

The New Renaissance Project

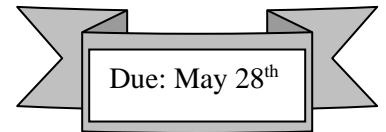
You will work in a group of three; choose wisely! You will choose a topic, research it, collect information (*who, what, where, when, why, and how*), and use text and images to create a visually beautiful, informative Google Slides or PowerPoint presentation to show how the Renaissance never actually ended – it’s still alive today!

Names: _____

Date : _____ Period: _____

Suggestions for possible topic areas:

- ❖ Artist profile: who is on the cutting edge of the art world today?
- ❖ Presentation on an area of breakthrough technology and invention
- ❖ Report on an innovative city or country in the world
- ❖ Biography of contemporary “Renaissance Man” or “Renaissance Woman”
- ❖ Presentation on a new idea that is taking the world by storm
- ❖ Report on new discoveries on Earth or in space
- ❖ Environmental sustainability: what “game-changing” projects are people working on to keep our planet’s environment healthy?
- ❖ Your creative idea...



Our New Renaissance topic will be: _____

History Rubric

In order to show how your topic is a continuation of the developments made in the European Renaissance, you must do the following:

1. Explain the *who, what, where, when, and why* of your New Renaissance topic.
2. Identify the significance of two important people, places, and events from the European Renaissance. Compare and contrast your topic with a related topic from the Renaissance – explaining *how* your topic is evidence that the spirit of the Renaissance lives on today! In my speech, this is where I compare and contrast today’s Wing Suit pioneers to the drawings and model made by Leonardo da Vinci and Tito Livio Burattini.
3. Include a Works Consulted slide which cites at least three sources of information in MLA format – use the Citation Maker from OSLIS on the Hedrick Middle School Library web site!

Standard	Learning Target	Mastery	Advanced	Meets	Approaching	Beginning
Historical Knowledge & Thinking 7.22	I can compare the political, technological, and cultural achievements of individuals and groups; and transformation of cultures and civilizations.	-Thoroughly describes the significance of two or more important people, places, and events from the European Renaissance.	-Accurately describes the significance and relationship of two important people, places, and events from the European Renaissance.	-In a basic manner, describes the significance of some important people, places, and events from the European Renaissance.	-Describes at least one person, place or event in the European Renaissance.	-Unable to determine level of proficiency due to lack of evidence.

Speech Rubric

The speech will be between 5 and 10 minutes.

The four categories your speech will be graded on are content, delivery, organization, and language.

Content: These are the facts and ideas you want to share with the audience.

A MASTERY LEVEL speech will contain: Clear and focused content. Main ideas will be very clear. The facts will draw the audience's attention, and be supported by interesting details. Information will be presented in creative ways.	An ADVANCED LEVEL speech will contain: Clear content. Main ideas will be apparent. Facts will be provided, and supported by details.	A MEETS LEVEL speech will contain: Content and main ideas that are mostly clear. Facts are mostly accurate but may at times be supported by fairly limited details.	An APPROACHING LEVEL speech will contain: Main ideas which are unclear. A lack of purpose. Inaccurate ideas and very limited supporting details.
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Delivery: This is how you present your speech to the audience.

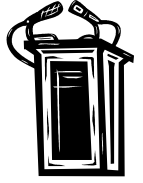
A MASTERY LEVEL speech will contain: Fluent delivery. Appropriate volume. Clear pronunciation of all words. Constant eye contact with the audience. Varied pace and emphasis to raise audience interest. Exceptional use of nonverbal communication such as hand gestures, body language and facial expression.	An ADVANCED LEVEL speech will contain: Strong delivery. The speaker may stumble in a few spots, but not in a way that detracts from the message of the speech. Eye contact that is present. Clear pronunciation of most words. The use of strong nonverbal communication.	A MEETS LEVEL speech will contain: Delivery that is mostly clear. The speaker may lose his or her place, or skip sections within the speech, but it still makes sense. Eye contact is made more often than not. Nonverbal communication is mostly positive.	An APPROACHING LEVEL speech will contain: Delivery that confuses the audience. The speaker loses his or her place, or skips sections within their speech. Eye contact that is very limited or non-existent. Nonverbal communication that is distracting.
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Organization: This is how you arrange the ideas and facts in your speech.

A MASTERY LEVEL speech will contain: A strong introduction with an interesting hook to draw audience attention. Ideas are placed for maximum impact with the audience. Smooth transitions between ideas. A solid conclusion that matches the speech.	An ADVANCED LEVEL speech will contain: An introduction with a hook to draw audience attention. Ideas are placed in logical order. Transitions between ideas make sense. A logical conclusion.	A MEETS LEVEL speech will contain: A simple introduction. Ideas are presented in a logical order most of the time. Transitions between ideas are present most of the time. A conclusion is present but could be stronger.	An APPROACHING LEVEL speech will contain: A confusing introduction or no introduction. Ideas are presented in a confusing order. Transitions between ideas are missing. Conclusion is abrupt or missing altogether.
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Language: These are the descriptive words you choose to make up your speech.

A MASTERY LEVEL speech will contain: Language that is varied and chosen for maximum impact. Words that create powerful visual imagery throughout the speech. Word choice is precise. Correct grammar is used.	An ADVANCED LEVEL speech will contain: Language that is varied. Words create strong visual imagery. Mostly correct grammar is used.	A MEETS LEVEL speech will contain: Language that is somewhat varied. Words create some visual imagery. There are some lapses in grammar, but it is not very distracting or confusing.	An APPROACHING LEVEL speech will contain: Language that is awkward. Visual imagery is muddled by poor word choice. There are very distracting or confusing lapses in grammar.
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How to Organize a Great Speech!

Introduction

You should begin your speech with a narrative hook. This is a literary device to attract audience attention and generate interest in your topic. It should hook the reader!!! There are many types of narrative hooks.

Examples:

- A riddle or joke: *How did Michelangelo spend four years lying down on the job and still finish the ceiling of the Sistine chapel? He used scaffolds to paint while lying on his back.*
- A quote about your topic.
- A song lyric related to your topic.
- A question: *Do you think that it is better to be loved or feared? Niccolo Machiavelli thought that a ruler had to be both.*
- A fun fact: *Elizabeth I always had a young looking face in her portraits because she created a face pattern—when she found a portrait of her that she liked very much, all other artists painted her face like the “face pattern”.*
- A short story: Use your imagination to create a short narrative based on your topic.
- A what if: *What if the founders of the constitution had not known about ancient Greece and Rome – what form of government would they have chosen?*

Body

The body of your speech is where you convey all your information. This is where you will explain the *who, what, where, when, and why* of your New Renaissance topic. It is also where you will compare and contrast your topic with a related topic from the Renaissance – explaining *how* your topic is evidence that the spirit of the Renaissance lives on today! In my speech, this is where I compared and contrasted Wing Suit pioneers to Leonardo da Vinci’s pioneering drawings of helicopters and parachutes.

Conclusion

You should end your speech with a powerful conclusion. A strong conclusion will leave the audience feeling as though their time with you as a speaker was well spent.

Examples

- End with a summary of your main points
- End with a restatement of your main idea
- End with answers to previously asked questions
- End with solutions to previously identified problems
- End with a prediction about the future

