

Renaissance

The Elizabethan World



The Rebirth of Europe

- Renaissance = “_____” of art & learning
 - began in northern Italy
 - Why did it begin here?
 - * England & France were in the 100 Years War
 - * _____.

Classical Heritage

- Many artists and scholars drew inspiration from _____ heritage
- The thinkers of the time period looked down upon art & literature of the Middle Ages

Urban Centers

- Cities in Northern Italy grew large because of the _____.
- The Plague wiped out 60% of the population making laborers scarce
 - Merchants began to pursue other interests:
ART!

Humanism

- Focused on _____.
- Studied history, literature, & philosophy = The Humanities
- Focused on the _____ of a subject rather than trying to make it agree with _____ teachings
- Believed people could enjoy life without offending God
- Enjoyed material luxuries, music, and tasty foods
- Secular = _____.
- Patrons = _____.

- Popes made Rome more beautiful by spending large amounts of money for art
- Wealthy merchants also supported artists by having their portraits done or donating art to the city

The Renaissance Man

- A man who excelled in many fields of study
- _____ by Castiglione taught how to become such a person:
 - A man should be charming, witty, well educated in the classics, dance, sing, play music, write poetry, skilled rider, wrestler, & swordsman. Most important = have self-control.

The Renaissance Woman

- Upper-class women should also know the classics & be charming
- Expected to _____ art but rarely create it
- Far more educated than women of the Middle Ages

The Renaissance & Art

- Renaissance art was similar to the art of the Middle Ages but with some differences
 - Middle Ages = used religious subjects & tried to paint them in a spiritual way
 - Renaissance = also used religious subjects but used a realistic style
 - Emphasis on _____ (portraits)

New Techniques in Art

- Donatello – sculpted more realistic statues with realistic postures & expressions that showed personality
- Masaccio = _____ (3 dimensional art)

Michelangelo

- Excelled at almost every area of study
 - painter, sculptor, architect, & poet
- Famous Creations:
 - Statue of David (1501 – 04)
 - _____ (1546 – 64)
 - _____ (1508 – 12)
 - Pieta (1498 – 99)



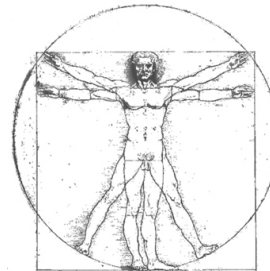
Raphael

- Influenced by Leonardo da Vinci & his father
- Worked for Pope Julius II painting _____ for the Pope's private rooms in the Vatican
 - frescoes = paintings done on wet plaster
- Famous Works:
 - Cherubim
 - School of Athens
 - Madonna of the Goldfinch



Leonardo da Vinci

- Painter, sculptor, inventor, & scientist
- Recorded everything in notebooks, but wrote backwards = " _____ "
- Famous works:
 - Mona Lisa
 - The Last Supper
 - Vitruvian Man



Renaissance Writers

- Dante:
 - wrote in the _____, Italian (his native language), instead of Latin
 - wrote "The Divine Comedy"
- Renaissance writers wrote for _____ or to portray the individuality of their subjects

Machiavelli



- **Writes *The Prince* in 1513**
 - **looks at how humans are imperfect**
 - **viewed as a _____ guidebook**
 - **examines how a ruler can gain power & keep it in spite of his enemies**
 - **most people are selfish, fickle, & corrupt**
 - **a Prince should not be concerned with what is morally right, but what is politically effective**
 - **“ _____ ”**

The Spread of the Renaissance

**Other Artists Catch On
Writers try to Reform Society
Printing Spreads Ideas**

The Northern Renaissance Begins

- The idea of the Renaissance begins to spread north as the population recovers from: _____.
 - mainly in England, France, & Germany
- Italian ideas begin to merge with northern European ideas:
 - social reform based on _____ values

Artistic Ideas Spread North

- In 1494, a French king takes the throne of Naples & launches an invasion of northern Italy
- Italian artists & writers leave for a safer place = _____.



German Painters

- Albrecht Durer:
 - most prints portray religious subjects
 - also painted realistic landscapes & a self-portrait in which he portrays a Renaissance Man
 - Famous Works: _____.
- Hans Holbein:
 - specialized in portraits (almost photographic in detail)
 - painted a portrait of King Henry VIII



Flemish Painters

- **Jan Van Eyck:**
 - specialized in _____.
 - * doesn't dry quickly & can be blended to make different colors
- **Pieter Bruegel:**
 - interested in realistic detail & individuals
 - painted scenes of everyday life
 - * _____.



Writers Aim to Reform Society

- **Christian Humanists = those who adopted humanism but gave it a more _____ twist**
 - Desiderius Erasmus
 - Thomas More

Desiderius Erasmus

- From Holland
- Wrote *The Praise of Folly*
 - made fun of greedy merchants, heartsick lovers, quarrelsome scholars, and pompous priests
- Believed in Christianity of the heart, not one of ceremonies and rules

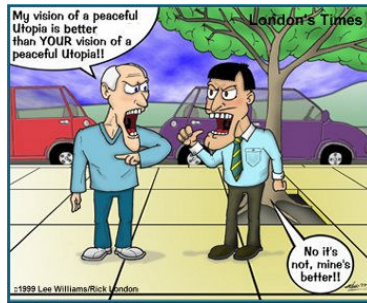
The Elizabethan Age

- The Renaissance in England
- Named after Queen Elizabeth I
 - very well educated
 - spoke French, Italian, Latin, & Greek



Thomas More

- Christian Humanist
- Wrote the book *Utopia*
 - about an imaginary land inhabited by a peace-loving people
 - In this community, greed, corruption, war, & crime do not exist
 - the idea of a _____.

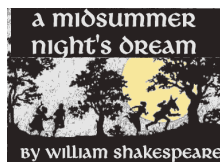


William Shakespeare

- Born in 1564, 90 miles northwest of London
- Tried to show the souls of men & women through _____
- Masterful command of the English language
- Most famous works were _____.

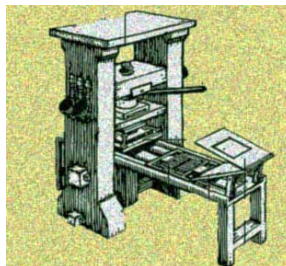
The Works of Shakespeare

- Tragedies:
 - *Macbeth*
 - *King Lear*
 - *Hamlet*
 - *Romeo & Juliet*
- Comedy
 - *A Midsummer Night's Dream*



Printing Spreads Ideas

- Johann Gutenberg:
 - invented the _____.
 - * a machine that presses paper against a tray full of inked movable type



Effects of the Printing Press:

- Enabled a printer to produce hundreds of copies of a single work
- Books were made _____ enough so many people could afford them
- New ideas were able to spread more quickly
- Writing in the _____ increases
- Bibles were printed in the vernacular, as a result, people became more _____ of priests & their behavior

Results of the Renaissance

Social Change:

- Growing emphasis on individual
-
- Decline of feudalism & growing power of princes & kings
- Printing press & spread of learning

Effect in Renaissance:

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- Merchants sponsor artists & pay to beautify city
- Rulers sponsor artists & philosophers
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