In the last section, I discuss Gothic Art and its effects on the literature (the "Chaucer problem"). Gothic art—As previously mentioned—Gothic art led to the Renaissance Art. It 
The Renaissance started—and continued to go—expanding to all the lower countries throughout Western Europe in the form of the Northern Renaissance.

The Renaissance is normally supposed described as to have lasting from the early 1400s to approximately the 1650s. Naturally, in the Of course, in its initial stages, the Gothic art and the Renaissance art co-existed in several places. The word “Renaissance” itself means the “rebirth” (rinascimento in Italian). This was invented coined by the French historian Jules Michelet.

The Renaissance Era was a time had social of changes. Rural habitats were becoming fastrapidly urbanizing, thanks to improvements of in industrial conditions and the growing middle class of tradesman and bankers. The nobility existed, but wielded less power. Many...
Numerous historical events helped the formation of this era, such as: - [The invention of the magnetic compass, which consequently more stimulated exploration, the invention of the gunpowder (first invented by the Chinese at the beginning and later brought to Europe, which consequently developed the art of the war), and the invention of mass print, among others. The fall of Constantinople in 1453 made it possible for the Greek scholars to travel and bring the Greek and Latin manuscripts to Italy. - The core of the Renaissance movement was humanism, a movement very often summarized in the words of the Greek philosopher Protagoras as: “Man is a measure of all things.” It represented a renewal of the ancient Greek and Roman celebration of the human form. The thinkers of the medieval period had used the classics to corroborate the Catholic ideology while those of the Renaissance used them to delve further into the philosophy, the reason, the intelligence, and the taste. As such, the Renaissance, as such, was a rebirth of the golden era of Greece and Rome in Europe.

Comment [A3]: The magnetic compass was invented in the third century BC in China. They were already used in Europe in the mid-late 13th century. A remark has been added to convey this discrepancy to the author.

Comment [A4]: Remark: Please note that the magnetic compass was invented in the third century BC in China. We recommend that this be changed to “improvements in navigational techniques.” This would be more accurate, as it was during the late 13th century that dead reckoning methods were improved, along with the emergence of more accurate nautical charts.