



## The Rebirth of Europe

- Renaissance = “rebirth” of art & learning
- began in northern Italy
- Why did it begin here?
  - \* England & France were in the 100 Years War
  - \* Italy had cities, wealthy merchants & Greek & Roman heritage




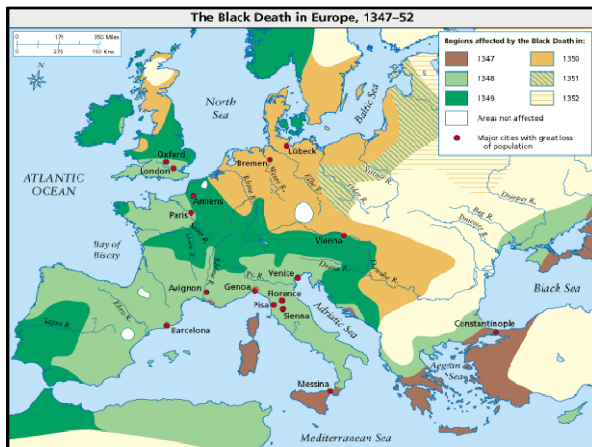
## Classical Heritage

- Many artists and scholars drew inspiration from Roman and Greek 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 Crusades
- The Plague wiped out 60% of the population making laborers scarce
- Merchants began to pursue other interests:

**ART!**

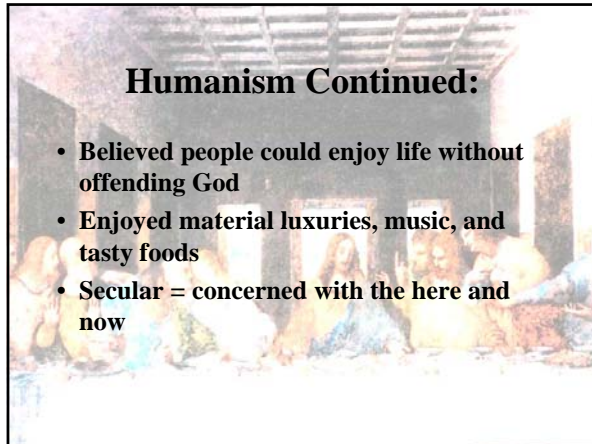



## Humanism

- Focused on human potential and achievements
- Studied history, literature, & philosophy = The Humanities
- Focused on the understanding of a subject rather than trying to make it agree with Christian teachings

### Humanism Continued:

- Believed people could enjoy life without offending God
- Enjoyed material luxuries, music, and tasty foods
- Secular = concerned with the here and now




### More Humanism?

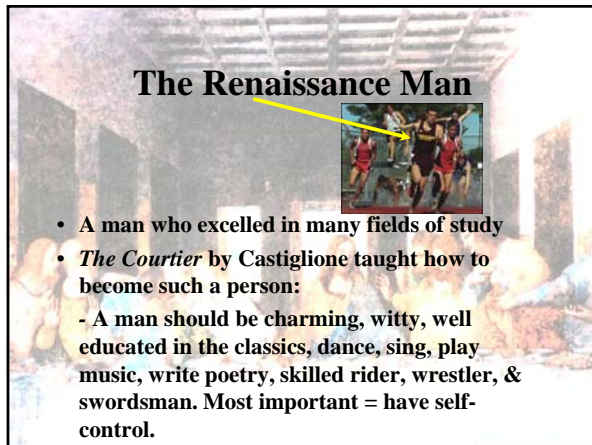
- Patrons = those who supported artists financially
- Popes made Rome more beautiful by spending large amounts of money for art
- Wealthy merchants also supported artists by having their portraits done or donating art to the city




### The Renaissance Man

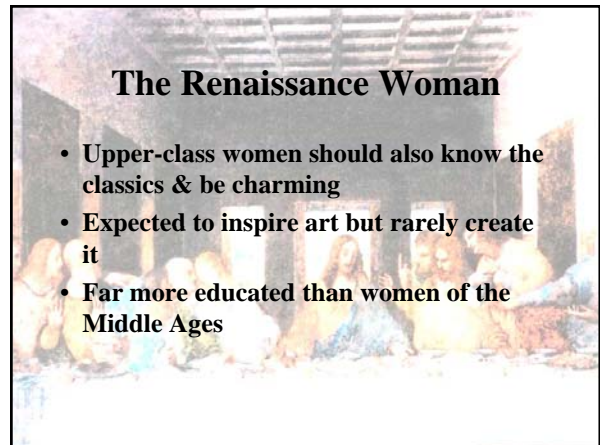


- A man who excelled in many fields of study
- *The Courtier* by Castiglione taught how to become such a person:
  - A man should be charming, witty, well educated in the classics, dance, sing, play music, write poetry, skilled rider, wrestler, & swordsman. Most important = have self-control.



