

The Renaissance A Very Short Introduction Very Short Introductions

Jackie Stedall wrote the book The History of Mathematics: A Very Short Introduction, part of the Oxford University Press’s Very Short Introduction series of books. She wrote nine books, and appeared on radio on BBC Radio 4’s In Our Time programme. The book Jacqueline Anne "Jackie" Stedall (4 August 1950 – 27 September 2014) was a British mathematics historian

Notable developments during the French Renaissance include the spread of humanism, early exploration of the "New World" (as New France by Giovanni da Verrazzano and Jacques Cartier); the development of new techniques and artistic forms in the fields of printing, architecture, painting, sculpture, music, the sciences and literature; and the elaboration of new codes of sociability, etiquette and discourse. History In the 1920s, flash fiction was referred to as the "short short story" and was associated with Cosmopolitan magazine, and in the 1930s, collected in anthologies such as The American... Renaissance... Flash fiction has roots going back to prehistory, recorded at origin of writing, including fables and parables, notably Aesop’s Fables in the west, and Panchatantra and Jataka tales in India. Later examples include the tales of Nasreddin, and Zen koans such as The Gateless Gate.

French Renaissance 21–22. Jerry (2002). The Renaissance: A Very Short Introduction. Oxford University Press. The Renaissance Bazaar. Oxford University The French Renaissance was the cultural and artistic movement in France between the 15th and early 17th centuries. Brotton, Jerry (2006). The period is associated with the pan-European Renaissance, a word first used by the French historian Jules Michelet to define the artistic and cultural "rebirth" of Europe. pp

Stedall was born in Romford, Essex, and attended Queen Mary’s High School in Walsall. Her academic achievements included a BA in mathematics from Girton College, Cambridge, an MSc in statistics from the University of Kent, a PGCE from Bristol Polytechnic (now the University of the West of England), and a PhD in the history of mathematics from the Open University. Her PhD focused upon John Wallis’ 1685 work Treatise of Algebra.

Short story The modern short story developed in the early 19th century. The short story is one of the oldest types of literature and has existed in the form of legends, mythic tales, folk tales, fairy tales, tall tales, fables, and anecdotes in various ancient communities around the world. The short story is one of the oldest types of literature and has existed in the form of legends A short story is a piece of narrative fiction in written prose that can typically be read in a single sitting. It focuses on a self-contained incident or series of linked incidents, with the intent of evoking a single effect or mood. incidents, with the intent of evoking a single effect or mood

In the United States, early forms of flash fiction can be found in the 19th century, notably in the figures of Walt Whitman, Ambrose Bierce, and Kate Chopin.

Very Short Introductions While authors may present personal viewpoints, the books are meant to be "balanced and complete" as well as thought provoking. The books are concise introductions to particular subjects Very Short Introductions (VSI) is a book series published by the Oxford University Press (OUP). The books are concise introductions to particular subjects, intended for a general audience but written by experts. Most are under 200-pages long. Very Short Introductions (VSI) is a book series published by the Oxford University Press (OUP)

The French Renaissance traditionally extends from (roughly) the 1494 French invasion of Italy during the reign of Charles VIII until the 1610 death of Henry IV, with an apex during the 1515–1559 reigns of Francis I and Henry II. The Renaissance’s intellectual basis was founded in its version of humanism, derived from the concept of Roman humanitas and the rediscovery of classical Greek philosophy, such as that of Protagoras, who said that "man is the measure of all things". Although the invention of metal movable type sped the dissemination of ideas from the later 15th century, the changes of the Renaissance were not uniform across Europe: the first traces appear in Italy as early as the late 13th century, in particular... Definition

Flash fiction Flash fiction is a fiction narrative in the form of a very short piece of writing, which still offers a character arc or implies a larger story. Some commentators believe flash fiction possesses a unique literary quality in its ability to hint at that larger story. Some Flash fiction is a fiction narrative in the form of a very short piece of writing, which still offers a character arc or implies a larger story. It is briefer even than the traditional format of the short story

The series began in 1995, and by December 2025 there were over 800 titles published or announced. The books have been commercially successful, and have been published in more than 25 languages. Institutions can subscribe to an online service to allow their users to read the books.

