



~Glass Blowing from Renaissance to Modern~

Even though glass wasn't discovered during the Renaissance period, it did make a rebirth in that time period.

Around 1500 BC in Mesopotamia and Egypt the first glass vessels were made by shaping hot glass around solid cores of earth and dung. After the glass cooled the plug was removed and it left a hollow form.

During the Roman era, new formulas were invented and perfected. Glass was so precious Emperor Nero paid \$500.00 for one goblet.

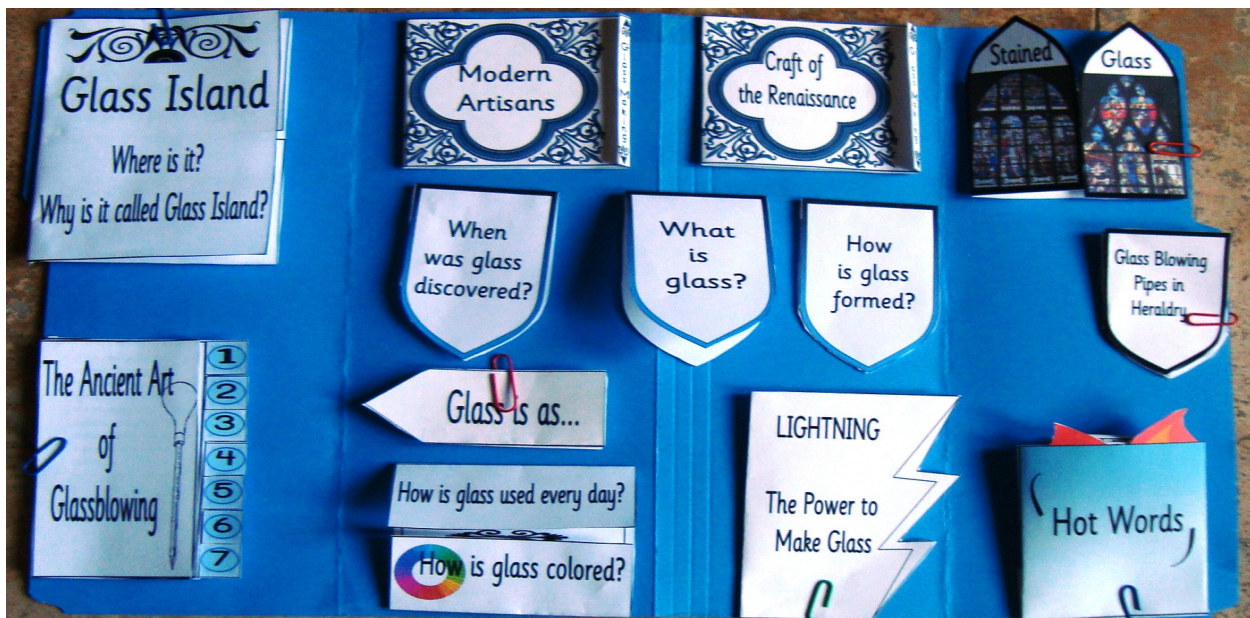
Glass blowing techniques were all but lost during the middle ages in Europe

However, around the 13th century, Venice became the center of glassblowing. Having learned the secret of glass blowing through their trade with the Middle East, Venetian artisans revived the technique. Because the furnaces represented a fire danger in Venice, whose buildings were mostly wooden, they were moved to the island of Murano.

It wasn't long before the glass makers were the leading citizens of the island. The artisans were granted the right to wear swords and enjoy immunity from prosecution by Venetian state. In the following centuries exports began, and the island became famous for glass beads and mirrors.

