Renaissance and Reformation
1350–1600

Chapter 5
Key Events

◊ Look for the following key events:

◊ Between 1350 and 1550 Italian intellectuals began to reexamine the culture of the Greeks and Romans. (Renaissance)

◊ Martin Luther’s break with the Catholic Church led to the emergence of the Protestant Reformation

◊ During the period known as the Catholic Reformation (Counter Reformation) the Catholic Church enacted a series of reforms that were successful in strengthening the Church
The Italian Renaissance

◊ Renaissance means “rebirth”
  ◊ The Renaissance occurred first in Italy between 1350–1550
  ◊ It involved the rediscovery of Greek and Roman culture (Science, Art, Literature, Architecture, etc.)
  ◊ The rebirth was that of the Greek and Roman cultures in the Italian city-states
The Italian Renaissance
The Italian Renaissance

◊ The Italian City–States
  ◊ The Italian society was largely an urban society
  ◊ Through trade, the Italian City–States became important commercial centers
  ◊ They became important political, economic, and social centers
  ◊ A **secular** (worldly) viewpoint developed in this urban society because of increasing wealth
The Italian Renaissance

◊ Renaissance Europe 1350–1600

◊ Europeans recovered from the plagues and instability of the Middle Ages

◊ The power of the Church declined

◊ A new view of human beings that emphasized individual ability and worth emerged

◊ A person was expected to be well-rounded and versed in many different areas

◊ Leonardo da Vinci exemplifies the renaissance because he was a painter, sculptor, architect, inventor and mathematician
The Italian Renaissance

◊ The Upper Classes in the Renaissance
  ◊ They were the most affected by the Italian Renaissance because they could afford some of what the renaissance had to offer
  ◊ The upper classes embraced the ideals of the renaissance (intellectual and artistic achievements)
  ◊ Churches, wealthy homes, and public buildings displayed art that celebrated the human body, classical antiquity, and religious and secular themes
The Italian States

- Milan, Venice, Genoa, & Florence Prospered
  - They conducted trade with the Byzantine, Islamic, and Mediterranean Civilizations
  - Their goods reached merchants in England and the Netherlands
  - The establishment of trade in Northern Italy dated back to the Crusades
The Italian States

◊ Milan

◊ The wealthy city-state of Milan was located between the coastal cities and the Alpine passes

◊ The merchants in Milan were at the perfect crossroads in order to become quite wealthy
The Italian States

◊ Milan

◊ In 1447, Francesco Sforza conquered the city with a band of mercenaries

◊ He established himself as duke

◊ He built a strong centralized state with efficient taxes generating large sums of money for the government

Francesco Sforza
The Italian States

The Cathedral of Milan stands as a tribute to the Renaissance in Northern Italy.
The Italian States

◊ Venice
  ◊ Served as a link between Asia and Western Europe
  ◊ Venice attracted traders from all over the world
  ◊ Wealthy merchants ran the city to serve their interests
  ◊ Through trade, Venice became an international power
The Italian States

◊ Venice
  ◊ Venice became an empire that endured after the end of the Renaissance
  ◊ Venetian artisans were especially good at working with glass
  ◊ Painters in Venice were among the finest of the period
The Italian States

Gondolas on the Grand Canal of Venice
The Republic of Florence

- Established as a City-State in the 14th Century
- The republic dominated the Tuscany region of Italy
The Italian States
The Italian States

◊ Florence
  ◊ 1434 Cosimo dé Medici took control of the city
  ◊ The Medici’s came to power in the mid 1400s and lived an extravagant lifestyle
  ◊ The wealthy Medici family ruled Florence for nearly 200 years
  ◊ Through marriage, the family became influential throughout Europe for several centuries
The Italian States

◊ Lorenzo de’ Medici
  ◊ Lorenzo ruled Florence at the height of its glory
  ◊ They lost power when they were criticized by a Dominican preacher named Savonarola
  ◊ Savonarola fell from power due to his ungodly lifestyle
  ◊ He was convicted of Heresy and executed in 1498
  ◊ The Medici’s returned to power

