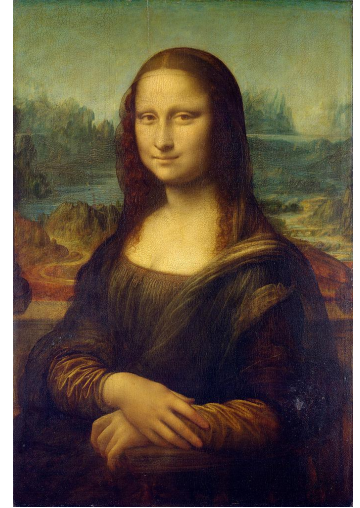
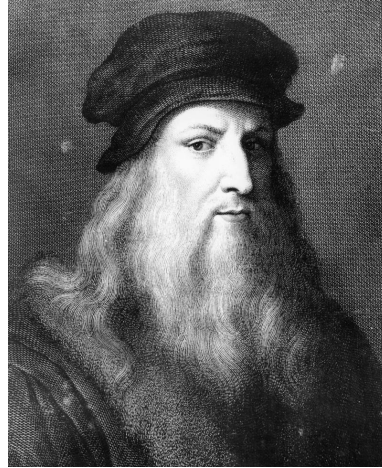


# FAMOUS FACES

**Middle Ages– Renaissance**

# LEONARDO DA VINCI (1452 - 1519)

Leonardo was the supreme Renaissance painter, scientist, inventor, and mathematicians. Da Vinci is widely regarded as one of the greatest minds the world has ever produced. He was interested in everything from music to art and science. Da Vinci was an immense creative force at the start of the Renaissance period. Amongst his many works was the immortal painting – *The Mona Lisa*.



# MICHELANGELO (1475 - 1564)

Renaissance sculptor, painter and architect.

Michelangelo is often thought of as embodying the spirit of the Renaissance.

His greatest works include the statue of David and his painting of the Sistine Chapel.



# RAPHAEL (1483 - 1520)

Italian painter. One of the three members of the high Renaissance trinity. Raphael was asked by Pope Julius II to work on rooms in the Vatican at the same time as Michelangelo worked on the Sistine chapel. Raphael was known for the perfection and grace of his classical interpretations.





# DONATELLO (1386 - 1466)

An Italian painter and sculptor. Donatello was a key figure in the early Florence Renaissance. Major works include David, Virgin and Child with Four Angels, St Mark and The Feast of Herod.



# TITIAN (1488 - 1576)

An Italian painter, Titian was a member of the 16th Century Venetian school. He was a prolific and versatile artist who experimented with new forms of art, such as subtle variations in colour.



# NICCOLO MACHIABELLI (1468 - 1527)

Machiavelli was an Italian writer, historian, diplomat and humanist. Moving in political circles, he created a new branch of political science based on humanist principles. His greatest work, *The Prince* is an expose of political machinations.



