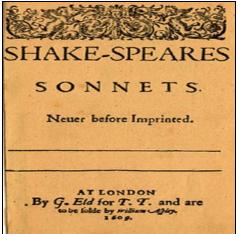
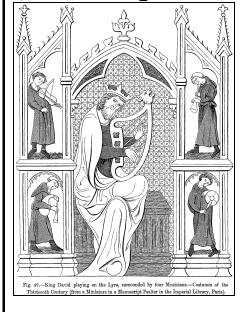
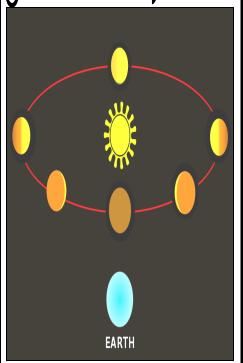
What is the | Literature Renaissance?





Art and Music Science and Exploration





Use these facts for the layered book on the previous page or use your own.

For the book at the bottom of this page, many people could still not read in the Renaissance Period so sign making was very important. Look at the pictures and write their trade or occupation or leave blank and make others guess.

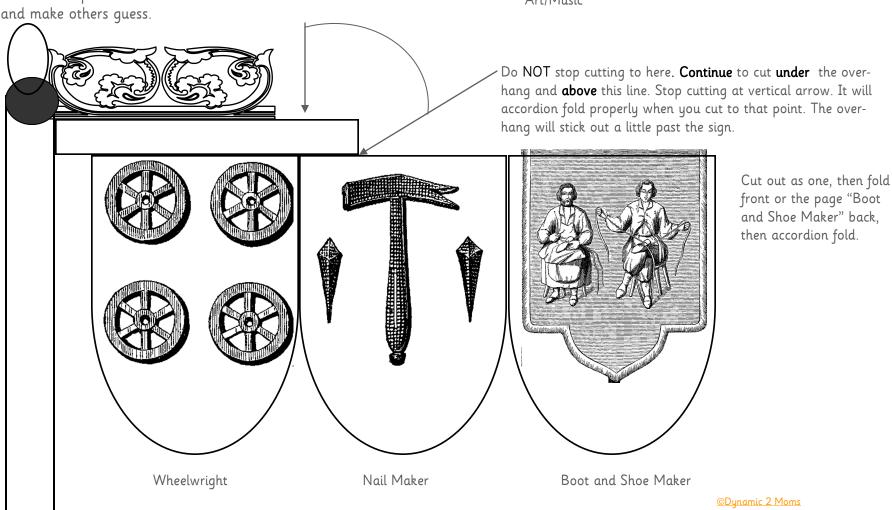
Like art, Renaissance writers felt a tension between humanism and church doctrine. Many of the writers studied the works of the ancient Romans and Greeks, coming to new, modern conclusions based on their studies. Music was an essential part of everyday life. It was prepared for religious and courtly life. Major changes were made in styles of composing music. Composers became more aware of harmony (how notes fit against each other).

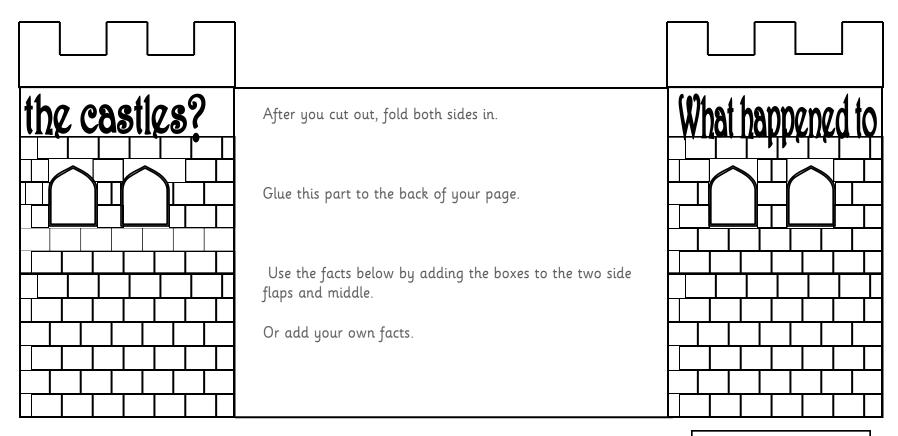
Nicolaus Copernicus was the first astronomer to develop the heliocentric idea—the earth revolved around the sun instead of the earth being at the center of the universe and all celestial bodies revolving around it.

Science and Exploration

Literature

Art/Music





Castles

Castles were fast becoming obsolete.

Their original purpose was to protect the families. However, as peace set in, the castles were turned into stately homes for the noble. Castles were turned into palaces.

Housing of the Rich

Housing during the Renaissance was based on social class and money.

The very wealthy lived in manor houses or villas (country estate). Some of the palaces and villas were very luxurious. The floors might be made of marble and tile with ornate columns and *pilasters*. A pilaster is a decorative column built into the wall. Expensive drapes and carpet might adorn every room along with comfortable bed and perfumed linen.

Housing of the Poor

Housing was made of stone, wood or earth.

The floors of peasant cottages were made of packed dirt or tile. A mixture of hays, herbs and flowers would cover the floor to mask the odor.

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Fold back and glue.



Major Literary Figures

Fold this part up on dotted line. Fold side flaps in. Glue to your page.

Fold back and glue.

Cut out this pocket and the fact cards on the following pages.

Fold the fact cards in half and glue. So the picture and name is on front, the clues are on the back.

Play "Who am I?" by guessing the clues.

Answers are by their famous work:

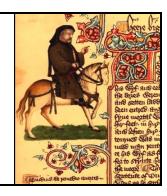
Geoffrey Chaucer - The Canterbury Tales Sir Thomas Malory - Morte d' Arthur Desoderois Erasmus - The Praise of Folly Sir Thomas More - Utopia Miguel de Cervantes - Don Quixote William Shakespeare - Romeo and Juliet, Macbeth, Tempest

Print name on front of card.



Name:

- I lived between 1300 -1400.
- I am sometimes called the Father of English literature.
- My famous work is The Canterbury Tales.





Name:

- I lived between 1405 1471 and I was a knight.
- I have a long list of criminal charges like robbery, attempted murder and extortion.
- My famous work is Morte d' Arthur.





Name:

- I lived between 1446 -1536.
- I was educated in classical Latin and encouraged young Christians to study the Bible.
- My famous work is *The Praise of Folly.*



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Name:

- I lived between 1478 -1535.
- I was a Renaissance humanist and opposed Reformation by Martin Luther.
- My famous work is *Utopia*.





Name:

- I lived between 1547 -1616.
- I am a Spanish novelist, playwright and creator of the most famous figure in Spanish literature.
- My famous work is *Don Quixote*.





Name:

- I lived between 1564 -1616.
- I am regarded as the greatest writer in the English language.
- My famous works are Romeo and Juliet, Macbeth, Hamlet and Tempest.



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