The Renaissance
(1400-1700)

SWBAT: Explain how the Renaissance period differed from the Middle Ages
Do Now:

• Where did the Bubonic Plague originate & how did it enter Western Europe?
• How did the loss of life impact workers’ wages?
• What role did the plague play in major population and social shifts in Eurasia and Africa?
• How did the 100 Years’ War affect Europe?
What was the Renaissance?

- **Renaissance means “rebirth”**
- Revival of interest in ancient Greek & Roman cultures and liberal studies
- A time of creativity & political, social & economic change that produced new attitudes toward culture & learning - ex: explored the “here and now”, placing emphasis on individual human achievement
- The ideal person had talent in **MANY** areas
What was the Renaissance?

• Era supported adventure & curiosity

• Representatives of that spirit:
  - *Christopher Columbus* - sailed to Americas in 1492
  - *Nicolaus Copernicus* - changed way people looked at the universe
Italian Beginnings

(Why Italy?)

• Supported by wealthy, powerful merchant families in Italian city-states who faired well through the Middle Ages because of their locations: excellent for trade & manufacturing

• These families spent lavishly to support arts, education & individual achievement

• Renaissance began in Italy → spread north
Largest Cities in Western Europe, ca. 1500. There were as many large cities in the Italian peninsula as in the rest of Europe.
Florence & the Medicis

• Florence = Capital of the Italian Renaissance
• Similar to Athens: produced gifted poets, artists, architects, scholars & scientists (in a short time)
• **Medici** family - credited with developing the Renaissance in Italy
  - “most wealthy family in Europe”
  - generous financial supporters of the arts & government
  - loaned $ to monarchs & the Church at 40% interest rates
Florence

Lorenzo de' Medici, ruler of Florence & patron of arts
Humanism

• Focus on secular subjects & importance of individual worth, rather than religious issues (opposite of medieval thought)
• Believed education should stimulate individual’s creative powers
• Francesco Petrarch - an early example of Florentine humanist, poet, & scholar
A Golden Age in the Arts

• The Renaissance reached its most glorious expression in its paintings, sculpture, & architecture

• Renaissance art depicted humans & landscape in a very realistic way

• Perspective: making distant objects smaller to portray three-dimensional
Examples: Renaissance Artists

• Leonardo da Vinci:
  - artist, inventor, architect, musician, engineer
  - Dissected corpses to see how the human body was structured
  - *Mona Lisa*, *The Last Supper*, *Vitruvian Man*
Examples: Renaissance Artists

- Michelangelo:
  - sculptor, artist, architect, engineer, poet
  - *Pietà, David*, ceiling of Sistine chapel, dome of St. Peter’s Church in Rome
Examples: Renaissance Artists

• Raphael
  - *School of Athens*: an imaginary gathering of thinkers & scientists (Plato, Aristotle, Socrates, Raphael, Michelangelo, & Leonardo)
Literature of the Renaissance

• “How-to” books sprung up for ambitious men & women who wanted to rise in the Renaissance world

• Baldassare Castiglione- The Book of the Courtier- ideal man & woman (manners, skills, virtues, well-educated, mastered in many subjects)
Niccolò Machiavelli

- Italian patriot
  - Wanted a united northern Italy
  - Had political ambition (dedicated to Medici family)
- Wrote *The Prince*
  - A guide for rulers on how to gain & maintain power → use whatever methods necessary to ensure success

Read excerpt from “The Prince” and respond to the first question individually.
Conclusion

• The Renaissance represented a shift from an emphasis on spiritual concerns in the medieval period to more secular concerns.
Wrap Up

• What conditions in Italy contributed to the Renaissance?
• How did Renaissance art reflect humanist concerns?
The Northern Renaissance

SWBAT: describe aspects of the Northern Renaissance
Do Now

• What was the Renaissance?
• Where did it begin?
• Why did the Renaissance peak artistically in Florence?

*Anonymous*, Marco Polo leaves Venice on his travels to China, painted c. 1400
Northern Renaissance

• Northern Renaissance – Refers to the Renaissance that took place north of Italy; in particular Germany & the Netherlands.

• Characteristics of Art
  – God as judge (RELIGION!)
  – Objects in nature
  – Traditional everyday life of commoners
  – Attention to detail
The German Leonardo

- Albrecht Dürer
  - Studied art in Italy
  - Focused on perspective, proportion, human form
  - Sketched nature
  - Painted, engraved
  - Prints
  - Spread Renaissance in the north
  "Leonardo of the North"
The van Eycks

• Jan & Hubert
  - Portrayed townspeople & religious scenes - added fine details!
  - 1st to use oil paint
Pieter Bruegel

- Vibrant colors
- Portrayed peasant life, daily life
- Influenced many later artists
Pieter Bruegel's *The Triumph of Death*, 1562
Rembrandt (Dutch)

• Portraits & Bible scene paintings
• Considered the greatest Dutch painter

*stolen in 1990

*Storm on the Sea of Galilee, 1633
Northern Humanist Literature

• Stressed education & revival of classical learning
  -religious themes too!

