SSWH9: Analyze change and continuity in the Renaissance and Reformation.
SSWH 9 A

Explain the social, economic, and political changes that contributed to the rise of Florence.
What was the Renaissance?

• means “rebirth” of intellectual learning.

• era in which artists, architects, philosophers, political thinkers, scientists, and even theologians believed in reviving the classical ideas of ancient Greece and Rome

• It was a rebirth of culture, thought and civilization and more emphasis on worth and potential of the individual.

• Among all city states, none rose to more prominence than Florence, Italy

• Florence became the cultural center of Italy and the Italian Renaissance.
The Rise of Florence (Italy)

- Several factors combined to spur the growth of towns in Northern Italy.
  - The Crusades created a demand for foreign goods
  - Growth of the Mongol Empire fostered long-distance trade due to the Mongols creating safe passages for merchants to Asia
  - Outbreak of plague drove up wages & created a demand for labor

- Florence was an independent city-state with a republican form of government.
  - controlled by wealthy merchants and artisans making it an ideal place to do business
  - Guilds regulated trade and manufacturing to ensure economic benefit and limited risk for members
The Rise of Florence (Italy)

- Political independence fostered continued growth resulting in Florence becoming a major financial center.
- Development of the financial institutions of Florence was orchestrated by the Medici family who established a bank in Florence.
  - The Medici bank made major advances in financial services including checking accounts and lending.
The Rise of Florence (Italy)

- The Medici
  - wealthiest of all was Cosimo de Medici
    - used his wealth and control of the banking industry to take control of the government
  - Cosimo de Medici maintained the appearance of a republic but ruled Florence as a dictator.
  - Under Medici leadership, Florence continued to thrive as a center of commerce.
  - The vast wealth held by the residents of Florence funded major cultural developments in art and architecture.
The rise of Florence

- The merchant class became involved in Florence’s politics
- The Medici Family, powerful merchants and bankers, came to power in the early 1400s
- The family supported the arts and the ideas of the Renaissance
- Florence was a center of trade with stable leadership under the Medici family
The Rise of Florence

• The Medici had the greatest impact on Renaissance culture

• biggest accomplishments of the Medici were in the sponsorship of Renaissance art and architecture.

• responsible for the majority of Florentine art during their reign

• financial support was significant

• during this period, artists generally only made their works when they received commissions in advance
The Rise of Florence (Italy)

• became one of the leading cities in Europe from the 1400s to the 1800s due to its economic growth and political stability.
• Florence was a center of Mediterranean trade, and until 1737, under the political domination of the Medici family.
• Florence was the capital of the Kingdom of Italy from 1865-1870.
The Rise of Florence (Italy)

- Was a wealthy center of major trade center during the Middle Ages and Crusades
- vast amount of trading, gave rise to a powerful merchant class
  - believed in individualism and growth in the arts, politics
- Florence gained economic control of the banks throughout Europe by establishing banks all over Europe and developing a uniform currency
Economic changes

• Due to the Crusades, overseas trade had led to a growth of large city-states in northern Italy.
• Bubonic plague hit these towns in the 1300’s.
• Survivors of the plague demanded higher wages.
• This allowed them to pursue interest like the arts.
Social changes

- A wealthy merchant class developed in these city-states.
- They began to dominate politics.
- Successful merchants believed that they deserved power because of individual merit.
- This brought about a belief in individual achievement.
Niccolo Machiavelli

- was **commissioned by the Medici ruling family to write a history of Florence.**
- wrote of the **need for strong political leadership in The Prince,** which helped create support in Florence for his Medici patrons.
- **Wrote “The Prince” in 1513.**
- It examines how a ruler can gain power and keep it in spite of his enemies.

- advised that political leaders should lie and trick their followers if it is for the good of the country.
“Is it better to be loved or feared? The answer is to be both loved and feared. But, it is much safer to be feared than loved, if one is wanting.”

-Machiavelli
Niccolo Machiavelli

- Said that most people are “selfish, fickle, and corrupt”.
- He was not concerned with what was morally right, but what was politically effective.
- Rulers sometimes have to be harsh in order to serve the people.
- His name has become synonymous with the use of cunning and deceitful tactics in politics.
“A prince must be strong as a lion, and shrewd as a fox.”

