

Remote Learning Packet

Please submit scans of written work in Google Classroom at the end of the week.

May 4, 2020 - May 8, 2020

Course: 6 World Cultures

Teacher(s): Mrs. Malpiedi patricia.malpiedi@greatheartsirving.org

Mr. Loomis joseph.loomis@greatheartsirving.org

Weekly Plan:

Monday, May 4

- View Week 1 Packet grades and comments
- Review Timeline: Part II flashcards

Tuesday, May 5

- Complete “Italy during the Renaissance” reading and questions*

Wednesday, May 6

- Complete “Introduction to Early and High Renaissance Art” assignment*

Thursday, May 7

- Complete “Art Reflections: Part I”*
- Watch “Renaissance Art” Video on Google Classroom
- Complete “Art Reflections: Part II”*

Friday, May 8

- Attend Office Hours via Zoom at 10:30am (optional)
- Finish your 3D model of Chartres Cathedral (optional)
- Upload this week’s work onto Google Classroom

** This work is to be submitted on Google Classroom.*

Statement of Academic Honesty

I affirm that the work completed from the packet is mine and that I completed it independently.

I affirm that, to the best of my knowledge, my child completed this work independently

Student Signature

Parent Signature

Monday, May 4

1. Unless you did not turn them in, your Week 1 packets are now graded. Please go to Google Classroom to see your grade and read the teacher comments. (5 min)
 2. Reflect: What did you do well in your Week 1 packet and what might you do differently?
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3. Take out your Timeline: Part II Flashcards. Put the cards in groups according to the century their events began. (Put all events that began in the 500s in one pile, in the 700s in the next pile, in the 1000s in the next pile, etc...) Then, study each pile one at a time, working to memorize the start and end dates for each event. When you have correctly recalled the dates for one entire pile, move on to the next pile. How far will you get in 15 minutes? (15 min)

Tuesday, May 5

1. Complete the “Italy during the Renaissance” reading and questions on pages 3-5 of this packet. *You may work directly on the worksheet. If you instead use a separate sheet of paper for your answers, please include on the page a full heading and the title, and copy down the questions before answering them.*

Wednesday, May 6

1. Complete the “Introduction to Early and High Renaissance Art” on pages 6-7 of this packet.

Thursday, May 7

1. Complete the “Art Reflections: Part I” on page 8 of this packet.
2. Then, go to our class on Google Classroom. Watch Mr. Loomis’ “Renaissance Art” Video.
3. After, answer the “Art Reflections: Part II” questions on page 9 of this packet. *You may work directly on the worksheet. If you instead use a separate sheet of paper for your answers, please include on the page a full heading and a title, and copy down the questions before answering them.*

Friday, May 8

Please note: We will no longer have work assigned on Fridays. On those days you can instead focus on attending office hours, submitting your assignments on Google Classrooms and enjoying time away from the computer!

1. (Optional) Attend Office Hours via Zoom at 10:30am. To find the Zoom link, go to the Stream for our course on Google Classroom.
2. (Optional) Finish your 3D model of Chartres Cathedral and submit a photo of it with this packet.
3. Scan or photograph your work from this week. Save it as a single PDF file. Upload and submit that document on Google Classroom. (For a video tutorial on how to do this, please visit <https://irving.greatheartamerica.org/remoteteaching/>.)

Deadline: 11:59pm on Sunday, May 3rd. Have a good weekend!

Tuesday, May 5, 2020

Italy During the Renaissance

Instructions: Read the passage and answer the questions in complete sentences.

Source: *Kingfisher History Encyclopedia*

ITALY 1460–1530

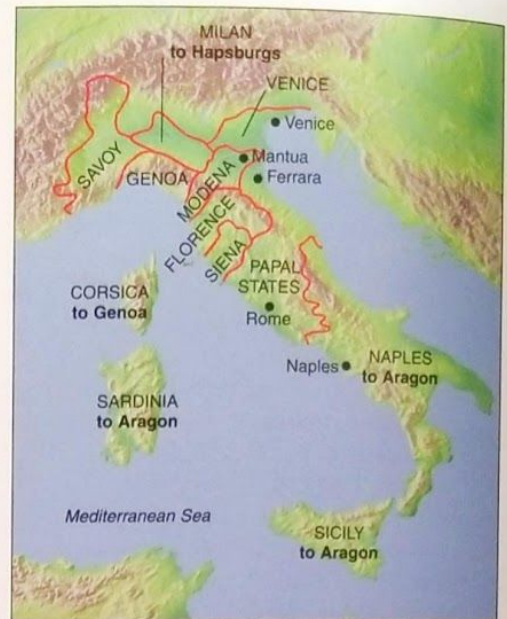
During this period, Italy was divided into small states. This made for great variation—some states were progressive while others were more conservative.



