Chapter 4 Student Note Package – The Exchange of Ideas

Heresy anatomy astrology allegory excommunication indulgences disseminates

NAME:

BIG IDEA: How did the Renaissance spark the growth and exchange of ideas across Europe?

Read the opening story on pg .79.

* Why would the church of Galileo’s time consider the Sun-centered theory to be heresy?
* If you were a peasant of Renaissance time, would you side with the Church? Provide reasoning for your answer:

*Food for Thought….*

* What does Galileo’s experience tell us about the difficulty of changing a worldviews?

**Media, Censorship, and Freedom of Expression:**

* Create a short film/trailer, script, cartoon, drama production, etc. in which a *young person stands up for an issue or cause he or she believes in, despite the possible consequences.*
* Assessment: /8 marks total
	+ QUALITY of production /4
	+ Concept of story /4

**Discussion Question: Don’t judge me because I believe in science…(Nacho Libre)**

* How can discoveries in science shape people’s worldview?
* Have you ever done a science experiment that resulted in new learning for you?
* How did this change how you viewed the world?

**WRITTEN RESPONSE:**

1. How are new scientific experiments challenging or altering our worldview?
* (think of modern day: stem cell research, cloning, genetic mapping, genetically modified plants/animals). Provide a response below providing reasoning and evidence for your argument

**The Scientific Method**

Attitudes towards changed during the Renaissance. Thinkers dramatically expanded the range of texts they read; this expanded their knowledge which then expanded their methods.

The process of making observations, experimenting, and drawing conclusions based on evidence is known as the “ “.

Draw the Scientific Method diagram from pg. 80 below:

The use of the scientific method led to discoveries in many areas of science during the Renaissance such as in , medicine and .

**Astronomy**

For thousands of years, and right up until the Renaissance, people believed that the Sun went around the Earth. However, new theories would change this thought. Fill in the chart below (using pg. 81 in your textbook) to see how astronomers built upon each other’s theories.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Astronomy** | **How Discoveries were made** | **Discoveries** |
| Nicolaus Copernicus, Polish astronomer |  |  |
| Johannes Kepler, German mathematician and astronomer |  |  |
| Galileo Galilei, Italian astronomer and philosopher |  |  |

**Medicine**

Define “**anatomy**” below:

Draw a picture that helps me remember “**anatomy**” in the box 🡪🡪🡪

Define “**astrology**” below:

Doctors did not know about the structure and make-up of the human body and much of their knowledge of treatment was derived from astrology, superstition, bloodletting and the application of leeches….

Create a short cartoon image below to show Renaissance doctors at work:

Anatomy:

During the Renaissance, dissection was made legal for the purposes of studying in many Italian cities. Andreas Vesalius, a professor at the University of Padu, dissected bodies in the lecture hall while his students watched. He wrote a book in which was illustrated with detailed, accurate drawings of the human body.

Leonardo DaVinci also dissected bodies for medical investigation.

Q: How would this improve the medical field in Renaissance time?

**Mathematics**

The works of geometry and algebra classical mathematicians were studied with renewed fervor during the Renaissance. Thinkers like Leonardo DaVinci believed that studying mathematics was the basic for understanding the . Mathematics was used in the scientific method and astronomers like Kepler used mathematics in their calculations. Math was also to Europe’s changing economy.

Over to You: Question # 2 – Consider a Dilemma (Answer below):

**Political and Religious Leadership**

*Born into Leadership*

Historical Identification Card: Isabelle D’Este

Event Name/Person:

Date:

Where:

What (3-5 points):

Historical Importance/Relevance:

Historical Identification Card: Niccolo Machiavelli

Event Name/Person:

Date:

Where:

What (3-5 points):

Historical Importance/Relevance:

Discussion Point:

* ***What ideas about leadership would be the most effective do you think?***

Read Voices on pg. 90 and answer the 3 Think it Through questions below:

1.

2.

3.

Read “Zoom In” on pg. 91 and use words or sketches to answer the question: “How would you represent good government and bad government in a work of art?”

MY ARTWORK/SKETCH

**Changing Leadership and the Church**

- Jigsaw activity: Savonarola, Martin Luther, Protestant Reformation, Catholic Counter-Reformation.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Savonarola | Martin Luther |
| Protestant Reformation | Catholic Reformation |

The Spread of Ideas

The Renaissance was also an information age in that there were so many new ideas and so much new knowledge. This began in and eventually spread through France, , and Portugal as well as northern Europe. Later, ideas would spread to the America’s (can you think of how this happened?)

How did this happen back in the day? Summarize below:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Universities |  |
| Travelling Celebrities |  |
| Royal Courts |  |

**The Printing Press: A New Technology**

Most people during the beginning of the Renaissance were illiterate. Only the most educated people in society could and . Being literate meant that you needed to know Latin or . (can you think of why?).

 In about 1450, everything changed. A German inventor named Johannes Guttenberg developed a printing press that allowed books to be produced quickly and cheaply.

🡪 What effect would this have on Renaissance societal structure and rules?

**The Spread of Knowledge**

More than were printed in Europe by 1500. How did this change things in Europe? List the points below in POINT FORM:

1.

2.

3.