A Walking Tour of the Northern Renaissance
In Northern Europe
Teachers Implementation Guide

This activity is designed to be set up around a classroom to allow students to visit each location as they learn about people and places of the Northern Renaissance. At each location, students will use the provided scrolls to collect information from the reading card and from assorted images they are to analyze for further content and better understanding of the times.

**Basic Implementation Directions:**
1. Print each slide/page at full size. Cardstock is recommended. Laminate if possible for continued use.
2. Sort cards and images into appropriate locations.
3. Hand images/and or reading card at each location with its location sign.
4. Copy student scrolls or provide one copy at each location as a guide for student notes.
5. Open activity by introducing the Northern Renaissance. Image A (Map) may be used to help students understand how the Renaissance traveled from the Italian region into Northern Europe with the spread of knowledge and ideas.
6. Allow students a set amount of time to visit each location, in no particular order.
7. Wrap up activity by reviewing what was read and learned at each location, and by discussing the wrap-up questions provided in student handouts.

**Optional Ideas:**
1. Use Map (Image A) with an overhead or projector to review the geography of Europe as you introduce the activity. Project on a full size wall to have students interact with map (finding locations).
2. Use the provided Timeline (Image X) to wrap up the activity, providing students the timeline and asking them to enhance each entry with the information they collected.
3. Arrange students into table groups, and pass entire locations from group to group for a more controlled activity. Allow a set time for completion of each location.

**Set Up Key:**
- Gutenberg's: B, C, C, E
- Durer's: F, G, H
- Bucklersbury: I, J, K, L
- Brugles: M, N, O
- London: P, Q, R, S
- Paris: T, U, V, W

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A Walking Tour of Northern Europe during the Renaissance

Directions: As you visit each location, read the tour book and examine the documents or images provided. Take notes onto your travel guide and sketch any significant images or features of the location. Be sure to address the investigation questions with your text or online.

Travel Guide

Location __________________________

Significant People: __________________________

________________________________

Important Information:

Images to Remember:

Location __________________________

Significant People: __________________________

________________________________

Important Information:

Images to Remember:
Travel Guide

Location __________________________________________

Significant People: __________________________________

__________________________________________________

Important Information:

Images to Remember:

Location __________________________________________

Significant People: __________________________________

__________________________________________________

Important Information:

Images to Remember:
Travel Guide

Location __________________________
Significant People: __________________________
________________________________

Important Information:

Images to Remember:

Location __________________________
Significant People: __________________________
________________________________

Important Information:

Images to Remember:
Travel Guide

What significance did Northern Europe play in the Renaissance? What cultural changes did they contribute?

How did the people of Northern Europe contribute to its advancement and success in the Renaissance period?
“It is a press, certainly, but a press from which shall flow in inexhaustible streams...Through it, God will spread His Word. A spring of truth shall flow from it: like a new star it shall scatter the darkness of ignorance, and cause a light heretofore unknown to shine amongst men.”

-Johannes Gutenberg
Eccipit prologus beati veritatis ut
sint in libros machabaeorum.

Adiutorels libri duo profun-
tant praelia et hebreae
duorum gentium peractae:
pugnae sabbaros, tur-
biles machabaei duos mille
nota et libri illos fuerunt
hodie historia concit at
interea illa gesta
machabaeorum sancti:
quidam autem
vige pro sumis legibus
dura tormenta
perpetui sunt.
Quos mare putat
diversis supplex urgete
non soli

Furios ad

gloria passionis.

Explicit prologus

Secundum litteras machabaeorum

eh della ad filius

Alexandr Philip

rex Macedo qui
primus regnavit

Grecia aeges hic ter-

et intueri vult et

obsecro Deus

et

“What difference is there, do you think, between those in Plato's cave who can only marvel at the shadows and images of various objects, provided they are content and don't know what they miss, and the philosopher who has emerged from the cave and sees the real things?”

Desiderius Erasmus
Document K

“One of the greatest problems of our time is that many are schooled but few are educated.”

Sir Thomas More

Document L

![Map of Utopia](image)
“Because the world is so faithless, I go my way in mourning.”

Pieter Brueghel
“All the world's a stage, and all the men and women merely players: they have their exits and their entrances; and one man in his time plays many parts, his acts being seven ages.”

William Shakespeare
“There is small disproportion betwixt a fool who useth not wit because he hath it not and him that useth it not when it should avail him.”

Queen Elizabeth I
“Time, which wears down and diminishes all things, augments and increases good deeds, because a good turn liberally offered to a reasonable man grows continually through noble thought and memory.”