Savonarola
The Italian States
The Italian States

◊ Charles VIII of France
   ◊ Attracted by Italian Wealth
     Charles led an army of 30,000 into Italy in 1494
   ◊ He occupied Naples in the South
   ◊ Northern States asked Spain for help against the French
   ◊ For the next 30 years, Spain and France fought for control of Italy

Charles VIII of France
1527 thousands of Spanish troops arrived in Rome
- Many of these troops were mercenaries who had not been paid
- In exchange for payment, the leader allowed the troops to sack Rome
- The soldiers went crazy in a frenzy of looting and bloodshed
- The sacking of Rome ended the wars, and left Spain in charge in Italy
“The Prince” by Niccolò Machiavelli

- One of the most influential works on political power in the western world
- It concerns how to get and keep power
- Machiavelli departed from the belief that the prince should govern ethically and morally
- Rulers should keep in mind that people act in accordance with their own self-interests

Niccolò Machiavelli
Machiavelli and the New Statecraft

IL PRINCIPE
DI
NICCOLO' MACCHIAVELLI
Machiavelli and the New Statecraft

◊ The King should act in the best interest of the state
◊ Morality should not be an issue
◊ Some consider his work a satire condemning the actions of the Medici family in Florence

Machiavelli asked: “is it better to be loved or feared?” As a King if the people love you they will obey, but love is a fickle thing. Fear on the other hand, will be with you day after day.
Machiavelli and the New Statecraft
The Renaissance saw an increase in the number of social classes.

The Nobility remained at the top, and the ideals of the upper class was expressed by Baldassare Castiglione in his work: “*The Book of the Courtier*”

He described the perfect renaissance noble with talent, character, and grace.
Renaissance Society

◊ Renaissance Nobility
  ◊ Castiglione identified two skills essential to a noble: Military and Physical Exercises, and Gain a Classical Education
  ◊ Nobles also had standards of conduct that had to be followed
  ◊ Achievements should be shown with grace
  ◊ Each noble should serve his prince honestly
  ◊ Castiglione’s principles were followed by European aristocracy for centuries
Renaissance Society

◊ Beneath the Nobility
   ◊ Peasants made up 85–90 percent of the total European population
   ◊ Serfdom decreased with the decline of the feudal system
   ◊ More peasants became legally free
   ◊ Townspeople made up the remainder of the third estate (3 classes within the towns)
      ◊ Patricians - Ruling class (bankers, merchants, etc.)
      ◊ Burghers - artisans and craftsmen (guild members)
      ◊ Workers and Unemployed (lived in poverty with low wages)
Renaissance Society

◊ Renaissance Families
  ◊ Marriages were often arranged for economic reasons
  ◊ The “marriage contract” also included the terms of the 
    dowry - money paid by the bride’s family to the groom
Renaissance Society

◊ Renaissance Families
  ◇ Father/Husband was the head of the family
  ◇ Family name, finances, and decisions were made by the Father/Husband
  ◇ The mother supervised the household
  ◇ Children became adults when the father went before a judge and formally freed a child from his authority
Italian Renaissance Humanism

- The secularism and individualism of the Renaissance was most apparent in the intellectual and artistic movements.

- One intellectual movement was “Humanism”

  Humanism – Now known as the “Humanities” is the study of subjects such as: Poetry, Literature, History, Philosophy, Anthropology, Sociology, Psychology, and any behavioral science.

  Humanism was based on the classic literary works of Greece and Rome.
Italian Renaissance Humanism
Italian Renaissance Humanism

◊ Petrarach 1304–1374
◊ Known as the father of humanism
◊ Started the movement of finding lost Roman manuscripts in monasteries
◊ He emphasized the use of pure classical Latin, not the Latin used in the Middle Ages
◊ Petrarach used Cicero as a model for prose, and Virgil as a model for poetry
Italian Renaissance Humanism

◊ Humanists of the 14th Century
  ◊ Emphasis was on the intellectual life, rejecting family and community engagement
    ■ Intellectuals were solitary people
  ◊ Humanists of the early 14th Century took an interest in civic life
  ◊ They believed that the humanities should serve the state
  ◊ Many humanists served as secretaries to popes and princes
Vernacular Literature

