



The Renaissance

- * A period of European history which involved an influential cultural movement
- * Began in the 14th century and lasted until the middle of the 17th century
- * The Renaissance initiated in Italy and later spread all over Europe
- * The renaissance is known as being a cultural “rebirth.”
- * This period moved out the the Middle Ages and into the modern world through a scientific revolution, along with an artistic transformation.
- * renaissance: a renewal of life, vigor, interest, et rebirth, revival



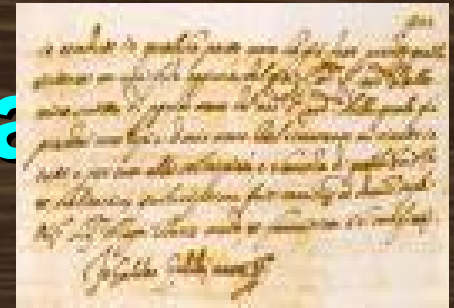
Renaissance

Language

- Common rules: No contractions, add endings to most verbs (“eth” or “est”)
- Add extra words to phrases and sentences, such as “do”
example: “I do fear the dark.”
- Greeting phrases: “Good morrow,” “How now,” “Good day,” “Good Eve,” & “Well met ”



Renaissance Language



- Carouse: Party!
- Privy: Outhouse
- S'wounds: Wow!
- Tossplot: Drunkard
- Nonpariel: A beauty
- Wench: A young woman
- Prating: Babbling/talking too much
- As you will: Ok; whatever
- Yonder: Over there
- Breeches: Pants
- Chapeau: Hat
- What wouldst thou have of me: What do you want?
- Certes (Sir-tes): Certainly!

Renaissance Fashion: Women

- Clothing represented socioeconomic status (even more so than today)
- Rich wore silk, brocade, velvet, & cotton
- Clothing styles varied from 3 pieces, to 1 piece, & then to 5 pieces or more
- Clothing consisted of:
 - Chemise: Undershirt
 - Skirt: Under, general, over
 - Bodice: Top part of dress (usually has sleeves)
 - Belt & pouch: No pockets; therefore, pouches were carried. Groceries and other items often carried in large sleeves
 - Hats: French hoods, Gables, and flat caps
 - Shoes: Much like what we call “Mary-Janes”
 - Hair: Silvery-blond was the only style that was considered fashionable
 - Barets were invented- often decorated with jewels and embroidery
 - Early days women wore painted cone-shaped coverings over hair & later moved to light weight veils



Renaissance Fashion: Men

- Head: Wide-brimmed hat, often wore stand-up collars
- Shirt: Similar to an undershirt
- Doublet: Middle-layer, looks like a vest, contains detachable sleeves
- Jerkin: Top layer, short wasted, usually made out of leather, often sleeveless, & buttoned at neck
- Ruffs: puffy sleeves that were separate of shirt
- Breeches: Pants that were loose and came to knee or boot; often called “Pumpkin Pants,” & were used for storage when worn
- Belts: Used to dangle things from pants
- Hose: Very thick tights, often made from cotton, & rumored to be crochless
- Codpiece: Bag also used for storage,



Renaissance Science

- During the Renaissance society began to rely less on God and more on Humanism
- Leonardo da Vinci, Copernicus, Galileo, Brahe, Johannes Kepler, and Sir Isaac Newton were all famous scientific thinkers during the Renaissance
- A lot of what we know about science today was first examined during the Renaissance
- Various aspects of science were developed during this period such as:
 - Botany
 - Magic
 - Astrology
 - Zoology
 - Alchemy





Renaissance Scientists

Leonardo da Vinci

- Discovered that if an object is thrown it moves in one curved trajectory rather than 2
- Discovered metallurgical techniques (i.e. sculpting)
- Made numerous anatomical observations to apply to his artwork

Johannes Kepler

- 1st astronomer to suggest that planetary orbits were elliptical
- Often referred to as the "Founder of Modern Astronomy"
- Stated that planets orbit faster on the inside and slower on the outside

Nicholas Copernicus

- Placed sun at center of universe in 1543
- Used trigonometry in order to find out how far the planets were away from the sun



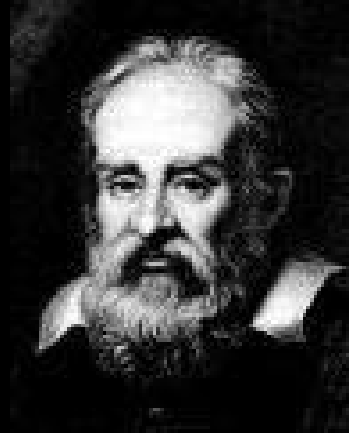
Tycho Brahe

- Made an accurate estimate of planetary positions
- Disagreed with Aristotle's theory that put planets within crystal spheres



Renaissance Scientists

Galileo



- First astronomer to invent the telescope
- Claimed he was able to view the heavens with his new invention

Sir Isaac Newton



- Invented differential calculus
- Discovered that forces cause change in motion
- Created the equation: $sF=ma$
- For every action force there is an equal and opposite reaction force
- Studied terrestrial mechanics, color, and science of physics
- Formed the theories of gravitation
 - Gravity never becomes zero
 - Mass causes gravity
 - Gravity is the first of many inverse square laws
 - Gravity is only attractive, which means there is only one kind of mass
 - The gravitational constant G is very small