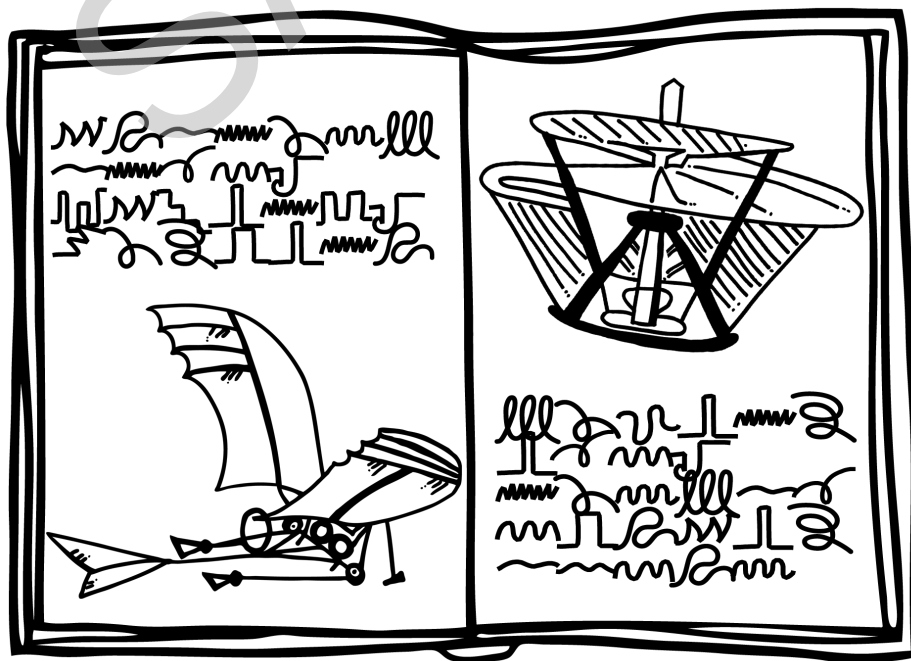


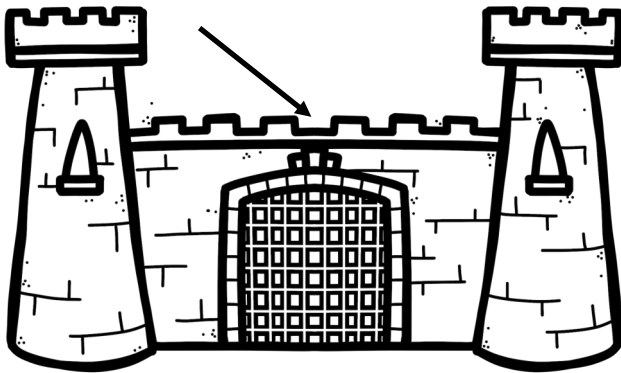
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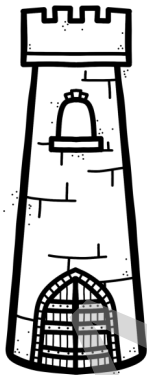


Castles

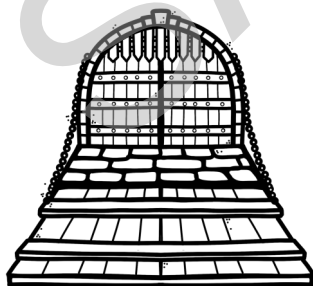
Castles continued to be popular even as the feudal system of life began to break up. Identify the parts of the castle. Beside each section of the castle shown are three choices for you to choose from.



battlement
drawbridge
dungeon



gatehouse
tower
moat



tower
turret
drawbridge



moat
dungeon
battlement

Sculptors

There were many famous sculptors during the Renaissance. Reveal the names of just a few of them by following the directions for each name and carving away the extra letters. For example, if the directions say, use every fifth letter, the answer would be:

a	d	g	t	j	e	y	l	u	o	t	f	w	q	h	g
j	p	y	n	m	r	h	l	s	d	e	o	a	m	v	m
b	t	i	s	e	a	i	t	h	e	t	k	h	n	e	a

