



Ch 13

THE RESURGENCE OF EUROPE: RENAISSANCE & REFORMATION



from handout



I. The Commercial Revolution

A. Towns & the Middle Class

1. Growing population

2. Increase in trade



= more power to middle class (merchants, traders, artisans)



B. Importance of Guilds

1. Increased quality of life

2. =Middle Class growing



C. Rise of Capitalism*

1. Due to decline of feudalism

2. =when demand for product rises, prices rise=profit to traders

3. =the Commercial Revolution*



D. New Business Practices

1. Partnerships & *Joint* Stock Companies

a. Pooled investor \$

b. =worldwide trade & profit



2. Banking

a. Bills of exchange (deposits)

3. Insurance

**a. Helped reduce business risk
so more people would invest**



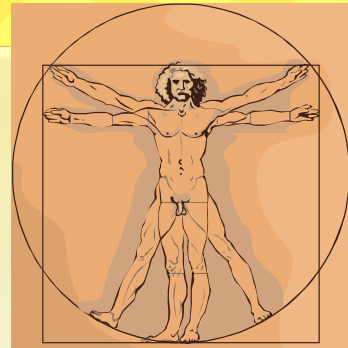
E. Social Changes

1. Use of \$=less feudalism

2. More \$ economy, less barter

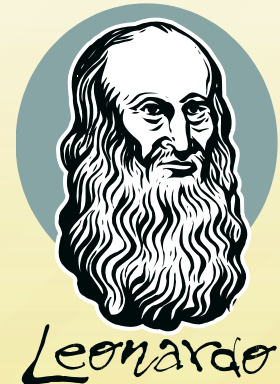


II. THE RENAISSANCE* & **HUMANISM**



A. 1300-1500AD=a —rebirth

- 1. Golden age in art, lit, science**
- 2. Centered in Italy & spread North**
- 3. Shift away from agricultural domination to urban society**



Leonardo

B. New Ways of Thinking

- 1. Humanism* =in the here & now, emphasized individual achievements**
- 2. Revival of Greco- Roman learning**



C. Artistic Achievements

1. Architecture: revived Greco/Roman styles for columns, arches, domes



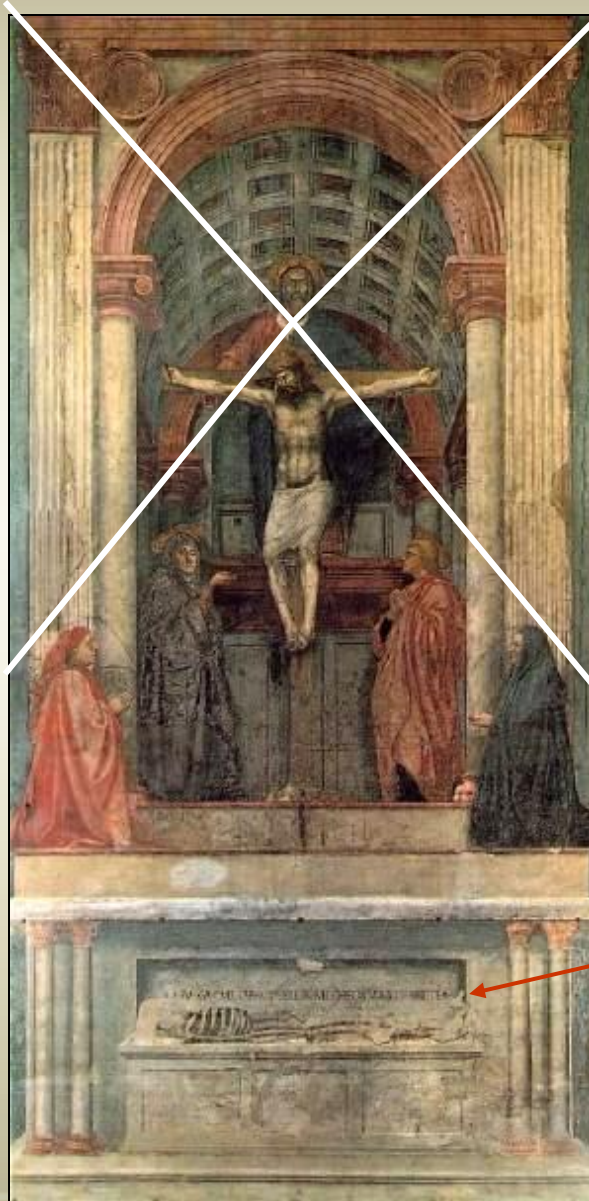
2. Art: humanist, religious, realistic, perspective (3D)



Perspective

Perspective!
Perspective!
Perspective!
Perspective!
Perspective!
Perspective!

First use
of linear
perspective!



☞ *The Trinity*

☞ *Masaccio*

☞ *1427*

*What you are,
I once was;
what I am,
you will
become.*



ANOS PROPHE-
TAS SUPER-
TIBUS SCLE-
RIBUS SUT
SMIL: QANT
VOR NO
COVERA EN
PRCEO QVOD
NEDIDERIT
TUO APGETO
IN STV: ET
DAPTE PRO-
CAL-
CIAM TIS

FORERNT MAN-
US ET PEDES
MEI OS ET
DENTES MEI
VERUNT OM-
NIA OSSA
MEA



Et amplius illustrata

et in fine

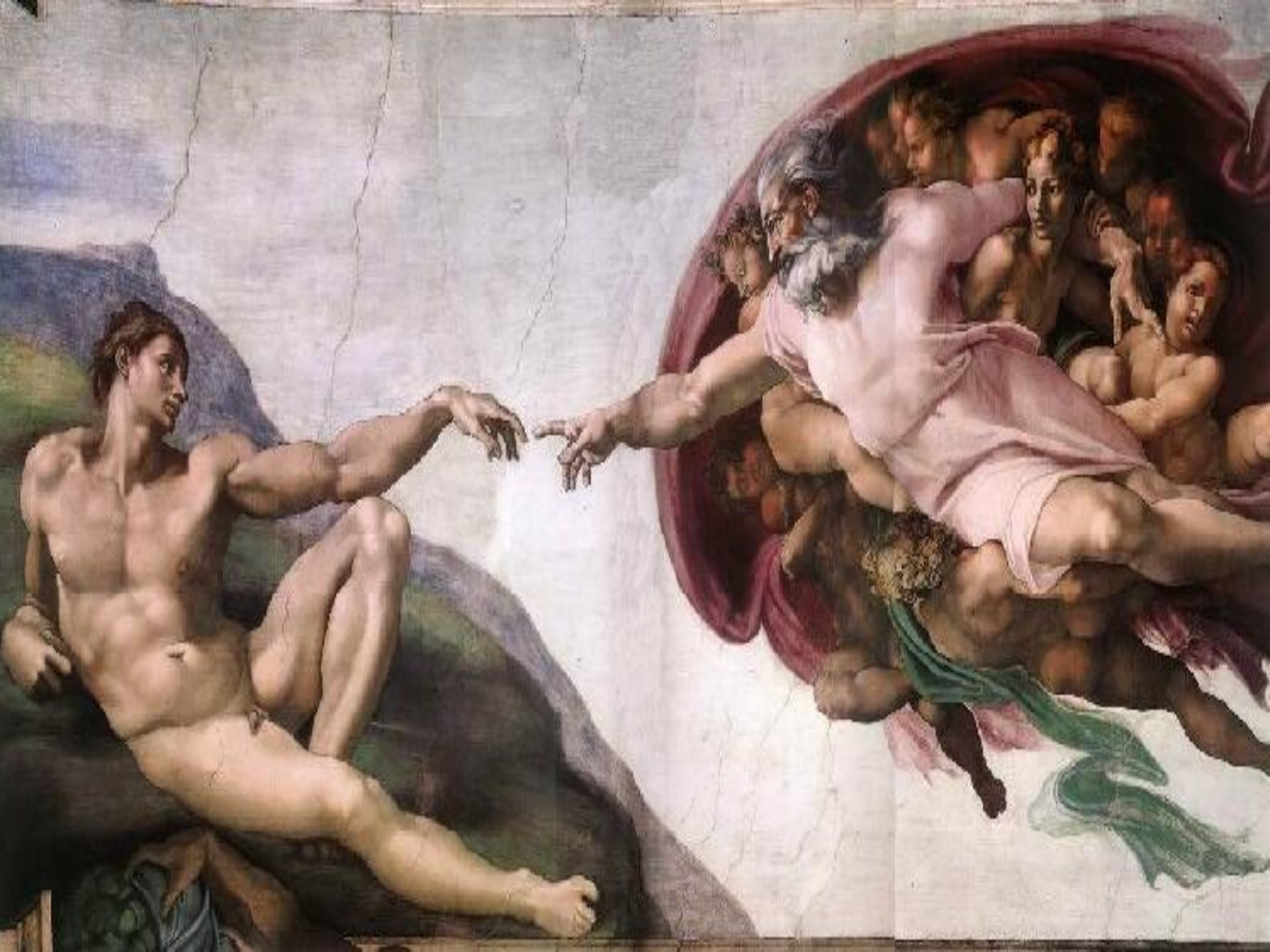
3. Michelangelo*^{*}: sculptor, engineer, poet, painter, architect