# THOMAS MORE (1478 - 1535)

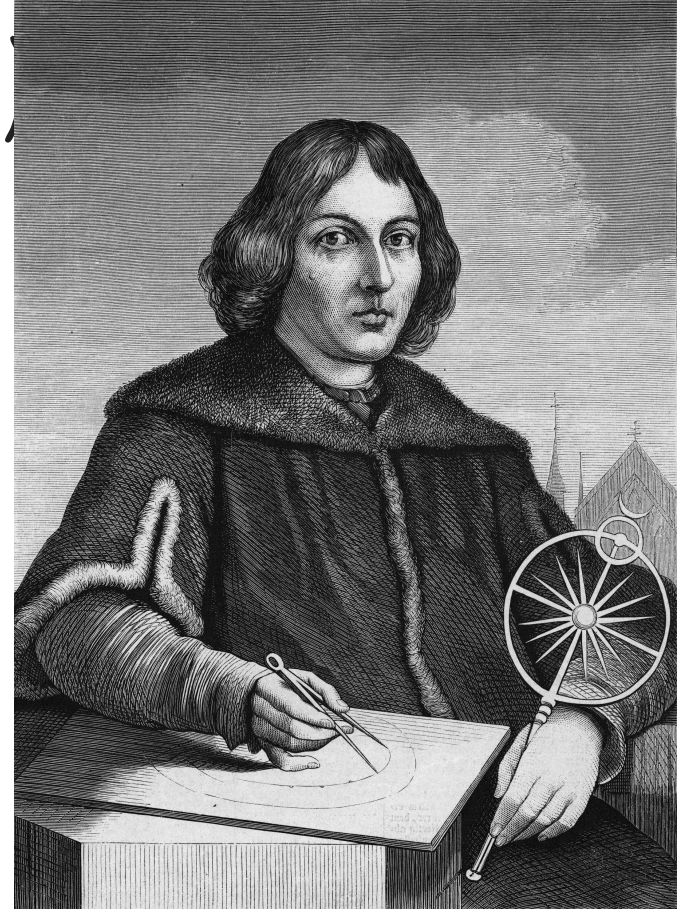
More was an English statesman who wrote an ideal political system, Utopia. He was considered a social philosopher and Renaissance humanist. He was executed for refusing to accept Henry VIII as head of the Church of England.





# NICHOLAS COPERNICUS (1473 - 1543)

A renaissance mathematician and astronomer who formulated a heliocentric view of the universe. His teaching that the earth revolved around the sun placed him in opposition to the established teachings of the church. He was also an astronomer, physician, economist, diplomat, classics scholar and jurist.





# PARACELSUS (1493 - 1541)

Swiss-German physician and leading health reformer.

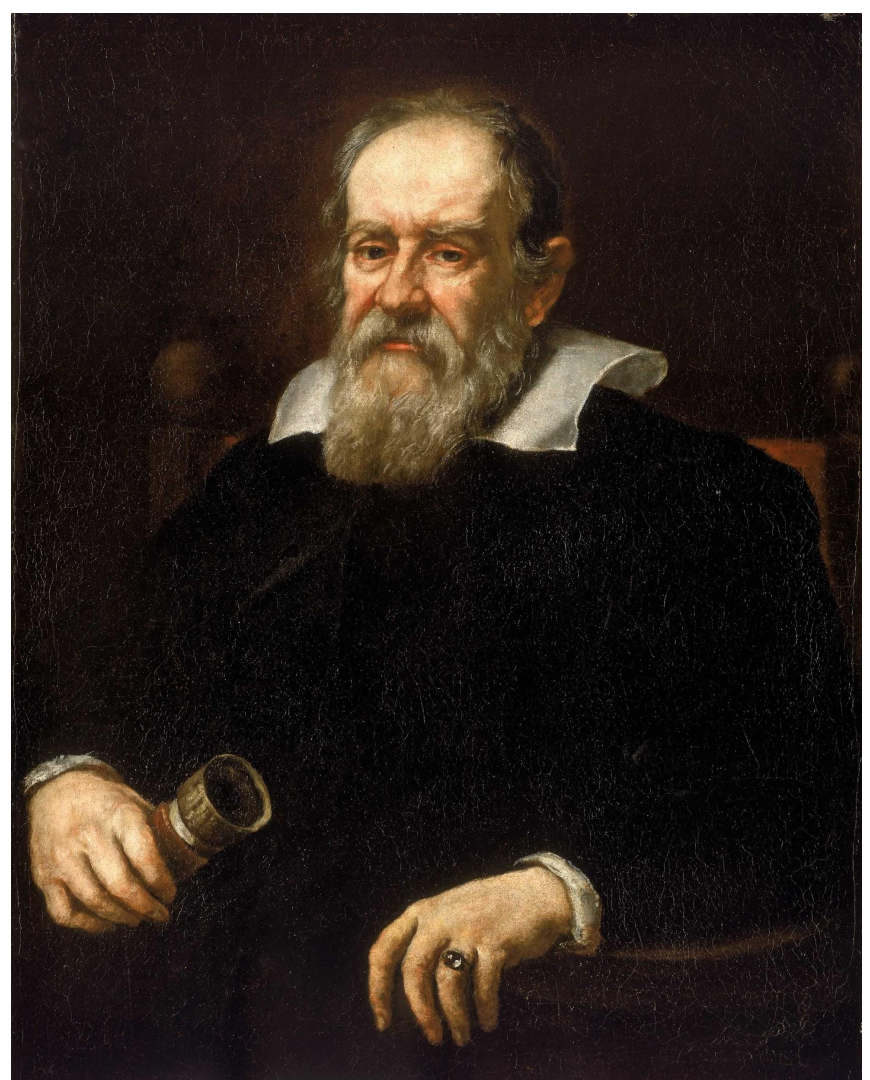
Paracelsus founded the discipline of toxicology and pioneered the use of chemicals in treating patients. He rebelled against the medical orthodoxy of the medieval ages, emphasizing practical experience rather than ancient scriptures. Paracelsus helped transform health care and was often considered the “Luther of Medicine” for his willingness to overturn conventional orthodoxy.



