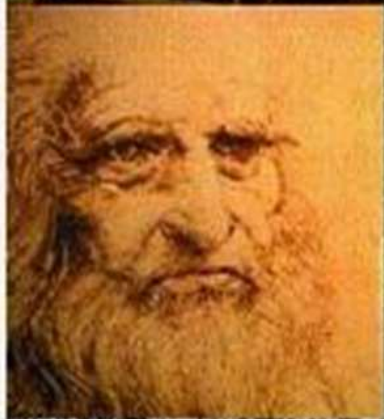


EUROPEAN SOCIETY IN THE AGE OF THE RENAISSANCE



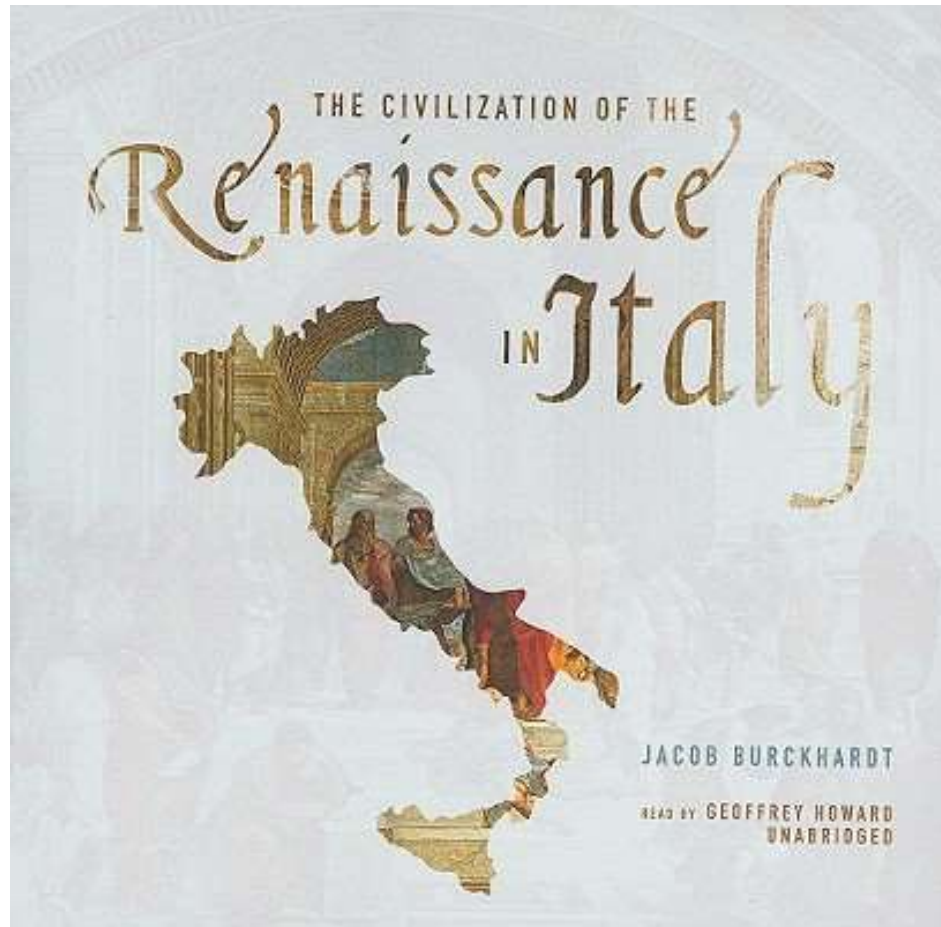
RENAISSANCE



- The term Renaissance is used to describe the cultural achievements of the 14th through 16th centuries
- French “rebirth”



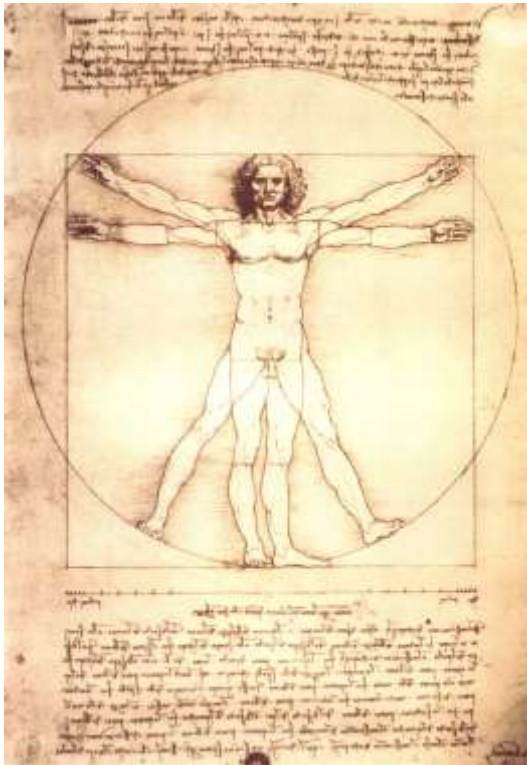
Jacob Burckhardt, a Swiss historian, described the Renaissance as the “prototype of the modern world” in his book *Civilization of the Renaissance in Italy* (1860)



- In Italy blossomed new secular and scientific views
- People began to approach the world empirically and draw rational conclusions based on observation
- Burckhardt saw the emergence of the modern world emerge from that of the pre-modern, or medieval, period
- Some criticize Burckhardt for overlooking the continuity between the Middle Ages and the Renaissance

Scholars agree that the Renaissance (1375-1527) was a transition from medieval to modern times

Renaissance Europe was characterized by growing national consciousness and political centralization, an urban economy based on organized commerce and capitalism, and growing lay control of secular thought and culture.



The Italian City State

- Five major city-states evolved: the duchy of Milan, the republics of Florence and Venice, the Papal States, and the Kingdom of Naples



Social Class and Conflict



Florence as an example of social division and anarchy

- Four social groups of Florence
 - *Grandi*—the old rich, or nobles and wealthy merchants who traditionally had ruled the city
 - *Popolo grosso* (“fat people”)—the newly rich merchant class, capitalists and bankers, who began to challenge the old rich for political power
 - Middle-burgher ranks of guild masters, shop owners, and professionals, the smaller businesspeople, who tended to side with the new rich against the conservative policies of the old rich
 - *Popolo Minuto* (“little people”)—the lower economic classes
 - Paupers—in 1457, one-third the population of Florence, was officially listed as paupers, or having no wealth at all

Ciampi Revolt—a great uprising of the poor that occurred in Florence in 1378



- Three reasons that made life unbearable for the lower classes
 - feuding between the old rich and the new rich
 - social anarchy created when the Black Death cut the city's population almost in half
 - the collapse of the great banking houses of Bardi and Peruzzi
- the revolt established a chaotic four-year reign of power by the lower Florentine classes; stability did not return to Florence until the rise of the Medici family in 1434

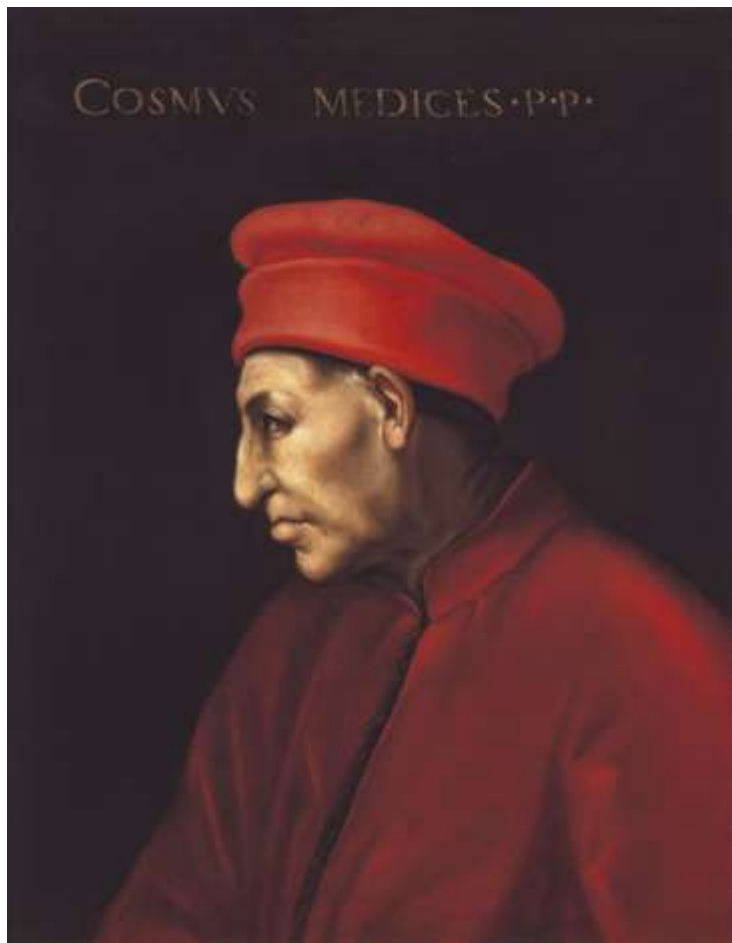
Signoria

- *Signoria*—a council of first six and later of eight members governed the city; these men were chosen from the most powerful guilds, mainly those representing the major clothing industries (cloth, wool, fur, and silk) and such other groups as bankers, judges, and doctors



Florence and the Medici Family

- Cosimo de' Medici, the wealthiest Florentine and natural statesmen, controlled the Florence from behind the scenes by manipulating the constitution and manipulating elections