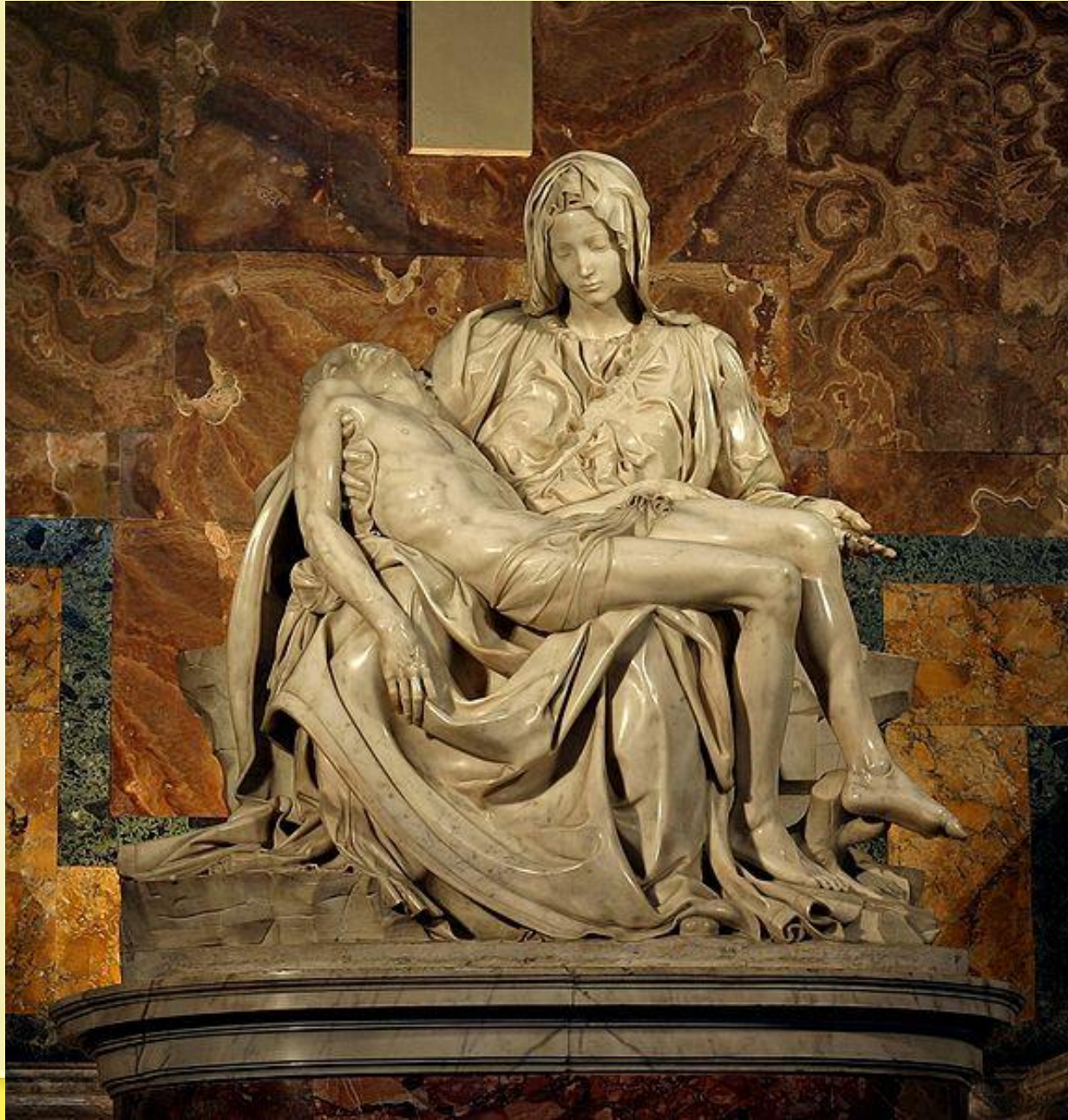
a. Sistine Chapel



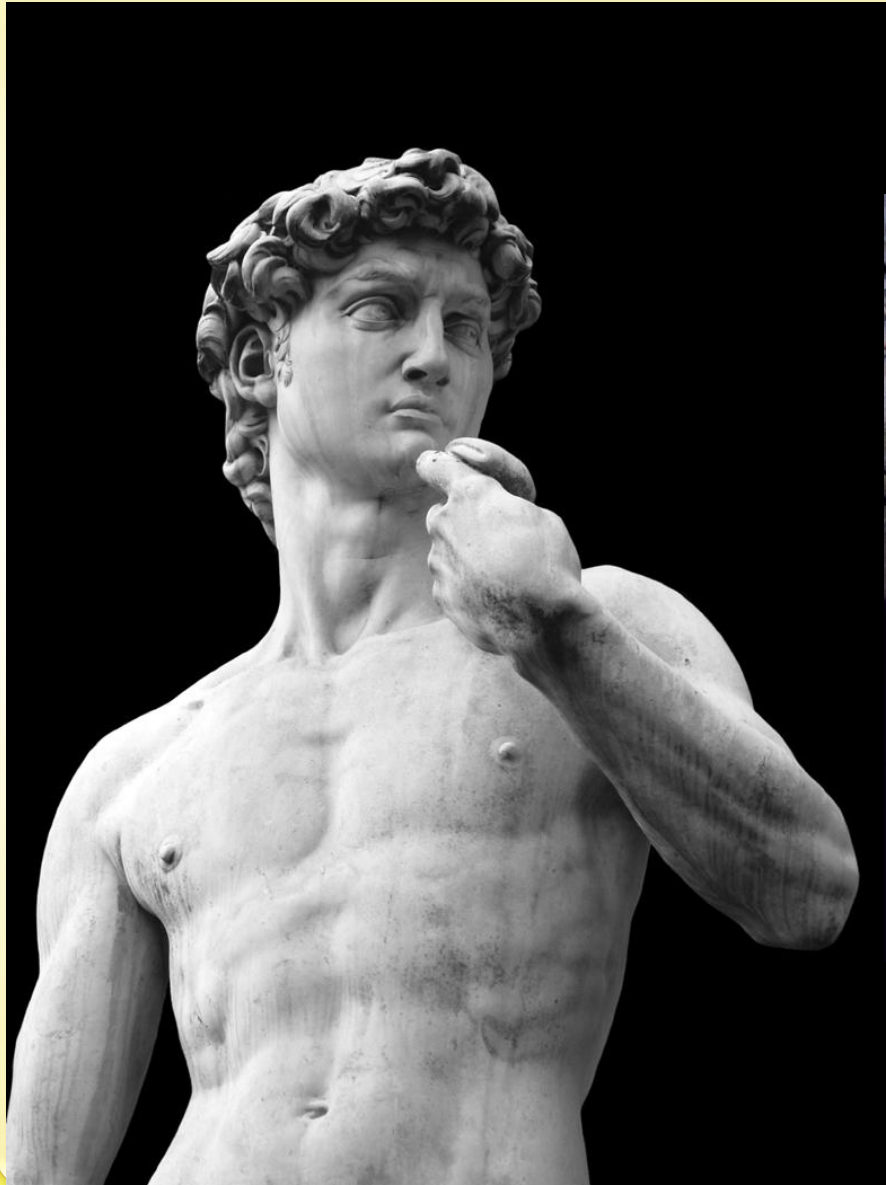




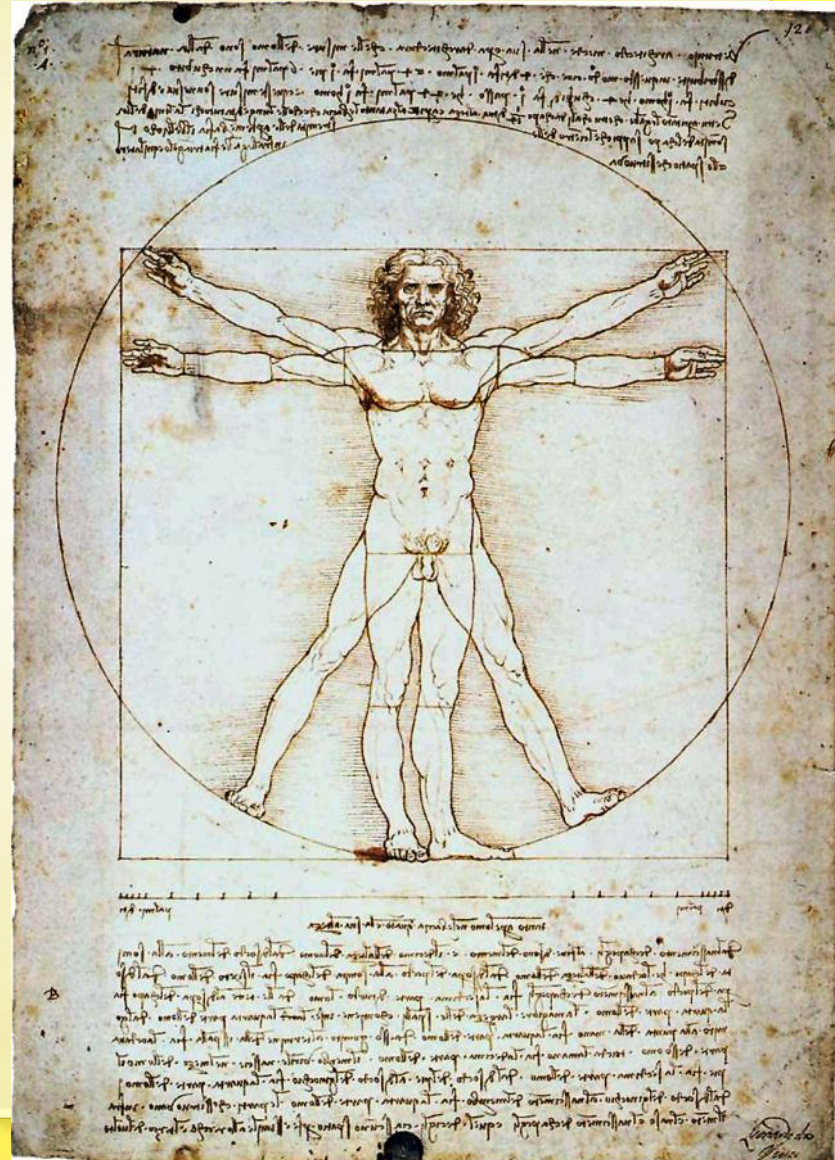
b. Pieta



c. David



