

Name: _____

Renaissance Poster/Brochure Assignment

Your Task: Individually create a poster or brochure on a famous renaissance person.

Instructions:

1. Choose a significant person from the Renaissance era.
 - a. There is a list of famous people attached. I would recommend researching someone that YOU find interesting (for example if you like art then choose an artist and if you like science choose a scientist).
2. Choose whether you are going to complete a poster or brochure
3. Research your chosen person utilizing as many sources of information as you can (books, textbooks, magazines, websites, etc).
4. The poster or brochure should answer:
 - a. Who
 - b. When
 - c. Where
 - d. Why
 - e. How

-Once you have answered the above you should answer the following questions:

1. Why do you think that this person is actually significant to the renaissance?
2. Why did you choose this person?

Note: Make sure the questions are clearly displayed and answered in your project.

5. Your poster/brochure needs to include information and pictures.
6. You should fill out a *Sources Used* and a *Graphic Organizer* that can be attached to the back of your poster or stapled to your brochure (this can be informal, just a list of references you used to compile the information about your famous person and the notes you took on your Renaissance Person).

This sheet is to be handed in with the final project, make sure you evaluate yourself prior to handing in your assignment.

	Minimally meeting the requirements	Reasonable	Satisfactory	Fully meeting Requirements	Exceeding Requirements
Persuasive Text (Meaning)	Purpose is unclear; writing is unfocused. Simplistic details or minor details included.	Purpose is clear but may loose focus information is clear but is limited or vague. Few relevant samples.	Purpose is clear; focus is generally sustained. Information is often clear, relevant and accurate but may be vague. Some relevant samples included. Information that is presented covers the topic to a satisfactory level.	Purpose is clear; focus is sustained. Information is accurate, complete and from appropriate sources. Specific relevant examples are included. Information that is presented covers the topic at a good level.	Purpose and focus are effective and sustained. Information is accurate and complete and comes from multiple sources. Uses specific examples and details to elaborate and clarify. Logical insights also evident. Information that is presented covers the topic at an exceptional level
Historical Accuracy	Most facts are incorrect with only a few correct facts.	Many incorrect facts. Facts that are included are vague or incomplete.	Mistakes do occur but many accurate facts still utilized.	Minor mistakes in historical accuracy occur but do not affect the overall project.	All facts are true to the time period.
Conventions	Frequent errors in simple words and structures often interfere with meaning.	Frequent errors in simple words and structures occur but do not interfere with meaning.	Errors in basic words and structures are noticeable but do not obscure meaning.	Errors in more complex language are sometimes noticeable, but meaning is clear.	May include some errors where risks taken with complex language but do not interfere with meaning.
Graphics	Omitted or incomplete.	Exist but are flawed.	Appropriate but not completely linked to written work.	Appropriate, clear and complete. Link to written work.	Clear, appropriate and effective in building on written work.

Key People

Renaissance Scientists and Inventors

- **William Harvey** (was the first to describe completely and in detail the systemic circulation and properties of blood being pumped to the body by the heart)
- **Ambroise Pare** (1510-1590) (French barber surgeon [generally charged with looking after soldiers during or after a battle] who served in that role for kings Henry II, Francis II, Charles IX and Henry III).
- **Andreas Vesalius** (1514 – 1564) (Author of one of the most influential books on human anatomy).
- **Francis Bacon** (1561 – 1626) (Extremely influential through his works, especially as philosophical advocate and practitioner of the scientific method during the scientific revolution).
- **Robert Boyle** (1627 – 1691) (largely regarded today as the first modern chemist, and therefore one of the founders of modern chemistry, and one of the pioneers of modern experimental scientific method).
- **Nicolas Copernicus** (1473 – 1543) (a Renaissance mathematician and astronomer who formulated a heliocentric model of the universe which placed the Sun, rather than the Earth, at the center).
- **Galileo Galilei** (1564 – 1642) (Played a major role in the Scientific Revolution. His achievements include improvements to the telescope and consequent astronomical observations and support for Copernicanism. Galileo has been called the "father of modern observational astronomy", the "father of modern physics", the "father of science", and "the Father of Modern Science").
- **Johannes Kepler** (1571 – 1630) (he is best known for his laws of planetary motion).
- **Issac Newton** (1642 – 1727) (English physicist and mathematician who is widely regarded as one of the most influential scientists of all time and as a key figure in the scientific revolution. Newton formulated the laws of motion and universal gravitation).
- **Johannes Gutenberg** (1395 – 1468) (His invention of mechanical movable type printing started the Printing Revolution and is widely regarded as the most important event of the modern period).

