`Chapter 14 The Renaissance in Italy

p.336

Unit 6

The Renaissance begins in Italy

 may of its cities survived the Middle Ages

 center for trade

 wealthy merchants, powerful

 education and individual achievement is important to them

 compete to support the arts

Florence – the Medici Family

 bankers – very rich and powerful

 merchant interests,

 money = political power, become unofficial rulers of Florence after 1434

 rich compete to purchase art and support artists

Lorenzo “the Magnificent” becomes the Renaissance man

 holds Florence together in the late 1400s in difficult times

 a “patron of the arts”

 supported poets, philosophers

Humanism – focuses on worldly topics rather than on religious issues that had occupied medieval thinkers. these scholars turned to the wisdom of the ancients to increase their understanding of their own times.

*Humanities* – the topics taught in classical times rhetoric, poetry, and history, based on Greek and Roman texts/ education should stimulate the individual’s creative powers. The Renaissance explored and celebrated all the aspects of the human experience, and individual achievements.

Francesco Petrarch – in the 1300s he collected Greek and Roman manuscripts he found in monasteries and churches, and he inspired others to seek and study ancient works – and they were recovered to the Europeans. (He also wrote love poems)

Renaissance man – interested in a variety of subjects, talented at many things,

Golden Age of the Arts

Renaissance was expressed in architecture, sculpture, and paintings. Wealthy patrons, popes and princes, and wealthy and powerful women were also great patrons of the arts.

Humanist Concerns – still portraying religious figures but often in Greek or Roman settings. Painters painted prominent, and accomplished well-known figures in society, not just religious subjects. Renaissance artists studied ancient Greek and Roman works and revived classic forms such as a soldier on horseback, nudes.

New perspective techniques made paintings seem to portray subjects in a 3d way – closer larger, smaller farther away, used shading to make objects seem round and real – painters studied live models and studied anatomy to portray the human body more accurately.

Women Artists – a few women artists

Architecture – gave up on Gothic as cluttered and disorderly. Use columns, arches, domes favored by Greeks and Romans. The Cathedral in Florence had a dome modeled on the Pantheon in Rome….the first built in a very long time.

Masters…Leonardo da Vinci, Michaelangelo Buccato, Raphael

Go to -- > Renaissance Art Powerpoint

Machiavelli – *The Prince* dedicated to Lorenzo Medici – analyzes the sources of political power of princes, and the various methods to obtain and maintain political power. Viewed by some as ruthless and calculating in his views (Ex: It is safer for a leader to be feared than loved; people who love you can change their minds, people who fear you are always concerned that you may cause them pain and do not take you for granted.) he is still studied today by political scientists, government leaders and anyone who is thoughtful about personal power.

Section 2 – The Northern Renaissance p. 342

Like the Italian Renaissance this movement finds its roots in a prosperous trading town – Flanders, on the northern coast of Europe in the 1400s (about 100 years after Italy, and 100 years before England, France and Germany).

Albrecht Durer studied in Italy in 1494 and returned to Germany – a master engraver, but a talented painter and mathematician and philosopher as well. His art largely reflects the religious debate and conflict of his time. --- the German Leonardo (although he would have called Leonardo the Italian Durer).

Other important artists—

the Van Eycks – Jan and Hubert (1400s)

Pieter Bruegel (1500s)

Peter Paul Rubens

Heironymous Bosch (Dutch c. 1500)

Humanists of this region –

Desiderious Erasmus – (1466-1536) a priest and philosopher – translated a new Greek edition of the New Testament – calls for the translation of the Bible into the vernacular so that it was accessible to common people. First duty of the individual is to be open-minded and exhibit goodwill towards others. Troubled by corruption in the church he is one of the early voices to call for reform – uses humor in *The Praise of Folly* to expose the corrupt and immoral behavior of clergy and ordinary people of his day.

Englishman Thomas More (1478-1535) focused on social reform – his book *Utopia* described a society where all are educated, employed and justice ends crime but not the criminal – a place of peace and harmony.

Writers of the new era –

Shakespeare – 1590 – 1613 – English poet and playwright – 37 plays that are still performed worldwide in many languages. He is credited with documenting/or creating 1700 new English words. (bedroom, lonely, generous, gloomy, heartsick, hurry, and sneak)

Cervantes – Spain in 1600’s (R is late to arrive…..) Don Quixote mocks the notion of chivalry and romantic love.

Printing Revolution –

In 1456 Johann Gutenberg of Mainz Germany prints the first complete edition of the Bible using the first printing press and printing inks in the West. By 1500 20 million books have been printed in Europe.

