



Unit 5 – Activities - Modern Times.

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1. A Short Introduction

1) In what centuries does Modern Times take place?

2) What is the most important event that marks the beginning of Modern Times?

3) What are the characteristics of Modern Times?

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- -
- -
- -
- -



4) Match correctly the following concepts:

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------|
| ▪ 16 th century | - Enlightenment |
| ▪ 17 th century | - Renaissance |
| ▪ 18 th century | - Baroque |

2. Humanism

5) What is Humanism?

6) What are the characteristics of Humanism?

- -
- -
- -
- -

7) After reading the characteristics of all the humanist philosophers that are mentioned in the text which one do you prefer? Explain why.

8) Choose one humanist and research a little bit about him (or her) and explain to the class what you have learned.

9) In this activity you are going to read some ideas and you will have to tell to what area they correspond. There are two ideas for each area.

Here are the areas: Defence of the Amerindians (Francisco de Vitoria), International Law, Natural Law and Economy.



- I. Neither the Pope, nor Charles V have a rightful claim over Indian lives or property.

- II. The entrance of silver and gold without control caused rise of prices (inflation) and affected the poorest social groups. _____
- III. The common good of the world is of a category superior to the good of each state.

- IV. The relation between states should be justified by law and justice, and not justified by force. _____
- V. The people are the vehicle of divine sovereignty, which they, in turn, pass it to a prince.

- VI. There were limits on the legitimate powers of the government.

- VII. Private property and competitiveness are positive for the development of trade.

- VIII. No violent action could be taken against the Indians, nor could their lands or property be seized. _____

2.3. The Printing Press

10) Fill the gaps with the correct word.

Words for the gaps: Mainz, invention, movable types, goldsmith¹.

- a) The printing press was an _____ created by Gutenberg in 1450. Gutenberg worked as a _____ in the city of _____. He didn't really invent the system of printing, but he improved it with the creation of _____ that gave to the printing press a tremendous efficiency. He also created a special ink and the printing press itself. All these innovations conferred to the printing press a great potential and the capacity of printing thousands of copies in no time.

11) Here you have ideas and characteristics that you have to place in the correct place (write only the numbers) :

¹ Goldsmith: joyero



- **Pre-Gutenberg society:**
- **Post-Gutenberg society:**

<ol style="list-style-type: none">1) Critical thinking2) Illiterate3) Schools4) Gutenberg Bible5) Oral culture6) Nationalism7) Common people had access to information8) Few books and most in Latin9) Priests would announce news at the church.10) Contradictions among texts	<ol style="list-style-type: none">11) Schools12) Large number of books13) Feudal society14) Spread of Humanism and scientific ideas15) No schools, except for elites16) People could be informed more easily17) Questioning of authority18) Modern society19) Information controlled by Church and aristocracy20) Creation of grammars and consolidation of national languages.21) Literacy (ability to read and write)
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3. The Reformation and the Counter-Reformation

3.1. Origin, causes and consequences of the Reformation

12) Why Martin Luther was not happy with the Catholic Church?

13) Match the following religions with the corresponding territory where they were practiced.

