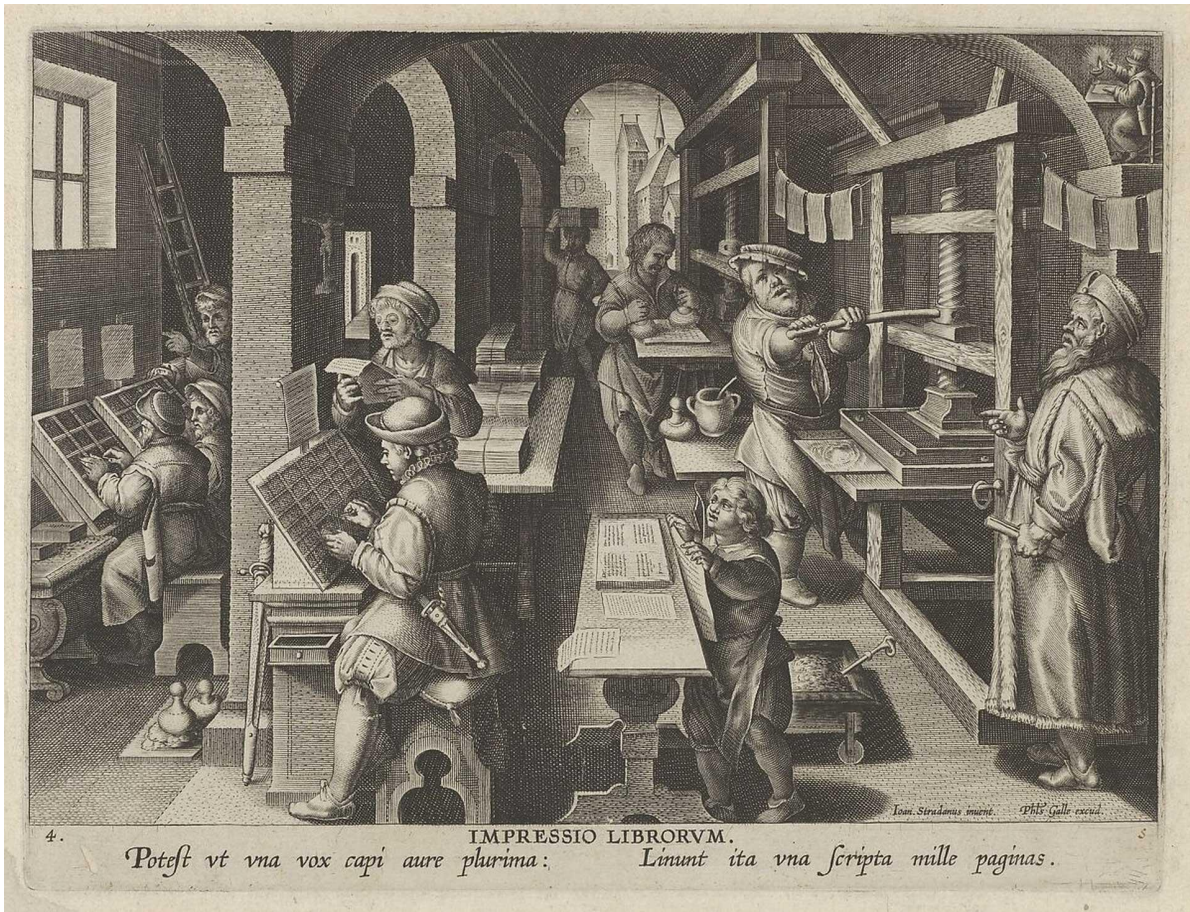


# Image Analysis: Notice & Wonder

**Instructions:** Look at the image and write down 2-3 things you notice (key details, main ideas, themes) and then write down 2-3 things you wonder (questions you have because of the image, things you are curious about when you look at the image.)

**What  
do you  
notice?**



**What  
do you  
wonder?**

# 3-2-1 What I Learned

Instructions: After reading, complete this 3-2-1 chart using all of the vocabulary words.

## Key Vocabulary

revolutionized	accessible	convinced	traditional	published
To completely change something, often in a positive way.	Easy to get or use.	Sure or certain about something.	Following old customs or beliefs.	To make a book, article, or other written work available to the public.