To further the ambitions of her father, Rodrigo, (Pope Alexander VI), Lucrezia Borgia (1480–1519) was married three times. With her third husband, the Duke of Ferrara, she became a great patron of the arts. Their court became a magnet for artists and writers. She is also known for her devotion to causes involving children and education.

Many Italian states, such as Florence, Venice, and Rome, were really large cities. Others were ruled by dukes, as in Mantua, Milan, Urbino, and Ferrara. Most of these states were ruled by families who had grown rich from trade and commerce in the late Middle Ages.

The most powerful family of the time was the Medici family of Florence. They had made a great fortune during the 1300s through banking and moneylending. The best known of the Medicis is Lorenzo, who became joint ruler of Florence with his brother in 1469. He was a cunning statesman and banker as well as a patron of writers, artists, philosophers, and scientists. He was eager to promote his family and saw his second son become pope. Under Lorenzo's influence, Florence became one of the most beautiful and prosperous cities in Italy, and a center of the Renaissance. Lorenzo helped make the form of Italian spoken in Florence into the language of the whole country.

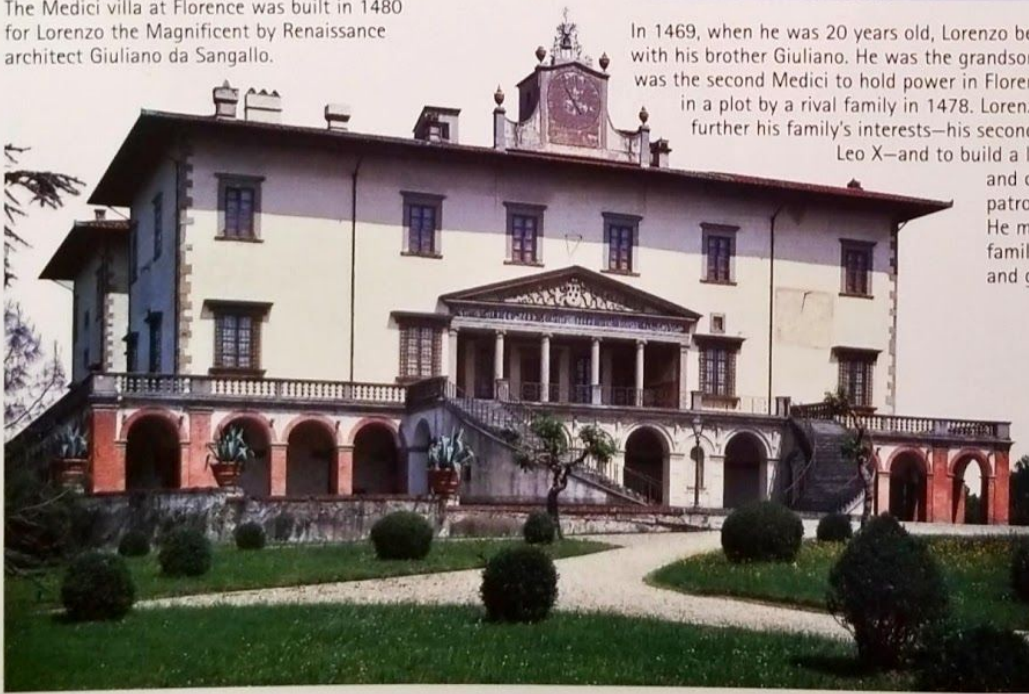


During the Middle Ages, much of Italy was controlled by the Holy Roman Empire. Following a power struggle between emperors and popes, many cities formed their own independent states.

Another family, the Borgias, sought power through the Church and the military. Two Borgias became pope. One of them, Rodrigo, schemed to help his children. When he died, the family's power collapsed.

1. Let's trace the various rulers and forms of power in Italy's history:
 - a. Who had the most power during the Roman Empire?
 - b. Who had the most power during the Roman Republic?
 - c. Who had the most power during the Middle Ages?
 - d. Who had the most power during the Renaissance?

