

Chapter 16- Renaissance and Reformation

Sec 1- Italian Renaissance

- Renaissance first began in Italy
 - b/c of location (trade) - why - and history
- Humanism
 - moved from religious themes and thought to
 - secular (worldly) ideas
 - contact w/ancient Greek and roman and Persian knowledge
 - humanists (new scholars) promoted individualism
 - individual has much worth and talent
 - develop through arts-sports
 - education was key - sci. and humanities/much writing about people
 - general challenge to established knowledge
 - spurred innovation and discovery
- Italy based mostly on trade
 - no feudalism / no real kings / -city-states-
 - C.S. mostly ruled by wealthy families
 - 1400's some C.S. give power to single ruler
 - signori - some violent dictators
 - usually needed to restore peace b/c worker uprising
 - others made improvements
 - city services / arts / festivals
 - some C.S. fought each other
 - used hired soldiers -condottieri- (why?)
"Kahn-duh-ty-ehr-ee"
 - 3 main C.S. Rome - Venice - Florence
- Florence
 - before 1400's a republic / after-control by Medici family
 - Medici supporters of humanism - fostered birth of Renaissance
 - used tax money to support arts and public works
 - lost control for nearly 8rls b/c
 - increased competition - decline in economy
- Rome
 - 1500's became leading Renaissance city
 - Popes promoted city and financed large churches
 - encourages artists and architects and scholars
 - most famous painters contracted by church
- Venice
 - economic power fading
 - changing trade routes/ Muslim invasion of E. Europe
 - history still brought people and trade
 - famous boat makers
 - republican gov. w/elected leader - doge-
 - doge, official leader
 - council of 10 had real power (wealthy merchants)

-Renaissance Art

- why so special
 - humanists' emphasis - express own values - emotions - attitudes (lifelike and depth perspective)
 - not symbolic and non-spatial
- began turning to Greek and Rome for inspiration
 - architecture - sculpture - painting
- sculptures emulated flowing Greek statues
 - Donatello - Michelangelo - Ghiberti
- paintings
 - realism - depth perspective - oil paint and canvas developed by Flemish
- Leonardo da Vinci
 - most well known sculpture - painter - engineer - medic -scientist
 - wrote in code
 - controversial b/c dissection of humans
 - last supper - Mona Lisa-
 - "Renaissance Man"

Sec. 2 -Northern Renaissance

- Ren. spread by trade w/ Italy
- War
- Northern nobles send people S. to learn and return w/ knowledge
 - became teachers to wealthy and mid.class
- 1400's Germans invent movable type - most important event in past 1000 yrs.
 - 1456 Johannes Gutenberg printed Bible
- Universities and schools adopted humanist learning
 - Latin mostly used but German popular (why?)
- Christian Humanism
 - N. Renaissance influenced by religion more then S.
 - many copies of Bible - more people read and interpret
 - calls for general reform of Catholic Church
 - Era Smus most famous
 - encouraged others read Greek and Hebrew to understand original meaning of Bible (why?)
- English Ren.
 - began late - 1485 w/war of Roses and
 - King Henry VII invited Italian Ren. scholars to England
 - Thomas more - book on ideal society and critical of current society
 - Utopia
 - Shakespeare - Marlowe
 - combined classical ideals and themes w/ "modern" settings

Sec. 3 -Protestant Reformation

- more people w/ ed. and able to read Bible
 - many unhappy how church being run - corruption and sales of indulgences
- Martin Luther - monk- believed in justification by faith
 - through faith -just and good
 - no need for indulgences
 - Pope Leo X raising money and allowed/promoted indulgences
 - Luther priest in Wittenberg, Germany
 - preached against indulgences and corruption

- 10-31-1517 nailed list of 95 theses on church door
- Printed copies circulated
 - Luther wrote other essays against church
- 1521 Pope excommunicated Luther
- German diet met at worms / tired get Luther to repent
 - Luther refused - founded Lutheranism (Protestant beginnings)

Sec. 4-Spreas of Protestantism

- Switzerland - John Calvin
 - God determines fate every person and directs everything
 - mixture of government and religion (strict and many laws)
 - model religious community - headed by consistory
 - group 12 elders (church council) enforced laws
 - democratic
- Church of England
 - King Henry VIII to divorce wife Catherine - no male heirs
 - Pope refused to grant
 - Catherine's nephew - Charles V Holy Roman Emperor
 - Henry w/ parliament passed laws to separate w/ Catholic Church
 - 1534 Act of Supremacy - Henry VIII head of English Church
 - blend of Protestant w/ Catholicism
 - most people ok but radicals on both sides
 - puritans - get rid of Catholic rituals

Sec. 5-Catholic Reformation

- Attempts by church to keep people from going to Protestants
- Council of Trent 1563
 - Latin Vulgate translation only acceptable
 - ended indulgences
 - seminaries set up - produce better and strict clergy
 - mass only in Latin
- Inquisition expanded 1500's - for censorship and Protestant thinking
 - 1543 Index of Forbidden Books
- New style of music - art - architecture - baroque
 - high religious emotion - dramatic - suffering
- Spreading Catholicism
 - felt need b/c Protestants
 - 1540 Pope recognized new religious order - Jesuits-
 - dresses as monks but did missionary work
 - advisors of royal courts - founded universities
 - spread throughout Europe and Asia
- Divided Europe
 - Holy Roman Empire having problems
 - 1555 Peace of Augsburg
 - Princes in region free to choose Cath. or Prot. of subjects
 - N. Europe mostly Prot. and S. and Cen. Europe Cath. and Scotland
 - Some German princes favored Prot. - took over Church wealth
 - others favor Prot. in North b/c defined Italy controlled Catholic Church
 - much money sent there from lands

- fighting in France between Catholic and Huguenots
- massacres both sides
- St. Bartholomew's Day worst 3,000 Hug. killed

STONEKING'S NOTES - DO NOT USE TO MAKE YOUR OWN