◊ Some writers wrote in their native languages

◊ The Italian works of Dante made vernacular literature more popular

◊ Dante’s masterpiece was his “Divine Comedy”

◊ The long poem is in three parts: Hell, Purgatory, and Heaven

◊ Readers were taken on an imaginary journey through these realms, ending in Heaven
Geoffrey Chaucer 1343–1400

Known as the father of English literature

Most famous work was: “The Canterbury Tales”

It tells the story of 29 pilgrims on their way to the tomb at Canterbury

The story is a revealing glimpse into various social standings in Renaissance England
Vernacular Literature

◊ Christine de Pizan 1363–1434
◊ A rare woman author who wrote in French
◊ 1404 She wrote: “The Book of the City of Ladies”
◊ She denounced male writers who downplay the ability of women
◊ She stated the need for equal opportunity to learn for women
◊ Stressed women’s ability to influence men

Christine de Pizan illustrated lecturing men
Education in the Renaissance

◊ Humanists believed Education was essential
◊ They wrote books on education and opened schools
◊ At the core of Humanist schools were the liberal arts, (Humanities)
Education in the Renaissance

◊ At the core of these schools were “Liberal Studies” such as: history, moral philosophy, rhetoric, grammar and logic, poetry, astronomy, mathematics, and music

◊ These subjects allowed a person to reach their full potential

◊ Virtue and wisdom went hand-in-hand

◊ Rhetorical skills enabled the educated person to persuade others to take the path of wisdom and virtue
Education in the Renaissance

◊ Humanists stressed both intellectual and physical development
  ◊ Dance was taught as the means to achieving a complete person
  ◊ The humanist model of education provided the basis that shape schools for the ruling classes into the 20th Century

◊ Females rarely attended these schools
  ◊ Female education stressed religion, morals, and domestic and artistic skills (Good Christian wives and mothers)
  ◊ Women were not taught mathematics or rhetoric
The Artistic Renaissance in Italy

♦ Renaissance Art

♦ They tried to illustrate the reality of what they were painting

♦ New word introduced into art: “Perspective” using shading and proportional sizing to show depth

♦ Human beings were the “center and measure of all things”

♦ Many artistic breakthroughs occurred in Florence
The Artistic Renaissance in Italy
The Artistic Renaissance in Italy

◊ Masaccio 1401–1428
  ◊ Painted frescos that are considered masterpieces
  ◊ Fresco - painting done on wet plaster with water-based paints

Masaccio self-portrait
Masaccio’s “The Tribute Money”, was a fresco in the Brancacci Chapel in Santa Maria del Carmine, Florence. The laws of perspective give the illusion of 3 dimensions.
The Artistic Renaissance in Italy

◊ The Realism of Perspective became a signature of Renaissance painting

◊ Renaissance Artists used their understanding of geometry, space and light, and human anatomy in the realistic style of painting
Donatello made similar advances in sculpture.

- He modeled his figures on Greek and Roman statues.
- The Figure of Saint George is one of Donatello’s most famous works.
The Artistic Renaissance in Italy

◊ Architect Filippo Brunelleschi

◊ His Church of San Lorenzo in Florence is unique in that buttresses were outlawed in the city

◊ His architecture was based on Roman classical buildings
The Artistic Renaissance in Italy
The Artistic Renaissance in Italy

◊ The High Renaissance 1490–1520
  ◊ Three Great masters dominated the period of the High Renaissance
  ◊ Leonardo da Vinci
  ◊ Raphael
  ◊ Michelangelo
The Artistic Renaissance in Italy

Leonardo’s self portrait and the Mona Lisa are two of his most famous works.
The Artistic Renaissance in Italy
The Artistic Renaissance in Italy

◊ The Last Supper

◊ A da Vinci Masterpiece painted in 1490 - A fresco in non-traditional fashion that is not standing the test of time

◊ It remains one of the most copied works of art today
The Artistic Renaissance in Italy

◊ Raphael

◊ Recognized as one of Italy’s best painters by age 25

◊ Despite only living to age 37, he was one of the most productive artists

◊ He worked primarily in Northern Italy, but was influenced by Florentine artists