4. Leonardo Da Vinci*: painter, anatomy, drawings.

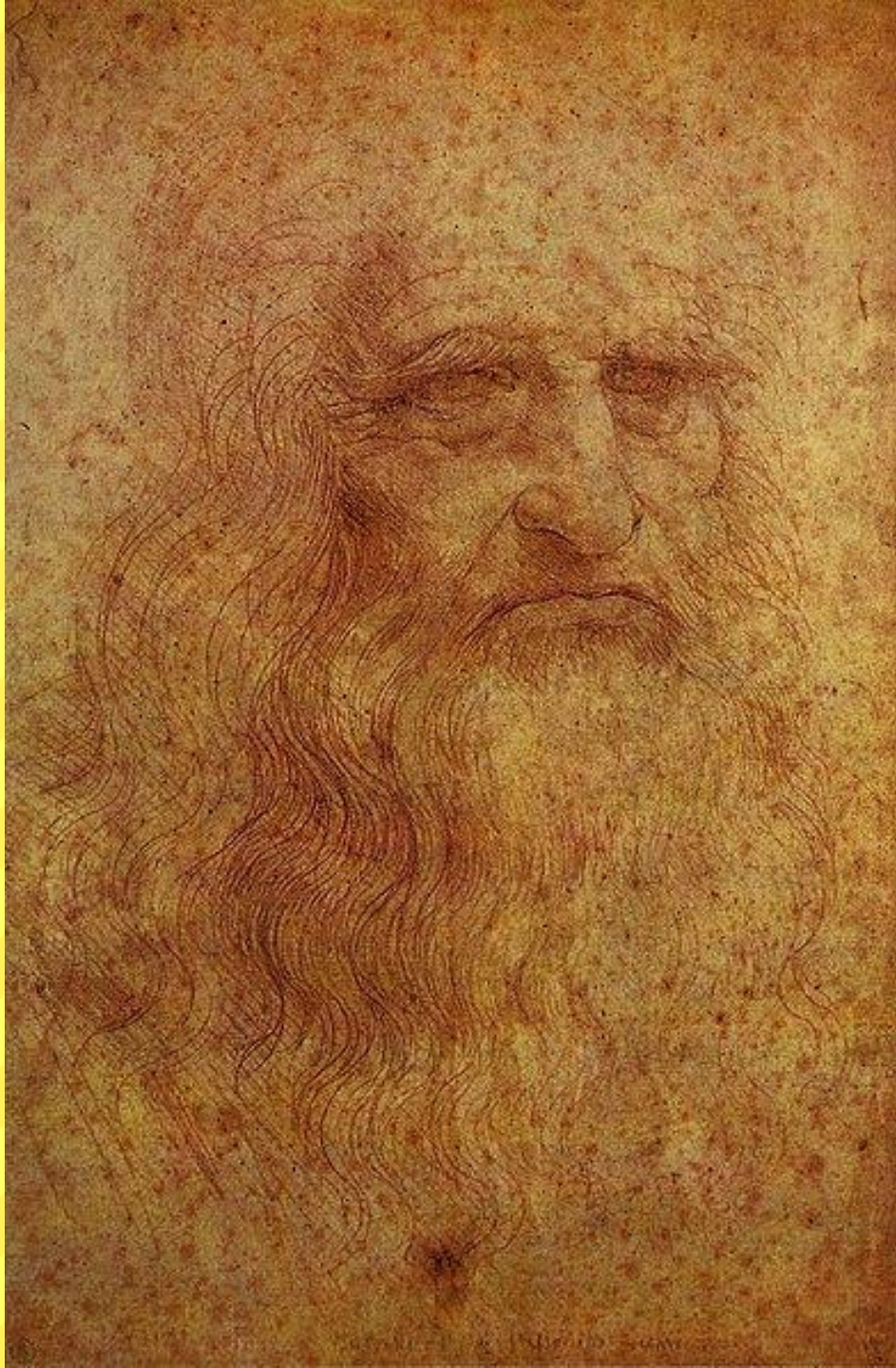


a. Mona Lisa



Mona Lisa – da Vinci, 1503





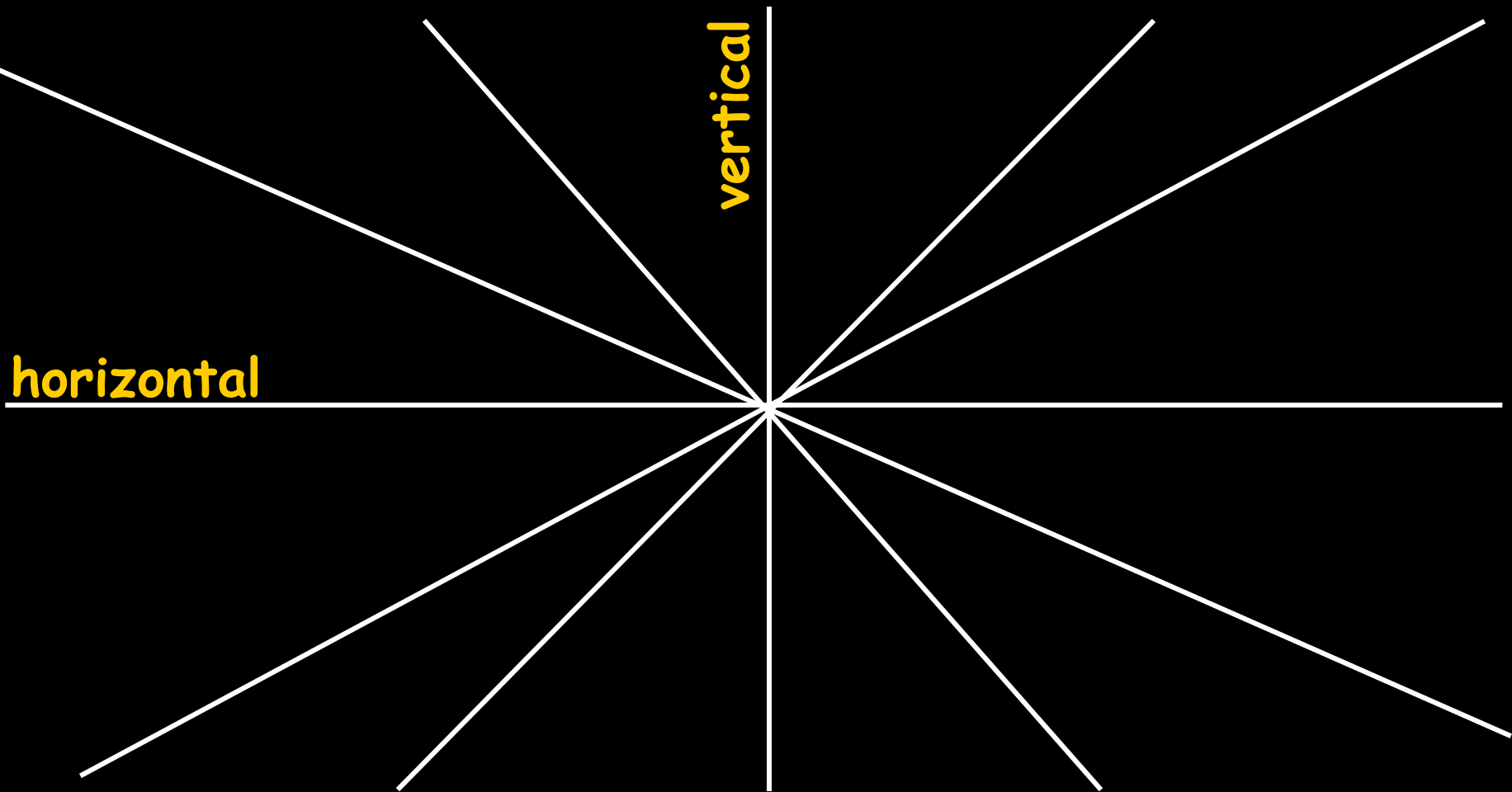
Mona Lisa OR da Vinci??