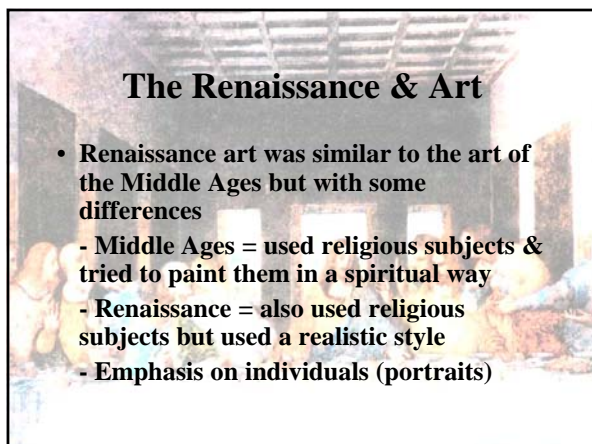
### The Renaissance Woman

- Upper-class women should also know the classics & be charming
- Expected to inspire 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 individuals (portraits)



### New Techniques in Art

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




## Michelangelo

- Excelled at almost every area of study
  - painter, sculptor, architect, & poet
- Famous Creations:
  - Statue of David (1501 – 04)
  - St. Peter’s Basilica (1546 – 64)
  - Sistine Chapel (1508 – 12)
  - Pieta (1498 – 99)



## Raphael

- Influenced by Leonardo da Vinci & his father
- Worked for Pope Julius II painting frescoes for the Pope’s private rooms in the Vatican
  - frescoes = paintings done on wet plaster
- Famous Works:
 

- Cherubim	- Madonna of the Goldfinch
- School of Athens	

## Leonardo da Vinci

- Painter, sculptor, inventor, & scientist
- Recorded everything in notebooks, but wrote backwards – “mirror-writing”
- Famous works:
 

- Mona Lisa	- Vitruvian Man
- The Last Supper	
- Vitruvian Man	

## Renaissance Writers

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

## Machiavelli

- Writes *The Prince* in 1513
  - looks at how humans are imperfect
  - viewed as a political 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 end justifies the means”

*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: The Plague & the Hundred Years' War
  - mainly in England, France, & Germany
- Italian ideas begin to merge with northern European ideas:
  - social reform based on Christian values





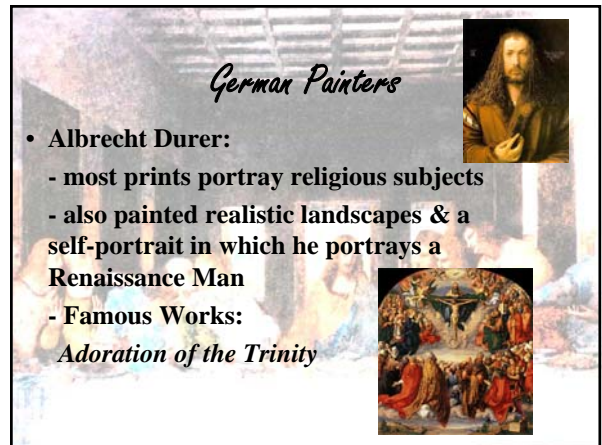
*Artistic Ideas Spread North*

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





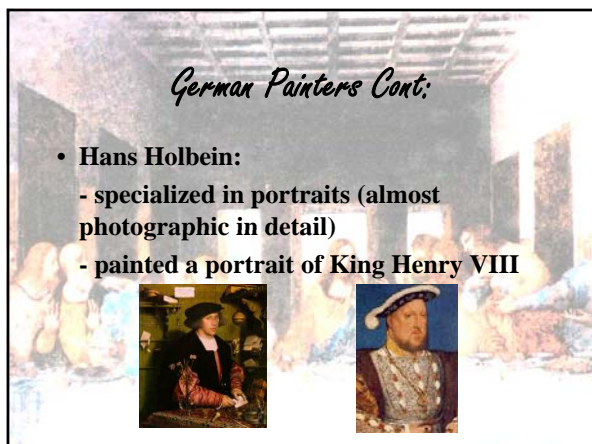
*German Painters*

- Albrecht Durer:
  - most prints portray religious subjects
  - also painted realistic landscapes & a self-portrait in which he portrays a Renaissance Man
  - Famous Works: *Adoration of the Trinity*