PARACELSUS

# GALILEO (1564 - 1642)

Creating one of the first modern telescopes, Galileo revolutionised our understanding of the world supporting the work of Copernicus. His work *Two New Sciences* laid groundwork for the science of Kinetics and strength of materials.



# JOHANNES KEPLER (1571 - 1630)

German scientist who played a key role in the 17th Century scientific revolution. He created the laws of planetary motion, which influenced Sir Isaac Newton's theory of gravitation.



# MARTIN LUTHER (1483 - 1546)

Leader of the Protestant reformation. Martin

Luther was a German theologian and priest. He objected many of the practices of the Catholic Church and wrote 95 theses attacking them.

Martin Luther was excommunicated from the Church and was a key figure in the new Protestant religion.





# ERASMUS (1466 - 1536)

Erasmus was a Catholic theologian who has also been called the 'Prince of the humanists'. He was willing to raise questions about the teachings of the church and not relying on blind dogma. He was critical of the abuses of the church and advocated reform from within the church. He was an early advocate of religious tolerance and advocated a middle path between the Catholic and Protestant movements.





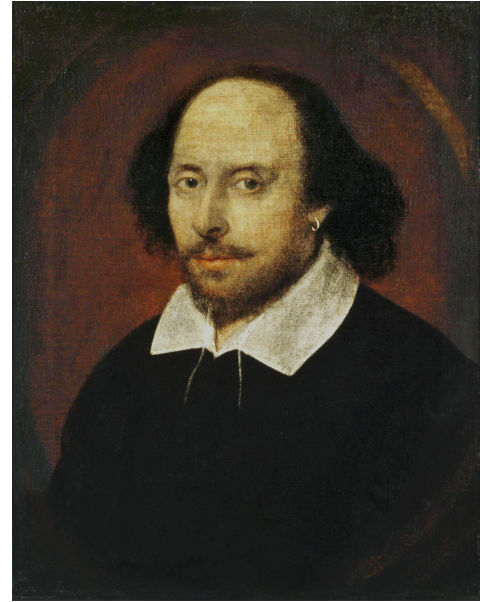
# WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE (1564 - 1616)

English poet and playwright.

Famous works include *Macbeth*,

*Romeo and Juliet*, *Merchant of*

*Venice* and *Hamlet*.



# KING HENRY VIII (1491 - 1547)

King Henry VIII could have been considered the prototypical “Renaissance Man” while at his prime. He was tall, good looking, and confident as well as educated, intelligent, and multilingual. He was also athletic and known to be a strong fighter and talented musician. However, Henry VIII is probably best known for having six different wives and for separating the Church of England from the Roman Catholic Church.





# THE WIVES OF HENRY VIII



Divorced

Beheaded

Died

Divorced

Beheaded

Survived