List of Very Short Introductions books oup. com. Oxford University Press. Retrieved 2025-10-31. ISBN 978-0-19-881561-7. Oxford Academic Very Short Introductions Oxford University - Very Short Introductions is a series of books published by Oxford University Press. "Very Short Introductions". global fcb6ae9abc

Varieties are sometimes defined by word count, including the six-word story, the 280-character story ("twitterature"), the "dribble" (also known as the "minisaga", 50 words), and the "drabble" (also known as "microfiction", 100 words). fcb6ae9abc This chronology notwithstanding, certain artistic, technological or literary developments associated with the Renaissance arrived in France earlier (for example, by way of the Burgundy court or the papal court in Avignon); however, the Black Death of the 14th century and the... fcb6ae9abc

Renaissance art Renaissance art took as its foundation the art of Classical antiquity, perceived as the noblest of ancient traditions, but transformed that tradition by absorbing recent developments in the art of Northern Europe and by applying contemporary scientific knowledge. Renaissance art (1350 – 1620) is the painting, sculpture, and decorative arts of the period of European history known as the Renaissance, which emerged Renaissance art (1350 – 1620) is the painting, sculpture, and decorative arts of the period of European history known as the Renaissance, which emerged as a distinct style in Italy in about AD 1400, in parallel with developments which occurred in philosophy, literature, music, science, and technology. For art historians, Renaissance art marks the transition of Europe from the medieval period to the Early Modern age. Along with Renaissance humanist philosophy, it spread throughout Europe, affecting both artists and their patrons with the development of new techniques and new artistic sensibilities fcb6ae9abc

Science in the Renaissance Very Short Introductions (1st ed.). JSTOR 1780791. The collection of ancient scientific texts began in earnest at the start of the 15th century and continued up to the Fall of Constantinople in 1453, and the invention of printing allowed a faster propagation of new ideas. Some scholars have argued that the era was scientifically backward because Renaissance humanists were excessively deferential to ancient authorities or because they favored human-centered subjects like politics and history over study of natural philosophy or applied mathematics. Principe, Lawrence (2011). The Scientific Revolution: A Very Short Introduction. More recently, however, scholars have acknowledged the positive impact of the rediscovery of lost or obscure texts and the increased focus on the study of language and the correct reading of texts, while also emphasizing how the invention and rapid spread of the moveable type printing press and the encounter with the Americas served as necessary preconditions for the Scientific Revolution of the 17th century. Oxford: Oxford University Science in the Renaissance was predominantly an extension of medieval traditions of natural philosophy but also included a radical revolution in the European understanding of the Earth's geography and produced new ideas and methods in anatomy, mathematics, and astronomy fcb6ae9abc

== Early life == fcb6ae9abc The body of art, including painting, sculpture, architecture, music and literature identified as "Renaissance art" was primarily produced during the 14th, 15th, and 16th centuries in Europe under the combined influences of an increased awareness of nature, a revival of classical learning, and a more individualistic view of man. Scholars... fcb6ae9abc

Renaissance It is variously defined as covering the 15th and 16th centuries or, more broadly, as lasting from the 14th century to the 17th. Associated with great change in art, architecture, politics, literature, exploration and technology, the Renaissance was first centered in the Republic of Florence, then spread to the rest of Italy and later throughout Europe. It was characterized by the European rediscovery and revival of the literary, philosophical, and artistic achievements of classical antiquity. The Renaissance (UK: /rɪˈneɪsəns/ rin-AY-səns, US: /ˈrɛnəˌsɑːns/ REN-ə-sahnss) was a European period of history and cultural movement taking place at the The Renaissance (UK: rin-AY-səns, US: REN-ə-sahnss) was a European period of history and cultural movement taking place at the end of the Late Middle Ages and the beginning of the early modern era fcb6ae9abc

Most of the books have been written specifically for the series, but around 60 were recycled from earlier OUP publications: several had been in OUP's Past Masters series, and numbers 17–24 used chapters from The Oxford Illustrated History of Britain (1984). fcb6ae9abc

A Latin Dictionary and was finally edited by Short and Lewis. Short, a very thorough but slow worker. The division of labour between the two editors was remarkably unequal fcb6ae9abc

== List of books in the series == fcb6ae9abc Each book of the series is numbered on its spine. These numbers broadly, but not exactly, correspond with the publication dates. Two books have been removed from the series: #60, "Shakespeare" by Germaine Greer was replaced by "William Shakespeare" by Stanley Wells; and #116, "Anarchism" by... fcb6ae9abc

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