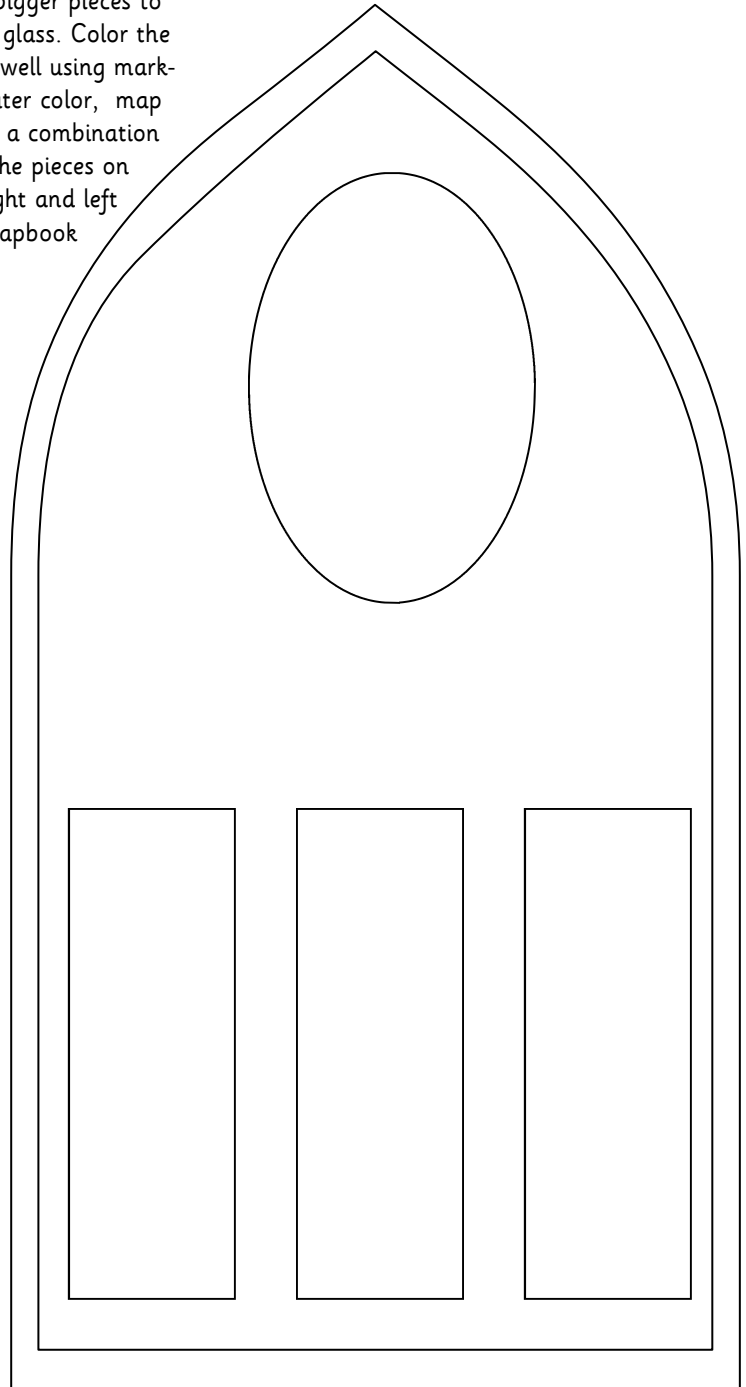
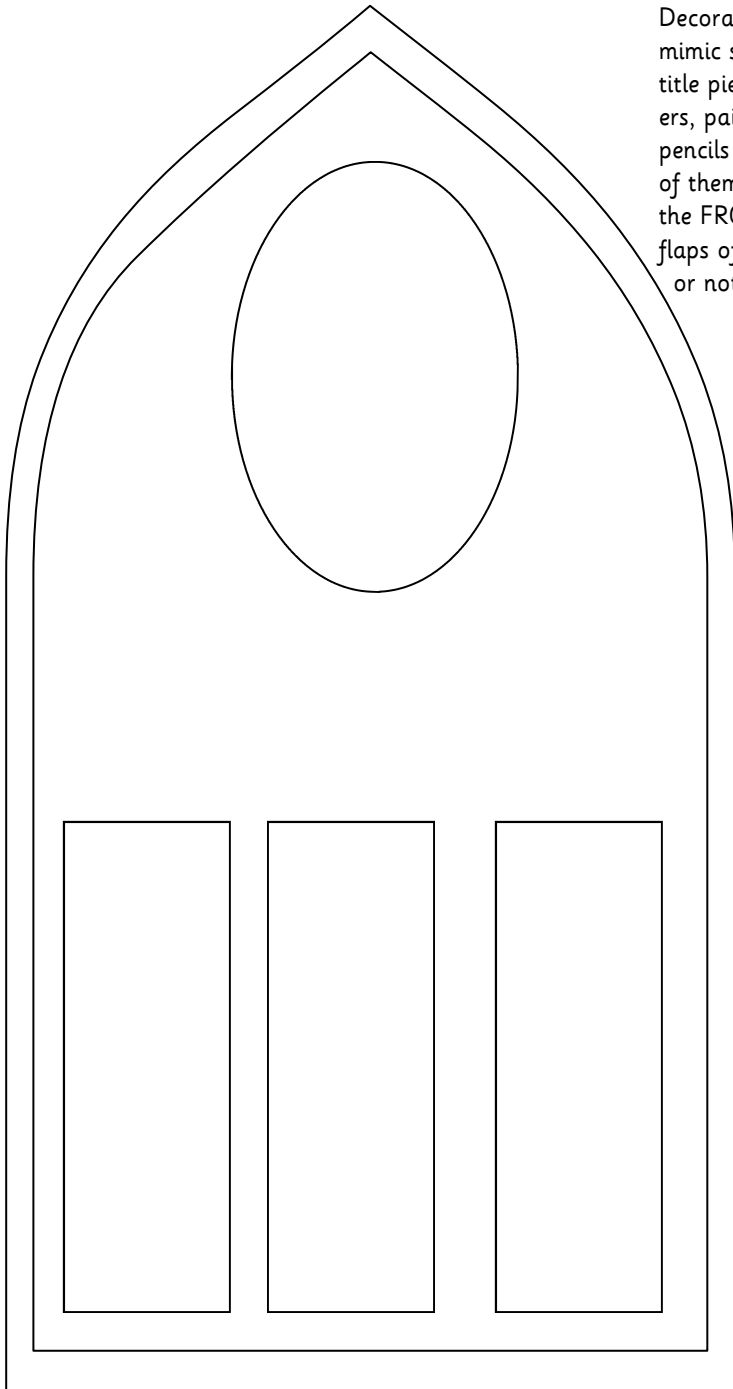
In the spring of 1612, a 36-year-old Italian priest published a book that is now perhaps the most famous in the history of glassmaking. The priest was Antonio Neri, and the book is *L'Arte Vetraria*, or The Art of Glass. Neri was an accomplished herbalist, alchemist, and a skilled glassmaker. His little book would find its way into numerous languages, and would become the bible of glassmaking throughout Europe for more than two centuries. Now largely relegated to the shelves of rare book collectors, and to the footnotes of scholarly papers, Priest Neri's passion, and brilliance are in danger of being forgotten.