Raphael -- Self Portrait
The Artistic Renaissance in Italy

Madonna of the Meadow and Transfiguration are two classic works of Raphael
The Artistic Renaissance in Italy

Raphael’s *School of Athens* is a classic fresco revealing balance and harmony.
The Artistic Renaissance in Italy
The Artistic Renaissance in Italy

◊ Michelangelo 1475–1564
  ◊ Accomplished painter, sculptor, and architect
  ◊ He was known for his great passion and energy
  ◊ Michelangelo is best remembered for his painting on the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel in Rome
The Artistic Renaissance in Italy
The Artistic Renaissance in Italy

Ceiling of the Sistine Chapel in Rome
The Artistic Renaissance in Italy

Michelangelo’s architectural genius is illustrated in the dome of St. Peter’s Basilica and his accomplishment as a sculptor is noted in *Christ Carrying the Cross*. 
The Northern Artistic Renaissance

◊ Artists of the Low Countries
  ◊ Luxemburg, Belgium, the Netherlands
  ◊ Their approach differed from the Italians
  ◊ The Gothic Cathedrals of Northern Europe lacked the wall space upon which to paint frescos
  ◊ Northern painters painted on wooden panels and illustrated books
  ◊ They became masters of detail
  ◊ Flanders became the most important artistic center in Northern Europe
The Northern Artistic Renaissance

◊ Jan van Eyck 1395–1441
  ◊ Van Eyck was one of the first artists to use oil paints, giving him more colors
  ◊ Northern artists are characterized for painting things just as they saw them
  ◊ They achieved realism through observation

“Man In a Turban” Possibly a self-portrait of van Eyck
The Northern Artistic Renaissance

◊ Albrecht Dürer 1471–1528
◊ Most noted German Artist
◊ He was a student of perspective
◊ His most famous work was: “Adoration of the Magi” in which perspective worked in harmony with detail
The Northern Artistic Renaissance

“Adoration of the Magi” by Albrecht Dürer

In the typical style of the High Renaissance, Dürer tried to achieve a standard of ideal beauty based on a careful examination of the human form.
Erasmus and Christian Humanism

◊ The Protestant Reformation in the 16th Century Divided the European Church into Catholic and Protestant Factions

◊ Christian Humanism was a movement that spread from Italy into Northern Europe

◊ Christian Humanists believed that through reason, the Catholic Church could be reformed

◊ This reform could be accomplished through applying the same kind of study to the Bible that intellectuals were applying to the sciences
Desiderius Erasmus (1466–1536) was the best known Christian Humanist

Erasmus was a classical scholar from Holland

He developed the “philosophy of Christ” which showed people how to live a good life on a daily basis rather than how to achieve salvation

He stressed inward piety, not external observance of rules and rituals
Erasmus and Christian Humanism
Erasmus and Christian Humanism

◊ Erasmus wanted to spread the “philosophy of Christ” as a means of reforming the Church

◊ 1509 Erasmus wrote “The Praise of Folly” where he criticized the lifestyle of some monks

◊ Erasmus wanted to work within the Church for reform, not break away from the Church

Erasmus did not seek to depart from the Church as later reformers will
Religion on the Eve of the Reformation

Corruption within the Catholic Church led to Calls for reform

Between 1450 and 1520 Popes were more concerned with Political issues than Spiritual matters (Papal States)

Pope Julius II, (The Warrior Pope) even led armies against his enemies

Many people sought changes within the Church
Religion on the Eve of the Reformation

◊ The Church and Salvation
  ◊ Church officials used their positions to enhance their personal well being, ignoring their spiritual duties
  ◊ Salvation was left up to the people and could be achieved through routines and **indulgences**
  ◊ An Indulgence was a partial forgiveness of a sin and could be purchased
  ◊ Tetzel- “as soon as the coin in the coffer rings, the sole from Purgatory springs”
Religion on the Eve of the Reformation
Martin Luther

◊ Martin Luther (1483–1546) Monk, and Professor of the Bible at the University of Wittenberg in Germany

◊ Luther came to reject the idea that both faith and good deeds were required for salvation

◊ He believed that faith alone was necessary for salvation

Luther taught “Justification” being made right before God by faith alone
Martin Luther

♦ Justification became the Protestant Reformation’s chief teaching
  ♦ For Protestants the Bible, not the Church, became the only source of religions truth
  ♦ The sale of indulgences angered Luther
  ♦ He thought they hurt, not helped a person’s chance at salvation
  ♦ Faith was free, and did not put money into the Church treasury
Angered at the sale of indulgences, Luther posted his Ninety-five Thesis in 1517.