-Machiavelli
Niccolo Machiavelli

- Absolute power is the surest and most effective way to rule

"Entrepreneurs are simply those who understand that there is little difference between obstacle and opportunity and are able to turn both to their advantage."

Niccolo Machiavelli
Identify artistic and scientific achievements of the Renaissance.
During the Medieval period:

- sculpture and painting were considered the work of tradesman
- work was commissioned by the church and was limited to the depiction of scenes from the bible
- techniques used were rudimentary leading to the production of painting and sculptures that were fairly simple
- relied heavily on symbolism to convey their meaning

During the Renaissance period:

- Wealthy patrons in Italy willing to pay for high quality works inspired a new approach to the arts.
- Artist found inspiration in the Greek and Roman use of realism
- approached the visual arts as an intellectual pursuit
- led to major advances in techniques like the use of perspective and shading.
Renaissance Art

St. Peter’s Basilica
Renaissance Art

Renaissance artist used light, shadow, and perspective to carefully recreate the human form.
The Renaissance Man

• The Renaissance Man was a term used to describe those who were well rounded and masters in the arts, music, literature, dance, and fighting

Interested in a revival of learning
Leonardo da Vinci

- Da Vinci is a classic example of a Renaissance Man
- He was a famous painter, scientist, and inventor
- One of his most famous paintings was the Mona Lisa
- He drew up plans for ideas such as a helicopter, tank, and a calculator
The Last Supper by da Vinci
Leonardo

- His notebooks contain 3500 pages of writings and drawings.
- He wrote in these notebooks backwards.
- He planned scholarly works and engineering feats.
Leonardo

- discovery of basic principles of flight resulting in sketches of parachutes and gliders
Leonardo’s human body
Michelangelo

- Another Renaissance Man, Michelangelo is known for his skills as a sculptor and painter.
- His works include his religious sculpture of the *Pieta*:
  - Depicted grandeur, grace, order and harmony.
Michelangelo

- Excellled as a painter, sculptor, architect, and poet.
- Most famous for the way he portrayed the human body.
- His most famous works include the Sistine Chapel and the Statue of David.
Michaelangelo

St. Peter’s Basilica

- Michelangelo's most famous architecture
- Most famous Catholic Church
One half of the Sistine Chapel's ceiling painted by Michelangelo in 1508 with a close-up
Artistic Achievement

- Highly realistic paintings like da Vinci’s Mona Lisa and Raphael’s School of Athens conveyed human emotion, movement, and space in a way that had never been done before.
- In sculpture, Michelangelo’s David depicted muscle tone, bone structure in marble.
Intellectual Achievement

- Literature also took a turn to the realistic. Authors like Boccaccio, Petrarch, and Shakespeare wrote stories steeped in human emotion.
- Authors began to move away from the tradition of writing in Latin and instead chose the much more accessible vernacular of their homes.
- This period also saw advances in other intellectual pursuits.
- In the eleventh century, Greek manuscripts were reintroduced to Europe. Much of this work had been lost in Europe after the fall of Rome but it was preserved and built upon in the Arab world.
- When this work was reintroduced to Europe and translated into Latin it inspired European intellectuals to pursue studies in mathematics, medicine, geography and science.
- A renewed interest in scientific inquiry led to the growth of colleges in the 1200s and the development of modern universities in the 1300s.
Explain the main characteristics of humanism.
Humanism

• Humanism was a movement that focused on human potential and achievements based on ancient Greek values.

• Humanists were inspired by the renewed interest in Greek and Roman culture.
Humanism

• Humanist believed:
  – That people could enjoy the finer things in life without offending God
  – That the focus should be on people and their achievements (art and literature)
  – Music, art, literature and grammar should be available to all
Humanism

- An intellectual movement that focused on human potential and achievements.
- Influenced artists and architects to carry on classical traditions.
- Popularized the study of history, literature, and philosophy.
- Would lead to the Age of Enlightenment

Humanists were often at odds with the church because many humanists ideas conflicted with the church ideas.
Petrarch

• Father of Humanism
• Developed the sonnet or lyrical poem.
• Was the first to use the phrase “Dark Ages” to describe the lack of culture found during the Middle Ages.
Petrarch

• Argued that God gave human beings talents and they should use them to the fullest, whether it be religious or secular.