1. This German sculptor was one of the best known of his time in Germany. He carved in both stone and wood. Find the name of this sculptor by using every third letter from the chart.

k	t	t	d	f	i	w	e	l	g	b	m	a	r	a	f
h	n	r	e	r	w	q	i	c	w	e	b	t	m	k	l
e	r	p	n	o	e	s	g	a	c	t	i	h	w	e	n
n	x	e	h	z	i	s	r	d	w	m	e	d	a	r	k

2. This Italian sculptor worked in bronze and marble, but is best known for his work in terra cotta. Find the name of this sculptor by using every second letter from the chart.

f	l	k	u	d	c	s	a	l	d	m	e	t	l	u
l	e	a	y	r	j	o	w	b	q	b	g	i	u	a

Architecture Match

Architecture can mean either the science or art of building or a building itself. The term can also be used when speaking of the way buildings were done during a certain time period, such as “Greek architecture” or “Egyptian architecture.”

During the Renaissance, many artists and architects wanted to bring back the beauty they saw in ancient Greek and Roman architecture, which they referred to as classical. However, there was also a type of architecture, called Gothic, that was associated with the Goths, a Germanic people who had invaded Rome hundreds of years before.

Gothic designs were more complicated than the classical style and were objected to by many artists of the time. As Gothic architecture spread through Europe, many buildings were built in variations of this style. In England, a well-known building of the English variation called “Perpendicular” is King’s College Chapel at Cambridge.

Filippo Brunelleschi was the first Renaissance architect to successfully work with the ancient Roman type of architecture. One of Brunelleschi’s best-known buildings is the Pazzi Chapel in Florence, Italy. In art, Brunelleschi was the first Renaissance artist to show a mastery of linear perspective, which is a way painters have to show, on a flat surface, the relationship between objects in space and depth. Perspective is a mathematical concept and was taught to Brunelleschi by a scientist of the time.

Italian architect Leon Battista Alberti is known for the Rucellai Palace in Florence, among many others, and Italian architect Donato Bramante is known for developing the original design for St. Peter’s Basilica in Rome.

Among the famous painters of the time, many also did work as architects. Leonardo da Vinci, while working for the Duke of Milan, designed fortresses. Michelangelo designed the Medici Chapel and the entrance hall and staircase to the Laurentian library in Florence. He also planned a square for the Civic Center of Rome and the buildings facing it. Michelangelo was appointed the supervising architect for St. Peter’s Basilica for a time. The influential artist Raphael was also one of the architects who directed part of the construction of St. Peter’s Basilica in Rome.

Match the architectural terms on the next page to their meanings.

- ____1. Arch
- ____2. Atrium
- ____3. Campanile
- ____4. Cantilever
- ____5. Clerestory
- ____6. Column
- ____7. Cupola
- ____8. Dome
- ____9. Flying buttress
- ____10. Fountain
- ____11. Gargoyle
- ____12. Minaret
- ____13. Spire
- ____14. Stained glass
- ____15. Voussoirs
- a. large open area, such as a courtyard, attached to a building and often surrounded by a covered walkway
- b. structure that extends horizontally and is only supported at one end
- c. wedge-shaped blocks in brick or stone arches
- d. part of the top of a tower that tapers to a point
- e. waterspout made to look part animal and part human that carried water runoff
- f. high or rounded roof
- g. curved shape that supports weight or gives strength to a building
- h. small dome, often looking like an upside-down bowl, that sits on top a roof or tower; inner vault of a large dome
- i. water that is pushed by pressure out of a structure
- j. vertical structure that can help support a building or be used for decorative purposes
- k. a tower that houses one or more bells
- l. support made of a horizontal bar, an arch, and a vertical block
- m. row of high windows, such as above the main aisles in a church
- n. pieces of colored glass held together by lead; forms a decorative picture or pattern
- o. tall, slender tower connected to a mosque