b. The Last Supper

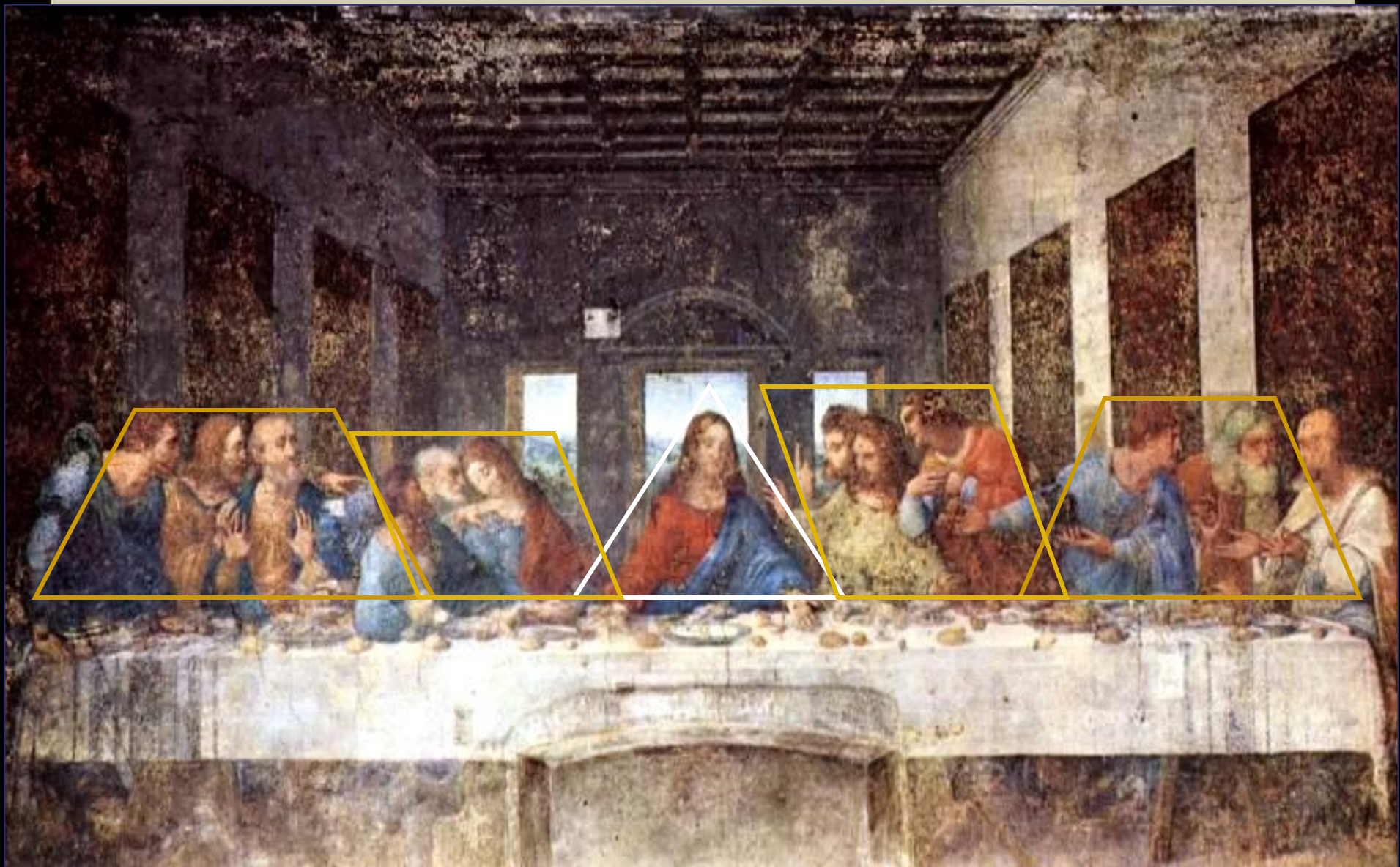


The Last Supper – da Vinci, 1498



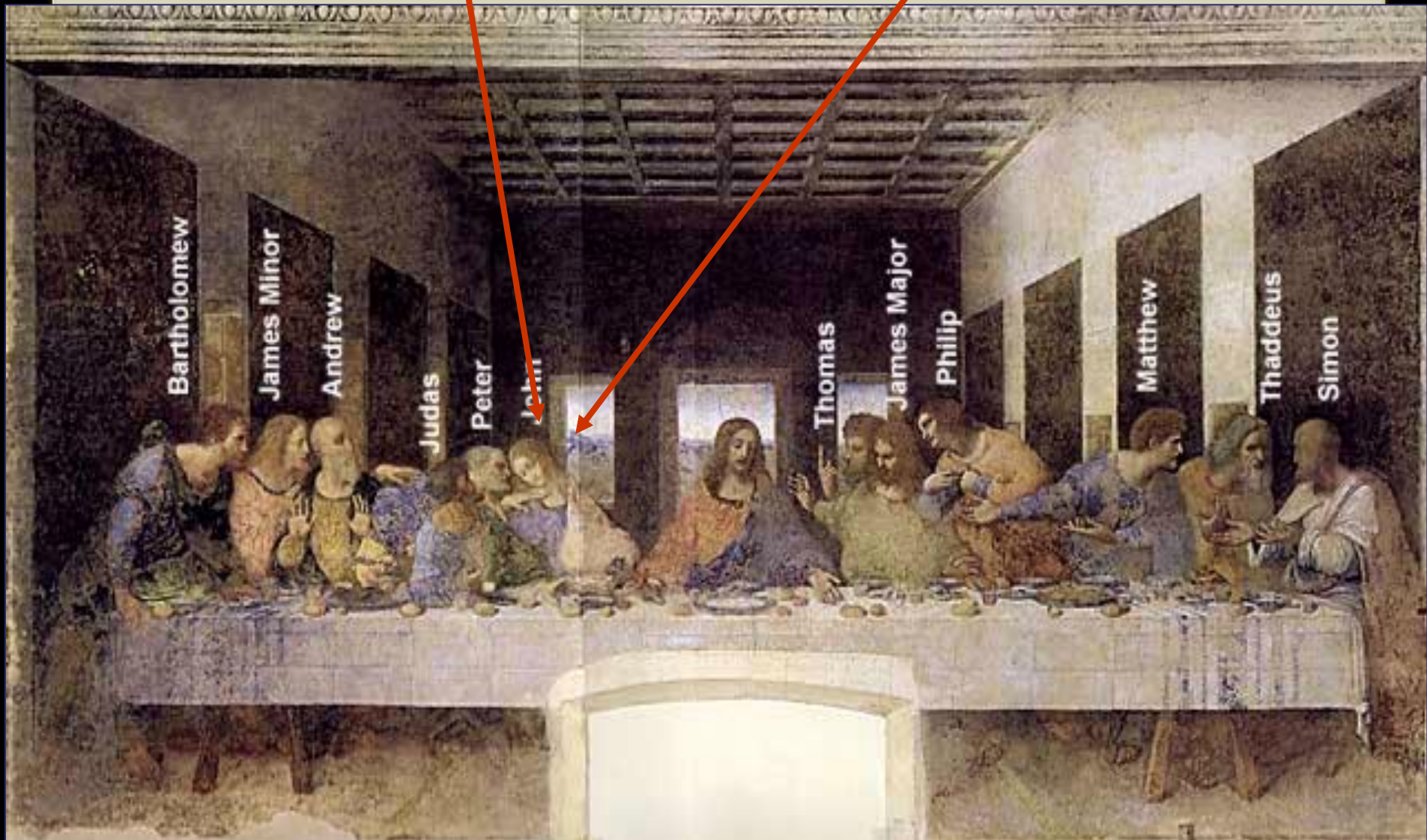
Perspective!

