

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.

CHANCE

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.

CHANCE

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.

CHANCE

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.

CHANCE

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.

CHANCE