• The Renaissance spread far beyond Italy and changed in the process.
A. Paper, printing and new universities led to the spread of new ideas.

- Although travelers spread the ideas of the Renaissance, the greatest method of communication was printing. The invention of the printing press meant that books could be made faster than ever before.
B. The Spread of New Ideas

1. Johann Gutenberg, a German man living in the mid-1400s, developed a printing press with movable type. The first printed book was a Bible. Books could be copied faster with the printing press than by handwriting them.

2. Students from around Europe traveled to Italy to study at the universities.

3. New universities began to open in France, Germany, and the Netherlands.

4. Women from noble families were often educated at home. They then married nobles from around Europe and spread the Renaissance ideas to their husbands’ lands.
C. The ideas of the Northern Renaissance differed from those of the Italian Renaissance.

- Northern scholars focused on the history of Christianity. The resulting combination of humanist and religious ideas is called **Christian humanism**.
1. Northern artists painted in a realistic style and painted primarily scenes of daily life.

2. **Albrecht Dürer** was an artist from Germany who was most famous for his prints.
   - A print is a work of art reproduced from an original.
   - He carved an image into a metal sheet or wooden block, covered it in ink, and pressed a sheet of paper down on it to transfer the image to the paper.

3. **Hans Holbein** and **Jan van Eyck** were famous for their painting of portraits.
   - Van Eyck worked in oil paints, a new invention.
E. Literature beyond Italy also thrived in the Renaissance.

- Writers in other countries besides Italy also included Renaissance ideas. However, these writers wrote in their own languages.
In one of the most famous scenes from *Don Quixote*, the confused knight tilts, or charges at, a windmill that he believes to be a fierce giant. Because of this scene, we still use the phrase “tilting at windmills” to describe someone attempting an impossible task.

*How does this scene mock medieval ideas of bravery and knighthood?*
1. Miguel de Cervantes was a Spanish writer who wrote *Don Quixote* in his own language.

2. William Shakespeare also wrote in his own language, English. He wrote plays and poetry and is considered the greatest writer in the English language.

3. The works of both men have been translated into many languages and read all over the world.