The Last Supper's Geometry - da Vinci, 1498

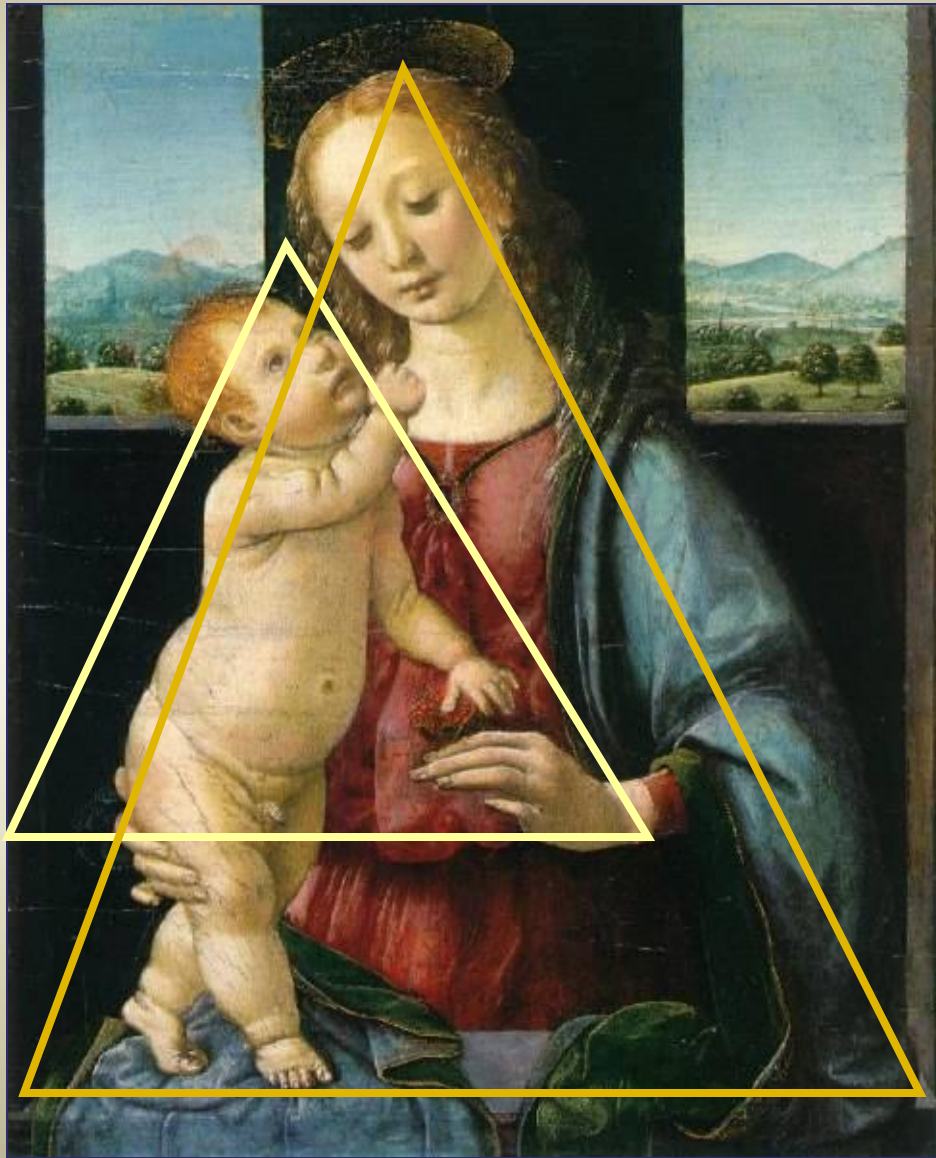


A Da Vinci "Code":

St. John or Mary Magdalene?



Geometrical Arrangement of Figures



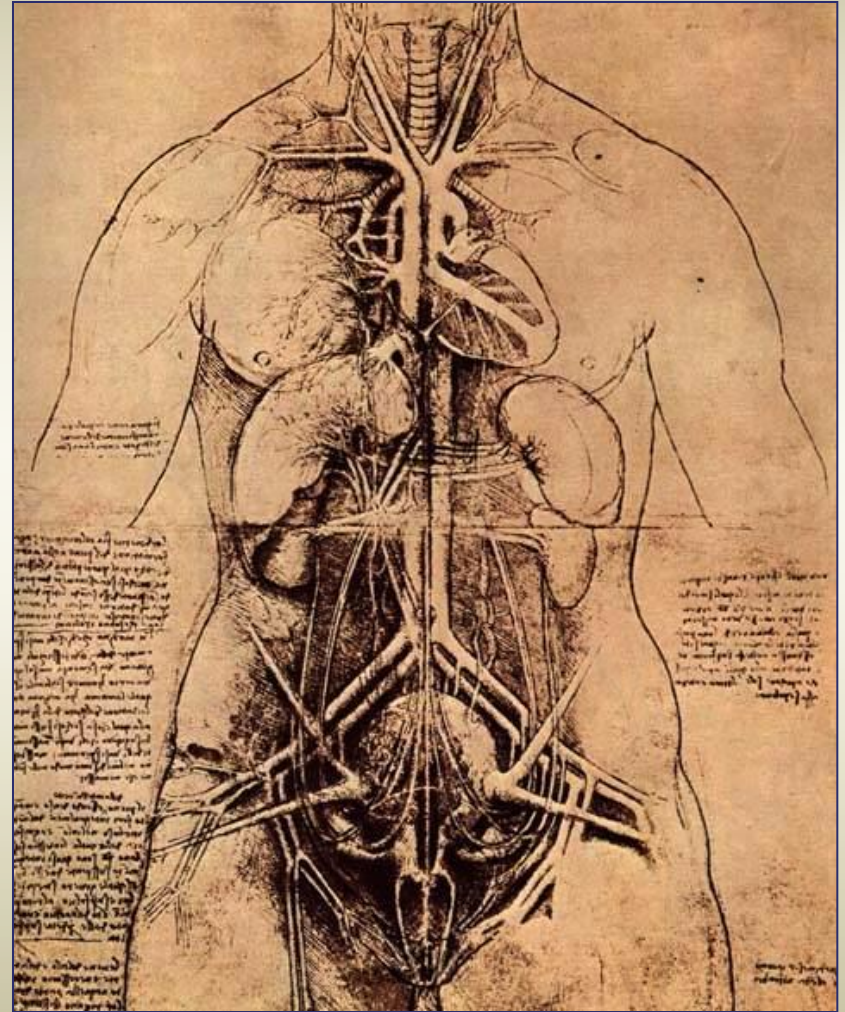
- ❧ *The Dreyfus
Madonna
with the
Pomegranate*
- ❧ Leonardo da
Vinci
- ❧ 1469

Leonardo, the Artist:

From his *Notebooks of over 5000 pages (1508–1519)*

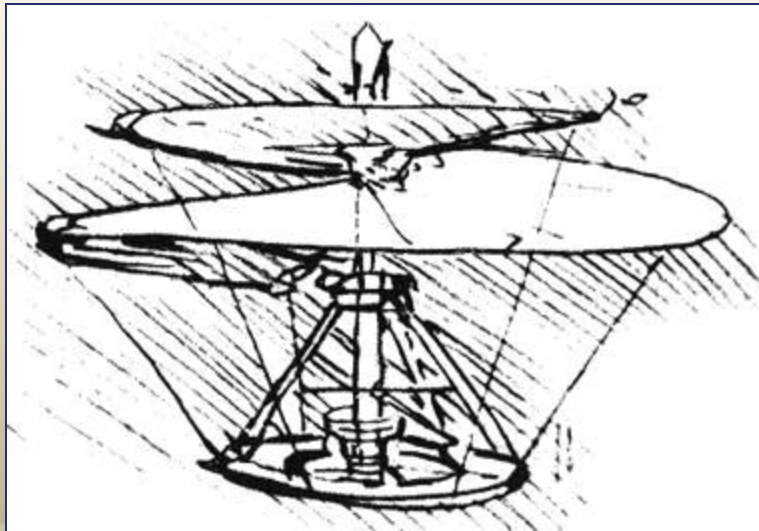
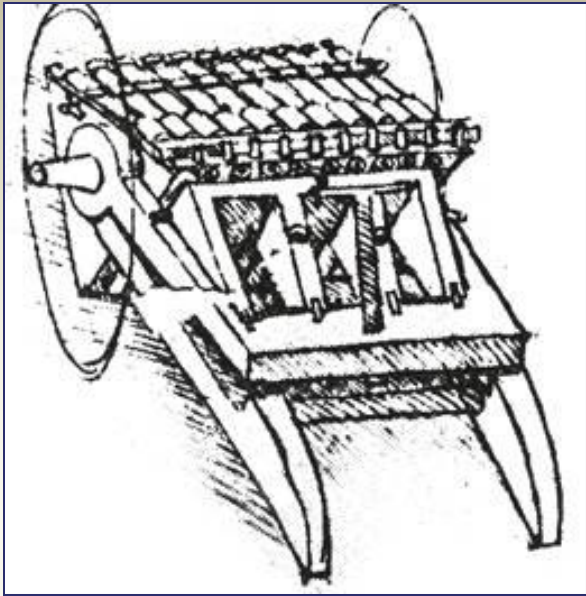


