

The publications of works by classical Roman authors like Cicero help generate the Renaissance.

4

Printers  
reintroduce Greek  
epics to early  
modern readers.

4

Jacobus Angelus  
translates Ptolemy,  
distributing the  
ancient Greek  
geographer's work.

4

Pliny's National History provides an encyclopedic perspective into ancient Roman life.

4

Ancient Greek  
drama inspires  
Gian Giorgio  
Trissino to  
innovate in form,  
content, and style.

5

Dante's vision of hell, purgatory, and heaven is a masterpiece of Western literature.

5

Printed  
translations of Ibn  
Sina brings Arabic  
medicine to  
Europe.

5

The Age of Exploration results in a book of sixteenth century cartography on the Americas.

5



Galileo Galilei  
discovers sunspots.

*1*

Galileo Galilei  
espouses  
heliocentrism,  
which leads to his  
questioning by the  
Inquisition.

*1*

The Elixir of Life is a medieval concept that a potion could grant eternal life.

*1*

Giacomo Gastaldi  
is considered the  
greatest  
cartographer of  
the Italian school.

*1*

The tradition of  
commedia dell'arte  
continues into the  
eighteenth century  
in Italy.

2

Milan enjoys a rise in culture following the plague that decimated the city in the seventeenth century.

2

Giuseppe Parini is an example of a Neoclassical author.

2

Giovanni Gherardo  
di Rossi is a  
playwright, poet,  
and minister of  
finance.

2



Giampietro  
Vieusseux founds  
the oldest still  
operating journal  
of Italian history.

3

Italy continues to be the most important destination in the British grand tour.

3

Giacomo Leopardi  
is one of the most  
prolific poets of  
Italian  
Romanticism.

3

Tuscan Italian  
becomes the  
language of the  
Italian nation after  
unification.

3