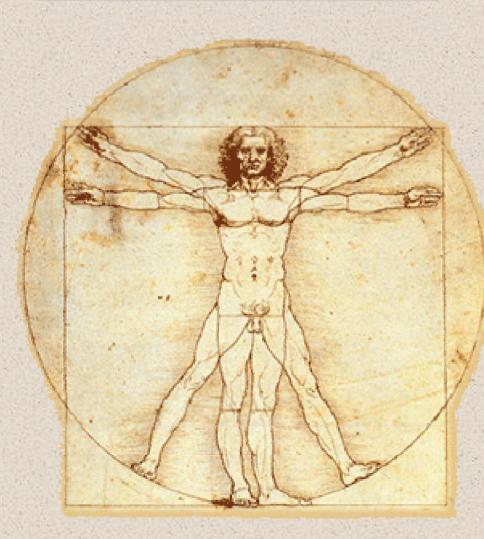
The Renaissance

Born again

Renaissance



- The Renaissance was a time of "rebirth" of European culture
- It became a golden age of art, literature, and science
- It was made possible with the wealth created by trade with Asia and Africa during and after the Crusades
- It began in Italy during the 1300s and spread throughout the rest of Europe

- Humanism was a new way of thinking focusing on worldly issues instead of religious ones
- Humanist used ancient Greek and Roman knowledge to expand their thoughts
- This was in conflict with the teachings of the Roman Catholic Church

Humanism



Renaissance Art & Architecture





- Combined religious and humanist themes
- Was very realistic in detail
- Used Roman and Greek styles
- Artist often used many different medium (painting, sculpture, frescoes, etc...)
- Architecture often incorporated art (i.e. Sistine Chapel)

Renaissance Artists

Leonardo da Vinci

- Painter, sculptor,mathematician, engineer,& inventor
- •Famous works: *Mona Lisa*, *The Last Supper*, human anatomy sketches

Raphael

- Painter & architect
- •Famous works: *The Disposition of Christ*, the Madonnas





Renaissance Artists

Michelangelo

- •Painter, sculptor, poet,
- & engineer
- •Famous works: *The Pieta*, *The David*, The Sistine Chapel ceiling, dome of St. Peter's Basilica

Donatello

- Painter, sculptor
- •Famous works: the

Gattamelata, and Saint George,

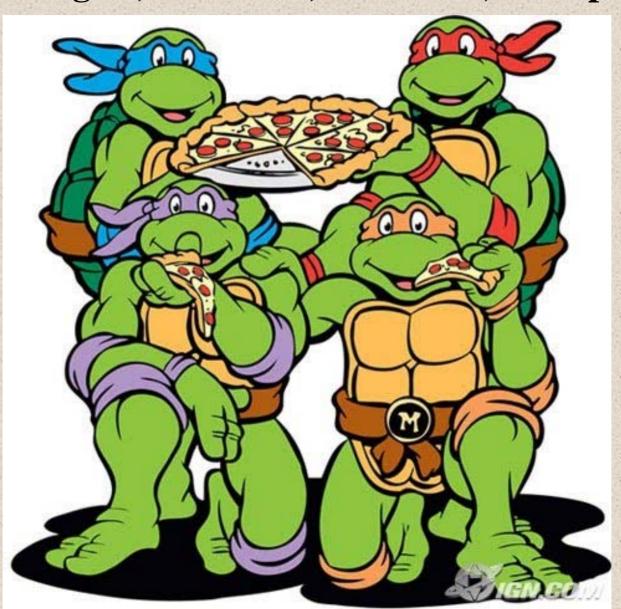




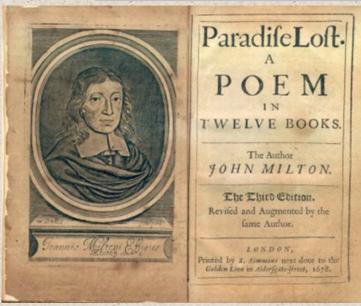


Renaissance Artists

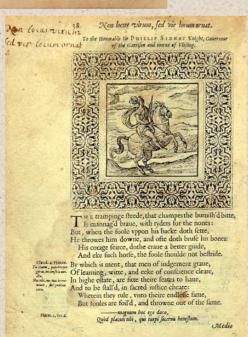
Michelangelo, Donatello, Leonardo, & Raphael



Renaissance Literature



Af genden, when he had a state of the state of the constitution on the latter being the constitution of th



- Combined religious and humanist themes
- Used vernacular (native language) instead of Greek or Latin
- More books were
 written for
 entertainment than
 before (novels,
 poetry, plays, etc...)