c. Drawings/sketches



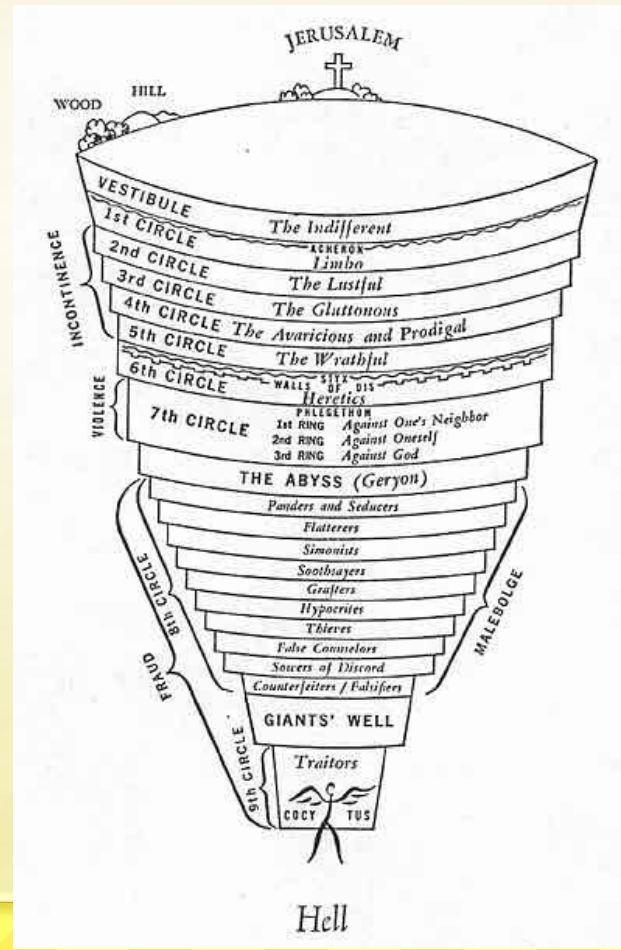
Leonardo, the Inventor:

Pages from his *Notebook*



D. Literary Achievement: writing now is everyday language (=vernacular)

1. Dante: —the Divine Comedy



Circles of Hell in Dante's Inferno

1st Circle: Limbo

The unbaptized and virtuous pagans, including: Virgil, Homer, Horace, Ovid, Socrates, Plato, and Saladin

2nd Circle: Lust

Souls are blown about in a violent storm, without hope of rest. Francesca da Rimini and her lover Paolo are here

3rd Circle: Gluttony

The gluttons are forced to lie in vile, freezing slush, guarded by Cerberus. Ciaccio of Florence is here.

4th Circle: Avarice & Prodigality

The miserly and spendthrift push great heavy weights together, crashing them time and time again. Plutus guards them.

5th Circle: Wrath & Sullenness

The wrathful fight each other on the surface of the Styx while the sullen gurgles beneath it. Filippo Argenti is here.

6th Circle: Heresy

Heretics are trapped in flaming tombs. Florentines Farinata degli Uberti and Cavalcante de' Cavalcanti are here.

7th Circle: Violence

The violent against people and property, the suicides, the blasphemers, the sodomites and the usurers.

8th Circle: Fraud

Panderers and seducers, flatterers, sorcerers and false prophets, liars, thieves, and Ulysses and Diomedes.

9th Circle: Treachery

Betrayers of special relationships are frozen in a lake of ice. Satan, Judas, Brutus, and Cassius are here.

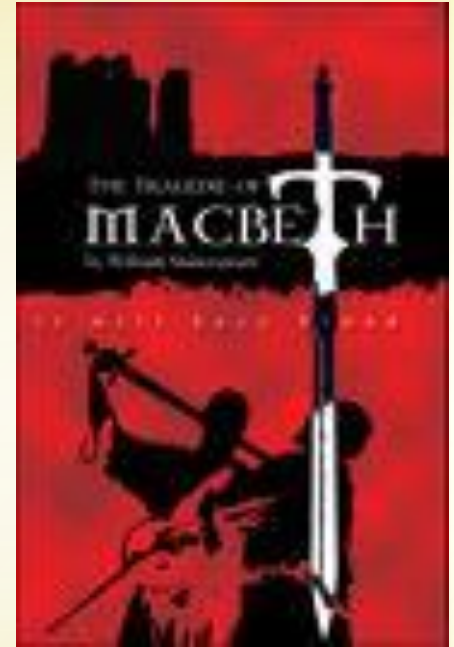
Dante's levels of Hell

2. Cervantes: —Don Quixote



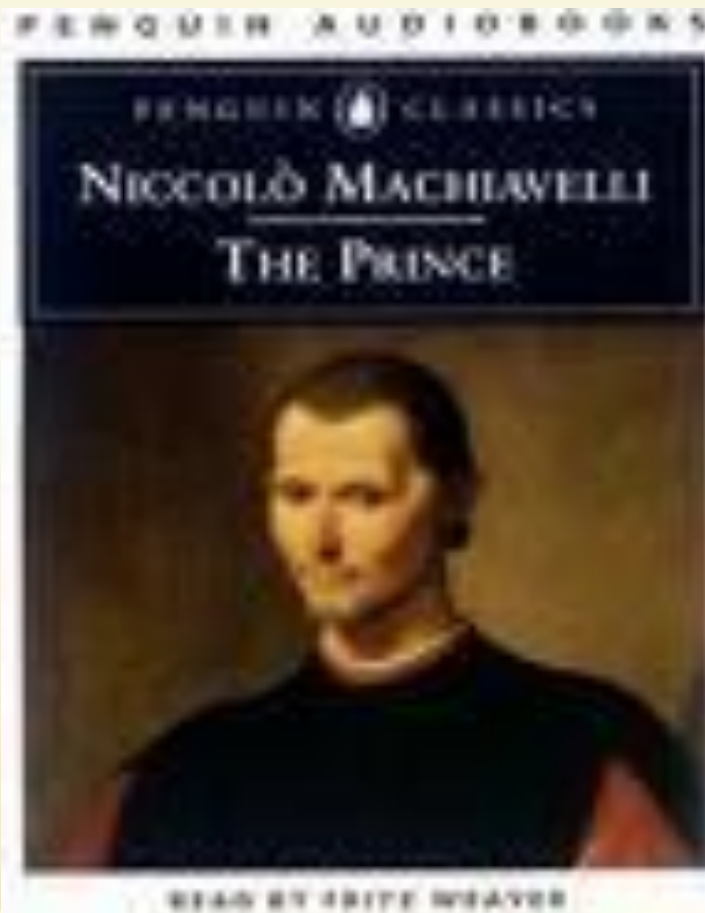
3. Shakespeare: human life events

a. Romeo & Juliet, MacBeth



4. Machiavelli*: —The Prince

a. Use whatever means possible to secure, attain power



E. Impact of the Printing Press

1. Bible by **Johann Gutenberg*** in 1456

a. Used moveable type



b. Results:

i. More books available

ii. =cheaper books

iii. Literacy increased

iv. Ideas spread rapidly



...von hievort rauchgirtig auch blutbergte
...chtet (als im 4. Buch verzeichnet) ward im d
...es nit als einem Abt / sonder als einem Bisc
...emassen. Notpert aber war kein Bischoff / sond
...n Abt vñ Mönch / welcher zum erstē mal wide
...el / erst in seinem alter / krieg gefürt vmb zeytlich
...f der selbigen zeyt solchen krieg in die hend geb
...Kümolden von Costanz in massen widersezt
...standen nit hab mögen hingelegt werden / biß
...erbung des Lands zuletzt verzehrt haben. So
...tten nit so vil Leüt als vnser Landfürstē / rich



III. REFORMATION &
COUNTER-REFORMATION—
1500s

A. Causes of the Reformation:

1. The Renaissance=questioning Church

2. Strong Monarchs=kings increased power at expense of Church

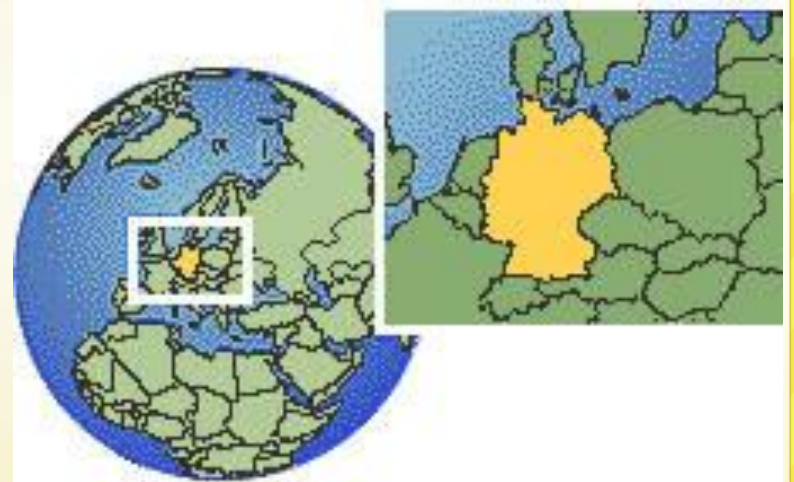


**3. Problems in the Church:
corruption, greed of clergy,
indulgences* (pardon for sins on
earth & free pass into heaven
for \$)**



B. Protestant Reformers

1. Martin Luther*: German monk upset with sale of indulgences



**a. 95Theses*-posted by Luther
on door of Wittenberg
Church in Germany
=Protestant Reformation***



b. He believed faith, living a good life keys to heaven, Bible as guide to life, no indulgences, people reading/interpreting Bible themselves

c.=Luther excommunicated

d. His ideas spread w/ printing press

e. His followers=Lutherans



f. Luther's Radical New Beliefs:

i. no pope

ii. priests to be called

***MINISTERS* & could get married**

iii. translated Bible into German

iv. no sale of indulgences

**v. Living a good life as the way
to get to heaven**

Black cross: We are saved from sin because Jesus died on the cross.

