

GRUPO DE TRABAJO MICROSECUENCIAS AICLE.
2018/19.

RENAISSANCE

GEOGRAFÍA E HISTORIA 2º ESO

ÓSCAR REPULLO LOPERA

IIES MIRADOR DEL GENIL

OBJECTIVES

To know basic English vocabulary about Renaissance.

To use this vocabulary in easy sentences.

To understand general information about the studied contents.

To create a short description about a Renaissance art work.

CONTENTS

Introduction:

- The new spirit of the Renaissance (society and art).

Examples and artists:

- Renaissance art (the Quattrocento / the Cinquecento / architecture / sculpture / painting).

CLASS 1

FIRST. READ AND PRONUNCIATION THE NEWS WORDS (WITH AUXILIARY CONVERSATION'S HELP).

HUMANISM **INDIVIDUALISM** **PALACES**
CITIES **Patrons** **RENAISSANCE ART**
SECULAR **IDEAL BEAUTY** **PERSPECTIVE**
PRESTIGE

SECOND

The class is divided into two groups. Each group is given a cross word with vocabulary about Renaissance. They have to find the word. The first who completes it is the winner. Once the crosswords is finished, in pair (one member of each team) compared the two crosswords using sentences like.

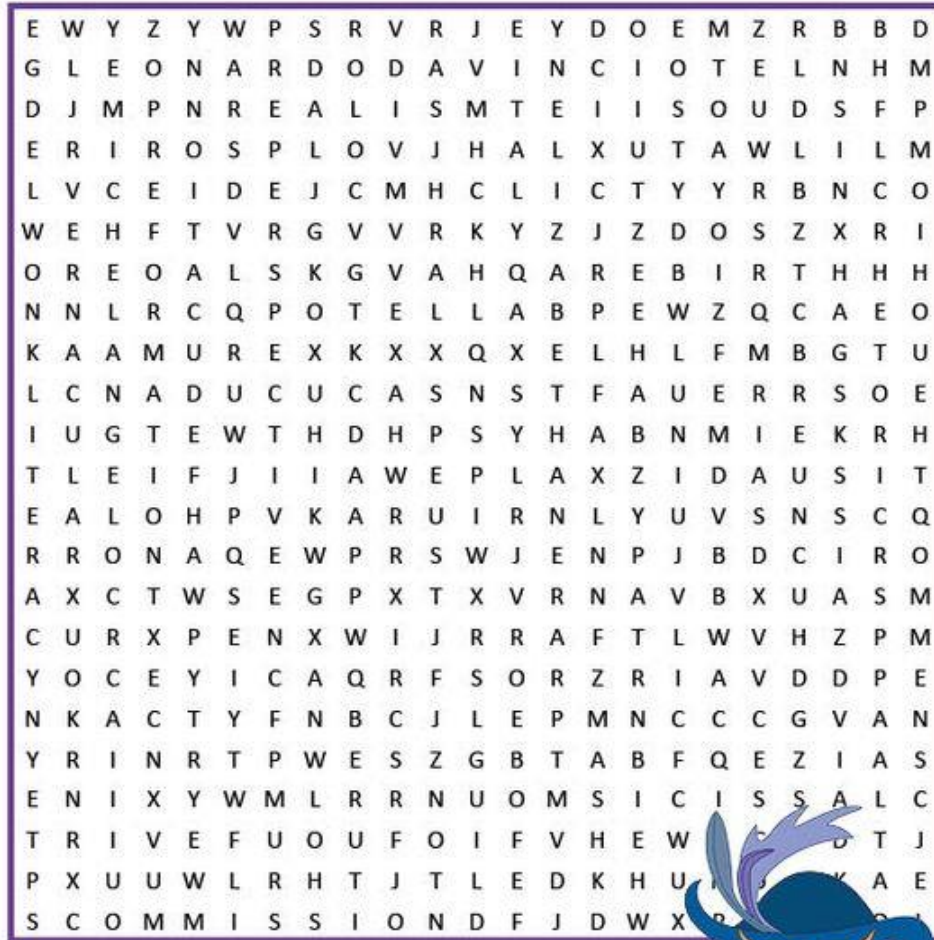
- *Have you got the word.....?*
- *Which word is the most difficult to find?*
- *Can you say a sentence with.....?*

Here, you can see the two crosswods.