Lutherans

Calvinists

Puritans

Huguenots

Anglicans

Switzerland

Scandinavia

Low Countries

France

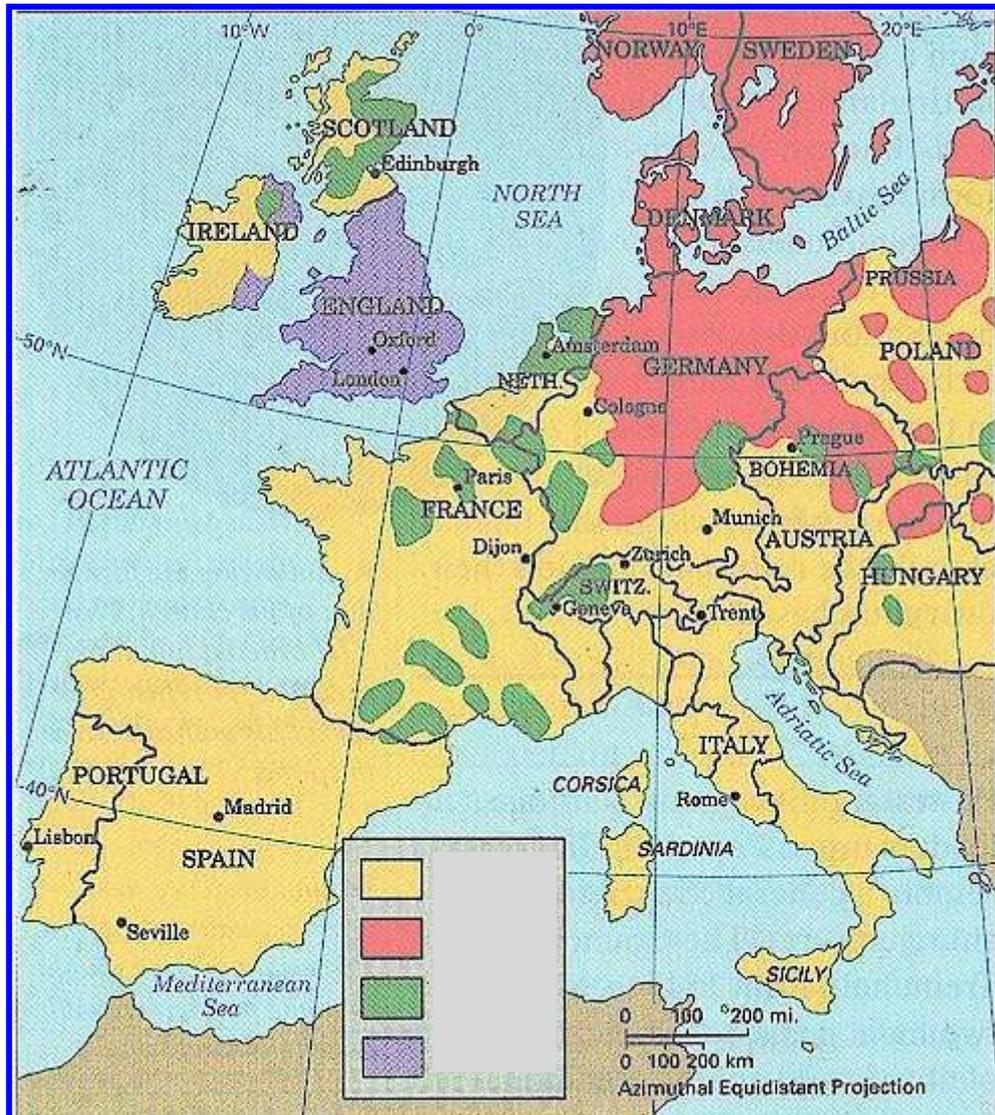
Some German States

England

Scotland

14) Locate in the correct place inside the map or with arrows the following religions:

Lutherans, Catholics, Calvinists, Puritans, Huguenots, Anglicans.



15) Fill the gaps with the correct word.

Words for filling the gaps: Scotland, Calvino, France, Henry VIII, Switzerland, Anglicanism, Scandinavia.

- a) Calvinism was a protestant religion founded by _____ in _____. Other religions evolved from Calvinism that is the case of the Puritans that was followed in _____ and the Huguenots that lived in _____.
- b) The Lutherans expanded to _____ that is formed by (Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Finland).



- c) At the same time in England _____ put into practice his own protestant religion that is called _____. In this religion the leader of the Church is the king and not the Pope.

3.2. The Catholic Counter-Reformation

16) Put these characteristics in the correct column.

(Write all the information and with good handwriting, it may be helpful for studying).

- Obedience to the Pope. // - Negation of the figure of the Pope.
- Clergy can get married. // - Celibacy² among clergy.
- Seven Sacraments (baptism, Eucharist, confession, confirmation, marriage, ordination, anointing of the sick). // - Only two sacraments.
- Any person can interpret the Bible. // - Only the clergy can interpret the Bible.
- The Virgin and the Saints can be worshipped. // - Negation of the sanctity of the Virgin and the Saints.
- Salvation only through faith. // - Salvation through faith and good acts.
- Austere religion ceremonies. // - Lavish³ religious ceremonies
- Churches with altars and profusion of images. // - Churches without altars and images.

Protestantism	Catholic Church

² Celibacy: celibato. Abstention from marriage.

³ Lavish: opulent, rich, generous.



4. The Renaissance and Flemish painting

17) Say if the following statements about Renaissance are **True or False** and write the correct information if they are wrong.

- Renaissance was inspired by Gothic art. _____
- They used the classical orders that are Doric, Ionic and Corinthian. _____
- They used hierarchical perspective. _____
- Importance of God that is the model that must be copied. _____

18) Place the following terms in the correct column. If the term can be in more than one column repeat the term as many times as you need.

Donatello, Leonardo de Vinci, Titian, Michelangelo, Brunelleschi, Pierro della Francesca, Raphael Sanzio, Bramante, Masaccio, Mantegna, Palladio.

Quattrocento	Cinquecento

19) Place the following terms in the correct column. If the term can be in more than one column repeat the term as many times as you need.

Donatello, Leonardo de Vinci, Titian, Michelangelo, Brunelleschi, Pierro della Francesca, Raphael Sanzio, Bramante, Masaccio, Mantegna, Palladio.

Architecture	Painting	Sculpture

20) Fill the gap with the correct information:

- **Donatello** was an sculptor, some of his works of art are _____
- **“The Birth of Venus”** was painted by _____.
- **Masaccio, Pierro della Francesca, Mantegna and Botticelli** were _____.



- **Bruenelleschi** was an _____ and he constructed the _____.
- **Michelangelo** painted the ceiling of the _____ that is located in the Vatican.
- **Leonardo da Vinci** was called a _____ because he controlled many areas of knowledge.
- One of the most famous works of art of **Leonardo** is _____.
- **Bramante** was and _____ that worked in _____. His famous Tempietto of San Pietro in Montorio was paid by the Catholic Monarchs.
- **Palladio** was an _____ that worked in _____. He created very elegant and stylish palaces.
- **Raphael** worked for the Popes of Rome and decorated the _____.
- **Titian** was an excellent painter that worked in _____, he was very appreciated by _____.

21) Write down the characteristics of Flemish painting:

- Influenced by _____
- .
- .
- .
- Topics: _____
- Artists: