

Public Page

World History B



Announcements

ANNOUNCEMENTS

- Please finish your Unit 1 History Test if you haven't
- Make sure you have finished Unit 2 Lesson 1 day 1 homework
- Finish Unit 2 lesson 1 day 2 homework for tonight

Objectives

OBJECTIVES

- What does Renaissance mean?
- Who is Dante?
- Who is Petrarch?
- Who is Giotto?

Let??s Review

LET'S REVIEW

Which kind of art did not portray events as realistic and paintings looked very flat?

- A. Medieval art
- B. Renaissance Art



Review

REVIEW

What does the word *Renaissance* mean?

A. Rebirth

B. Remembrance

C. Regress

D. Recycle

Slide7

Who was the artist we talked about who was one of the first ones to paint a little differently with more emotions and depth (they did not follow the Medieval style)?



- A. Dante
- B. Giotto
- C. Petrarch

Who did we talk about yesterday?

WHO DID WE TALK ABOUT YESTERDAY?

Dante



**What do you remember
about him???**

exiled from Florence
wrote the Divine Comedy
wrote in Italian

Slide9

Writing *The Divine Comedy*

Dante was no stranger to verse. He came from a noble family and enjoyed a good education. He grew up studying Christian thinkers as well as Roman writers such as Livy, Cicero, and the great Virgil. Dante knew Latin well and spent hours absorbing its rhythm and form.

Around 1308, Dante began writing that great work. Like most Europeans, Dante was a Christian who placed his hope in eternal life. But in times so evil, who would gain eternal life? Greedy officials of the Church? Scheming politicians and self-seeking bankers? For a dozen years or more, Dante wrestled with those questions in *The Divine Comedy*.

The "comedy" certainly does not begin happily. Its first part is called *Inferno*. Dante finds himself lost in a dark wood, frightened by

Textbook pgs. 27-28

Slide10

savage beasts. Mysteriously, the ancient Roman poet Virgil appears and offers to be his guide.

In Dante's poem, Virgil embodies the power of reason. Together the two poets descend into the Inferno, or Hell.

There Dante and Virgil meet souls eternally condemned for the sins they had committed during their earthly lives. They meet traitors,

murderers, robbers, liars, heretics, and more. Some are tossed about in the dark air, some imprisoned in fiery tombs, some stranded in hot, dry deserts. Others suffer a constant storm of snow and hail, or roll huge rocks this way and that.

Many of the sinners are figures from history, such as Brutus and Cassius, two of the ancient Romans who killed Julius Caesar. Dante also put many people from his own day into his poem's Hell, including corrupt popes, politicians, and merchants.

Slide11

Dante's Legacy

When *The Divine Comedy* first appeared in 1321, scholars immediately recognized its brilliance. They said Dante was *il poeta divino*, the poet from heaven.

The Divine Comedy dealt with matters that were important to thoughtful people of the late Middle Ages. It showed a deep Christian faith in a life after death. Virgil's Aeneas left his beloved Troy to found a new earthly city, Rome. Dante, banished from Florence, looked for his reward in a *heavenly* city. Like most medieval Christians, Dante saw life as a trial to be endured, and heaven as the goal of earthly strivings.

Slide12

But in writing his great poem, Dante was not just looking to heaven. He was also taking some bold new steps in this earthly world. To begin with, Dante wrote in Italian. He was from the Italian city-state of Florence, so why is it surprising that he wrote in Italian? Because during the Middle Ages, all philosophical writing was in Latin. Dante, however, had walked his native land and heard its many dialects. He believed that Italian was a beautiful tongue, worthy of great poets.

What else was new about *The Divine Comedy*? In most early medieval poems, the characters were abstract figures that represented virtues or vices. For example, there might be characters named Beauty and Knowledge, or Gluttony and Envy. But Dante's characters are individuals, real people with their own pasts. Dante paints each character in

colorful detail. He shines a light on recognizable people and problems of his age. We meet scheming politicians, and popes who sought to win land rather than souls.

Dante may have looked on earthly life as a trial and a prelude to eternal life, but he also took the things of this life very seriously. His use of Italian, his rich portrayal of recognizable individuals, and his denunciation of the evils he saw

around him were all part of a new attitude in the late Middle Ages—a heightened concern for this world, for the here and now.

Textbook pgs. 27-28

Review

REVIEW

Which of the following best describes the significance of *The Divine Comedy*?

- A. The author wrote in Italian and presented very realistic characters
- B. The characters were realistic, and the author wrote in a style similar to that of medieval writers
- C. The dialogue resembled the writing of classical Greek dramatists, but the author did not develop a plot
- D. The author wrote in Latin and used literary techniques that had never been used before

Slide14

Giotto: An Artist Between Two Worlds

Like Dante, the artist Giotto di Bondone (JAWT-toh dee boh-n-DOH-nay) stood between two eras. A fellow Florentine, he painted during the same period in which his friend Dante penned *The Divine Comedy*. And like Dante, he came to be known by just his first name—Giotto.