Renaissance Writers

Dante Alighieri

Wrote The Divine
 Comedy about
 heaven and hell



Wrote Don Quixote
 about a knight in rusty
 armor riding a donkey
 attacking a windmill to
 poke fun at feudalism





Renaissance Writers

William Shakespeare

• Wrote Romeo & Juliet, Hamlet, and MacBeth



THE 3 MOSTEX= cellent and lamentable Tragedie, of Romeo and Idiet. Newly corrected, augmented, and amended:

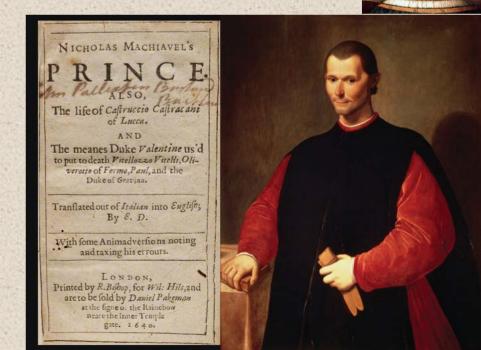
As it hath benefundry times publiquely afted, by the right Honourable the Lord Chamberlaine his Servants.



LONDON
Printed by Thomas Creede, for Cuthbert Burby, and are to
be fold at his shop neare the Exchange,
1 5 9 9.

Niccolo Machiavelli

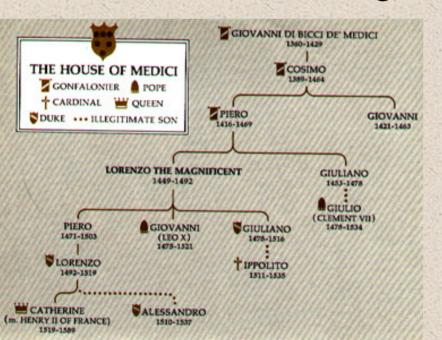
 Wrote The Prince telling rulers how to get and keep power by any means possible



Renaissance Patrons

The Medici Family

- Wealthy merchant family who ruled Florence Italy
- As their wealth and power grew, they became popes and monarchs
- Used their wealth and power to hire Machiavelli, Donatello, Michelangelo, and DaVinci





The Reformation

Times are a Changin'

Reformation

Webster's Dictionary defines "Reformation" as the act amending or improving by change of form or removal of faults or abuses

- What is it: A time of change in the Christian Church
- Where: Europe
- Why: People were dissatisfied by the abuses and excesses of the Catholic Church and yearned for a more simpler and individualistic based religious experience

The Evil that Men Do – What Caused the Reformation

- <u>Humanism</u> this Renaissance idea put more emphasis on people and their reasoning and not the church teachings
- <u>Strong Monarchs</u> Kings wanted to increase their power at the expense of the Roman Catholic Church
- Roman Catholic Church Problems
 - Indulgences: Payments for forgiveness of sins (could be done ahead of the actual sin being committed)
 - Corruptions: Church officials taking bribes, seeking worldly power like princes or kings, or violating their vows by secretly having families
 - Fees for Sacraments: payments had to be made to Church officials to be married, baptized, or even buried

Martin Luther

- German monk who posted a list of things the Roman Catholic Church did that he felt went against what the Church should do
- In 1517 he nailed them to door of the church in Wittenberg, Germany
- This list of grievances is called the 95 Theses
- Within days copies of this list had spread throughout Europe
- This started the Protestant Reformation



AMORE ET STVDIO ELVCIDANDAE R.P. Marrino Luther, Arriii & S. Theologiæ Magiftro, eiuf. temp hidem lectore Ordinatio. Quare petit ut qui non pof-fun uerbis praeentes nobifeum difentare, agant id literis ab-fentes. In nomine domini noftri lefu Chrifti. Amen.



endo poenitentia agite &c.omnem uitam fi delium, poenitentiam elle uoluit. Quod uerbii prenitentia de prenitentia facra/

facerdotum ministerio celebratur) non po-

- Non tamen sola intedit interiore; immo interior nulla est, nisi foris operetur uarias carnis mortificationes.