The Medici villa at Florence was built in 1480 for Lorenzo the Magnificent by Renaissance architect Giuliano da Sangallo.



LORENZO DE' MEDICI

In 1469, when he was 20 years old, Lorenzo became joint ruler of Florence with his brother Giuliano. He was the grandson of Cosimo de' Medici, who was the second Medici to hold power in Florence. Lorenzo's brother was killed in a plot by a rival family in 1478. Lorenzo did everything he could to further his family's interests—his second son Giovanni became Pope Leo X—and to build a large gathering of scholars and creative people. He was the first patron of the artist Michelangelo. He maintained and expanded the family traditions of banking and government.



Lorenzo de' Medici (1449–1492)—“The Magnificent”—ruled Florence from 1478 to 1492.



The magnificent city of Florence was at the height of its powers during the late 1400s. Ruled by the Medici, it became home to many great artists, architects, writers, and scientists of the Renaissance. Florence also became one of Europe's main business and banking centers.

2. Why were Lorenzo de Medici and his family so powerful? (Name at least three reasons)

3. What was so special about the city of Florence during this time?

The Sforzas were a great family of Milan. Ludovico Sforza (1452–1508), was a man of taste, but also one with ruthless ambition. He ruled as regent for his nephew, the duke of Milan, but made himself the real center of power. He made alliances with Rodrigo Borgia and married a daughter of the powerful d'Este family, from Ferrara. Ludovico's court attracted great artists from all fields, among them Leonardo da Vinci.

Families like the Medicis represented "new money," with new values and ideas. They paid for exploration, centers of learning, public works, and new, imported products. People traveled to Italy to learn new ideas, which were taken back to other parts of Europe, and Europeans flocked to Florence, Venice, and Milan to gain support for their own ideas. Although future centers of modern development were to be in northwestern Europe, much of the energy of the early Renaissance came from the city-states of Italy.



Raphael was influenced by the work of Da Vinci and Michelangelo in Florence. This is his "Deposition of Christ," which he painted in 1507 at the age of 24. The following year Pope Julius II asked him to do a major work in the Vatican in Rome.

Wealthy Renaissance people enjoyed a very comfortable life. In addition to palaces or large city residences, many had country villas where they welcomed groups of visitors. They would spend time hunting, holding parties, discussing literature, and writing poetry.



4. Who were other powerful families of Italy during the Renaissance?

5. What did wealthy people do in their spare time?

Introduction to Early and High Renaissance Art

Instructions: Complete the reading below and answer the questions which follow in complete sentences.

Source: Gardner's Art Through the Ages

THE EARLY RENAISSANCE (1400s)

In the Early Renaissance period, Florence is like a new Athens. John Addington Symonds writes, "...nowhere else except at Athens has the whole population of a city been so permeated with ideas, so highly intellectual by nature, so keen in perception, so witty and so subtle, as at Florence ... The primacy of the Florentines in literature, the fine arts, scholarship, philosophy, and science was acknowledged throughout Italy." After the repulsion of the Dukes of Milan, the Medicis -- bankers to all of Europe and lavish patrons -- gain power and rule Florence. Giovanni de Medici has an established fortune. His son, Cosimo de Medici is considered the father of his country and the first major patron of artists and scholars. He begins the public library in Florence and, thanks to his tutor Marsilio Ficino -- a Neoplatonist -- begins reading Plato in his old age. Cosimo de Medici's grandson Lorenzo "the Magnificent"-- a poet and even greater patron to Florence -- benefits from this education. He is educated in the study of the Humanities, which involves the study of languages and literatures, the arts, history, and philosophy. Lorenzo surrounds himself with artists and scholars and supports Ficino's Platonic Academy of Florence. His death in 1492 marked what Italians saw as the end of a Golden Age: Italy is then invaded by France, Spain and the Holy Roman Empire.

