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| <p><u>Person:</u> I was the head of the first political dynasty in Florence during the Renaissance and remained in that position for much of the Era. I founded the banking industry in Florence too, which meant that I was a very powerful person. I financed the humanities as well – education, art and architecture. My name is Cosimo de Medici</p>   | <p><u>Person:</u> I was born into a poor family that lived in the backstreets of Florence, Italy. I spend a lot of time with the Medici Family, the most powerful family in Florence, Italy. Why, you ask – because they recognized my artistic ability and much of my work was displayed in their mansions or used to impress them. My artistic trademark was mythological and not based on perspective. I was intelligent, creative and I was a recognizable voice of the Florentine Renaissance. My name is Sandro Botticelli.</p> |
| <p><u>Person:</u> I was born in 1451 and considered a genius at a young age. I was a leading artist, mathematician, inventor, writer and intellectual during the Italian Renaissance. Some of my enduring works of art include “The Last Supper” and the “Mona Lisa”. After I died, nearly 5,700 pages of personal notes were discovered detailing my lifelong quest for knowledge. I was Leonardo da Vinci.</p>  | <p><u>Person:</u> I was an inventor that aided the spread of the Renaissance. In about 1455 I created the first complete edition of the Christian Bible with my new invention the printing press. An information revolution began that would transform Europe. Printed books were cheaper and easier to produce than hand-copied works; with books more readily available, more people learned to read. Knowledge is power; I am Johannes Gutenberg.</p>  |
| <p><u>Person:</u> I was the best-known political theorist of the Renaissance Era. I worked as an official for the city of Florence until I was expelled due to political struggles. I spent the rest of my life writing and my most famous work was a short political essay entitled, The Prince. Today, The Prince is often seen as the first modern guide to politics even though I was criticized for writing it in 1513. I put a controversial political spin on the Renaissance, arguing that the function of the ruler (government) is to preserve order and security by whatever means necessary, but cautioned against losing popular support. I was Niccolò Machiavelli.</p> | <p><u>Person:</u> I was a poet; I studied the “liberal arts” – I believed that the Middle Ages were just a sharp cultural break from the glories of Greek and Roman times. I sought to reconnect with the classical past, and I believed such efforts were bringing on a new golden age of intellectual development. I had a deep interest in the physical remains of the Roman Empire and classical Latin text. I was a humanist; I was Francesco Petrarch.</p>  |

Person: I was born in 1475. I was a sculptor, painter and architect, widely considered to be one of the greatest artists during the Italian Renaissance period – and arguably of all time. My work demonstrated a blend of psychological insight, physical realism and intensity never before seen. I was commissioned by the wealthiest and most powerful men of my time. Some of my most famous works includes, a sculptor of David that was displayed in the city of Florence’s main square and a painting of, The Last Judgment, on the alter wall of the Sistine Chapel. I am Michelangelo.

Italian City-State: I am located along the Arno River. The population of this City State during the Renaissance was just over 100,000. This urban location was considered the financial capital of Italy. It had a strong economy based on trade, which specialized in textiles. One important historical fact about this location during the Renaissance was that I was controlled by both a political and economically advantaged family by the name of Medici. I am Florence, Italy.

Italian City-State: I am located in northern Italy. During the Renaissance, my location was along trade lines and was a gateway to Italy from the north. Therefore, a strong military was critical to my location. I was controlled like other Italian City-States, by a powerful family and was dominated by a wealthy and powerful merchant class. Merchant families exerted both political and economic leadership, and their interest in art and emphasis on personal achievement helped to shape the Italian Renaissance. I was Milan, Italy.

Italian City-State: I am located on the Adriatic Sea. During the Renaissance I had an extremely strong economy because of my coastal trading advantage. A high population of ceramists, glassworkers, woodworkers, lace makers, sculptors and of course...painters lived here. A popular art school even existed here that encouraged oil painting, religious painting and used specific techniques associated with “light.” To this day I am considered one of the most beautiful places in the world; I am Venice Italy.

Thing: I was made of gold and originated in 1252. I was named after Florence, Italy, the financial capital of the Italian Renaissance. Many people far outside the borders of Italy used me for financial exchange. Kings, princes, nobles and merchants throughout Europe depended on me for their loans. At times during the Hundred Year’s War, both French and English armies were paid from Florence banks because I existed. I was a coin that originated in Florence Italy.

