Name:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_



The Renaissance and Scientific Revolution

**Aim: To what extent can the Renaissance and Scientific Revolution be considered Europe’s Golden Age?**

**Vocabulary**

1. **Heliocentric Theory-** The idea that the earth and the other planets revolve around the sun.
2. **Humanism-** a Renaissance intellectual movement in which thinkers studied classical texts (Greco-Roman) and focused on human potential and achievements.
3. **Patron-** A person who supports artists, especially financially.
4. **Perspective**- An artistic technique that creates the appearance of three dimensions on a flat surface.
5. **Printing Press-** Perfected by Johannes Gutenberg, a machine that presses images onto paper, making it possible to produced printed works quickly and cheaply.
6. **Renaissance-** A period of European history, lasting from about 1300 to 1600, during which renewed interest in classical culture led to far-reaching changes in art, learning, and views of the world.
7. **Renaissance Man-** A man who strove to master, and excelled in many fields of study.
8. **Scientific Method-** A logical procedure for gathering information about the natural world, in which experimentation and observation are used to test hypotheses.
9. **Scientific Revolution-** A major change in European thought, starting in the mid-1500s, in which the study of the natural world began to be characterized by careful observation and the questioning of accepted beliefs.
10. **Secular-** Concerned with worldly rather than spiritual matters.
11. **Vernacular-** The everyday language of people in a region or country.

**People of the Renaissance and Scientific Revolution**

Niccolo Machiavelli

Lorenzo de Medici

Michelangelo

Leonardo da Vinci

Desiderius Erasmus

Thomas Moore

William Shakespeare

Johannes Gutenberg

Copernicus

Galileo

Isaac Newton