Renaissance

WORD SEARCH

- Apprentice
- Ballet
- Caravel
- City-State
- Classicism
- Commission
- Education
- Elizabethan Era
- Florence
- Fresco
- Guild
- Humanism
- Italy
- Knowledge
- Landscape
- Leonardo Da Vinci
- Literacy
- Lute
- Medici
- Michelangelo



- Patron
- Perspective
- Portrait
- Printing Press
- Realism
- Rebirth
- Reformation
- Rhetoric
- Shakespeare
- Vernacular





Italian Renaissance

DIRECTIONS: Find and circle the vocabulary words in the grid. Look for them in all directions including backwards and diagonally.



- PAPAL NEPHEW
- PATRICIANS
- POPE
- PRINTING PRESS
- RAPHAEL
- REBIRTH
- REFORMATION
- SISTINE CHAPEL
- VENICE



ARCHITECTURE

ART

BOCCACCIO

BOTTICELLI

DA VINCI

DONATELLO

EUROPE

FEUDAL

FLORENCE

GALILEO

GOLDEN AGE

GUTENBERG

HERETIC

HUMANISM

ITALY

MACHIAVELLI

MEDICI

MERCENARY

MICHELANGELO

MONA LISA

NEOPLATONISM

CLASS 2

FIRST. READ THE COMPLETE TEXTS (FIRST ONLY THE TEACHER AND THE ASSISTANT READ)

Individualism, secular, feudal, proportions and perspective, social prestige, perspective, bourgeoisie, sculptors, social prestige, patrons

Fill in the blanks with the previous words.



TEXT 1 about society in the Renaissance:

Humanism spread to European cities where it was supported by the growing influence of the
A more open-minded mentality became common, as well as a belief Society became more
..... and religion lost its dominance of cultural life. Nobles abandoned traditions and
developed a greater interest in art and culture. Many nobles gave up their castles in favour of great palaces
in cities.

TEXT 2 about art in the Renaissance

The nobles and princes of Italian cities promoted art by becoming of great painters,
and other artists. When artists abandoned the Gothic style in favour of models from classical antiquity, the
period of Renaissance art had begun. Renaissance art favoured the style of Greek and Roman art, and
depicted secular as well as religious scenes. Artists considered the human figure to be God's most perfect
creation and they tried to portray ideal beauty in their work. They were also very interested in representing
the correct, to give their work depth. Renaissance artists signed their work and enjoyed
great

TEXT 3 about Quattrocento and Cinquecento.

Renaissance art originated in Italy. It can be divided into two periods: the Quattrocento, which developed
in Florence in the 15th century, and the Cinquecento, which originated in Rome in the 16th century.
Quattrocento art included: Architecture that focused on proportion, inspired by Greek and Roman
buildings. Sculpture that followed the classical style of ideal human proportions and naked forms. Painting
characterised by the use of, and representations of nature and human feelings.
Cinquecento art included: Architecture, such as the Papal Basilica of Saint Peter by Bramante and
Michelangelo. Sculptures, such as Michelangelo's David or Pietá. Paintings, with artists like Leonardo da
Vinci (Mona Lisa and the Last Supper); Raphael Sanzio (The School of Athens); and Michelangelo (Sistine
Chapel).

The students read the texts to check if they have completed them correctly.

SECOND: USE THE NEW VOCABULARY IN SIMPLE PHRASES.

Examples:

- A **palace** is a type of special house (elegance, marvellous, big...).
- A **patron** is like a sponsor (pay and help to the new artists).
- Nowadays exist the crowdfunding like a type of **patron**.

-THIRD: IN PAIRS, THEY ARE GIVEN A WORKSHEET AND THEY HAVE TO GUESS IF THE PICTURE BELONGS TO RENAISSANCE OR MEDIVAL AGE.