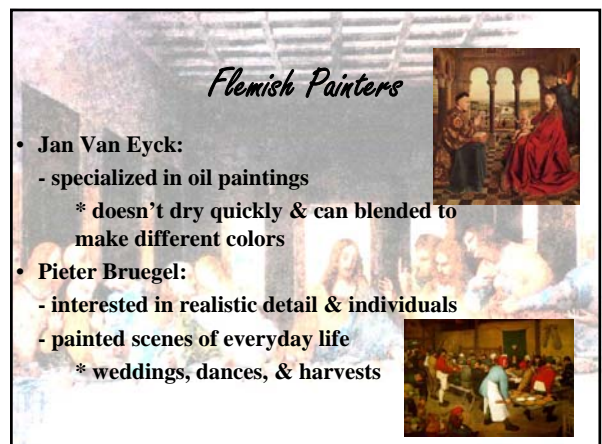
*German Painters Cont:*

- Hans Holbein:
  - specialized in portraits (almost photographic in detail)
  - painted a portrait of King Henry VIII

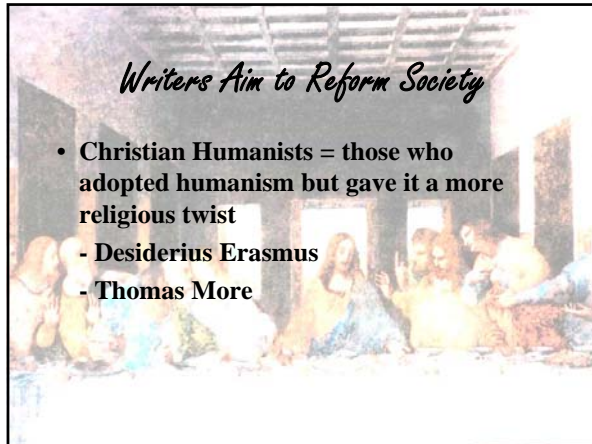
*Flemish Painters*

- Jan Van Eyck:
  - specialized in oil paintings
    - \* doesn't dry quickly & can be blended to make different colors
- Pieter Bruegel:
  - interested in realistic detail & individuals
  - painted scenes of everyday life
    - \* weddings, dances, & harvests

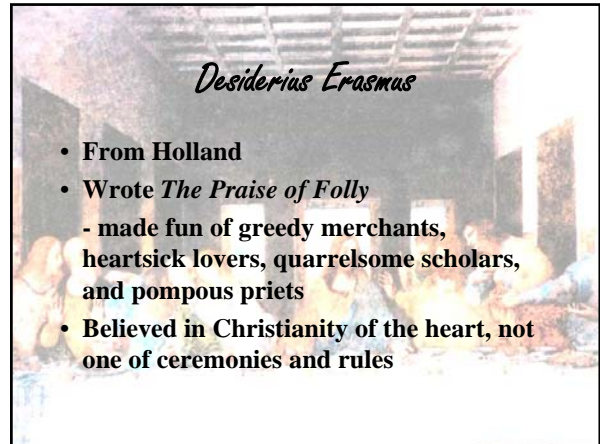
*Writers Aim to Reform Society*

- Christian Humanists = those who adopted humanism but gave it a more religious 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