- It attacked the practice of indulgences
- Thousands of copies were printed
Martin Luther
1520- Luther called for the German princes to overthrow the papacy and establish a reformed German church

- The new church would have two sacraments: baptism and Communion
- The new church would allow the clergy to marry
- Luther continued to preach his path to salvation
- Luther’s teachings angered church officials and he was excommunicated in 1521
- Luther was summoned to appear before the imperial assembly in the city of Worms
The Diet of Worms

The Holy Roman Emperor, Charles V tried to get Luther to change his ideas—Luther refused.

The Edict of Worms made Luther an outlaw.
Martin Luther

◊ Edict of Worms
  ◇ Luther’s books were to be burned
  ◇ Luther was protected by a local ruler called Frederick the Wise
  ◇ Luther’s religious movement became a revolution throughout Germany
  ◇ Lutheranism became the first Protestant Religion
  ◇ The mass was replaced with Bible readings

Frederick the Wise
Politics and the German Reformation

◊ Luther’s movement was political as well as religious
  ◊ The state had to maintain order so the gospel could be preached
  ◊ Charles V ruled a large and diverse state
  ◊ He wanted the Holy Roman Empire to be Catholic
  ◊ He also wanted greater control politically
  ◊ Of Charles’ many problems, the biggest was his conflict with France
Politics and the German Reformation

◊ Conflicts with France
  ◊ Francis I of France was the main political rival of Charles V
  ◊ In conflicts between the Holy Roman Empire and France, the Pope supported France
  ◊ Charles also had problems with the Ottoman Turks
  ◊ Many individual rulers within the Holy Roman Empire also supported Luther

King Francis I of France
Politics and the German Reformation

◊ Peace of Augsburg 1555
◊ German States could choose between Catholicism and Lutheranism
◊ All states would have the same legal rights
◊ Rulers could choose their subject’s religion
◊ The people had no right to choose their own religion
The Zwinglian Reformation and Calvin and Calvinsim

◊ The Peace of Augsburg Ended hope of unified Christianity
  ◊ In Switzerland, Ulrich Zwingli began a new Christian group
  ◊ Relics and images were forbidden in the city of Zürich
  ◊ Zwingli’s church was plain, without murals, sculptures, or stained glass
  ◊ Scripture reading, prayer, and sermons replaced the Catholic Mass
The Zwinglian Reformation & Calvin and Calvinsim
The Zwinglian Reformation & Calvin and Calvinsim

◊ There was no unity between the German and Swiss Protestant Churches
  ◊ The two factions could not agree on the meaning of the sacrament of Communion
  ◊ 1531 – Zwingli was killed in a war between Catholic and Protestant States in Switzerland
◊ John Calvin assumed the leadership of Swiss Protestantism
The Zwinglian Reformation & Calvin and Calvinsim

◊ John Calvin (1509–1564)
  ◊ Moved from France to Switzerland after converting to Protestantism
  ◊ Calvin believed in the “power, grace, and glory of God”
  ◊ His beliefs led him to the belief in “predestination”
  ◊ Predestination - God had determined in advance who would be saved
The Zwinglian Reformation & Calvin and Calvinsim
The Zwinglian Reformation & Calvin and Calvinism

◊ Calvinism

◊ Calvin’s followers came to believe they were insured of salvation by doing God’s work on Earth

◊ Calvinism became a dynamic and active faith

◊ 1536- Calvin began to reform the city of Geneva by creating a Church Government

◊ Moral discipline was enforced through the “Consistory”

