

What Do You Remember?

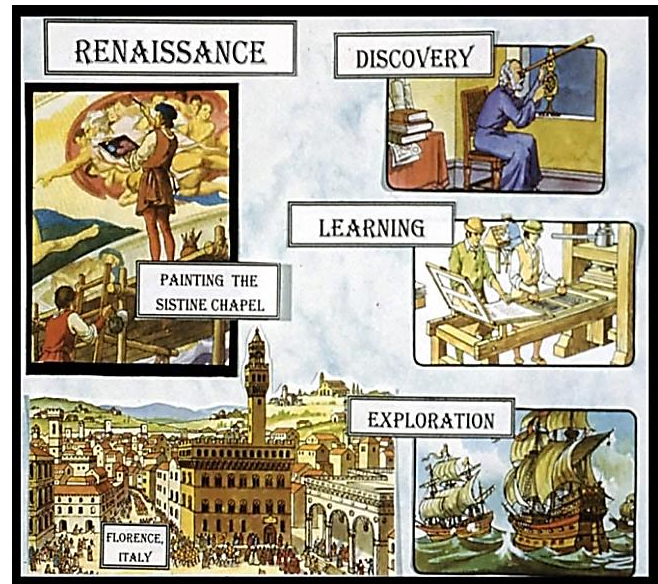
1. What is Fresco painting? _____

2. What “careers” did Michelangelo use his talents for? _____

3. Who was the biographer that wrote books about both Leonardo and Michelangelo? _____
4. Michelangelo’s nose was used as a model of perfection in his and other’s work. T or F _____
5. What do you know of Michelangelo’s spiritual journey? _____



Additional notes:



Historical Timeline What

- 1380 – **Wycliffe** begins English Bible translation
- 1438 – Gutenberg’s **printing press** invented
- 1453 – Fall of Constantinople
- 1454 – **66** “Thirteen Year” War
- 1455 – **85** War of the Roses
- 1478 – **Spanish Inquisition** begins
- 1492 – End of Muslim Rule in Spain
- 1492 – **Columbus** arrives in North America
- 1513– De Leon discovers Florida
- 1517– **Coffee** arrives in Europe Panama isthmus
- 1520 – **22** Voyages of Magellan
- 1520 – **Chocolate** brought from Mexico to Spain
- 1534 – Church of England separates from Rome

Who

- 1396 – 1468 – Johann **Gutenberg**, printing press
- 1412 – 1431 – Joan **D’Arc**
- 1452 – 1519 – **Leonardo da Vinci**
- 1469 – 1527 – **Machiavelli**
- 1475 – 1564 – **Michelangelo Buonarroti**
- 1478 – 1535 – Thomas **More**
- 1483 – 1546 – Martin **Luther**
- 1491 – 1547 – **King Henry VII**
- 1503 – 1566 – **Nostradamus**
- 1505 – 1572 – John **Knox**
- 1533 – 1603 – **Queen Elizabeth I**

Pieta Firenze, c. 1555 (~80).

Michelangelo Buonarroti Answers:

1. *Fresco - painting on wet plaster walls and ceilings. When the plaster is damp, the paint is absorbed into the plaster and gives a longer lasting finished work.*
2. *He became a sculptor, painter, poet, architect and engineer.*
3. *F*
4. *Giorgio Vasari.*
5. *From Wikipedia: Van Gogh's religious zeal grew until he felt he had found his true vocation. To support his effort to become a pastor, his family sent him to Amsterdam to study theology in May 1877, where he prepared for the entrance exam with his uncle Johannes Stricker; a respected theologian who published the first "Life of Jesus" in the Netherlands. Van Gogh failed the exam, and left his uncle Jan's house in July 1878. He then undertook, but failed, a three-month course at a Protestant missionary school in Laeken, near Brussels. In January 1879, he took a temporary post as a missionary in the village of Petit Wasmes in the coal-mining district of Borinage in Belgium. Taking Christianity to what he saw as its logical conclusion, van Gogh lived like those he preached to, sleeping on straw in a small hut at the back of the baker's house where he was staying. The baker's wife reported hearing van Gogh sobbing at night in the hut. His choice of squalid living conditions did not endear him to the appalled church authorities, who dismissed him for "undermining the dignity of the priesthood."*
From geheugenvannederland.nl: From 23 -27, Van Gogh was exceptionally interested in the Bible. He later described this period as "a few years which I find hard to understand myself, when I was confused by religious ideas - by a sort of mysticism." [letter 432]. Faith played an important role in Van Gogh's life. This was true even after his youthful period of religious fanaticism ended and he rejected the church. He quoted the French author Michelet (though he attributed the statement to Victor Hugo): "Religions pass, but God remains." [letter 294]