

■ Renaissance and Reformation 1350-1600

■ Chapter 1

■ 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

■ The Italian States

■ 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
- The Italian States
- ◇ 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 de' 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
 - ◇ 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
- The Italian States

- ◇ 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

■ Machiavelli and the New Statecraft

- ◇ "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

■ Machiavelli and the New Statecraft

■ 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 and the New Statecraft

■ Renaissance Society

- ◇ 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

- ◇ Petrarch 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
 - ◇ Petrarch 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
- Vernacular Literature
 - ◇ 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
- 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

- ◇ The Artistic Renaissance in Italy

- ◇ 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

■ The Artistic Renaissance in Italy

- ◇ 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
- 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
- The Artistic Renaissance in Italy
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- ◇ 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
- The Artistic Renaissance in Italy
- 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
- 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
- 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
- Erasmus and Christian Humanism
- ◇ 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
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- ◇ 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
- 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
 - ◇ Tetzl- "as soon as the coin in the coffer rings, the soul 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
- 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
- Martin Luther
 - ◇ 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
- 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
- Martin Luther
 - ◇ 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
- 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
- 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 Calvinism
 - ◇ 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 Calvinism
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 - ◇ 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 Calvinism
 - ◇ 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 Calvinism
- 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 Zwinglian Reformation & Calvin and Calvinism

◇ The Spread of Calvinism

- ◇ Calvin's success in Geneva made it an important center of Protestant
- ◇ 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

■ The Reformation in England

■ The Reformation in England

- ◇ 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
- 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
- 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
- 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**