Francois Rabelais
Document V

“The value of life lies not in the length of days, but in the use we make of them... Whether you find satisfaction in life depends not on your tale of years, but on your will. “

Michel de Montaigne
Timeline of the Renaissance in Northern Europe

• 1440 Johannes Gutenberg invents the Printing Press

• 1455 The Gutenberg Bible is mass printed and distributed

• 1494 Albrecht Durer travels to Italy to learn from Italian artists

• 1509 Praise of Folly is written by Desiderius Erasmus

• 1516 Thomas More writes Utopia

• 1532 Francois Rabelais begins writing in comic style

• 1550 Flemish Painting reaches its peak with artists Jan and Hubert van Eyck

• 1552 Pieter Brughel travels to learn for his art

• 1558 The reign of Queen Elizabeth of England begins

• 1580 Michel de Montaigne begins writing his personal essays on European life

• 1592 William Shakespeare moves to London

• 1599 The Globe Theatre is built in London for the performance of Shakespeare’s works
Welcome to the shop of Johannes Gutenberg. Here is where the printing press has been introduced and changed the world as we know it. The printing press was invented by Johannes Gutenberg in the 15th century. With the printing press, books could be printed quickly and cheaply, allowing for the spread of knowledge and ideas. The printing press led to the Renaissance, a period of great intellectual and cultural development in Europe. The printing press also played a role in the Reformation, as Martin Luther's ideas were quickly disseminated throughout Europe. Today, the printing press continues to be an important tool in the production of books and other printed materials.
Welcome to the workplace of Albrecht Durer here in Nuremberg, Germany. Durer is considered one of the greatest artists and inspirations of the Northern Renaissance due to his many contributions and innovations in the art world. From his vibrant paintings to his detailed woodcuts, Durer used the greatest artists and inspiration of the Northern Renaissance to his many contributions and

What Italian influences were seen in Durer's work?

How did art imitate life of the times?

Investigate:

Potential in even the young of Renaissance society.

most of his greatest works were done while he was only in his twenties, making others realize the

learned to appreciate art and its value in the modern world. Even more amazing is the knowledge that

Through the work of Albrecht Durer, many others in Northern Europe became inspired and others

and his unending skill and craft.

piece "Knight, Death and the Devil" and other watercolors that show his creativity, his religious focus,

Some of the artwork you will see displayed include his woodcuts and work with perspective. His famous

perspective, correct proportions, and classical methods to bring art to the forefront in the North.

Italian influences were seen in Durer's work.

What Italian influences were seen in Durer's work?
Welcome to the little area of Bucklersbury in London, England. Here is the home of Sir Thomas More, whose book, *Utopia*, suggested the creation of a perfect society where the rules were all established. More's book, *Praise of Folly*, exposed the wealth and waste of the popes in the Catholic Church in his humorous way to encourage others to have a more critical view of society and its problems. Erasmus, working at More's home, could find the Christian humanist, Desiderius Erasmus, working in the academic world and focusing learning and bringing a greater appreciation to literacy contributions of all genres.

Bucklersbury
Northern and Flemish Renaissance Artists

How did artistic styles and techniques change as a result of interaction between the

Investigate:

The peasants of their world

Here at the Brugles Canal, you can see the beauty of the European cities and countrysides that inspired many great artists in the Northern Renaissance period. In the Flemish region, many young artists learned, trained, and worked under two brothers, Jan and Hubert van Eyck. Their many scenes depicted

Another significant Northern artist was Pieter Brueghel. Brueghel traveled to Italy and back again, often disguised as a peasant to learn about the people and scenes he wished to depict in his art. His many paintings show the life of the peasant and country class in the early ages of the Renaissance period. From Brueghel's travels in Italy, he learned a new style spread to Italy, impacting the great artists of the movement there.

In the art technique of painting with oils on canvas allowed for texture and depth in the artwork, and this new style spread to Italy, impacting the great artists of the movement there.

The peasants, children played, he gave glimpses of the life of wedding celebrations and festivals to the games children played, he gave glimpses of the life of the peasant and country class in the early ages of the Renaissance period. From the Brueghel’s travels in Italy, he learned a new style spread to Italy, impacting the great artists of the movement there.

Brugles in the Flemish Region

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Come visit the growing and ever changing city of London. Here in London, the Renaissance is alive.
How were the French different in their contributions?

In what areas were the French significant in the Renaissance?

Investigate:

Life given to them in their lives
unexample of this view on society and how individuals should make every effort to enjoy every minute of
he saw in everyday life. His broad range of writing was often open and frank, never hiding the reader
France’s apologists were in a completely different style, using humor and paradox to attack the wrongs
Francois Rabelais wrote in a completely different style, using humor and paradox to attack the wrongs
genre in which emotion and prose could come together to express the personal views of the writer.
their pieces. Michel de Montaigne wrote the first known personal essays, introducing a new literary
In addition to the architecture, the French took great authors and poets who inspired all of Europe with
classical shapes brought the French their own defined contribution to the setting.
chateaus that lines the countryside and some city landscapes. The combination of Gothic style with
the Northern Renaissance show those traits. Furthermore, ancient works on the many
The French have always prided themselves for great elegance and beauty, and their works in the time of

Paris & Bordeaux in France
Welcome to Paris & Bordeaux

Welcome to London, England
Welcome to Brugles Canal

Welcome to Bucklersbury
Welcome to Gutenberg’s Shop

Welcome to Durer’s Studio