

The Story of the Renaissance

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Summary

This book is about a rebirth in Europe called the Renaissance and why it was important.

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Before Reading

Think Ahead

Look at the pictures and answer the questions.



1. What is the time of new thinking in European history called?

2. What is something very old called?

3. What is a person who studies the meaning of life called?

4. What do we see in the second photograph?

Vocabulary

A Read and match.

1.



•

• a. philosophers

2.



•

• b. prisoner

3.



•

• c. robot

4.



•

• d. ancient

5.



•

• e. planets

6.



•

• f. creativity

7.



•

• g. moveable

8.



•

• h. multiple

B Write the word for each definition.

disagree support technique rebirth reference

1. _____ a way of doing something
2. _____ to look for information in a book, passage, etc.
3. _____ to differ in opinion
4. _____ a new period of growth of something
5. _____ to take care of someone by paying for their food, clothes, etc.

C Choose the word that means about the same as the underlined words.

1. Johannes Gutenberg created a new way of printing with changeable letters.
 - a. moveable
 - b. multiple
 - c. ancient
 - d. smoky
2. The Roman Catholic Church followed the ideas of the Greek thinker Aristotle about the sun and earth.
 - a. priest
 - b. doctor
 - c. prisoner
 - d. philosopher
3. Leonardo da Vinci used a new painting style with smoky shadows.
 - a. reference
 - b. invention
 - c. technique
 - d. influence
4. The Renaissance was an explosion of art and imagination.
 - a. reference
 - b. creativity
 - c. influence
 - d. support

Comprehension

A Match the pictures with the correct sentences.

- a. Michelangelo was a skilled artist.
- b. Francesco Petrarch found and published many Latin and Greek texts that had been lost.
- c. Leonardo da Vinci invented new machines such as the bicycle.



1. _____



2. _____



3. _____

B Choose the best answer.

1. Which ancient philosopher believed the sun was the center of the universe?
 - a. Michelangelo
 - b. Aristarchus
 - c. Raphael
 - d. Aristotle

2. What did Leonardo da Vinci draw in his notebooks?
 - a. Robots
 - b. Flying machines
 - c. Weapons
 - d. All of the above

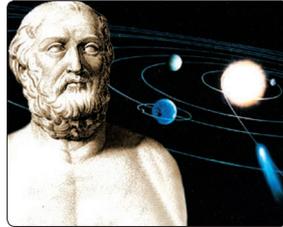
3. Who supported Michelangelo, Raphael, and Leonardo da Vinci?
 - a. The Medici family
 - b. the Italian government
 - c. The Catholic Church
 - d. None of the above

C Choose the correct phrase for each picture. One (1) choice will not be used.

- a. The *Mona Lisa* by Leonardo da Vinci
- b. Gutenberg and his printing press with movable letters
- c. Aristarchus and his heliocentric system
- d. A portrait of the artist Raphael
- e. The woman Laura who was loved by Petrarch



1. _____



2. _____



3. _____



4. _____

D Read each sentence. Write “T” if it is true or “F” if it is false.

1. _____ The Renaissance was a time of darkness and death in Europe.
2. _____ Today we know Leonardo da Vinci only for his scientific studies.
3. _____ The Medici family, and others like them, supported art, culture, and science.
4. _____ Galileo found many Latin and Greek texts that had been lost.
5. _____ As time passed, thinkers like Galileo learned to challenge old ideas.

E Complete the sentences with the correct words.

1. Galileo _____ the books of the ancient Greeks.
influenced referenced
2. Leonardo da Vinci used different _____ that made his paintings look real.
techniques creativity
3. There were _____ creative people involved in the Renaissance.
multiple movable
4. Some scientists and philosophers had different ideas about _____ than the Catholic Church.
planets telescopes
5. Galileo became a _____ in his own home toward the end of his life.
philosopher prisoner

F Number the events in order from 1=first to 5=last.

- a. _____ The Renaissance was a rebirth of art and learning.
- b. _____ Galileo wrote a book about how the sun did not move.
- c. _____ By 1482, there were about 100 printing presses in Europe.
- d. _____ By 1350, millions of people in Europe had died from the Black Death.
- e. _____ Francesco Petrarch died in his home one day before his 70th birthday.

Think About It

A Look in the reader to write the answers to the following 5-W questions.

Who?	What?	When?	Where?	Why?
Galileo based his ideas on the work of _____ and ideas from the ancient Greeks.	_____ helped spread knowledge quickly and accurately in Europe.	In the _____, a sickness called the Black Death arrived in Europe.	In _____, Italy, the Medici family supported thinkers, artists, and scientists.	It was difficult at that time, even dangerous, to have new ideas because of the _____.

B Complete the sentences below with your own ideas.

From this book, I learned _____

Before I read this book, I knew _____

Now I also know _____