Today, even though the art of glass blowing has been shared all over the world, Murano is still called the Glass Island.





Decorate the bigger pieces to mimic stained glass. Color the title pieces as well using markers, paint, water color, map pencils and/or a combination of them. Put the pieces on the FRONT right and left flaps of your lapbook or notebook



Murano, Italy
 Murano is an
 archipelago.



Murano is north of Venice.

Define archipelago:

After you cut out entire shape and with page facing UP. (The title Glass Island is on your right). Cut from right to left as indicated by the arrows, but NOT all the way through..

Then fold those back under . The map will be under Murano Italy and the info about Murano will fold under "It is the center of Glass making".

(Turn book to face you now)

Next fold the top tab "Murano Italy" down and in and the bottom up and in.

Fold over the title page.

When you open the book you will see two lift tabs with information under them.

GLUE HERE



Glass Island

Where is it?

Why is it called Glass Island?

It is the center of glass making.



Write your own information or use these for the book on the previous page.

An archipelago
is a group of
islands.

During the Renaissance, glass blowing techniques spread throughout Europe. In 1291 the Venetian Republic ordered glassmakers to move their furnaces to Murano because the glassworks represented a fire danger to the buildings of Venice. It wasn't long until the glass makers becoming leading citizens in Murano. The glass makers or artisans were given the right to wear swords and were protected by the Venetian state.

Write your own information on
these tabs or glue this to the
inside of your book.

Automobile glass is actually two layers of glass that "sandwich" a layer of plastic. Laboratory glassware can withstand sudden temperature changes. Glass can be pressed into several molds making bowls, pipe and optical lenses.



Glass can be colored by adding impurities to the batch ingredients. Iron can produce green, iron and sulfur can produce amber and browns, copper can produce light blues, manganese can produce amethyst, tin to produce white and cobalt produces very dark blue to name a few.

How is glass used every day?

Fold tabs in and glue here.
Write your own facts or use
the ones to the left of each
tab.

How is glass colored?