Red Heart: We live because Jesus shed His blood for us. Our faith in Him has saved us.

White Rose: Our faith gives us joy, comfort, and peace. White is to remind us this is peace like the angels enjoy.

Blue Background: Reminds us that we will meet Jesus in heaven.

Gold Circle: Gold is precious; it reminds us of heaven's endless joys. A circle is an endless shape.



Notice how much plainer this church is than previous Catholic churches? =Lutheranism



2. John Calvin: priest

a. Believed in Predestination*

b. Calvinism: strict adherence to Bible, frugal (thrifty), disciplined life

= ancestors of Pilgrims & Puritans

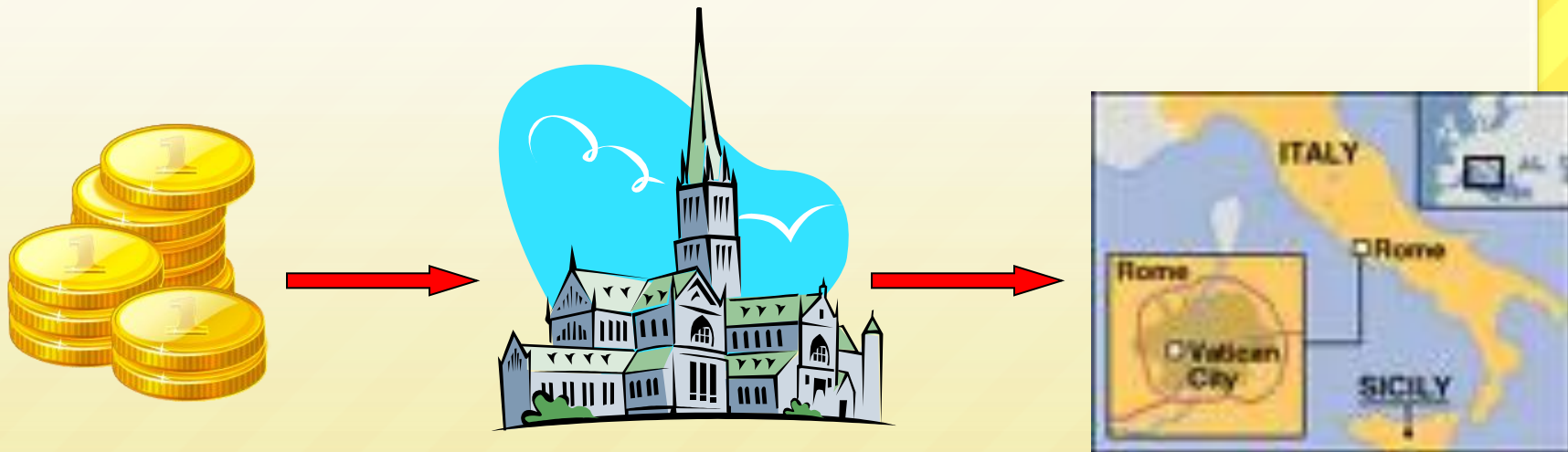


C. The (Catholic) Counter-Reformation*

1. Why?

a. Stop the spread of Protestantism

b. Stop loss of tithe \$



2. The Council of Trent—1545

**a. Reaffirmed traditional
Catholicism**

b. Tried to end Church abuses

c. Set up schools for clergy



THE COUNCIL OF TRENT

*The Council of Trent: comprising
an account of the proceedings of
that assembly; and illustrating the
spirit and tendency of popery.*

J. M. Cramp

- 1841 -



3. Effects of the Reformation

a. Formation of Protestant Churches

b. Religious & Political Divisions in Europe

c. Religious Conflicts: Catholic v. Protestant



Pope Julius II



Martin Luther

A Religiously Divided Europe



d. Anti-Semitism –Jews put in ghettos

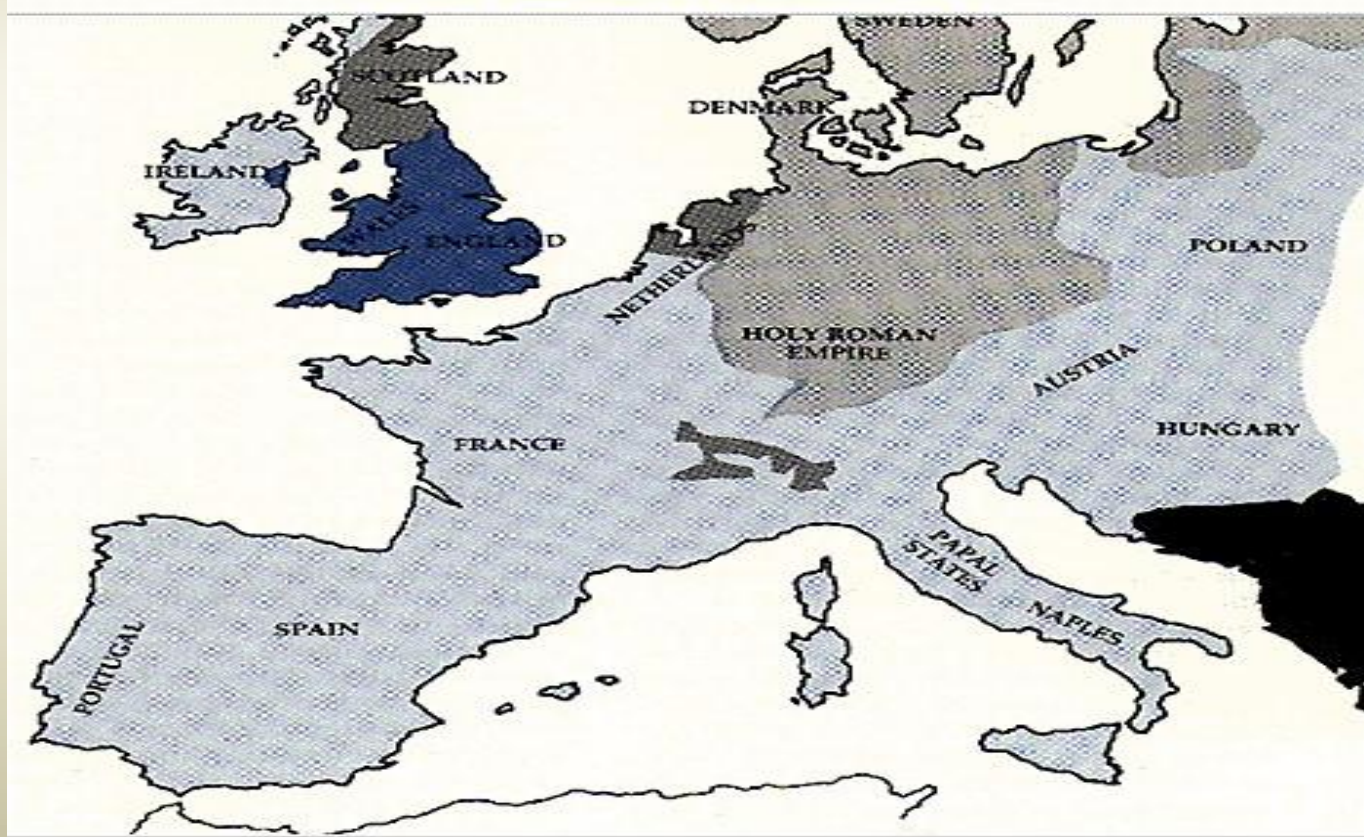
e. Witch Hunts—mostly women



IV. REFORMATION IDEAS SPREAD

PG 428

EUROPE AFTER THE REFORMATION



MAP KEY	
Catholic	
Anglican	
Lutheran	
Reformed	
Orthodox	

A. Explosion of Protestant Sects

1. Influences of Luther, Calvin

2. Anabaptists

a. Today's influence on Baptists, Mennonites, Amish



B. The English Reformation

1. King Henry VIII* Seeks An Annulment

**a. Wanted annulment from wife—
due to only having a daughter
with her: Mary Tudor***



Henry VIII



**Catherine of
Aragon**

b. Henry fell in love w/ Anne Boleyn
c. Wanted more power , \$, and a son
d. But Pope refused to annul the marriage