Giotto's paintings show an artist breaking away from old styles. Like all the great medieval artists, he chose religious subject matter. He painted scenes from the Bible and from the lives of the saints. His figures wore glowing halos and radiated a quiet calm.

Much medieval art depicted flat figures. The faces

in these paintings showed little expression or individual personality. But Giotto took a different approach. He painted rounded, lifelike figures. His subjects were individuals. He placed them in natural-looking settings and showed realistic details, such as the folds of clothing.

Just as Dante's characters were real, fleshed-out individuals, Giotto's subjects revealed recognizable human emotions in their stance and in their faces. Whether weeping, questioning, or seeking counsel, they breathed life from the canvas.

In his art Giotto celebrated nature and the human form. He is often hailed as the pathbreaker for Renaissance painting.



Textbook pg. 28

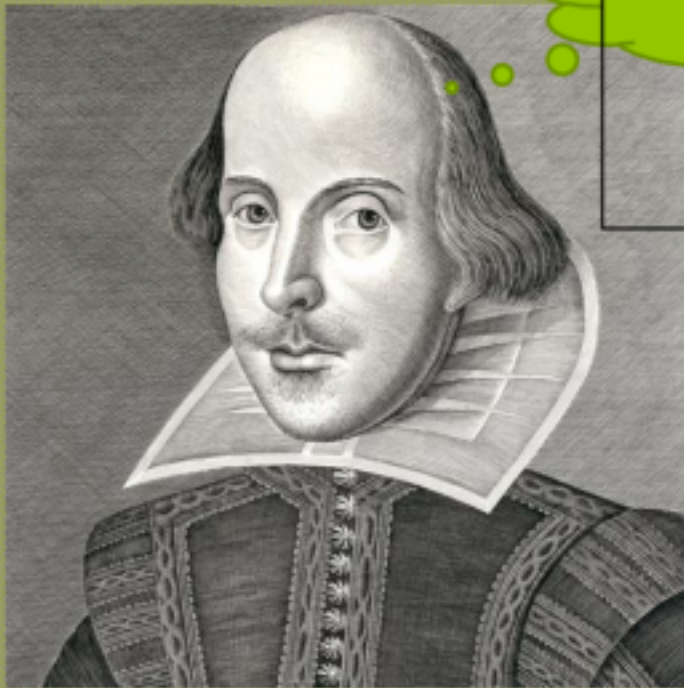
Who am I? _____

WHO AM I? Petrarch _____



Does anyone know the most famous person to write Sonnets?

DOES ANYONE KNOW THE MOST
FAMOUS PERSON TO WRITE SONNETS?



We'll learn more
about me later in the
year...

Shakespeare was inspired by this guy!

SHAKESPEARE WAS INSPIRED BY THIS GUY!



Francesco Petrarch

Petrarch



PETRARCH

**His family was exiled from
Florence**

**Petrarch started off
studying law at 12
years old but then he
started to enjoy poetry
and literature**

- **Petrarch loved these
Classical texts and vowed
to teach Europe about
them.**
- **His father did not enjoy that
Petrarch liked reading the
classics- He threw
Petrarch's books in the fire!**

Slide19

After Petrarch's father died
he decided he was no
longer going to study law

Started writing poems about this
lady he liked

Also wrote poems about the
beauty of nature

Wrote biographies of heroes of
ancient Rome



Petrarch

PETRARCH

- He wrote his work in Italian
- Wait... why is that significant?

Slide21



- He created a philosophy known as *Humanism* which emphasized the search for virtue, the truth, and knowledge

- *Humanism* led many people in Europe to believe they had the ability to accomplish anything they put their mind to!

Quick Check

QUICK CHECK

When I say "The Classics" what am I talking about?

- a. Greek/Roman literature
- b. Oldies music
- c. Any old story
- d. Shakespeare

The Moors!



THE MOORS!

- The Moors were African Muslims who ruled the lands of Spain and Portugal for hundreds of years.
- They had vast libraries filled with texts from throughout history (most of Europe destroyed their classic literature because it wasn't considered Christian)
- The Renaissance REALLY begins when these guys get kicked out of Spain and Europe discovered their Libraries full of awesome Greek and Roman works of art and literature.

Who were the Moors?

WHO WERE THE MOORS?

- a. Barbarian invaders from the north.
- b. African Muslims with great libraries
- c. Arabic tribes in Turkey
- d. The bad guys from Star Wars

SUPER IMPORTANT POINT!!!!!!!!!!

SUPER IMPORTANT POINT!!!!!!!!!!

**THIS RENEWED EMPHASIS ON
THE CLASSICS IS WHAT KICK
STARTS THE RENAISSANCE.
EVERYONE IN EUROPE WANTED
IT TO BE LIKE GREECE OR ROME
AGAIN!**