◊ Crimes such as dancing and gambling could be punished
The Spread of Calvinism

- Calvin’s success in Geneva made it an important center of Protestantism
- Missionaries trained in Geneva were sent throughout Europe
- By the mid-sixteenth century, Calvinism had replaced Lutheranism as the most important form of Protestantism
The Reformation in England

◊ King Henry VIII and the English Reformation
  ◊ Henry VIII (1491–1547) Sought a divorce from his wife Catherine of Aragon, because her age made a male heir to the throne unlikely
  ◊ The pope was unwilling to annul the marriage- Henry turned to England’s Church Courts
  ◊ The archbishop of Canterbury ruled that Henry’s marriage to Catherine was null and void
  ◊ Henry married Anne Boleyn
Henry and Catherine had one child—a daughter named Mary (Bloody Mary).

Queen Anne Gave Birth to a Girl

The child would later become Queen Elizabeth I.
The Reformation in England

◊ The Church of England
◊ 1534 - at Henry’s request Parliament moved to break England’s Catholic churches away from the pope
◊ The Act of Supremacy of 1534 put the King in charge of the Church of England
◊ Sir Thomas More opposed the King’s control over religious matters and was beheaded
The Reformation in England
The Reformation in England

◊ The Anglican Church
  ◊ Henry took land from the monasteries and sold it to the wealthy
  ◊ The Anglican Church did not depart significantly from Catholic practices
  ◊ Upon Henry’s death, his 9 year old son Edward became King Edward VI
  ◊ Edward was the first protestant king of England
  ◊ Clergy could marry and new church practices were developed

Edward VI Lived only to age 15
The Reformation in England

◊ Mary I 1516–1558
◊ Daughter of Catherine of Aragon wanted to return England to Catholicism
◊ She earned the nickname bloody Mary by having 300 Protestants burned as heretics
◊ By the end of her reign, England was more protestant than ever
◊ She was succeeded by her half sister Elizabeth I
The Anabaptists & Effects on the Role of Women

◊ Radical Protestantism

◊ Anabaptists were founded by Thomas Müntzer (1488–1525)

◊ They rejected any state involvement in church affairs

◊ Their belief in adult baptism separated them from both the Catholic and Protestant Churches

◊ All male believers were equal and could perform religious ceremonies

Thomas Müntzer
The Anabaptists & Effects on the Role of Women

◊ Anabaptists - Radical Protestantism

◊ Anabaptists believed in the complete separation of Church and State

◊ Government had no political authority over Christians
◊ Anabaptists would not hold office or bear arms
◊ They took the biblical commandment not to kill literally
◊ Anabaptists were branded as dangerous and were persecuted by Catholics and Protestants alike

◊ Contemporary Amish and Mennonites are Anabaptist communities

◊ Family and Children were seen as very important within the Protestant faith
The Catholic Reformation

◊ The Catholic Reformation was also called the Counter-Reformation

◊ 16th Century the Catholic Church had a revitalization because of three factors
  ◊ The Jesuits
  ◊ Reform of the Papacy
  ◊ The Council of Trent
The Catholic Reformation
The Catholic Reformation

◊ Ignatius of Loyola (1491–1556)
  ◊ Founded the Society of Jesus better known as the Jesuits in 1540
  ◊ Jesuits took a special vow of obedience to the pope
  ◊ They spread their message through education
  ◊ By establishing schools, they spread Catholicism throughout Europe and around the World
  ◊ Jesuits were extremely active in the New World

St. Ignatius of Loyola
The Catholic Reformation

◊ Reform of the Papacy
  ◊ Pope Paul III saw the need and appointed a Reform Commission in 1537
  ◊ The commission blamed the problems of the church on corrupt policies of the popes
  ◊ Pope Paul III also convened the Council of Trent
  ◊ Cardinals, archbishops, abbots and theologians met in Trent for 18 years
The Catholic Reformation
The Catholic Reformation

◊ **The Council of Trent 1545–1563**
  ◇ Reaffirmed Catholic Teachings
  ◇ Reaffirmed the seven sacraments
  ◇ Reinstated the confidence of the Catholic Church