Thing: A German inventor named, Johannes Gutenberg, created me in the 1450s. He invented a movable type that allowed individual letters and punctuation symbols to be used and re-used to print the words and sentences on individual pages. Some important things this invention created were the introduction to mass communication, a sharp increase in literacy, increased cultural self-awareness and it gave the middle class a fair playing field...to name a few. I was the printing press.

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| <p><u>Thing:</u> <i>I originated in ancient time and was one of the deadliest diseases known to humans. I am the only disease however, that has been eliminated by vaccination. Before medicine though, I killed over 300 million people in the 20th century alone. Typical symptoms were fevers, headaches and sore throat; followed by a rash that developed into fluid-filled blisters that eventually scabbed. Traders carried me along trade routes and explorers took me to the Americas where I killed between 80-90% of the native population. I am smallpox.</i></p>  | <p><u>Thing:</u> <i>Christopher Columbus first introduced me to Europeans in 1493. I became a central part of the European diet because I have a short growing season, produce high yields per unit of land and thrive in climates too dry for rice and too wet for wheat – because of this I proved to be an especially important crop for Europeans. By the late 1600's I had become a staple in Spain, Portugal, Southern France and Italy and in the 1700's I became one of the chief foods of southeastern Europe. I was maize (corn).</i></p>  |
| <p><u>Thing:</u> <i>I am a famous portrait, painted by a Leonardo da Vinci during the Renaissance. I show a woman with a mysterious smile that still has spectators guessing. Today I am considered the best-known, most visited, most written about, sung about and imitated work of art in the world. You may visit me at the Salle des Etats museum located in Paris, France although I may be difficult to see because I am displayed in a purpose-built, climate-controlled enclosure behind bulletproof glass. As of 2012, I was valued at \$760 million dollars, by far the most expensive piece of art in history. I am the Mona Lisa.</i></p> | <p><u>Thing:</u> <i>Technological developments in shipbuilding, navigation and weaponry occurred during this time period and were another motivating factor in exploration. Since ancient times, most seagoing vessels had been narrow, open boats called galleys best suited for the easygoing waters on the Mediterranean. The need for a sturdier craft, as well as population losses caused by the Black Death, forced the development of a new style of ship that would not require much manpower to sail. Therefore I was developed, a small, light, three-mast sailing ship called a caravel. I became a distinct advantage in exploration and trade.</i></p> |
| <p><u>Thing:</u> <i>Christopher Columbus first introduced me to Europeans in 1493. Believe it or not, I was actually more helpful to Europeans than maize because of nutritional value. I spread slowly from west to east – to Ireland, England, and France in the 1600's and to Germany, Poland, Hungary, and Russia in the 1700's. I contributed greatly to a rise in European population during this time. I was the white potato.</i></p>  | <p><u>Thing:</u> <i>I was a short political essay written in 1513 by Niccolò Machiavelli. While this essay was criticized along with its author during the Renaissance era, today it is considered to be one of the first political guides to politics in modern era. Machiavelli argues in this essay that the function of the ruler (government) is to preserve order and security by whatever means necessary, but cautioned against losing popular support. I was an essay entitled, The Prince.</i></p>   |
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| <p><u>Explorer:</u> I was a Portuguese nobleman that was sponsored by the King of Spain in 1519 to cross the Atlantic. I was given 230 men and 5 defective ships to assist me in my attempt to reach Asia by sailing around the Southern tip of the new continent known as America. My crew and I, encountered fierce storms that capsized several ships and at times we survived only by eating rats, leather and sawdust. While I didn't make it back in 1522, 18 of my crewmembers did, which proved to the world that the Americas were indeed a separate continent. I am Ferdinand Magellan and I led the first crew to sail around the world.</p> | <p><u>Explorer:</u> I was an Italian explorer, navigator and colonizer. I was not the first to discover the Americas but I often hold this reputation because my voyages led to the first lasting European contact with the Americas; I was not recognized for this during my lifetime though. I possessed a "spirit of adventure" that guided my curiosity and motivated me to complete four round-trip voyages between Spain and the Americans between 1492-1503 marking the beginning of the European exploration and colonization of the American continents. I was Christopher Columbus.</p> |
| <p><u>Term:</u> I am a term or personality trait that describes a person with natural curiosity. Explorers and scientists are examples of people during the Renaissance Era that possessed this trait. Italian navigators sailed the oceans for new trade, land, opportunity and personal glory. Christopher Columbus, Amerigo Verpucci, Ferdinand Megellen, as well as others possessed this trait because they had a wide-ranging curiosity and had a "Spirit of Adventure."</p>  | <p><u>Term:</u> I am a term that defines an outlook or system of thought, an intellectual movement at the heart of the Renaissance that focused on education and the classics. People who held this outlook thought that education should stimulate the individual's creative powers. They emphasized the humanities – subjects such as grammar, rhetoric (the study of using language effectively), poetry, and history that had been taught in ancient Greek and Roman schools. I am the term humanism.</p>   |
| <p><u>Economic:</u> I am a term used to explain a financial support system of writers and artists by cities, groups and individuals, often to produce specific works. Consider this - economic growth laid the material basis for the Italian Renaissance and its cultural achievements. Ambitious merchants gained political power to match their economic power and then used their money and power to buy luxuries and hire talent. The system in which this was conducted could be referred to as patronage (support or encouragement).</p>   | <p><u>Term:</u> I am a nickname" for the Renaissance. A new age had dawned in Western Europe, given expression by remarkable artists and thinkers. It began in the 1300's and reached its peak around 1500. The Renaissance marked the transition from medieval times to the early modern world. Scholars, Intellects and artists returned to ancient Greek and Roman classics to redefine this era. A common nickname for the Renaissance was "rebirth."</p>   |

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| <p><u>Term:</u> I am term closely associated with Renaissance art and architecture and three rules must be applied when using me as a technique. First, an artist or architect must define a central vanishing point; a place where all edges receding from the canvas will project to lines toward a single, central point. The second rule applies to other lines or edges at various angles in the ground plane; all edges parallel to the ground plane will have a vanishing point at the same level as the central vanishing point. Finally, all these vanishing points will be in the line of the horizon. I was a technique used by, Masaccio, Mantegna, Leonardo de Vinci and most respectfully, Raphael. I am referred to as “perspective”.</p> | <p><u>Term:</u> As a result of exploration, I am a term associated with the complex process that occurred among people and goods between the Old and the New Worlds. I am term that explains both the bad and good process of cultural diffusion during this Era. While the exchange of foods was a great benefit, the introduction of European diseases to the New World had a disastrous impact on the native population. The world after Columbus was thus unified by disease as well as by trade and colonization. The combination of these matters are often referred to as the “Columbian Exchange.”</p> |
| <p><u>Economic:</u> I was a term used to describe a group of people who began to increase during the Renaissance Era but didn't exist in the middle ages. As the fortunes of merchants, bankers, and tradespeople continued to improve, they had more than enough money to meet their basic needs for food, clothing, and shelter. They began to desire larger, more luxurious homes, fine art and beautiful clothing to show off their wealth in public. This population also had leisure time to spend on education and entertainment. These desires stimulated a new economy = the middle class.</p>  | <p><u>Economic:</u> I was a term used to describe someone who was skilled in a craft. During the Renaissance Era, I might be used to describe a sculptor, painter, poet or architect. Often, after a group of people with a single skill formed together, they would typically form a “Guild” to organize the quality, quantity and price of their good or use of their skill for others. The term used to describe someone skilled in a craft was an artisan.</p>   |
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| <p><u>Explorer:</u> <i>I was an Italian explorer, navigator and cartographer. I took part in early voyages on behalf of Spain around the late 15th century. I possessed a “spirit of adventure” which motivated me and guided my curiosity. My voyages between 1501-02 were of fundamental importance in the history of geographic discovery. Scholars became convinced from my journals that the newly discovered lands were not part of Asia but instead a “New World,” which, eventually was named after me, I am Amerigo Verpucci.</i></p> | <p><u>Italian City-State:</u> <i>I am located along the Arno River. The population of this City State during the Renaissance was just over 100,000. This urban location was considered the financial capital of Italy. It had a strong economy based on trade, which specialized in textiles. One important historical fact about this location during the Renaissance was that I was controlled by both a political and economically advantaged family by the name of Medici. I am Florence, Italy.</i></p>                                   |
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Economic: *In most of Europe, crafts and professions were governed by me; these sworn associations (groups) controlled trade, limited outside competition, established standards of quality, quantity, and set rules for the training of apprentices. Membership was usually required – only members could practice their trades within a city and its territory. I was known as a guild.*

Thing: *I was a book written by Baldasar Castiglione. I remain one of the most important and definitive accounts of Renaissance court life. The book, discusses the expectations of a courtier (royal member) who must have a warrior spirit, be athletic, and have good knowledge of the humanities, classics and fine arts. The title of this important historical book is, The Courtier.*