

* [Home](#gjdgxs)
* [About](#30j0zll)
* [Information](#1fob9te)
* [Graphics](#3znysh7)

[Menu](#2et92p0)

How science

Changed the

Renaissance.

About the Renaisaance

# Basic Information of the Renaissance period.



### The Renaissance

Renaissance, which means "rebirth" in French, usually refers to the period of European history from 1400 to 1600 AD. However, many historians suggest that it started earlier or ended later, depending on the country. It bridges the ages of medieval and modern history and, depending on the country, overlaps with Early Modern, Elizabethan, and Restoration. The Renaissance is most closely associated with Italy, where it began in the 14th century, although countries such as Germany, Great Britain, and France have experienced many of the same phenomena and cultural changes. "Renaissance" comes from the French word for rebirth. According to Wikipedia-Renaissance, intense interest and study of antiquity "revived" after the Middle Ages, when classical philosophy was largely ignored or forgotten. Renaissance thinkers saw the Middle Ages as a period of cultural decline. They sought to revive their culture by re-emphasizing classical texts and philosophy. They expanded and interpreted them, creating their own styles of art, philosophy, and scientific research. Some of the major achievements of the Renaissance were astronomy, humanistic philosophy, printing press etc.

career

**Google** **Product Designer**

June 2017 - Present

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**Facebook** **UX Director**

August 2015 - June 2017

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**Dropbox** **Mobile App Designer**

April 2014 - August 2015

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**Microsoft** **Product Designer**

June 2012 - February 2014

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Information

# All the different things that contributed to the science in the Renaissance.

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##### Harvey´s experiment on blood circulation Suspendisse non nisl sit amet velit hendrerit rutrum. Etiam vitae tortor. Ut tincidunt tincidunt erat. Praesent nonummy mi in odio. Praesent ut ligula non mi varius sagittis. Curabitur turpis. Nunc egestas, augue at pellentesque laoreet, felis eros vehicula leo, at malesuada velit leo quis pede.

##### Galileo´s telescope Nullam quis ante. Sed libero. Curabitur at lacus ac velit ornare lobortis. Morbi nec metus. Aenean vulputate eleifend tellus. Nullam vel sem. Nam ipsum risus, rutrum vitae, vestibulum eu, molestie vel, lacus. Phasellus ullamcorper ipsum rutrum nunc. Cras dapibus. Praesent egestas neque eu enim.

##### flying machine Ut id nisl quis enim dignissim sagittis. Pellentesque egestas, neque sit amet convallis pulvinar, justo nulla eleifend augue, ac auctor orci leo non est. Phasellus volutpat, metus eget egestas mollis, lacus lacus blandit dui, id egestas quam mauris ut lacus. Cras dapibus. Praesent adipiscing.

##### Pendulum clock Praesent ac sem eget est egestas volutpat. Nam pretium turpis et arcu. Quisque ut nisi. Vestibulum rutrum, mi nec elementum vehicula, eros quam gravida nisl, id fringilla neque ante vel mi. Phasellus dolor. Aenean vulputate eleifend tellus. Nullam vel sem. Nam ipsum risus, rutrum vitae, vestibulum eu, molestie vel.

Portfolio

# A selection of scientific Inventions.



Johannes Gutenberg

#### Gutenberg Press

[Source Link](https://www.bridgemanimages.com/de/beuzon/johannes-gutenberg/nomedium/asset/5674394)

German goldsmith Johannes Gutenberg is credited with inventing the printing press around 1436.



William Harvey

#### Harvey´s experiment on blood circulation

[Source Link](https://www.life.illinois.edu/ib/494/harvey.html)

In 1628, after 10 years of painstaking solitary research, Harvey at last published his discovery in a book, known as De motu cordis.



Galileo Galilei

#### Galileo´s telescope

[Source Link](https://worldhistoryproject.org/1609/8/21/galileo-demonstrates-his-telescope-to-venetian-lawmakers/)

Galileo made his first telescope in 1609, modeled after telescopes produced in other parts of Europe that could magnify objects three times.



Galileo Galilei

#### Pendulum clock

[Source Link](https://www.sciencephoto.com/media/364619/view/engraving-of-galileo-s-pendulum-clock)

Galileo Galilei discovered the isochronism of the pendulum in 1583.



Leonardo da Vinci

#### flying machine

[Source Link](https://encrypted-tbn3.gstatic.com/images?q=tbn:ANd9GcTSpNjXA-KqD44HtEfhSv1BhsfNkk7yGhwnx-4MzW-8L3zhX4KS)

Leonardo da Vinci made the first real studies of flight in the 1480s. He had over 200 drawings and sketches that illustrated his theories on flight.



Andreas Vesalius

#### Vesalius drawing of a human skeleton

[Sources Link](https://www.herkesebilimteknoloji.com/haberler/saglik/andreas-vesalius-ve-modern-anatominin-uyanisi-2)

Skeleton, 1543 is a drawing by Andreas Vesalius

Leonardo da Vinci, born on April 15, 1452 near Vinci, in the Republic of Florence (Italy), was a Renaissance man of great artistic and intellectual talent. He was a painter, draftsman, sculptor, architect, and engineer who symbolized the Renaissance humanist ideal with his exceptional skill and intelligence. He passed away on May 2, 1519, in Cloux (now Clos-Lucé), France.

 **Leonardo da Vinci** Inventor

Johannes Gutenberg, (c. 1395 Mainz - probably died February 3, 1468 Mainz), inventor of the German movable type printing process. The son of a noble family from Mainz, he apparently worked as a goldsmith and gem-cutter in Mainz and Strasbourg, and experimented with printing until 1438.

 **Johannes Gensfleisch or Gutenberg** Inventor

William Harvey (born April 1, 1578, Folkestone, Kent, England-died June 3, 1657, London), English physician who was the first to recognize the complete circulation of blood in the human body and to provide experimental and arguments to support the idea.

 **William Harvey** Dr. + scientist

(February 15, 1564, Pisa - January 8, 1642, Arcetri, near Florence), Italian mathematician, astronomer, and physicist. Italian astronomer Galileo Galilei provided a series of scientific discoveries that laid the foundation for future scientists. His studies of the laws of motion and improvements to the telescope helped increase understanding of the world and universe around him. Both made him question the then-popular belief that everything revolves around the Earth.

 **Galileo Galilei** Inventor + scientist

Get In Touch

# If you have any concerncs. You can always contact me via. Iserv or approach me in person.

Email

[philip.gaumann@es-rm.net](https://es-rm.net/iserv/)

Sources

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