Name of Student

Name of Professor

Name of Class

Day Month Year

French renaissance

**Introduction**

French renaissance also called rebirth of French. It also refers to or deciphers economic and intellectual changes that occurred in Europe dated back to 14 century. This movement is also called an intellectual movement that developed in Italy, specifically in Florence. French renaissance is also called the rebirth of the ways life of antiquity or to pursue a new set of attitudes that were driven by following Greece and Ancient Rome as a model. The French revolution was dominated by numerous schools of thought and ideologies such as rationalism, humanism, naturalism, and individualism. French renaissance a movement of revolution was a mode of bringing social, moral, technological and cultural upheaval of the French.

**Discussion**

 French Revolution was a cultural and artistic movement in 15 to 71 century in France. This period of revolution is also associated with the pan-European Renaissance, a word which was used for the very first time by the French Historians such as Jules Michelet (Ford, pp. 463). He used this word to define the cultural as well as artistic rebirth associated with the "revolution" of Europe. A flashback to history highlight that during French Revolution, there was a breakdown of Roman Empire which was followed by Northern Italy to be overrun from the East. Also, there was a continuation of urban lifestyle on the Italian Peninsula accompanied by trade and other geographical contacts with the countries outside Europe. Before Renaissance, the papacy behaved more like a state rather than a church, controlling all the fielded armies, playing the roles of a leader. The major city-states included in the Renaissance were Florence, Venice, Papal States, Milan, and Naples. There were some notable differences and evidence that were observed during the French revolution such as spread of humanism, exploration of the New World, and the development of new techniques as well as variant artistic forms in different fields of life (Ford, pp. 463).

 Different scholars have defined renaissance as an ability that brought insight to the contrast between past as well as present in the new age. The renaissance led to a view of society that was self-independent and has the ability to analyze and interpret different things in the required way and highlight a critical understanding of worldly affairs. Renaissance is defined as the convergence of different artistic, economic and social forces. Renaissance is defined as a time period of refinement and mainstream of the classical artistically impulses that brought a massive revolution. Art and crafts were one of the major areas of interest that were emphasized taking into account the symbolic meaning of life presented by artists such as Leonardo Da Vinci and Michelangelo Buonarroti, who drew symbolic as well an emotional demonstration of the human emotional conditions at that time (Hillman & Richard). Mannerism is another major aspect to discuss, taking into account a style of expression that was an appeal to classical artistic parameters. As per the mannerism movement, the practitioners were found to be engaged in the process of perfecting different forms and functions.

 Renaissance brought into limelight a view of society that was brought from sheer darkness of violence and darkness. There were hardly positive associations with nature taking into account that nature was perceived a something worth studying and beautiful. Different plant was studied, that paved the way for new endeavors of knowledge in cultivation, botanical gardens as well as breeding. There was a unique and systematic collection of exotic animals, along with the use of studs in the breeding of horses. In accordance with naturalism phenomena, artists were taught to portray life in a unique manner. There was a complete denial of personality moralities. There was a naturalistic portrayal of human beings in the renaissance, where drama included obscenities and jokes, the depiction and portrayal on stage was similar to that of actual happenings in life. Rationalism was also very evident, taking into account the application of reason that was expanded to a wide range of human affairs. Space was taken as an illusion of reality. A double entry for bookkeeping was used. Also, in renaissance currency was standard where profits could be made in buying and selling, along with the establishment of the economic process. A central role was played by rationalism, which was expanded to human affairs. It is also important to note that mannerism can be considered as an umbrella term for architectural production through a critical understanding of a tradition that yielded said production (Hillman & Richard).

 The architecture of France is one of the interesting areas of focus in association with the subject of a cross-section study between renaissance and mannerism expression. There are some sound and key examples of ideas which were observed in terms of architecture such as Tuileries Palace and Loire Valley that suggested a clear connotation of applying expressionists of the Italian Renaissance. According to (Aksamija & Amra), the architecture of France is more like an interesting contrast between mannerism as well as renaissance expression. The French renaissance was more like a country with the ambitions of renaissance aesthetics. There is a streamlined and soft natural beauty along with a straightforward representation of offset forms that would remain central to the architectural tradition.

 Individualism was also given due significance because biographies became popular. The lives of humans were taken as a source of artistic recreation. Along with that, there was an emergence of celebrities, artists, rulers, and other well-known people. Also, artists began to sell their works along with signatures and stamps so that they can spread their talent, also new avenues of knowledge were discovered to master some kind of talent. It was accompanied by the emergence of Humanism. This placed a significant emphasis on classical studies as well as classical authors. Humanism also included studies of rhetoric, grammar, poetry, music as well a moral philosophy. Under the essence of humanism, people were taught that there is no man above criticism and original learning sources are the only potent avenues to get knowledge (Ford, pp. 463). Different people attempted to study and then return to their cities so that they can adopt new thinking methods and new teaching methods. In a nutshell, the renaissance society believed that this world can be molded, changed and studied. Humans have the potential to create the world and get what they actually want to gain. Also, the people living in the renaissance believed that now they don’t want any recognition of God to analyze their actions and deeds. Also, they believed in the deeds that can bring them close to the worldly affairs such as wealth and reputation (Hillman & Richard).

 There were a lot of discoveries associated with renaissance ranging from households to the mechanical instruments that were used to facilitate tedious tasks. In addition, different tools were developed for exploration. Several tools were introduced for the very first time such as the astrolabe, also called a portable device that is issued by the sailors so that they can be helped in finding their ways. Also, the astrolabe was used for measuring the distance from the stars as well as the sun above the horizon that can play a central role in finding the latitude. This can play a central role in finding and directing navigations. Another major tool was the manufacturing of a magnetic compass which was used for finding directions, was presented in a more improved way. Maps also underwent different changes, taking into account that they become more reliable which facilitated the travelers and other explorers in their shipbuilding. There was a common tradition of large ships also called gallons. Those ships were powered by different sails rather than by men who used oars. There was a massive start to the slave trade that began to flourish and Europeans who were discovering other parts of the world (Hillman & Richard). It was 1445, the era of the French Renaissance when Gutenberg invented printing press that changed the lives of people forever. By 1500, there were about twenty million books that were printed in Europe However, many of the standard edition of the texts and books such as Bible was available. Also, there were a lot of ways of getting in touch with literacy because books can be purchased by different urban dwellers. Also, education was expanded to the far-off places, where more people could learn and buy books (Aksamija & Amra).

**Conclusion**

 French Revolution was more like a time period that brought humans to the world stage, taking into account the promotion of man from ignorant beings to someone who knows all about the world and learning. French Revolution was one of the events that brought an upheaval of people by enlightenment and close coordination with the worldly affairs... In a nutshell, the French renaissance set the stage for people so that they can get rid out of the set traditions and step ahead with an aim to conquer the world. The upheaval in a different department of life such as arts, craft, architecture, learning, technology, and industries renewed the world with a positive approach towards life that was void of any mythical association. Also, God was given the position of abstraction rather than the central driver of all the actions along with a massive shift in perception, ideas and schools of thought negating ignorance and affirming intellect.

**Work Cited**

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