 Manet itag peena donce manet odium fui (.i.peenitentia uera
- intus) scilicer uses ad introitum regni celorum.
- Papa non uult nec poteff, ullas poenas remittere; prater eas, quas arbitrio utel luo uel canonum impoluit. Papa no poteft remittere ullam culpă, nifi declarădo & appro-bando remiffam a deo. Aut cette remittedo cafus referuatos
- pando remnama a uco, rancette remnado cano recircano fibi, quibus confeptis culpa profus remaneret. Nulli prorius remituit deus culpam, quia fimul eum fubificiat furmiliatum in omnibus facerdori fuo uticario. Canones pomitientalies foli uticaribus funt impoliti; nilvilog moritaris, fectundi roddem dabet imponi.
- Indebenenobis facit spirituffanctus in Papa; excipiedo infu
- is decretis femper articulum mortis & necefficatis. Indocte & male faciūt facerdotes ji ,qui morituris pœnitētias canonicas in purgatorium referuant,
- Zizania illa demutanda poena Canonica in poena purgato/ rii, uidentur certe dormientibus Epifcopis feminata.
- Olim point canonica no polt, fed ante absolutionem imponebantur, tanif tentamenta uera contritionis,

DISPYTATIO DE VIRTYTE INDVLGEN.

- Morituri, per mortem omnia foluunt, & legibus canonii mon tui iam funt, habentes iure earu relaxationem.
- Imperfecta fanitas feu charitas morituri, necellario fecum fert magnit timorem, tátoca maiore, quato minor firerio ipla. Hietimor & horror, fatis est, se folo (utalia taceam) facere poe
- ructimores norror jans en je tojo (utaus racean) jacete poe nam purgasorij, cum filo proximus delperationis horrori. Videntur, infernus, purgatorium, celum differte; ficut despe-ratio, prope desperatio, securitas differum. Necessarium uidetur animabus in purgatorio sicut minui hor
- rorem, ita augeri charitatem.

 xviii Nec probati uideturullis, aut rationibus, aut scripturis, op sint
- extra fratum meriti feu augendæcharitatis,
- xix Nechoc probati elle uidettir, op fint de fira beatitudine certa & fective, faltem oes licet nos certiffint fimus.
- lgif Papa per remillione plenaria onniti poenarii, non fimpli citer omniti intelligit, fed a feipo timmodo impolitarii, Errant ita și indulgentiarii prædicatores ii, qui dicunt per Pa-
- pæindulgentias homine ab omni poena folui & faluari, Quin nullam remittit animabus in purgatorio, qua in hacui-tadebuillent fecundum Canones foluere.
- Si remiffio ulla omniñ omnino poenară pôt alicui dari: certă
- eft cam no nift perfectifilmis, paucifilmis dari.

 xxiiii Falli ob id neceffe eft, maiorem parte populi; per indifferente illam & magnificam pœnæ folutæ promiffionem.
- Quale potetlate habet Papa i purgatoriu gnaliter tale habet
- gliber Epilcopus X curat in lua dioceli, & parochia fpäliter. Optime facit Papa, op no poteltate clauis (qua nullam habet) fed per modum luffragij, dat animabus remiflionem.
- Homine prædicant, qui llatim, ut iaclus nūmus in ciftam tinnierit, euolare dicunt animam.
- Certif eff niimo in ciffam tinniente, augeri quæftum & auariciam polle; fulfragiii aŭt ecclefia est in arbitrio dei folius,
- Quis feit fi omnes animæ in pur gatorio uelint redimi, ficur de fancto Seuerino & pafehali factum narratur:
 - Nullus fecurus est de veritate fuse contritionis; multo minus

<u>Beliefs</u>

Martin Luther

- Martin Luther felt the Bible was the true word of God and not the Catholic Church
- He also said the Church could not pardon sins, only God
- Luther said someone could go to heaven only by belief in God and not what the

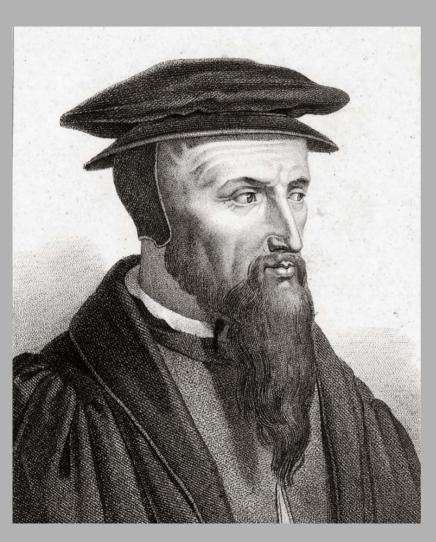
Church said.