2. Breaking With The Church

**a. Henry took over control of
Church of England**

**b. He appointed Thomas Cranmer
as new archbishop**

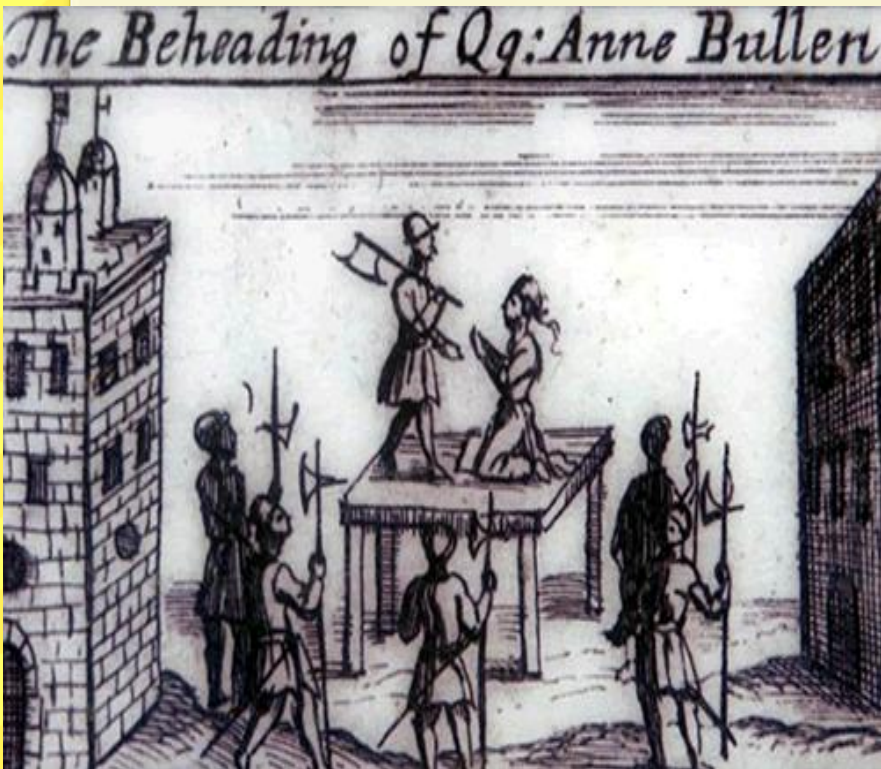
=Cranmer annulled the marriage

Archbishop Cranmer



c. Henry married Anne Boleyn (executed 3 years later)

1. Their daughter Elizabeth*



**d. Act of Supremacy=English ruler
to be head of English
church=Anglican Church**



3. Strengthening the Church of England

- a. Henry closed many convents & monasteries, kept their land =\$**
- b. Anglican Church kept many Catholic customs**



4. Religious Turmoil

a. Death of Henry VIII

b. =his son Edward VI took throne, only 9 yrs. old & sickly

1. Protestant advisors

=Protestant reforms

2. Died young

=age 18 yrs.

Edward VI





DIVORCED

*Catherine
of Aragon*



BEHEADED

*Anne
Boleyn*



DIED

*Jane
Seymour*



DIVORCED

*Anne
of Cleves*



BEHEADED

*Kathryn
Howard*



*Katherine
Parr*

Wives of Henry VIII = 6 total

c. =Queen Mary (from 1st marriage)=Catholic

1. Returned England to Catholicism

2. “Bloody Mary”

3. Died childless at age 38

*Mary Tudor
Very Catholic
Put thousands of
Protestants to death*



**d.=Queen Elizabeth I, ruled for 52yrs
(Anne's daughter)
=>Protestant**



5. Elizabethan Settlement

a. Enacted compromise between Catholics & Protestants

=unity & stability

=England's Golden Age



The Tudor Rose



*Henry VIII -
Catholic,
then
Protestant*



*Edward VI -
Protestant*



*Mary I -
Catholic*



*Elizabeth I -
Protestant*

The TUDORS

IV. The SCIENTIFIC REVOLUTION

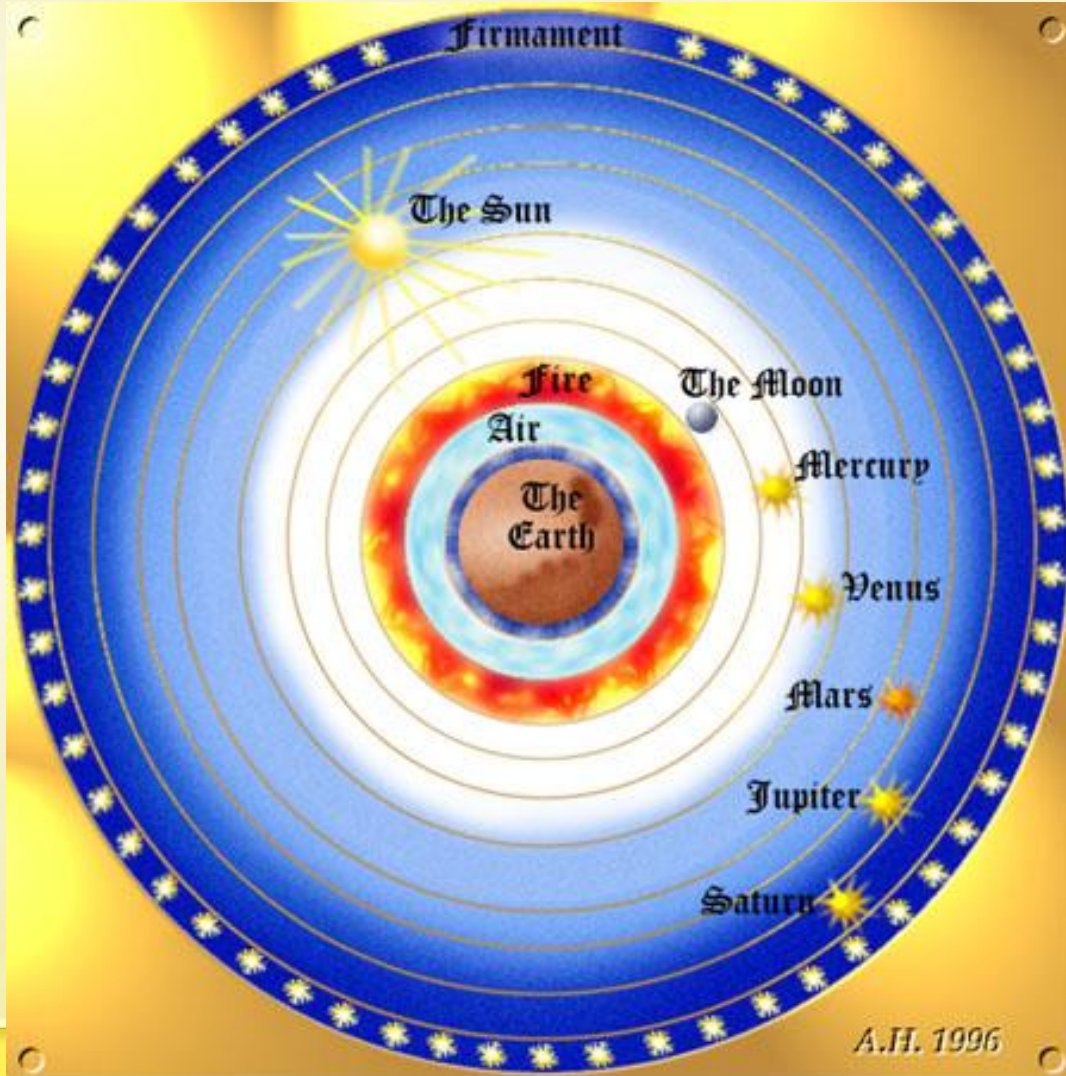
• Pg. 434



A. Changing Views of the Universe

1. Classical Ideas:

a. Earth=center of the universe



B. Galileo's* Heresies

1. His telescope:

a. Observed moons of Jupiter



b. Galileo realized the sun is the center of our solar system



2. Church challenged him/his findings

=put on trial during Inquisition for heresy

3. Forced to say Earth center of universe



C. Bacon & Descartes: Revolutionary Thinkers

- 1. Both wanted to understand how truth is determined**
- 2. Long process of investigation required for truth**



Francis Bacon



Rene Descartes

Bacon*

- English**
- stressed experiment & observation**
- wanted to create useful tools**

Descartes*

- French**
- stressed human reasoning**
- “I think, therefore I am”**



The Thinker