Renaissance Religious Leaders

- **Johann Tezel** (1465 – 1519) was a German Dominican preacher known for selling indulgences).

- **Ignatius of Loyola** (1491– 1556) (was a Spanish knight from a local Basque noble family, hermit, priest since 1537, and theologian, who founded the Society of Jesus (Jesuits) and was its first Superior General).
- **Sir Thomas More** (1478 –1535), known to Roman Catholics as Saint Thomas More since 1935, was an English lawyer, social philosopher, author, statesman, and noted Renaissance humanist).
- **Desiderius Erasmus Roterodamus** (1466 –1536), known as Erasmus of Rotterdam, or simply Erasmus, was a Dutch Renaissance humanist, Catholic priest, social critic, teacher, and theologian).
- **Martin Luther** (1483 – 1546) (was a German monk, former Catholic priest, professor of theology and seminal figure of a reform movement in sixteenth century Christianity, subsequently known as the Protestant Reformation).

Renaissance Monarchs

- Queen Elizabeth I of England
- Richard III of England
- Henry VII of England
- Henry VIII of England
- Lady Jane Gray
- Edward VI of England
- Mary I of England (Bloody Mary)

Renaissance Musicians

- **Johannes Sebastian Bach** (1685 – 1750) (was a German composer, organist, harpsichordist, violist, and violinist).
- **Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart** (1756 – 1791) (was a prolific and influential composer of the Classical era).

Renaissance Artists

- **Sandro Botticelli** (1445 – 1510) (was an Italian painter of the Early Renaissance).
- **Giovanni Bellini** (1430 – 1516) was an Italian Renaissance painter, probably the best known of the Bellini family of Venetian painters).
- **Filippo Brunelleschi** (1377 – 1446) was one of the foremost architects and engineers of the Italian Renaissance. He is perhaps most famous for his discovery of perspective and for engineering the dome of the Florence Cathedral).
- **Titian** (1488 - 1676) (was an Italian painter, the most important member of the 16th-century Venetian school).

- **Raffaello Sanzio** (1483 – 1520) (better known simply as Raphael, was an Italian painter and architect of the High Renaissance).
- **Donatello** (1386 –1466), better known as Donatello, was an early Renaissance Italian sculptor from Florence).
- **Albrecht Durer** (1471 – 1528) (was a German painter, engraver, printmaker, mathematician, and theorist from Nuremberg).
- **El Greco** (1541 – 7 April 1614) (was a painter, sculptor and architect of the Spanish Renaissance).
- **Hans Holbein** (1497 – 1543) (was a German artist and printmaker who worked in a Northern Renaissance style. He is best known as one of the greatest portraitists of the 16th century. He also produced religious art, satire, and Reformation propaganda, and made a significant contribution to the history of book design).
- **Andrea Del Verrocchio** (1435–1488) (was an Italian sculptor, goldsmith and painter who worked at the court of Lorenzo de' Medici in Florence in the early renaissance).

Renaissance Explorers

- **Christopher Columbus** (1451 – 20 May 1506) (was an Italian explorer, navigator, and colonizer. He completed four voyages across the Atlantic Ocean that led to general European awareness of the American continents).
- **Sir Francis Drake** (1540 – 1596) was an English sea captain, privateer, navigator, slaver, and politician of the Elizabethan era).
- **Samuel de Champlain** (1574 – 1635) (The Father of New France", was a French navigator, cartographer, draughtsman, soldier, explorer, geographer, ethnologist, diplomat, and chronicler. He founded New France and Quebec City on July 3, 1608).
- **Jacques Cartier** (1491 – 1557) was a French explorer of Breton origin who claimed what is now Canada for France)
- **Giovanni da Verrazzano** ("Verrazano") (1485–1528) (was a Florentine explorer of North America, in the service of the King Francis I of France)

GOOD LUCK ☺

Who	When
Where	Why
How	Why did you choose this person?
Why, do you think this person is actually significant to the renaissance?	

Sources/References

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.