Reaction of the Church

- Martin Luther was put on trial by the Catholic Church
- After defending
 himself he escaped
 before the Church
 could excommunicate
 him



John Calvin



- Swiss lawyer
- Believed you could only go to heaven with faith in God
- Believed all people were born sinners
- Believed in predestination
 (your future is predetermined
 at birth)
- Said people should live strict basic lives

The New Churches — a challenge to the old

<u>Lutheranism</u>

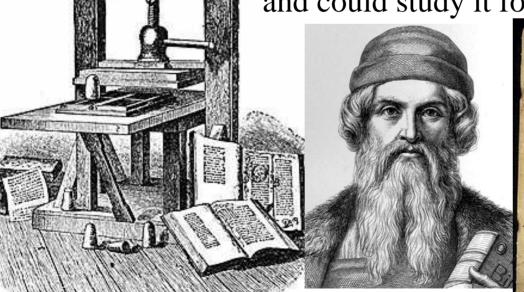
- Based on the teachings of Martin Luther
- Spread from Germany to the Netherlands,
 Denmark, Norway,
 Sweden, Finland, and England

<u>Calvinism</u>

- Based on the teachings of John Calvin
- Spread from
 Switzerland to
 Germany, France,
 England, and
 Scotland

A SIMPLE INVENTION CHANGES Profession Literature in the profession of the control of the contro

- Install produces faunt slewering products in section of the products in the products of the section of the products in the pro
- In 1450 Johannes Gutenberg invented a printing press with moveable type
- His first book he printed was the Bible
- The printing press made books affordable compared to hand written books so more people could buy them
- The mass produced Bible helped spread
 Protestantism as more people had access to the Bible and could study it for themselves





I'm Henry the VIIIth – I am, I am

- English King Henry VIII was a defender of the Roman Catholic Church at the beginning of the Protestant Reformation
- When he wanted to divorce his wife, Catherine of Spain, because she did not give birth to a male heir the pope refused as she was the aunt of the Holy Roman Emperor
- Henry then split with the Roman Catholic Church and declared that the King of England was the head of the Church of England
- Henry then married the much younger Anne Boleyn
- His Church of England blended Catholicism and Lutheranism
- Henry would go on to have 4 more wives



Henry the VIII & Sir Thomas More



 King Henry VIII's closest friend and advisor was Sir Thomas More

 More wrote Utopia about a fictional island with what was considered a perfect society

More was a devout Catholic but believed the king had the right to have a say in the appointment of bishops

He later opposed Henry's split with the Catholic Church saying the Church was more powerful than a king since its' power came from God

Henry had him beheaded to prove his power







Bloody Mary & The Virgin Queen



- King Henry VIII's oldest daughter Mary became queen after the death of her half-brother Edward
- She worked to reverse her father's reforms and return England to Catholicism
- Her methods were often brutal and she became known as "Bloody Mary"
- Elizabeth became queen after the death of her half-sister Mary
- She returned England to Protestantism and created the Church of England (or Anglican Church)
- She never married and would become known as the "Virgin Queen"



Long Live the Queen

- Elizabeth hires ships to raid Spanish gold ships from their colonies in the new world
- Francis Drake sailed one of these ships around the world to avoid the Spanish ships chasing him
- These attacks and Elizabeth's Protestant reforms cause Spain to mount a crusade against England in the name of the Catholic Church
- Spain sent a large fleet (The Armada) to invade England
- Drake and the English fleet attack it before they can land their troops and a large storm wipes out most of the rest, saving England
- Elizabeth will use her new found power and wealth to establish colonies in the New World and a colony will be named after her ("Virginia" for the "Virgin Queen")



The Reaction of the Roman Catholic Church – The Counter Reformation

• Council of Trent



- Set up reforms of the Catholic Church
- Schools for clergy established
- Ended many of the practices opposed by Luther

• Inquisition

- Set out to rid non-Catholics from countries such as Spain and France
- Used violence, segregation, and taxes to force out non-Catholics
- Would use torture and burning at the stake to get people to repent or convert



The Reaction of the Roman Catholic Church – The Counter Reformation



Ignatius Loyola

- Established the Jesuit order to defend the Catholic Church
- They established schools and hospitals (good works)
- Went on missionary trips to spread the Catholic faith

• Religious wars

 Fighting broke out between Catholic and Protestant nations such as Spain vs. England (Spanish Armada) and the Thirty Years War

- France slaughtered Protestants on St. Bartholomew's

Day







The Protestant Reformation

Long-Term Causes

- Roman Catholic Church becomes more worldly
- Humanists urge return to simple religion
- Strong kings emerge and resent power of Church

Long-Term Effects

- Religious wars break out in Europe for more than 100 years
- Catholic Reformation takes place
- Inquisition becomes stronger
- Many Jews forced into Eastern Europe





Short-Term Causes

- Indulgences are sold in Germany
- Martin Luther writes 95 Theses
- Luther translates Bible into German
- Printing press helps spread ideas
- Reformers call for change

Short-Term Effects

- Peasants revolt
- Lutheran, Calvinist, Anglican, and other Protestant churches founded
- Holy Roman emperor weakened