Paper from China since 1300s, movable metal type existed in the EAST (China and Korea) for centuries – it is not clear if Europe’s technology was independent or inspired by contact with those cultures.

This revolution puts information and ideas in the hands of a wider variety of people – now that there are books more people learn to read to enjoy them. Educated people are exposed to a world of new ideas opening up new opportunities and conflicts – the printing press is the fuel for the religious conflict that is to come.

Section 3 -- The Protestant Reformation

Lavish lifestyles – lavish cathedrals – artists and sculptors on retainer to decorate them. Competition between clergy to have the biggest, the best, the most beautiful

The fought with monarchs for power and influence

To finance all this the fees for baptisms and weddings and funerals were increased

Begin selling indulgences to finance building projects – previously granted for good deeds, now available for $$

People began to protest – there is a call for a return to the simple ways of the early Christian Church, believe that Bible study and a rejection of worldliness would

mean a return to true spirituality the church has strayed from.

1517 – protests become full scale revolt – Martin Luther is a monk and professor of theology in Germany –

When in Wittenberg Johann Tetzel starts selling indulgences to fund rebuilding St. Peter’s Cathedral in Rome – even for dead relatives

Luther thinks this is the final straw – drew up 95 Theses – arguments against selling indulgences no basis in the Bible, Pope has no authority to release souls from Purgatory, Christians can only be saved by faith.

He posted them on the the door of Wittenburg’s All Saints Church

Overnight this list is copied, printed and distributed all over Europe. It’s a sensation.

The Church tells Luther to take it back (recant) – he won’t, in fact he keeps going, with more radical ideas as he goes – people should reject the authority of Rome and let the secular authorities reform the church.

1521 the Pope excommunicated ML. Charles V summoned Luther to the assembly of German princes at Worms – Luther expected to discuss and defend his ideas. In fact Chas says recant – ML says no way

Chas declares ML an outlaw, making it illegal for anyone in the empire to give him food or shelter. Powerful friends hid him for nearly a year. All through Germany he is a hero – and they follow his lead.

What does Luther believe?

Good deeds were necessary for salvation -- not true

Salvation is achieved through faith alone

Bible is the sole source of religious truth, denies any other authorities

the priesthood of believers – not the formal clergy in the catholic church

Luther translates the Bible into German – should create schools to teach the boys and girls to read so they can study the Bible.

Luther rejected five of the seven sacrements because the bible didn’t mention them, keeping only baptism and communion

No more indulgences, confession, pilgrimages, praying to saints

No more rituals as in the Mass, but instead an instructional sermon

And clergy can marry – no more celibate priests monks and nuns

Spread of Lutheran ideas –

Germany and Scandinavia love the Lutheran way

by 1530, aided by the printing press and fiery speakers Lutherans were calling themselves Protestants – because they protested papal authority

Why so popular?

Many see reforms as a cure for church corruption – Princes see the new faith as a way to get out from under the thumb of Rome and the pope, and seize church properties for themselves – tired of sending German cash to support Rome’s excesses.

Peasants like Luther too – they thought he’d support their movement to end serfdom and spread economic change. Luther though, was a big fan of the existing social order and denounced the movement, especially after it became violent. He supported the nobles who killed tens of thousands and left thousands homeless.

Charles V HREmperor tries to force the German princes to come back to the Catholic church. they weren’t interested and several small wars occurred before The Peace of Augsburg in 1555 allowed each prince to chose – the North goes Lutheran, the South stays predominantly Catholic.

More Reformers…..

John Calvin and Ulrich Zwingli

Zwingli is a priest and fan of Erasmus – from Zurich. Stresses a return to the bible and away from fancy rituals,

John Calvin a French priest and lawyer – writes a guide book on how to found and run a Protestant church – sets forth his own beliefs

Salvation gained through faith

Bible only source of religious truth

Predestination

Sets up a theocracy in Geneva

 Geneva leaders see themselves as “chosen people” to lead the new community

 hard work, discipline, thrift, honesty and morality

 Fines for fighting, swearing, laughing in church, dancing

 Theaters are closed, fancy dress is scorned

Building a model Christian community on earth

Calvin educates girls too, Women should only read the Bible in private – but they can sing in church (scandalous!)

Calvinism spreads – Germany France, Netherlands, England, Scotland

Bloody religious wars all over Europe as Catholics fight back. French Calvinists, called Huguenots fought bitter bloody wars against Catholics. Henry of Navarre or Henry IV becomes King of France when Henry III dies childless. He recants his Protestantism in 1589 (Paris is well worth a Mass) but issues the Edict of Nantes in 1598 that allows religious freedom in France.

IN Scotland in 1559 John Knox overthrew the Catholic queen Mary and set up the Scottish Presbyterian Church.