• First to portray women as human beings and not just spiritual symbols.
Dante

- Wrote in the vernacular, his native language, instead of Latin.
- Most famous work is the “Divine Comedy”.
- It describes a journey through hell, purgatory, and paradise.
- In Italy, he is known as the “Supreme Poet”.

DANTE ALIGHIERI
Dante

• Wrote *The Divine Comedy* about his trip from Hell to Purgatory to Paradise

• The story was written in Italian, a “new language” for the time period
Erasmus

- Erasmus was a Christian Humanist who believed that people should study the Bible as a way of improving (reforming) society
  - Reform by preaching peace, reason, tolerance, and love
- Helped promote the education of women
- Christian Humanist were critical of the Church for failing to convince people to live a Christian life
Erasmus- Christian humanist

- Wrote “In Praise of Folly” in 1509.
- It pokes fun at greedy merchants, heartsick lovers, quarrelsome scholars, and pompous priests.
- He believed in a Christianity of the heart, not of ceremonies or rules.
- Believed that all people should study the Bible
- Importance of a personal relationship with God
SSWH 9 D

Explain the importance of Gutenberg and the invention of the printing press.
Johannes Gutenberg

- Developed the printing press in 1440.
  – Used moveable type

- Made it possible to produce books quickly and cheaply.

- First full-sized book printed with moveable type was the Gutenberg Bible.
The Printing Press

- Enabled a printer to produce hundreds of copies of a single work.
- Books became cheap enough that many people could afford them.
- First books were religious, but soon other topics, like travel and medicine, were incorporated.
Gutenberg Press

• Prior to the press, items were hand written, often by monks
• allowed for a quick, easy method of printing the written word
• MOST affected the spread of ideas during the Renaissance and the Reformation.
• allowed Luther’s 95 Theses to quickly reach the masses in several countries
Changes in society

• information became more readily available
• Information was printed in the vernacular (native language) of the people
  – Increased desire for learning
  – Saw a rise in literacy rates in Europe
• Published accounts of discoveries, maps, and charts led to new discoveries.
• Published legal proceedings made laws more clear to common people.
• Scientists and theologians could more easily spread knowledge and ideas
Analyze the impact of the Protestant Reformation, include: the ideas of Martin Luther and John Calvin.
Martin Luther (Germany)

- People can win salvation only by faith in God’s forgiveness.
- All Church teachings should be based on the Bible.
  - Pope and church are false authorities.
- All people with faith are equal.
  - do not need a priest to interpret the Bible.
Martin Luther (German Monk)

- Luther started the Reformation when he posted his 95 Theses on the door of a Church.

- Main argument with the Church was the practice of selling indulgences, or the ability to pay a priest to forgive sins.
Martin Luther
Luther vs. the Catholic Church:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Luther</th>
<th>The Catholic Church</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Only God could grant salvation (entrance into heaven)</td>
<td>Faith and good works were needed for salvation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All people with faith were equal, did not need priests</td>
<td>Priests help interpret Bible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All church teachings should be based on the Bible</td>
<td>Teachings are based on the Bible, the Pope, and Church traditions</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Luther’s ideas eventually took hold, forming a separate Christian religion called the Lutherans
The 95 Theses

- Wrote opposing the sale of indulgences, or pardons for sins.
  - major cause of the Protestant Reformation

- On October 31, 1517 he posted theses statements on the church door at Wittenberg and invited scholars to a debate.

- This began the Reformation.
John Calvin (Switzerland)

- Wrote that men and women are sinful by nature.
- Believed in Predestination
  - Humans can’t earn salvation
  - could not change their fate through faith, prayer, or good deeds
  - God chooses a few people to be saved
- Calvinism spread from Switzerland to France and Scotland
Calvinism

- Everyone attends religion class
- No one allowed to wear bright clothing or play card games
- Authorities would imprison, excommunicate, or banish those who broke rules
- Anyone preaching different doctrine to be burned at the stake
Protestant Reformation (1500s)

• many began to question the authority of the Catholic Church and many of its practices
• The Renaissance and the rise of powerful rulers gave rise to the Protestant Reformation which aimed to “reform” the Catholic Church
• The Reformation led to the founding of Christian Churches that did not accept the pope’s authority
  – Founding of Lutheran churches
Impact of the Reformation

- Protestant churches flourished
- New denominations developed
- Catholic Church became more united as a result of Council of Trent reforms
- More emphasis on education to promote beliefs (parish school and universities)
Impact of the Reformation

• Individual monarchs and states gained power in modern nation-states
• Laid the groundwork for the Enlightenment
• Led to a series of religious wars
• Reforms of the Catholic Church
• Power of the Catholic Church was weakened
SSWH 9 F

Describe the English Reformation, include: the role of Henry VIII and Elizabeth I.
English Reformation

The series of events in 16th century England by which the Church of England first broke away from the authority of the Pope and the Roman Catholic Church.