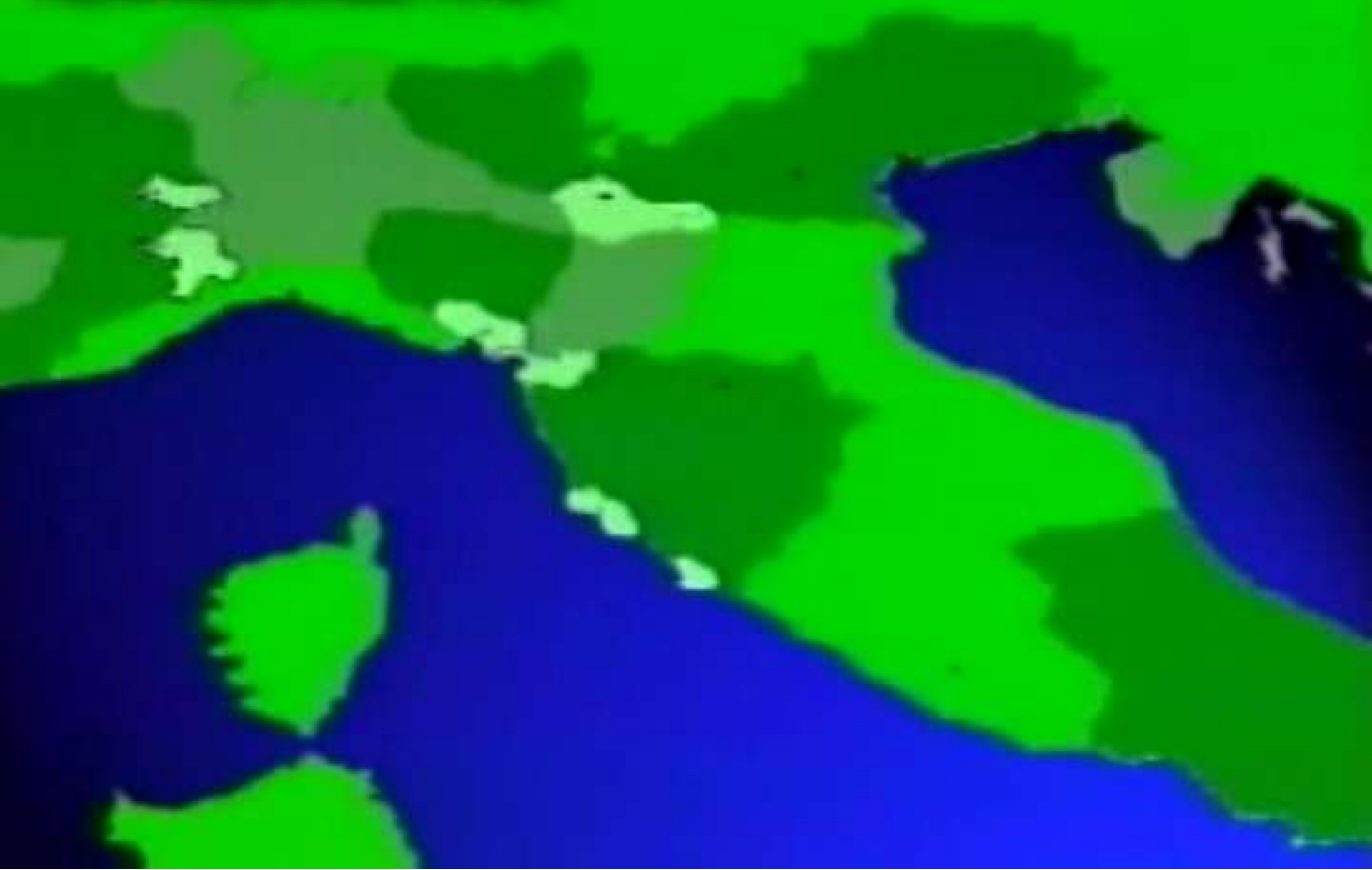


Lorenzo de' Medici



- Cosimo's grandson, Lorenzo the Magnificent, ruled Florence in a totalitarian fashion during the last quarter century of the fifteenth century
- Lorenzo's brother had been assassinated by a rival family, the Pazzi, who had long plotted with the pope against the Medicis which made Lorenzo a cautious ruler

