeman Images

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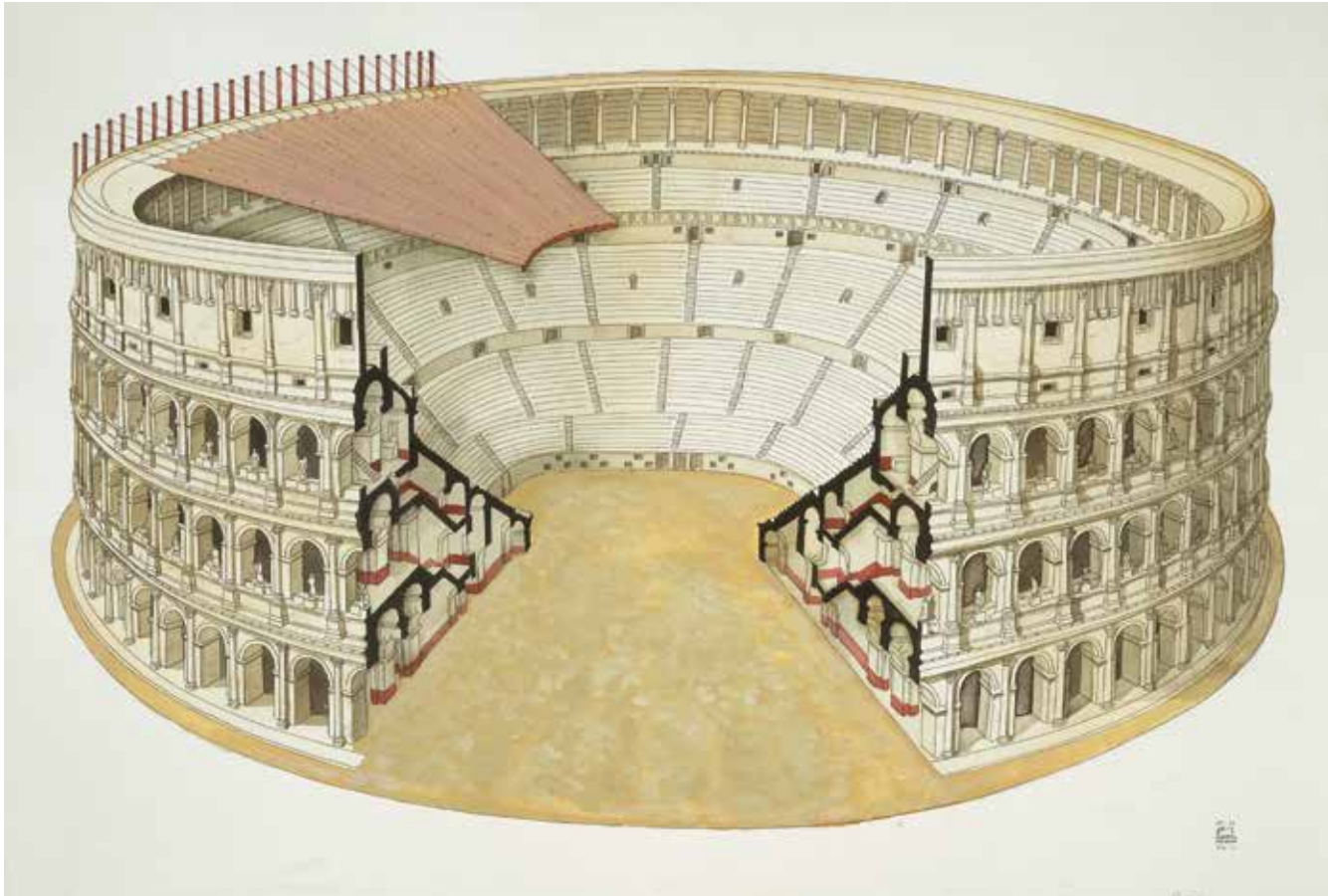
CHAPTER 1: A New Dawn



People living during the Renaissance were interested in the writing of great thinkers and writers from ancient Greece (2500s–300s BCE), such as Plato and Socrates.

Big Question: What factors helped bring about the age known as the Renaissance?

CHAPTER 1: A New Dawn



The architecture, art, and writings from ancient Rome (700s BCE–400s CE) also inspired people living during the Renaissance.

Big Question: What factors helped bring about the age known as the Renaissance?

CHAPTER 1: A New Dawn



In the late Middle Ages (1200s–1300s), Europe experienced the growth of towns, an increase in trade, and the rise of a money economy.