The English Reformation began with Henry VIII's desire for an annulment and was more of a political than a theological dispute.
English Reformation

• King Henry VIII wanted to divorce his wife because she could not bare him a son to become his heir
• Pope Clement VII refused his divorce or to annul his marriage
• Henry fearing that a war would ensue unless he had a clear heir to take over, broke from the Catholic Church and became the head of the Church of England (Protestant)
The English Reformation

- England’s ties with the Catholic Church were broken for personal and political reasons rather than religious ones.
- This involved the king, Henry VIII, wanting to divorce his wife.
- Henry VIII wanted England to be a Protestant nation for personal reasons.
The Act of Supremacy

• Called on English subjects to take an oath recognizing the King’s divorce from Catherine as legal and accepting Henry, not the Pope, as official head of England’s church.
Wives of Henry VIII

- Catherine of Aragon (Mother to Mary I) - Banished
- Anne Boleyn (Mother to Elizabeth I) - Executed
- Jane Seymour - Died in childbirth - Edward VI (died age 15)
- Anne of Cleves - Divorced
- Katherine Howard - Imprisoned
- Katherine Parr - Died in Childbirth
The “In-Between”

- King Henry VIII dies. His son by his third marriage takes over but dies very shortly after.
- Mary I takes over.
- Mary I has always been a devout Catholic.
- Mary I returns the official religion back to Catholic.
- Protestants are persecuted and burned at the stake.  
  “Bloody Mary”
- Civil Wars are breaking out
- Mary I passes away. Elizabeth I takes the throne.
Elizabeth I

- Elizabeth, Henry’s daughter, took over England after her half sister Mary I died.
- In 1559, Elizabeth again established the Church of England, making it the only legal Church in England.
- Elizabeth made the new Church moderate to appeal to both Catholics and Protestants.
- Wanted England to be a Protestant nation in order to bring back peace.
Elizabeth I

- Priests were allowed to marry
- Sermons delivered in English, not Latin.
- Services kept some Catholic traditions
- Despite all efforts at peace it didn’t last.
  - New group rises: PURITANS
    - they felt that the Church of England was too worldly and too much like the Catholic Church
Describe the Counter Reformation at the Council of Trent and the role of the Jesuits.
The Catholic Reformation

- A movement within the Catholic Church to reform itself
- Leaders of this movement included Ignatius of Loyola, Popes Paul III and Paul IV
- Loyola started the Jesuit order while the Popes led the Council of Trent
  - To combat the growing Protestant movement the Council of Trent formed
Council of Trent (1534-1549)
Council of Trent (1545-1563)

- Pope Paul III called a council of Church leaders in Trent, Italy to clearly state Catholic beliefs.
- The Council strengthened the Papacy and redefined church doctrine.
- addressed the issues raised by Protestant reformers by encouraging new religious orders, such as the Jesuits, to set good examples.
Council of Trent (1545-1563)

• The Council Stated:
  – the Church’s interpretation of the Bible was final
  – Christians needed faith and good works for salvation
  – Bible and Church traditions were authorities for guiding Christian life
  – Indulgences were valid expressions of faith
  – However, the false selling of indulgences was banned
Summary

In an effort to increase Church power, they created:

- The Inquisition
- The Jesuits
- the Council of Trent

The Catholic church discouraged new ideas by forbidding certain books and starting the Inquisition
The Jesuits (The Society of Jesus)

- Focused on three activities-
  - Founded schools throughout Europe
  - Converted non-Christians to Catholicism using missionaries
  - Stop the spread of Protestantism

- Missionaries most accepted in China
The Jesuits (The Society of Jesus)

- Jesuits took vows of poverty and chastity & dedicated themselves to living as Jesus had lived.
- Practiced the spiritual beliefs necessary to reform the Church and restore the piety of the clergy.