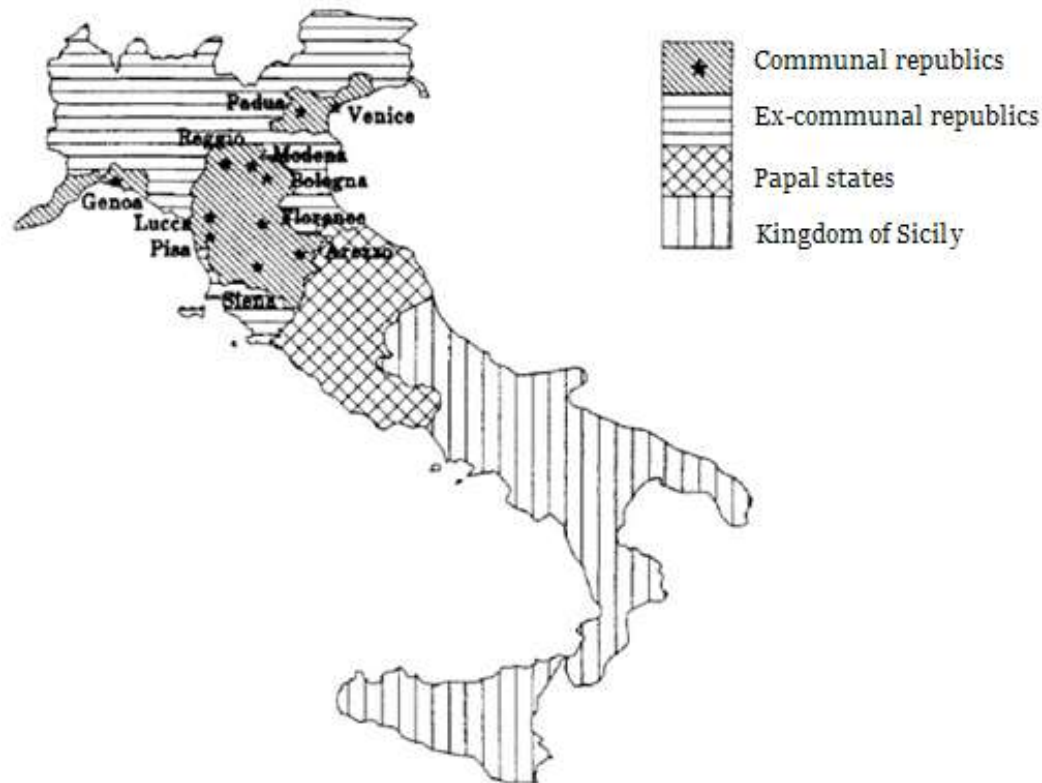
RENAISSANCE ITALY



Oligarchies

- Oligarchies, or a small group of wealthy elites, hired strongmen, or despots, known as *podesta* to maintain law and order

Republican and Autocratic Traditions: Italy, c. 1300



Humanism

- The study of classics became known as humanism (New Learning)
- Italian Humanists stressed the study of the classics for what they could reveal about human nature

Writers changing Literature

■ Petrarch

- One of the earliest and most influential humanists
- Father Renaissance Humanism
- Great poet, wrote in both Latin and Italian
- Looked at forgotten Latin manuscripts, spread Cicero, Homer, and Virgil
- Typically wrote sonnets (14-lined poems)
- Used pure classical Latin

■ Boccaccio

- Wrote *Decameron*
- Uses cutting humor to illustrate the human condition
- Presents his characters in all their individuality and all their folly



Humanism

Humanism- an intellectual movement based on the study of the classical literary works of Greece and Rome.

Humanists studied liberal arts- grammar, rhetoric, poetry, ethics, and history- all based on the writings of ancient Greek and Roman authors.