Section 4 p. 351 Reformation Ideas Spread

Calvin and his followers are disturbing to the Catholic traditional order

They fought back against the spread of the protestant movement where they could, but it continues to spread, and even more radical forms arise. Anabaptists – no infant baptism, no private property, attempted to speed up the day of judgment by wreaking havoc to fulfill biblical prophecy. So extreme that Luther advises his followers to side with the Catholics when Anabaptists try to take over the town of Munster Germany

Not all are violent – today Baptists, Quakers, Mennonites, Amish all trace their beginnings to the Anabaptists.

England –

as early as 1300 John Wycliffe had called for Church reforms (English bible)

by 1520 some English church leaders were considering making some changes, but nothing really radical

It takes Henry VIII’s marital problems to break England’s ties with the Catholic church

At first HVIII is anti Luther – denounces him

in 1527 HVIII wants an annulment from Catherine of Aragon – 18 years of marriage, one living child but several that did not survive – claims the marriage was not legit.

Divorce is not an option. HVIII wants a male heir – has a hot new girlfriend – but Charles V is wife’s nephew, and Pope doesn’t want to offend him in the midst of all that’s going on.

He tells HVIII no. Henry seizes the English church by laws passed by Parliament – in 1534 the Act of Supremacy makes HVIII the only supreme head on Earth of the Church of England. A lot of English catholics are executed because they refuse to accept this change.

Sir Thomas More – is one, and is executed and later canonized by the Catholic church for his resistance to HVIII>

H appoints Thomas Cranmer archbishop of Canterbury – he annuls H and C’s marriage, H marries Anne Boleyn and they have a second daughter – Elizabeth.

Henry goes through six wives all told – he beheads #2 and #5 – number #3 Jane Seymour gives him his son but does not survive long after.

Catherine of Aragon

Anne

Jane

Anne of Cleves

Kathryn Howard

Katherine Parr.

Henry closes the monasteries and convents and seizes them (centers of immorality)and parcels the lands and wealth out to loyal nobles and high ranking citizens to consolidate their support for his new church

Still Henry’s no radical – he boots out the pope but doesn’t really break away from Catholic practice – English bible and no papal authority, but the service and doctrine don’t really change.

Henry dies, Edward VI comes to power. His advisers passed laws to bring the protestant reforms to England that Henry had not. Cranmer creates a Book of Common Prayer, and people object. Uprisings were harshly suppressed.

Edward dies in his teens, Mary Tudor becomes queen. She is Catholic and attempts to restore Catholicism to England – many hundreds of Protestants were burned at the stake (Bloody Mary). Mary’s reign is brief – she dies of cancer – and Elizabeth comes to the throne. She takes a middle course and restores some of the Catholic flavor to the protestant Church of England, but keeps herself as head of the church. She replaced English with latin in services, and managed to reunify England as a protestant nation .

England avoids the religious wars that ripped through France and Europe in the 1500s.

The Catholic Reformation – Pope Paul III decides it’s time to clean up the act of the Chruch. He appoints reformers to key posts, he works during the 1530s-40s to restore the moral authority of the church.

Council of Trent – 1545 and meets on and off for 20 years. Good works as the source of salvation, bible as one source of religious truth but not the only source. Tried to end abuses in the church, penalizes worldliness and corruption in clergy – worked to educate clergy to curb abuses and equip people to refute Protestant teachings.

The inquisition gains strength, the index of forbidden books, secret hearings and torture used to root out heresy.

Ignatius Of Loyola – founds Jesuits as the Society of Jesus, soldiers for the church. Combat heresy and spread Catholicism. Through a strict training and regimen for Jesuits, -- moral discipline, absolute obedience to the church. The Jesuit mission was to defend the Catholic faith and spread it around the world. They smuggled themselves into Protestant lands to serve the spiritual needs of Catholics, and acted as missionaries to spread their faith to Asia, Africa and the Americas.

They also attached themselves to Catholic rulers to help combat heresy – they created schools to teach humanist and Catholic beliefs reinforced with discipline and obedience.

Teresa of Avila was born into a wealthy Spanish family, entered a convent as a young woman. She sought communion with God by denial of the needs of the body – the regular convent is not enough, she sets up her own order of nuns who eat and sleep very little and devote themselves to prayer and meditation – the Pope is impressed and asks her to reform monasteries and convents throughout Spain. She is canonized after her death. – Her mystical writings are an important part of the Catholic literature of the time.

In the end the Catholic reformation did have an impact. Rome was a more devout city, piety and charity flourished. The reforms of the church slowed the Protestant movement, some areas even returned to the Catholic church.