MEDIEVAL VS. RENAISSANCE THOUGHT

The people of the Middle Ages and the people of the Renaissance saw the world differently. During the Middle Ages, most people were victims to poverty, plague, and an oppressive church. During the Renaissance, thought was expanding, health was returning, and art was booming. Read about some differences between the Middle Ages and the Renaissance and respond to the prompt below.

Middle Ages	Renaissance
God and the Catholic Church cannot be questioned	Free thought and more openness toward other religions
Mankind is lowly	Mankind is a miracle
Art shows a dark and morbid worldview	Art focuses more on the positive and beautiful
Fear of illness and destruction	Hope in recovery and restoration



This painting is called "Lamentation," or "The Mourning of Christ." Do you think that it was painted in Medieval times or during the Renaissance? Why? _____

CLASS 3

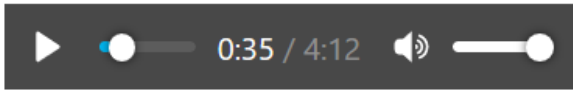
FIRST

Listen to a micro biography about the three artists featured in the previous class. First time (once): just listen. Second time (twice): take notes of what is understood. Finish by showing the audio transcript and correcting.

LINK FOR LISTENING: https://www.ducksters.com/history/renaissance_artists.php



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Renaissance Artists

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There were many great artists during the Renaissance. Perhaps the most famous are Leonardo da Vinci and Michelangelo. Other artists, however, had great influence both during Renaissance times and later, even influencing modern day artists.

Here is a list of some of the most famous Renaissance artists:

Leonardo da Vinci (1452 - 1519)

Often called the true "Renaissance Man", Leonardo was an artist, scientist, sculptor, and architect. As an artist, his paintings are some of the most known paintings in the world including the Mona Lisa and The Last Supper. Click here to read more about [Leonardo da Vinci](#).

Michelangelo (1475 - 1564)

Michelangelo was a sculptor, artist, and architect. He was considered to be the greatest artist during his time. He is famous for both his sculptures and his paintings. His two most famous sculptures are the Pietà and David. His most known paintings are frescos on the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel.

David by Michelangelo

Raphael (1483 - 1520)

Raphael was a painter during the High Renaissance. His paintings were known for their perfection. He painted many portraits as well as hundreds of paintings of angels and the Madonna. His works include the The School of Athens, Portrait of Pope Julius II, and the Disputation of the Holy Sacrament.

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 Science
 History

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SECOND

Final task: the students are given two biographies about famous artist of the Renaissance and they (in groups of four) have to create another one.

Their projects will be shown and explained in the classroom.

HERE ARE THE MODELS



World Famous Artists



Leonardo da Vinci

Examples: **1** **2** **3**



This is an engraving from the 1850s by J. Pöfselwhite of the master Italian Painter Leonardo da Vinci.

Born: April 15, 1452
Died: May 2, 1519
Style: High Renaissance

Leonardo was a true Renaissance Man, which meant that he pursued multiple fields of studies and was highly skilled. He was in fact, a master painter, sculptor, architect, musician, scientist, inventor, anatomist and engineer and botanist. He is also famous for his notebooks full of sketches and designs for scientific and engineering projects. Curiously he wrote much of his notes backwards in "mirror writing". Perhaps he didn't want others to know about his scientific inventions!

World Famous Artists



Raphael

Examples: **1** **2** **3**



Engraving from 1845 from a self portrait of Raphael.

Raffaello Sanzio da Urbino
Born: 1483
Died: April 6, 1520
Style: High Renaissance

Raphael was an Italian painter and architect of the High Renaissance. He is considered to be one of the three Great Masters of the period along with Michelangelo and Leonardo da Vinci.

Among his best known works are the four papal apartment rooms in the Vatican that he was commissioned to paint. The frescoes cover the entire wall and ceiling space as Michelangelo's did in the Sistene Chapel and are highly decorative.