Big Question: What factors helped bring about the age known as the Renaissance?

CHAPTER 1: A New Dawn

The Italian Peninsula in the Renaissance



The Italian Renaissance began in Italy in the mid-1300s.

Big Question: What factors helped bring about the age known as the Renaissance?

CHAPTER 1: A New Dawn



In the 1400s, trade expanded within Europe and between Europe, Asia, and the Middle East.

Big Question: What factors helped bring about the age known as the Renaissance?

CHAPTER 1: A New Dawn



In about 1450, Johannes Gutenberg developed movable type in Europe.

Big Question: What factors helped bring about the age known as the Renaissance?

CHAPTER 2: From Artisan to Artist



In the 1400s, Brunelleschi and Alberti invented the technique of perspective in painting, brilliantly demonstrated in Raphael's *School of Athens*.

Big Question: What were some of the changes that occurred during the Renaissance for artists and the work they produced?

CHAPTER 3: The Cradle of the Renaissance



By 1429, Cosimo de' Medici became the leader of the Medici family, which had banks in several important cities in Italy as well as in other European cities.

Big Question: How did the success of merchants and bankers during the Renaissance benefit artists?

CHAPTER 3: The Cradle of the Renaissance



1400s–1770s: Florence was governed by the Medici family.

Big Question: How did the success of merchants and bankers during the Renaissance benefit artists?

CHAPTER 4: Rome and the Renaissance Popes



The great Renaissance painter Raphael lived from 1483 to 1520.



Big Question: How did the Roman Catholic Church use the many talents of Renaissance artists?

CHAPTER 5: Venice: Jewel of the Adriatic



In about 1500, Venice was the leading commercial center in the Western world, controlling trade routes through Europe, the Middle East, and the rest of Asia.

Big Question: Why was Venice known as the “Jewel of the Adriatic” during the Renaissance period?

CHAPTER 5: Venice: Jewel of the Adriatic



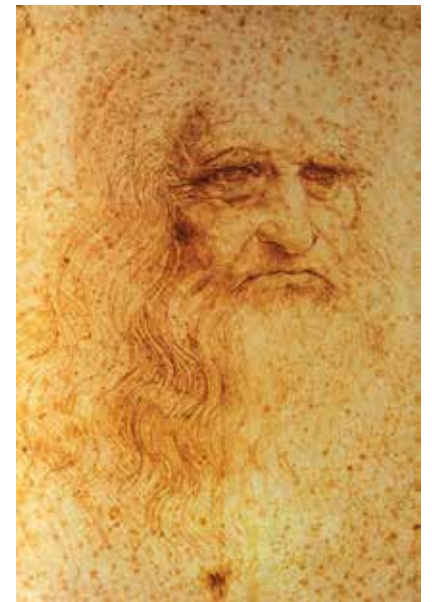
The Renaissance painter Titian (left) lived from about 1485 to 1576. He painted many celebrated portraits of men and women, such as the one on the right.

Big Question: Why was Venice known as the “Jewel of the Adriatic” during the Renaissance period?

CHAPTER 6: Leonardo da Vinci



The Renaissance man Leonardo da Vinci (below) lived from 1452 to 1519, and he painted such masterpieces as *The Last Supper* (left).



Big Question: Why might Leonardo da Vinci be described as a symbol of the Renaissance?

CHAPTER 7: Michelangelo



Michelangelo (left) was a master painter and sculptor who lived from 1475 to 1564. Among his greatest works is this sculpture of the *Pieta* (right).

Big Question: What does the art that Michelangelo created tell us about the Catholic Church at this time in history?

CHAPTER 8: Two “How-To” Men



In 1513, Machiavelli wrote *The Prince*. The printed version was first published in 1532.

Big Question: Why might people have been shocked by Machiavelli's book *The Prince*?

CHAPTER 8: Two “How-To” Men



In 1528, Castiglione published *The Courtier*.

Big Question: Why might people have been shocked by Machiavelli's book *The Prince*?

CHAPTER 9: The Renaissance in Northern Europe



Spanish author Miguel de Cervantes lived from 1547 to 1616.

Big Question:

How did the ideas of the Renaissance spread to other parts of Europe?

CHAPTER 9: The Renaissance in Northern Europe



The English playwright and poet William Shakespeare lived from 1564 to 1616.

Big Question: How did the ideas of the Renaissance spread to other parts of Europe?