• Believed revival of learning should bring about religious & moral reform
Erasmus (Dutch)

• Pushed for translation of the Bible into vernacular
• “Erasmus laid the egg that Luther hatched”
• Meaning he paved the way for religious reform during the Reformation
Erasmus (Dutch)

- **Handbook of the Christian Knight**
  - concern with religion, how to live good lives on a daily basis

- **Praise of Folly**
  - exposed ignorance & behavior of people including clergy

- **Education of a Christian Prince**
  - Written before Machiavelli’s “The Prince” as advice to Charles V
  - believed it was better to be loved than to be feared
Sir Thomas More (England)

• *Utopia*- ideal society
• Live in perfect harmony, no private property, all educated, justice used to end crime, live in peace
• Put to death by Henry VIII
William Shakespeare (England)

- Wrote 37 plays in 23 years
- Created 1,700 words: bedroom, hurry, sneak, lonely, etc.
- *Macbeth, Julius Caesar, Hamlet*
Cervantes

- *Don Quixote*
  - Tale mocking medieval chivalry
Printing Revolution

• 1456, Johann Gutenberg-first complete edition of Bible using movable metal type → the printing press!

• Results: more books available, more could read & write, religious ideas spread rapidly → added to religious turmoil
Wrap Up

• What were two major developments in art during the Renaissance?
• How does the humanist goal & philosophy of education during the Renaissance compare to your high school education?
Protestant Reformation & Catholic Counter-Reformation
Do Now

• How was the Renaissance different than the Middle Ages?
• If you thought you could buy your way into heaven, would you? Explain your answer.
Protestant Reformation

What does “Protestant Reformation” mean? HINT: Break down the words with a partner!
Causes

1. Economic- rulers upset with wealth & power of the Church coming from taxes & land owned
2. Political- Pope had too much power over political & secular matters, and rulers resisted Church’s claim to power; Pope maintained lavish lifestyle, acting King-like, instead of a representative of God
Causes

3. Renaissance- Humanism led people to question traditional Church authority → people placed more faith on human reasoning and thought

4. Past Church Problems- Other reformers attacked the Church for similar issues in the past, (ex. Erasmus)
Who led the Reformation?

NOT Martin Luther King Jr.
...... The Civil Right Leader

MARTIN LUTHER....... THE GERMAN MONK!
Martin Luther

• Entered monastery → German monk
• Became upset with corrupt church practices:
  1. Sale of indulgences
  2. Sale of church positions
  3. Nepotism- giving church positions to relatives
Church sold indulgences = certificates of pardon for sins committed during one’s life
The Incident that Provoked Luther!

- **1517**: Priest John Tetzel sold indulgences claiming the purchase would assure their entrance into heaven & even their DEAD relatives!
Martin Luther v. Church

• Luther wrote 95 *Theses*—arguments against indulgences
• Nailed it on the door of Wittenberg’s All Saints Church
Martin Luther’s Beliefs

• Salvation could be achieved by faith alone, & faith was free gift from God
• Bible (not the Pope) was the sole source of religious truth & final authority on religious matters
• Bible should be translated into German so individuals could read & interpret themselves
• Rejected church hierarchy – all Christians had equal access to God
Martin Luther questioned the Catholic Church’s power to save a man from Hell. Martin Luther believed that faith alone could save a person.
Excommunication

• In 1521, When Luther refused to recant his statements about the church, he was excommunicated by Pope Leo X (Medici family member)
• Declared an outlaw by Charles V
Fortunately for Luther, German princes protected him → he was able to translate the Bible into German & start the Lutheran Church.
Other reformers were not as fortunate.
Impact of Luther

• The printing press spread ideas quickly across northern Europe
• New sect of Christianity called Lutheranism is established, the first Protestant religion
• Bible is translated into the vernacular
John Calvin

• Followed Martin Luther
• Beliefs ➔ Calvinism:
  - all humans are sinful by nature
  - “predestination” – God predetermined who would gain salvation
• Humans divided into two kinds of people – saints & sinners
Henry VIII

• Known as the “Defender of the Faith” (criticized Martin Luther)
• Wanted annulment from his wife (she did not “provide” him a son)
• Pope denied request
• Henry had parliament pass laws making him head of the Church of England (Anglican Church)
The Unlucky Six

- Catherine of Aragon: Divorced
- Anne Boleyn: Beheaded
- Jane Seymour: Died
- Anne of Cleves: Divorced
- Catherine Howard: Beheaded
- Catherine Parr: Survived
By 1560, the Reformation was established in Germany, as well as other parts of northern Europe.
Catholic Counter Reformation

• The Catholic reacted to the Protestant Reformation by making some changes to stop the spread of Protestantism

• Between 1545-1563, officials of the Roman Catholic Church met at the Council of Trent:
Upheld Pope’s supreme power over the church

Churches interpretation of Bible is final

Need both faith in God & good works to gain salvation

Ends misuse of indulgences
The Jesuits

- Ignatius Loyola started a new Catholic order called the Jesuits in 1534
- Dedicated to defending & preserving the Catholic faith
- Goals:
  - Spread Catholicism: Missionaries spread Catholicism to non-Christians in Asia, Africa, and the Americas
  - Open schools to prevent conversion to Protestantism
- Boston College, Fordham, Georgetown, Loyola, Fairfield
Effects of the Reformation

• End of religious unity in Western Europe
• New sects of Christianity
• 1600s- Religious conflict and wars
• Monarchs gained power & wealth
• Church/Pope loses influence/power
• Education & literacy increased
• Religious intolerance → rise of anti-Semitism
Wrap Up

• Why was Martin Luther opposed to the sale of indulgences?
• What new invention from the Renaissance helped spread the ideas of Luther?
• Explain the role of Ignatius Loyola?