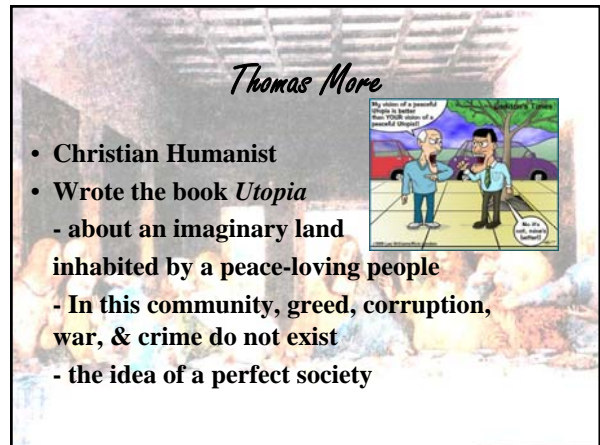
*The Elizabethan Age*

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



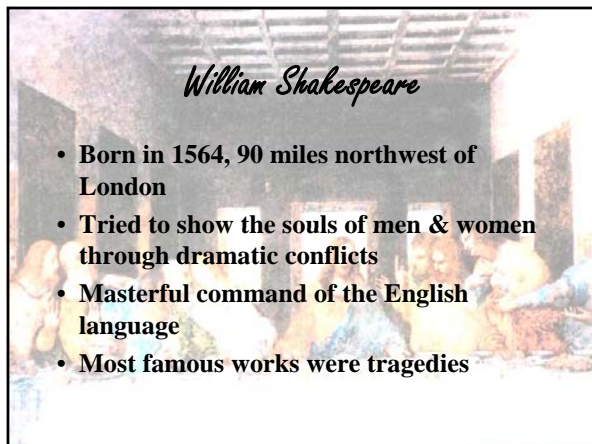

*Thomas More*

- 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 perfect society

*William Shakespeare*

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



*The Works of Shakespeare*

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








### *Printing Spreads Ideas*

- **Johann Gutenberg:**
  - invented the printing press
    - \* 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 cheap enough so many people could afford them
- New ideas were able to spread more quickly
- Writing in the vernacular increases
- Bibles were printed in the vernacular, as a result, people became more critical of priests & their behavior

### *Results of the Renaissance*

<i>Social Change</i>	→	<i>Effect in Renaissance</i>
• Growing emphasis on individual	→	• Art celebrates individual & personal expression
• Growing prosperity of merchants	→	• Merchants sponsor artists & pay to beautify city
• Decline of feudalism & growing power of princes & kings	→	• Rulers sponsor artists & philosophers
• Printing press & spread of learning	→	• Political, social, & artistic theories spread

### *The Reformation*

Martin Luther  
Beginning of Reformation  
Scientific Revolution

### *Ideas of the Renaissance*

- By 1500 many forces had weakened the power of the Catholic Church
- A new religious movement began
  - Why?
- Popes during the Renaissance had patronized the arts
- Power abuses among the lower clergy
- Priests and monks were poorly educated
- Popes were found to have children
- Popes were too busy pursuing worldly affairs

### *Martin Luther (1483-1546)*

- Became a monk after escaping a near death experience with a bolt of lightning
- While studying he read: "Saint Anne, help me! I will become a monk!"
  - church taught that you must also pray and fast for salvation
- Is angered by Hohann Tetzel who was selling letters of indulgence (pardons for sins) to raise money
- Wrote 95 Theses attacking the people who were pardoned
- **Reformation:** a movement for religious reform
- Luther calls for a full reform of the church

## Reformation Begins

- **Teachings of Luther:**
  1. People could win salvation only by faith in God's gift of forgiveness.
    - cannot be saved by effort or works
  2. All church teachings should be clearly based on the words of the Bible.
    - said the pope was a false authority
  3. The priesthood of all believers
    - all equal in faith. Didn't need priests to interpret the Bible

- Luther is put on trial for his teachings—Edict of Worms
- His books are burned and he is told to leave Germany
- Stays there for 25 years
- Led services in German instead of Latin = Lutherans
  - now people don't have to know Latin to read the Bible

## In England . . . .

- Henry VIII becomes king in 1509
  - strong, handsome, & intelligent
  - detested Luther
  - "Defender of the Faith"
- Member of the Catholic Church
- Very concerned about having a son
- Married Catherine of Aragon—in 1516 she had a daughter: Mary
- By 1527 Henry still had no SON



## Others Aim to Reform the Church

- The Church of England remained close to the Catholic Church in doctrine and ceremony
- People other than Luther began affecting the religious make-up of Europe

## John Calvin (1509-1564)

- Taught that men and women are sinful by nature
- By grace some will be saved = "elect"
- God knows who will be saved: predestination
- Taught that the church should dominate the state: theocracy
- His form of church organization was adopted by the Swiss, Dutch, & French
  - French followers became known as Huguenots

- Ignatius of Loyola encouraged the Catholic Church to reform.
  - When he was 30 he had his leg shattered by a cannonball
  - Spent his recovery time in daily devotions with God
  - Gathered a band of followers
  - The Pope named his group the Society of Jesus
  - Members were known as Jesuits

### *Jesuits*

- Emphasis on absolute spreading of Jesuits
- Were willing to go anywhere in the world in the service of the pope
- **Three Goals:**
  1. Train in classic studies and theology
  2. Convert non-Christians to Catholicism
  3. Stop Protestantism from spreading

### *Official Doctrines of the Church*

**Church came out with official doctrines**

1. The pope's interpretation of the Bible was final. Any Christian who made their own interpretation was a heretic.
2. Christians were saved by faith and good works.
3. The Bible and Church tradition shared equal authority.
4. Indulgences, pilgrimages, and veneration of holy relics were all valid expressions of Christian piety.