Major artists of this time:

Sculpture: Donatello, Verrochio

Architecture: Brunelleschi, Alberti

Painting: Masaccio, Piero della Francesca, Fra Angelico, Ghirlandaio, Botticelli, Perugino, Mantegna

THE HIGH RENAISSANCE (1494 - 1527)

At the beginning of the High Renaissance period, Florence has lost its political and economic power and Rome replaces it as the cultural center of Italy. The Papal State, whose capital is Rome, becomes a strong political force in Italy and Europe due to powerful and ambitious popes: Alexander VI (Borgia), Julius II, Leo X (Medici), and Clement VII (Medici). The notable artists of this time -- Leonardo da Vinci, Raffaello Sanzio (or Raphael) and Michelangelo owe most of their careers to the influence of Florence and the patronage of popes and other patrons (like the Duke of Milan.) Neoplatonism is still strong during this time.

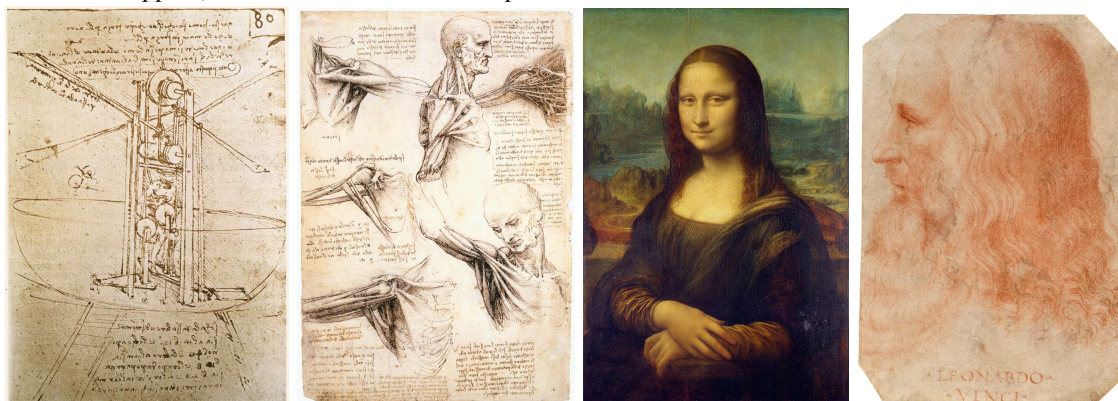
"All good poets compose their beautiful poems not by art, but because they are inspired and possessed. For not by art does the poet sing, but by power divine." -- Plato's Ion

1. What were the most important Italian cities during the Renaissance?
2. What kind of education did Lorenzo de Medici receive, and why do you think that information was considered important enough to mention in the article? (2 sentences minimum)
3. Which ancient philosopher would you say had the biggest impact on the Medici family and in the Renaissance in general?
4. What is Neoplatonism? (Start with defining the root *neo*.)
5. Based on what you read, how would you define “patron” and who were the biggest patrons of the Renaissance?

LEONARDO DA VINCI (1452-1519)

Leonardo da Vinci was one of the earliest and most influential artists of the High Renaissance. He influenced nearly everyone who followed him. He is considered a “Universal man,” an artist genius, and wrote many notes on almost every subject: botany, geology, zoology, hydraulics, military engineering, animal lore, anatomy, physical sciences (mechanics, light, optics, color, perspective). He possessed a desire to discover the law of the underlying flux and processes of nature, and insisted that all of his research made him a better painter: he stated, “Reality in absolute sense is inaccessible to man and ... we can know it only through changing images.”

He originally trained with the sculptor Verrochio in Florence before moving to Milan. He spent the last days of his life in France. He completed few surviving works, and much of what we know about this “Universal man” is from his notebooks. Some of his important works, in chronological order, were “The Virgin of the Rocks”, the drawing of the Virgin and Child, “The Last Supper”, and the “Mona Lisa”. Samples of his art and studies:



Machines and science (anatomy), painting (Mona Lisa) and Leonardo’s portrait (by Francesco Melzi).

Thursday, May 7, 2020

“Art Reflections: Part I”

Instructions: You are going to make brief observations about each image. Spend just two minutes per image writing down what you see (shapes, colors, architectural features, people, materials... anything.)



“Art Reflections: Part II”

Instructions: Answer these questions in complete sentences *after* you have watched the video on Google Classroom.

1. What are the three forms of art that Mr. Loomis describes?

2. Who are the three artists featured in the video? Please also write their names and the title of their work of art next to its image on the previous page.

3. For each piece of art, name something you learned from Mr. Loomis' lesson that you did not know or notice when you viewed the art yesterday. (minimum 3 sentences)
