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This book is dedicated to my husband, Brian Goodman, for all the encouragement and help he has given me in the writing of this book. I would be lost without his tireless effort in tracking inventory and shipping books. Thank you to Mary Jo Tate for editing the text.

How to Use This Book

For Children...

Make articulated paper dolls of twenty-one of the most important people from the Middle Ages and Renaissance. Cut them out, put them together, and then use your imagination to make them come to life. The figures come in pairs—one waiting for your artistic touches of color and the other ready to cut and assemble.

Travel through time with your movable historical paper dolls as you act out the real stories of history or make up your own. Make puppets with string, craft sticks, or pipe cleaners, or try producing a stop-motion animation clip using magnets or felt.

For Parents and Educators...

Famous Figures of the Middle Ages & Renaissance provides hands-on activities that will inspire the imagination and creativity of your children, whether they are eager learners who continually want more or reluctant students who need some motivation to learn.

Sharpen your children's storytelling abilities and fine motor skills with twenty-one historical figures that come ready to cut and assemble. The figures are printed on sturdy paper and, when assembled with mini brads, are able to really move! Hole punches and mini brads are available at most craft stores and school supply stores as well as on our website.

The illustrations in this book are in true-to-period costume. Two versions of each figure are included: colored pages for children who want to focus on the assembly and use of the figures, and line drawings for those who like to add their own creativity with colored pencils, markers, or paint. The back of each figure is labeled by name for easy identification.

Supply your children with meaningful and easy-to-use activities that will ignite their interest in history and encourage them to discover more about the great men and women of the past. Marco Polo, Joan of Arc, William Shakespeare, Queen Elizabeth I, and Leonardo da Vinci will come alive as children create their articulated puppets. Use this book independently or combine it with any history curriculum that covers the Middle Ages and Renaissance.

A suggested reading list is included for each historical figure. Internet-linked coloring pages and activities are available at FiguresInMotion.com.

For Museums and Historical Reenactors...

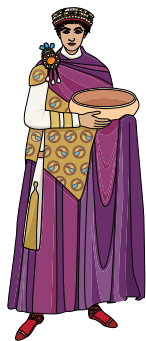
Inform and educate children about leaders from the Middle Ages & Renaissance as they visit your museum's collection or special exhibition. Let children take home a remembrance of their experience at your museum with *Famous Figures of the Middle Ages & Renaissance*.

The *Famous Figures* series is also useful in generating interest for historical reenactments. Costumes are meticulously drawn and historically accurate.

THE MIDDLE AGES & RENAISSANCE

Justinian I (c. 482-565) was the nephew of Emperor Justin I. He became Justin's most trusted advisor and his successor. Justinian's greatest desire was to bring back the glory of Rome and reconquer the lost western half of the empire. He successfully accomplished much of what he set out to do.

Justinian expanded the boundaries of his empire through peace treaties, battles, and invasions in Africa, Persia, Italy, Spain, and the Frankish Kingdom. He and his architects constructed magnificent structures throughout his empire, including the Hagia Sophia in Constantinople. This church was the center of Eastern Orthodox Christianity for centuries. Justinian's *Corpus Juris Civilis* testified to his leadership and organizational skill. Along with hundreds of scholars, he gathered the laws of those who ruled before him and organized them into a legal code. Every citizen could easily research the laws on any subject.



Theodora (500-548), Empress of the Byzantine Empire, came from a family of performers. When her father died, she became an actress to earn a living. Later, she converted to Christianity and gave up her career to lead a quiet life spinning wool.

Theodora met Justinian while he was in the army. Because of her low social standing, Justinian modified the law so they could be married. She was named his coregent when he was crowned emperor in 527. Justinian considered Theodora his most trusted advisor and always consulted her about important decisions. She influenced many of the laws that were put into place during his rule. During the Nika riots, Theodora helped Justinian save the empire through her courage and steadfastness. While Justinian and his officials prepared to flee the rioters, she convinced them to stay and fight courageously. Justinian was always thankful for her vision and leadership, which saved his reign.



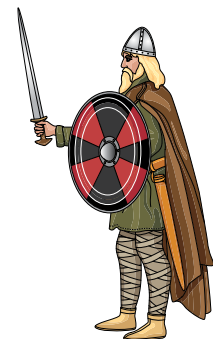
Charlemagne (747-814) was the greatest king to rule the Franks. He spent much of his forty-seven-year reign in battle, expanding his kingdom and preventing the Franks from becoming barbarians. To strengthen his empire, he built roads, bridges, churches, and a new palace in Aachen. He brought the greatest scholars of his day to his court, established new schools and libraries, revived the arts, and copied ancient writings. He especially wanted his citizens to remember the teachings of Christianity, so he hired monks to copy manuscripts of the Bible.

