

Name: _____

Document A

Sources: Images: *Madonna Enthroned Between Two Angels* by Duccio di Buoninsegna; *Mona Lisa* by Leonardo da Vinci.
Text: Theodore Rabb, *The Last Days of the Renaissance & The March to Modernity*, Basic Books, 2006.

Note: The painting on the left was done in the late 1200s by the Italian artist Duccio di Buoninsegna. During the Middle Ages, most paintings had religious subject matter. The painting on the right, the *Mona Lisa*, was made by the Renaissance artist and scholar Leonardo da Vinci in the early 1500s.



The [clearest] evidence of the break with medieval culture comes from the visual arts. [It] was the essence of the Renaissance.... One begins to know the names of the artists ... feel stronger emotions in the subjects ... see well-defined landscapes, natural folds in drapery, and three-dimensional figures; and one begins to notice the emphasis on symbolic representation giving way to depictions of recognizable scenes ... the new artistic styles would echo the broader movements and interests of the new age.... Neither the techniques nor the forms of artistic expression were to be the same again.

Document Analysis

1. What were the names of the artists who created these two paintings and when was each painted?
2. Which of the two paintings is a Renaissance painting?
3. Using hints from the text excerpt, describe at least three ways in which the paintings are different.
4. How do these two paintings show that, during the Renaissance, man's view of man was changing?

Document B

Source: Excerpt from an English play called *Everyman*, written by an unknown author in 1485.

Note: Though written in 1485, which was during the Renaissance period, these lines carry a message right out of the Middle Ages.

*“Ye [man] think sin in the beginning full sweet,
Which in the end causeth thy soul to weep,
When the body lieth in clay.
Here shall you see how fellowship and jollity,
Both strength, pleasure, and beauty,
Will fade from thee as flower in May.
For ye shall hear, how our Heaven-King
Calleth Everyman to a general reckoning:
Give audience, and hear what he doth say.”*

Source: Excerpt from Act II, Scene II of *Hamlet* by William Shakespeare, 1601.

*“What a piece of work is a man! how noble in reason!
How infinite in faculty! in form and moving how
express and admirable! in action how like an angel!
in apprehension how like a god! the beauty of the
world! the paragon of animals!”*

Document Analysis

1. Who is Everyman?
2. How do Everyman’s ideas about sin change as he gets older?
3. Who is the Heaven-King and what is the “general reckoning”?
4. What does Shakespeare mean when he says, “What a piece of work is a man!”?
5. What are some of man’s qualities, according to Shakespeare?
6. How do these two passages show how the Renaissance changed man’s view of man?

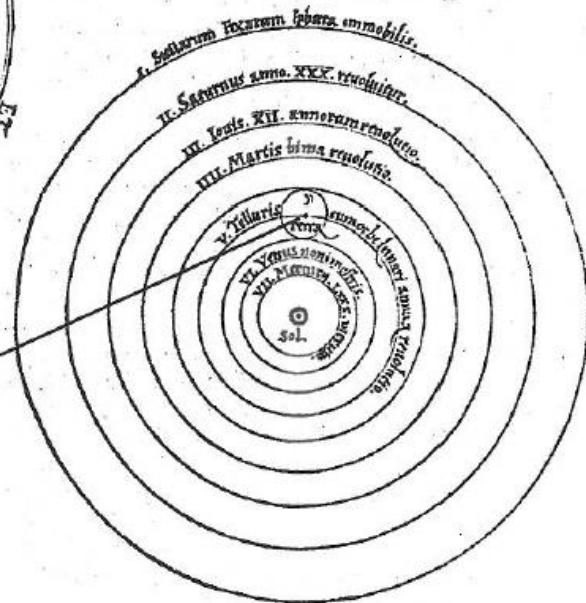
Document C

Note: Ptolemy (tol-eh-mee) was a Roman astronomer who lived in Alexandria, Egypt, about 100 years after the time of Jesus. He developed a theory of the universe that was adopted by most scholars during the Middle Ages. The Polish astronomer Nicolaus Copernicus lived from 1473 to 1543. Relying mostly on mathematics, he developed a very different understanding of the universe. Geocentric means "earth-centered" and heliocentric means "sun-centered."

The Geocentric Universe of Ptolemy



The Heliocentric Universe of Copernicus



Document Analysis

1. According to Ptolemy's diagram, how does the universe work? Where is the sun (solis) in his diagram?
2. According to Copernicus's diagram, how does the universe work?
3. The ideas of Copernicus were upsetting to the Catholic Church. What might explain this?
4. How might the ideas of Copernicus have influenced the way people thought about the nature of man and man's place in the universe?

Document D

Source: A woodcut called "Zodiac Man" from a book by German astronomer Johann Regiomontanus, 1512, and a woodcut from the anatomy book *On the Makeup of the Human Body* by Belgian physician Andreas Vesalius, 1543.

Note: The image on the left reflects the Middle Ages belief that each sign of the zodiac* governed a certain part of the body. For example, the constellation of stars called Aries the Ram controlled the head; Sagittarius the Archer controlled the thighs. The illustration on the right was based on the research done by Andreas Vesalius, who dissected human corpses to better explain the human body to his medical students.

*The zodiac is a band of 12 groups of constellations (stars) that stretch across the sky.



1. Which of the drawings is more realistic? Explain.
2. During medieval times, what was widely believed to control the health and well being of different parts of the body? Give an example.
3. What do you suppose Vesalius thought of the zodiac theory of anatomy?
4. How did Vesalius get his information about the makeup of the human body?
5. How does this document show how the Renaissance changed man's view of man?