

Y7 History

The Renaissance



Summary

The Renaissance was a time of rebirth in learning and saw many important changes in Europe such as the Reformation. The Renaissance started in Italy in around 1400 and lasted until 1700. Major discoveries and inventions took place in science and medicine, particularly in the study of astronomy and the human body. Navigation on board long voyages became easier due to the invention of the astrolabe and the new printing press made the spread of ideas easier. In Italy new ideas about painting and sculpture began. Martin Luther, a German monk, spread his complaints about Catholicism and by 1600 the Reformation had changed Northern Europe.

Key Figures

Martin Luther	German Monk who nailed his 95 complaints about the Catholic Church to the church door in Wittenberg, 1517
Johannes Guttenberg	Inventor of the printing press in 1439
Leonardo	Italian artist, scientist, sculptor, architect and inventor.
William Shake-	Famous English playwright. His plays were performed in the Globe Theatre in London .

Other Resources

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zqjwxnb>

<https://theculturetrip.com/europe/italy/articles/inventions-of-the-renaissance/>



Key Vocabulary

Renaissance	Rebirth of learning and ideas
Reformation	The change in Christianity in parts of Europe from Catholicism to Protestantism
Catholics	Christians led by the Pope in Rome.
Protestants	Christians who protested about the methods of the Catholic Church.
Architecture	Design of new buildings.
Classical	Ancient Greek and Roman ideas and designs
Printing Press	Machine on which multiple pages of a book could be made.
Astronomy	Study of the stars and planets
Vernacular	A person's local language

Challenge

What was the most far reaching invention or idea of the Renaissance?

Which Renaissance figure was the most legendary in your opinion?

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