RENAISSANCE HUMANISM



Francesco Petrararch



Francesco Petrararch —
the father of humanism

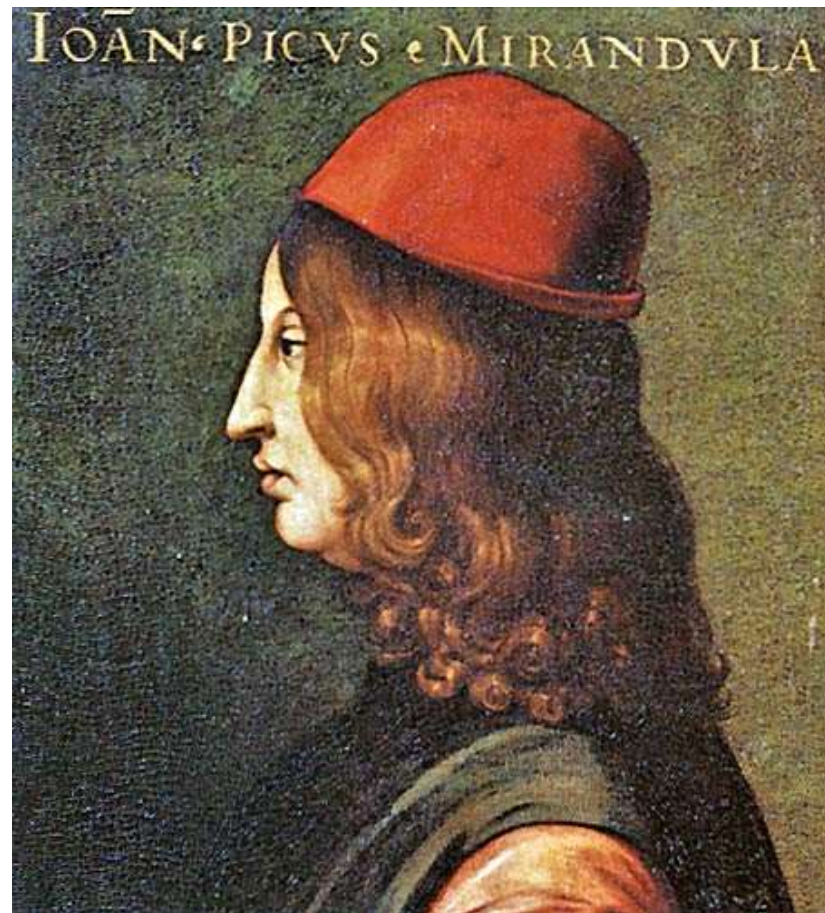
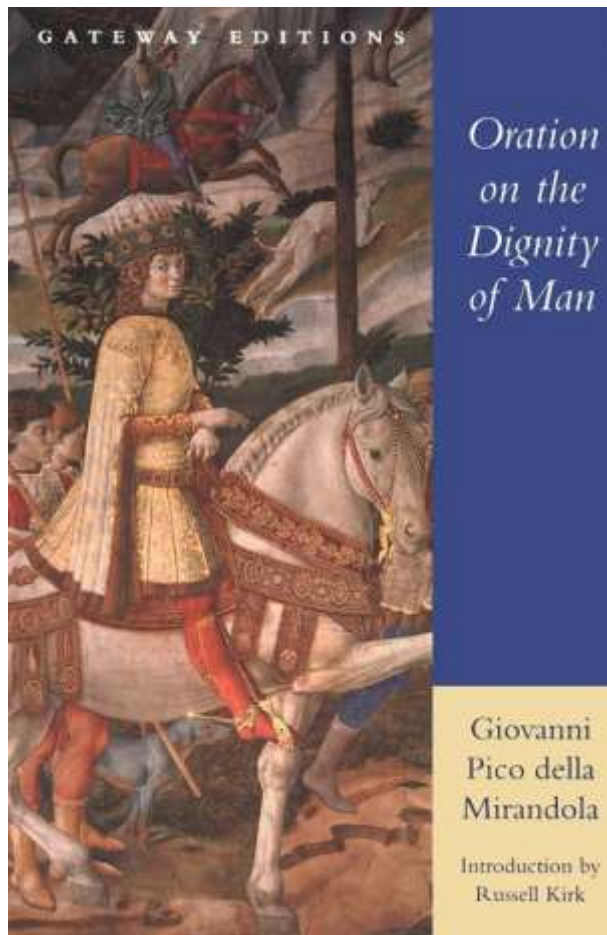
- Wrote personal letters to Cicero, Livy, Virgil, and Horace
- Classical and Christian values coexist in his works



Mirandola

man made in the image of God.

Place in the universe between Angels and beasts.



Dante Alighieri



Giovanni Boccaccio

- Wrote *Decameron*, a collection of one hundred tales told by three men and seven women in a country retreat away from plague-ravaged Florence



The Florentine Academy and the Revival of Platonism

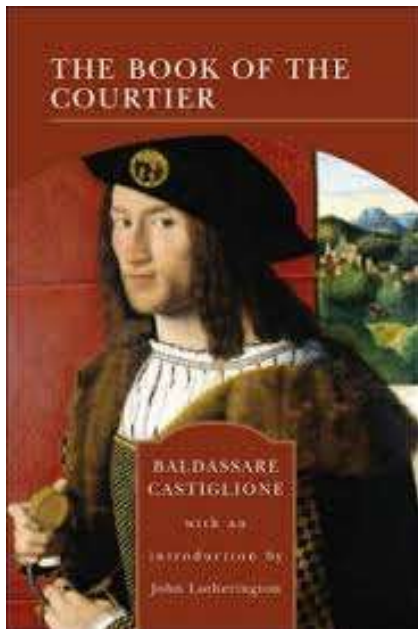
- Unlike their medieval predecessors who embraced Aristotle, Renaissance scholars embraced the Greek scholar Plato
 - Platonism appealed to Renaissance scholars due to its flattering view of human nature. Platonism distinguished between an eternal sphere of being and the perishable world in which humans actually lived