In the end Europe remained divided Protestant in the North, and Catholic in the South.

Prosecution – and passion

Catholics and Protestants fostered intolerance against one another. Mobs attacked and killed clergy and destroyed churches. Both Catholics and Protestants persecuted the radicals like the Anabaptists.

A wave of witch hunting arose. Some men, but mostly women were accused of being agents of the devil, or witches. 1450 – 1750 tens of thousands of women and men died as victims of these witch hunts.

There are many theories about what caused this – the belief in magic and spirits – the connection between magic and heresy. Often people on the margins of society were most often accused of witchcraft – beggars, poor widows, midwives blamed for the deaths of infants, or herbal healers whose potions were seen as gifts from the devil.

Most witch hunts were conducted in German states, Switzerland and France -- the centers of religious conflict – once the religious wars stopped the witch hunt also declined.

Jews were in the crossfire in this conflict. In the Italy of the Renaissance Jews were involved in all sorts of trades and professions. They were pressured, kind of, to convert but not forced. Venice created a ghetto for its Jews in 1516 – an isolated area restricted to only Jews. Some other Italian cities followed suit.

During the Reformation restrictions on Jews increased – Luther hoped they would convert. When they don’t, he calls for them to be expelled from Christian nations – burn their synagogues and libraries – some German princes did expel Jews. Others took the route of confining them to ghettos, and requiring them to wear an identifying badge if they traveled outside their communities.

In the 1550s Pope Paul IV placed restrictions on Jews, Charles V who called for tolerance of Jews in the Holy Roman Empire still banned them from Spanish colonies in the Americas. After 1550 many Jews moved east to Poland, Lithuania, the Ottoman Empire where these restrictions were not in place and there was tolerance.

Dutch Calvinists, who were more tolerant than other Calvinists, took in Jewish families from Portugal and Spain to the Netherlands.

Section 5 The Scientific Revolution

Astronomy – the Universe

Until the mid 1500s people accepted the theories of the Greek astronomer Ptolemy that the Earth was the center of the universe – matches the teaching of the church…..but during the Renaissance

1543 Nicolaus Copernicus proposed a heliocentric universe – with the sun at the center. The earth was just another planet among several planets. – this conflicts with the classic view and with the church’s dogma about the structure of the Universe – if Ptolemy wasa wrong what else was wrong – so most of the “experts” rejected this theory.

Yet scientists go on proving it to be true with careful observations over time – Tyco Brahe, then Johannes Kepler track the planets over time and show them to move in an elliptical pattern. Gallileo built on the work of the others by creating an astronomical telescope – found the four largest moons of Jupiter in orbit around that planet – just like Copernicus said Earth moved around the sun.

The church tries G before the Inquisition in 1633 and threatened him with death if he didn’t retract his heresies about a moving earth, and state publicly that the earth was the motionless center of the universe. He did, and spent the rest of his life under house arrest. His dying words were said to be “And yet, it moves.”

The Scientific Method emerges during the 1600s as a way to collect and measure data in a more accurate format…..

identify problem🡪 gather info🡪hypothesis 🡪 conduct tests, measure data🡪analyze data 🡪 reach a conclusion, and repeat to confirm results.

Francis Bacon and Rene Descartes reject Aristotle’s scientific assumptions and believe that the truth is what you find after you investigate, not something that can be stated based on religious belief or philosophy.

Bacon believed in experimentation and observation 🡪 practical technologies

Descartes believed that human reasoning was the best road to understand the world better, that doubt led to new knowledge through thinking the problem through.

His famous statement “I think, therefore I am” illustrates his dedication to man as a thinking entity. The mind and body co-exist but do not interact – we are the ghost in the machine.

Newton – and Gravity

Isaac Newton developed his theories about gravity while sitting under an apple tree as a student, and watching an apple fall to the ground. He extrapolated that the same force that pulled the apple down might control the movements of bodies in space, all of space, like planets.

He works on his theory for 20 years – calls his force “gravity” and finally proves his theory through the use of mathematics.

Nature follows uniform laws, so all motion in the universe can be measured and described through mathematical formulas. Newton had other interests too, and his alos considered the father of Calculus.

Chemistry and medicine also flourish –

Chemistry moves away from medieval alchemy toward the study of elements we know today. Modern analysis stems from the work of Robert Boyle in the 1600s.

Medicine – studies of human cadavers by artists and scientists brought new knowledge to medicine, and new developments like better salves and ointments, new surgical techniques (stitches) meant survival rates improved. the invention of the microscope by van Leeuwenhoek and the discovery of the circulation of blood all helped understand the body and ways to heal its ills better.