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 began with the in Italian Italy Renaissance, and before continued to go expanding to all the lower countries throughout Western Europe in the form of the Northern Renaissance. The word Renaissance itself means "rebirth" (rinascimento in Italian) and was first used to describe this era by the French historian Jules Michelet.

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

The Renaissance Era was an era of drastic social change. Rural habitats began were to become fast rapidly urbanizing thanks due to improving improvements of in industrial conditions.
and the emergence of a growing middle class of tradesman and bankers. The nobility continued to exist but wielded less power. Numerous historical events contributed to the formation of this erasociocultural movement. Prominent among these were:

The inventions 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 triggered developed advances in the art of the war), and the invention of mass print, etc., among others. As a result of the fall of Constantinople in 1453, made it possible to the Greek scholars to travel and bring the Greek and Latin manuscripts to Italy. The core of the Renaissance movement was humanism, a philosophy very often summarized in the words of Greek philosopher Protagoras as: "Man is a measure of all things." At the core of the Renaissance movement was humanism, a philosophy very often summarized in the words of Greek philosopher Protagoras as: "Man is a measure of all things." In the words of the Greek philosopher Protagoras, It represented a renewal of the ancient Greco-Roman celebration of the human form. While the thinkers of the medieval period used the classics to corroborate the Catholic ideology, those of the Renaissance used them to delve further into the philosophy by exploring the concepts of reason, intelligence, and taste. The As such, the Renaissance as such, was represented a rebirth of the golden era of Greece and Rome in Europe.