[Name of the Writer]

[Name of Instructor]

[English]

[Date]

**Diagnostic Essay**

**Introduction**

The European era in-between the 14th and 17th century is called “The Renaissance.” This word means rebirth. It is also referred to as the time when science, culture, politics, and intellect boomed in Europe. It is given the place of one of the most critical period when it comes to human development since the demise of Ancient Rome. This period started around the 14th century and spread across Europe like fire. There was a fluid pattern to the spread of this era. The ideas exchanged were very progressive and the cultural mindset evolved on a great deal. There was a significant development in marriage, trade and diplomatic expeditions. While there was progress, there was war as well. The Ancients Greeks and Romans served as the muse for the Renaissance. Like them, the army that conquered could bring a change in the cultural as well as the overall setup.

The Renaissance changed the world in every possible way. It will not be an exaggeration if one claims that it instigated the snowball effect. There was indeed a lot of advancement, but that progression cemented a trail for additional development. The perspective to look at the world completely changed. In this paper, I will like to discuss how Renaissance impacted the modern age, along with addressing a few significant people who in my opinion played a massive part to make it happen beside many others.

**Discussion**

The Renaissance had an important influence on the modern age. It is safe to say that this era gave society a resurgence. The people outside the elite society were also given a focus for a change. This was the era when the community was led towards a realistic and humanist viewpoint. If it were not for the Renaissance we would not have been able to appreciate art as we do, and nor would have we progressed in science in the manner that we did. People like Leonardo da Vinci who created remarkable art like the Mona Lisa, which is one of the most notable artworks of nowadays, dates back to the Renaissance. This era inculcated the gratefulness of art in the world. This era also gave roots to many literary works. The author Giovanni Boccaccio laid the foundation for literary realism. His work later served as muse for Francesco Petrarca. He was a poet of the Renaissance era. He was also one of the original Humanists of the time. Petrarch is also referred to as the father of Humanism. His work later laid a structure for many known poets (Introduction 10). His poems became the model of Lyrical Poetry. They were acknowledged and read consistently throughout Europe during the ear of the Renaissance. He also takes the crown when it comes to the initiation of the notion of “Dark Ages.”

The era of the Renaissance helped structure a lot of ideas that are still being used today. Yes, Leonardo da Vinci indeed started a frenzy. His input to art and science is said to be one of the greatest contributions of all time. He evoked the concept of realism through the combination of art and science. The era of Renaissance also gave birth to the printing press. It did not stop at there, a lot of scientific discoveries and extraordinary inventions were made. This was also the era when Europe became very mobile. Scholars started to move all across Europe along with spreading their notion of realist and humanist approaches (Invention 14). This instigated a change in all the country and helped make these ideas widespread. Renaissance helped evoke the long lost human spirit. It ignited the urge to learn and progress. There is indeed no doubt in the fact that establishment of art and science cultivated the seed of enrichment in our society. The Renaissance supplemented the modern age societies in every way possible, be it; intellect, social, cultural and scientific impact.

The concept of astronomy and engineering were also dabbled during the era of the Renaissance. Galileo Galilei made a considerable contribution to the world of physics. He is also known as the Father of Modern Physics and Modern Science. Galileo brought about and studied the concepts of velocity, speed, inertia, free fall, projectile motion, and relativity. Other than that, his works include applied technology and science. He helped understand the hydrostatic thermoscope balance and pendulums. His work for the era of Renaissance is uncountable and very notable even today. Another noteworthy contributor from the Renaissance era is Nicolaus Copernicus. He was the one who formulated the model of the universe. In his model, the sun was placed in the center as opposed to the Earth. Renaissance also gave us uniting musical language, more specifically the Polyphonic style. Music came as a source of entertainment and formed a basis to educate people as well. The Religious views in the Renaissance were more or less based on Christianity but were supported by humanist views. Many firm notables like Martin Luther, Erasmus, Thomas More, and Zwingli, who supported theism were also in the provision of the humanist approach (Luther).

**Conclusion**

The Renaissance played a massive part in what the world looks like today. It was like the world was awakening from a deep sleep. The world progressed the most in this era, and the structure of further development was laid. This was the age when people became self-aware. The people in Italy Florence were very well aware of the changes that were taking place. If we look at it from Petrarch’s perspective, the new period was referred to as the age of national eclipse. The Renaissance spread vigorously from Florence Italy, and soon took over all of Europe. As the Renaissance spread the viewpoints instigated by the era, notions became more reformed and diverse. Local cultures started to adopt these ideas and further improvised them. As for now the 20th century, many scholars began a breakdown of the Renaissance. They pieced it down to a national and regional movement. This movement is what shaped the modern age.

**Work Cited**

1170 Introduction to the Renaissance (3).pdf. Who do you think are the top 10 most influential people of the last millennium? Slide 9-10

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