## 3 Things I Learned...

From the reading I learned...	Another thing I learned...	One more thing I learned...

## 2 Drawings or Pictures to Represent the Reading...

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## 1 Question I have is...

After reading, one question I have is...

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# Read & Take Notes

**Instructions:** Read the passage below. Take notes in the space provided.

## The Northern Renaissance

Renaissance culture spread north from Italy to the rest of Europe. The new ideas attracted the attention of rulers, thinkers, and artists. The sons of gentlemen and nobles went to schools and universities, where they were given a humanist education.

Like the city states of what is now Italy, the cities of northern Europe, such as Antwerp, Amsterdam, and London, had many wealthy merchants. They acted as patrons for painters, writers, and scientists. However, it was the printing press that revolutionized the spread of the ideas and information.

## The Printing Press

The printing press is a mechanical device that allowed the copying of text onto rectangular sheets of paper. It was first invented in China in 1041, but it was slow and could not produce mass amounts of copied sheets. In 1450, a German man named Johannes Gutenberg invented a new printing press that could produce a large quantity of copies. This enabled printers to make books far more quickly and cheaply. Books were printed on paper, which was less expensive than parchment (dried sheepskin) used in medieval times. Unlike writers before them, Renaissance authors could now reach thousands of people in the growing middle class, not just a few wealthy individuals. Libraries could gather and store large numbers of books at a much lower cost.

As books became cheaper and more accessible, more people began to read and discuss the exciting new ideas of the time. Up to this time, many books were in Latin, the language of the Catholic Church. Now, more books were being written in languages that ordinary people spoke, such as German, French, and English. An “information revolution” had begun.

## The Scientific Revolution

Renaissance scientists greatly expanded knowledge about the natural world. Until the mid-1500s, European scholars based their thinking about the world on the works of ancient thinkers and on the Bible. But Renaissance scientists became convinced that they could learn more by making direct observations of the real world. Their ideas were the beginning of a scientific revolution that would last for centuries.

## Take Notes Here

The Scientific Revolution would not have been possible without the printing

# Read & Take Notes

**Instructions:** Read the passage below. Take notes in the space provided.

press as scientists published their findings in newspapers and books that were read by people across Europe. This led to people challenging traditional views on religion and changed the culture of many societies.

**Take Notes Here**

# Answer and Explain

**Instructions:** For each question, answer the question and then explain why you picked the answer you did using specific evidence from the text.

**Question:**

1. What did Renaissance scientists do differently from scholars before them?

**Pick the Answer**

- A) They used the Bible to understand the world.
- B) They looked at the world around them.
- C) They studied ancient Greek and Roman texts.
- D) They traveled to different countries to learn about other cultures.

**Explain: Why did you pick that answer?**

**Question:**

2. How did the printing press help spread new ideas?

**Pick the Answer**

- A) It allowed people to share their thoughts with others.
- B) It made it easier to copy books.
- C) It made books cheaper to buy.
- D) All of the above.

**Explain: Why did you pick that answer?**

**Question:**

3. What was one reason that more people started reading during the Renaissance?

**Pick the Answer**

- A) Books were written in Latin, which was the language of the Church.
- B) Books were written in languages that people spoke.
- C) Books were written in languages that were easy to understand.
- D) Books were written in languages that were difficult to understand.

**Explain: Why did you pick that answer?**

# Short Answer Questions

**Question**

1. What was the main reason that the printing press was so important to the Renaissance?

**Question**

2. What was one way that the printing press changed the way people learned about the world?

**Question**

3. How did the printing press make it easier for people to learn about the world?

# Reflect and Discuss

**Instructions:** Respond to the following question using the reading and your own knowledge and experiences. Be as thorough as possible.

1. Think about how the printing press changed the way people learned and shared information. How has technology changed the way you learn and share information today?

**Write Your Response Here.** Be sure to use what you learned in the reading and your own knowledge and experiences to answer the question thoroughly.

**Instructions:** When instructed, you will share your responses with your group. Take notes on their responses in the boxes below. Be sure to write their names at the top of each box.

**Student #1:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Student #2:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Student #3:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Student #4:** \_\_\_\_\_