Because Charlemagne had brought peace and prosperity to his kingdom as it was in the Roman times, he was crowned Emperor of the Romans by Pope Leo III on Christmas day in 800. Charlemagne was the founder of the Holy Roman Empire and the leader of the Carolingian Renaissance.

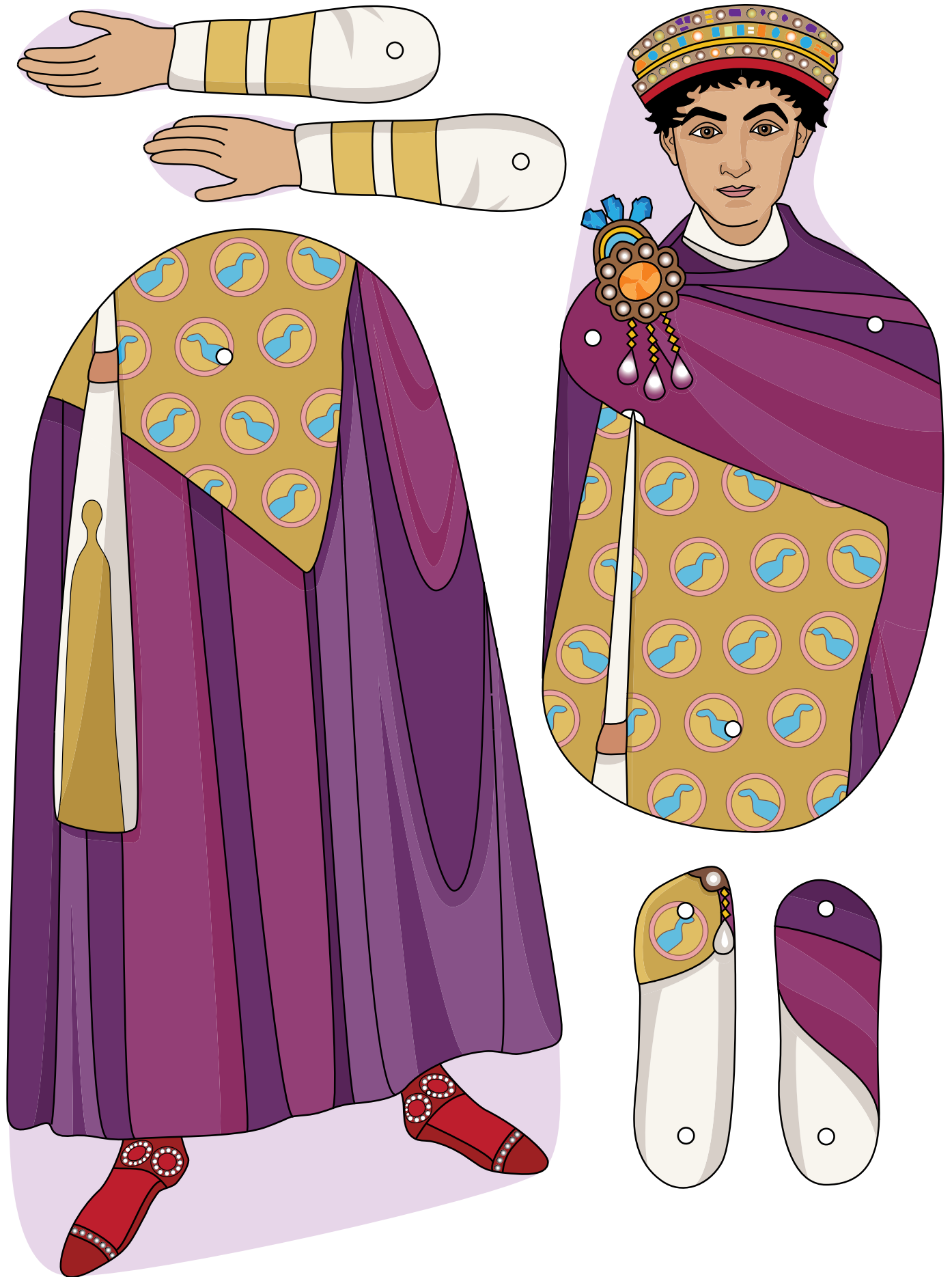


Leif Eriksson (c. 970-c. 1020) was one of the first Europeans to discover North America, almost 500 years before Christopher Columbus. He was born in Iceland to Erik the Red, who discovered Greenland. Leif heard many stories about exciting new lands from travelers who met with his father. During a trip he led to Norway bringing gifts to King Olaf I, Leif became interested in Christianity and was baptized.

After returning to Greenland, Eriksson took a boat and set out with thirty-five men to search for the lands he had heard about as a boy. They first landed on what was possibly Baffin Island, then traveled further south to the eastern coast of Canada. After sailing southeast, they came to a rich land full of salmon, forests, grasslands, and grapes. They built shelters for the winter and returned home in the spring. They named the country Vinland, and today it is called Newfoundland.



