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Block: 4B  
Quiz Essay Questions

Chapter 14, Sec. 1-5

(Question: 1) The Renaissance was a period of time that allowed Europe to rebuild from their struggles throughout the Dark Ages. During the Renaissance, arts flourished and literature expanded. Paintings and sculptures showed a new side of Europe and their people. The paintings that were created during the Renaissance, describe what life was like and how people would interact in that time period. On the other hand, sculptures were created to describe what people looked like and to show the appreciation for humans.

Some of the magnificent artists that were an inspiration to today’s world include, Michelangelo and Leonardo Da Vinci. Michelangelo is best known for his two amazing sculptures, which to this day we look at and appreciate. *La Pieta* was Michelangelo’s first sculpture that he created in 1499. This magnificent piece portrays mother Mary caring for her son, Jesus which shows the love and affection that a mother has towards her son. The next sculpture was created in 1504 which today you can find in Italy. This was *David*, and this was the “perfect man” according to Michelangelo. Michelangelo showed realism by the way he sculpted *David*. Not only was *David* sculptured to perfection; you could see every muscle, a perfect body, every curl in his hair and colossal eyes.

Leonardo Da Vinci was another fantastic artist that has created stunning pieces of artwork. He is best known for creating a painting of *Mona Lisa* and the *Last Supper*. *Mona Lisa* expresses humanism through her eyes, which you get the feeling that you are being followed. The eyes move with you, as your looking at her beautiful face. The *Last Supper* shows a depiction of Jesus having his last meal with his disciples; this picture shows humanism by how everyone is interacting. It looks realistic because, you see the faces of the disciples and you can tell that they are communicating with each other.

Literature expanded during the Renaissance when we came across an amazing writer; Niccolo Machiavelli. Niccolo Machiavelli is best known for *The Prince* which he wrote in 1513. Not only was he known for his writing Machiavelli was also a fern believer in respecting political leaders. Machiavelli felt that a ruler should be “feared more than loved” which I agree with. When you fear someone, you don't want to do bad; you are afraid about the consequence that follows. This will limit citizens to breaking policies and disrespecting the ruler. On the other hand, being loved is only going to get you so far. You may be appreciated, but eventually you will be used.

(Question: 3) The Scientific Revolution was the start of many new inventions and amazing scientists. Some of these scientists included; Johannes Kepler, Antoni Van Leeuwenhoek and Nicolaus Copernicus. Inventions in this time period flourished because of these extraordinary scientists that we are thankful for to this day. We took their inventions and improved them as best we could. These inventions save lives, help scientists, doctors and many other people on a daily basis.

First, Johannes Kepler studied astronomy and mathematics, but mainly focused on astronomy. Astronomy is the branch of science that deals with space, the physical universe and celestial objects. Johannes Kepler is best known for his invention that he created in the 1600s. This was the keplerian telescope, which consists of two lenses. Today because of the invention of the telescope, we are able to get a closer look into space; viewing stars and planets.

Next, Antoni Van Leeuwenhoek was known as “the Father of Microbiology”. Antoni Van Leeuwenhoek fascinated us when he created the single-lens microscope. With his invention, he was able to find that fleas carry fleas and that tartar has bacteria. Today, we use the microscope to observe many cells, bacteria, insects and many other organisms. With the microscope, we get a closer look at things which help many scientists every day.

Lastly, we come across Nicolaus Copernicus, a polish mathematician, astronomer, physician, artist, translator, diplomat and economist. Among all of these titles, one stands out the most; Astronomy. Nicolaus Copernicus had a theory that the Sun is in the center of the universe and the Earth and other Planets revolve around it. Nicolaus proved his own theory correct by calculating the rotation of the Earth, the revolution of the Sun and the tilt of Earth’s rotational axis. Today, because of Nicolaus Copernicus we know that the Planets and Earth circle the Sun. The inventions might have happened hundreds of years ago, but we will need to use them forever.