JUSTINIAN I



C
Front

D
Front

B
Back

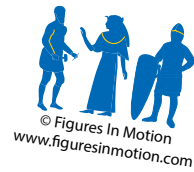
Justinian I

A
Back

E
Back

Byzantine Emperor,
Conqueror, Lawgiver, Builder

Front
E



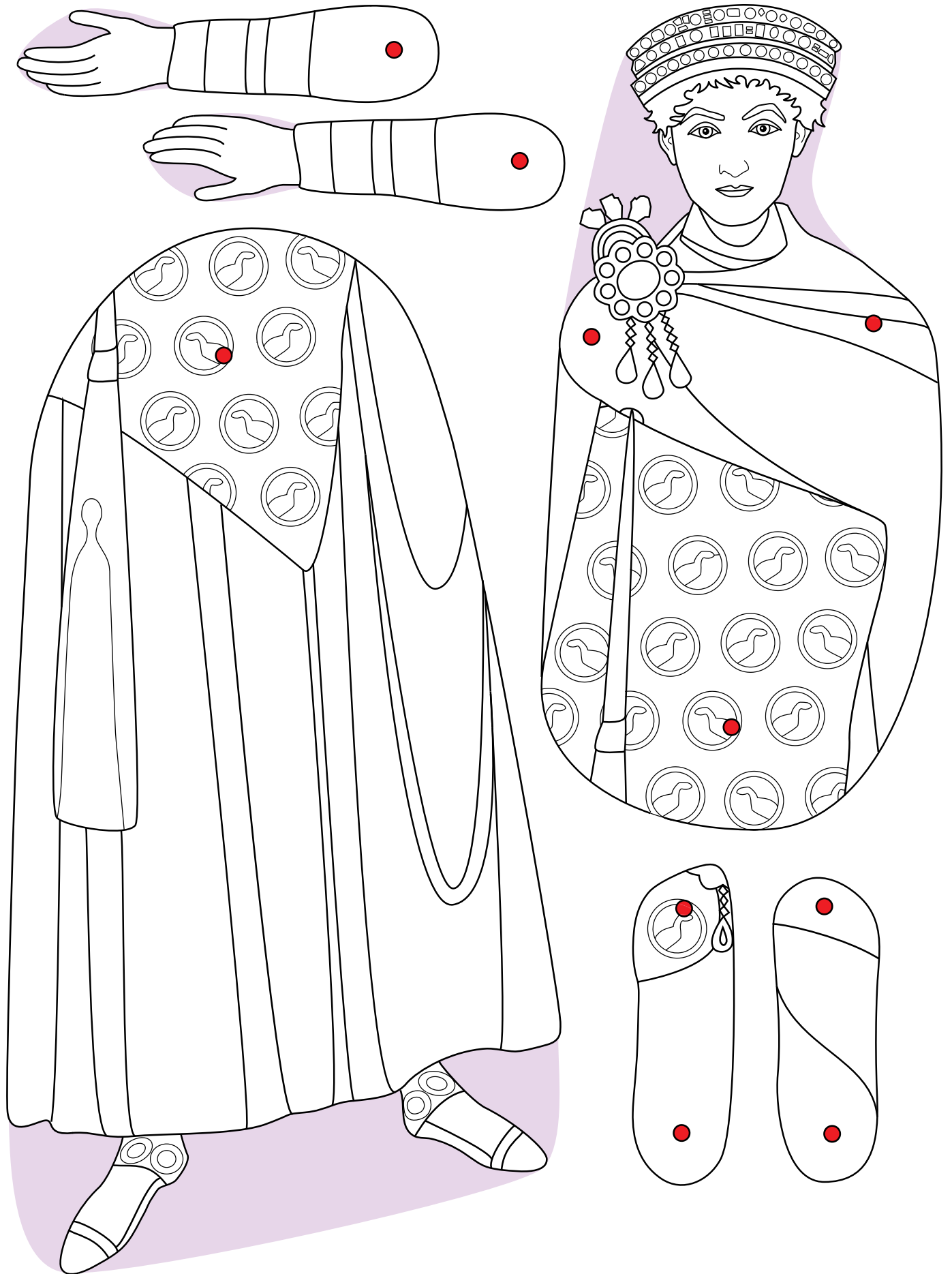
B
Front

A
Front

C
Back

D
Back

JUSTINIAN I



THEODORA



A
Front

E
Front

F
Front

B
Front

C
Back

E
Back

Front

D

D
Back

Empress of the Byzantine Empire,
Wife of Justinian I

Theodora



Back
B

Back
A

Front
C

F

Back



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THEODORA