Cosimo de Medici provided the patronage to create the Florentine Platonic Academy

The academy was not actually a school, but rather an informal gathering of Renaissance humanists devoted to the revival of Plato and Neoplatonists

- Marsilio Ficino and Pico della Mirandola supervised the academy
 - Pico's *Oration on the Dignity of Man* is perhaps the most famous Renaissance statement on the nature of humankind—the study of human nature, the predecessor to modern psychology, was first studied by Renaissance humanists
 - *Oration* depicts human beings as the only creatures capable of controlling their own destiny—capable of rising to the level of angels but also just as quickly wallowing with pigs

- Baldassare Castiglione's *Book of Courtier* was written for the nobility; it provided humanists guidelines for the standard of education and etiquette to which a member of court ought to aspire.



Raphael: Portrait of Castiglione

Educated man should have a broad background

- Charming, witty and well educated in the classics. He should dance, sing, play music and write poetry. Be a skilled rider, wrestler, and swordsman and above all have self-control”



Christine de Pisan

- Christine de Pisan wrote many poems, but most notably *The Treasure of the City of Ladies*, which was a chronicle of the accomplishments of the great women of history.





Renaissance Art

- New themes and technique
- Renaissance art embraced the natural world and human emotions and gave their work a rational, even mathematical, order—perfect symmetry and proportionately reflecting a belief in the harmony of the of universe
- Availability of oil paints improved the quality of paintings
- **Chiaroscuro**, the use of shading to enhance naturalness, and **linear perspectivism**, the adjustment of the size of figures to give the viewer a three-dimensional sense of the painting, equipped artists with the ability to create realistic paintings

Renaissance Artists







Botticelli: Primavera, or Spring (ca. 1482)

Donatello (1386-1466)



Giotto

Giotto—considered by many as the first Renaissance artist inspired by his love for Saint Francis, whose love for nature he shared, Giotto painted a more natural world



Giotto, Lamentation

Leonardo da Vinci 1452-1519



- The Last Supper



- Leonardo da Vinci, Mona Lisa
- In 1503 Leonardo da Vinci began his most famous work--the Mona Lisa. The subject of the painting is Lisa Gherardini del Giocondo, the wife of a prominent Florentine businessman. She is posed half-length in the seated position, her posture is relaxed, and her gaze is direct. The softening of the edges of the background, effecting a fine haze called sfumato, creates a sense of intimacy and psychological drama. (Erich Lessing/Art Resource, NY)

Raphael

Famous for his portrayals of the Madonna and his frescoes in the Vatican

His *School of Athens* is a perfect example of Renaissance technique as it depicts Plato and Aristotle surrounded by other great philosophers and scientists



Michelangelo



MICHELANGELO

- His statue *David* is a perfect example of Renaissance harmony, symmetry, and proportion, all serving the glorification of the human form
- Frescoes in the *Sistine Chapel* were commissioned by Pope Julius II and remains the crowning achievement of Renaissance painting
- His later works are more complex and suggest deep personal changes and mark the passing from the High Renaissance style of painting—which valued symmetry and simplicity—to a new style known as mannerism—which accepted the strange and abnormal, giving freer reign to the individual perceptions and mood of the artist



David



Last Judgment







Titian (1477-1576)

Filippo Brunelleschi



- dome on the Cathedral of Florence









- **Ghiberti, Gates**
- Lorenzo Ghiberti (1378-1455) was given a commission to cast a pair of doors, with scenes drawn from the Old Testament, for the east side of the Baptistery of San Giovanni, Florence--thereafter known as The Gates of Paradise, so named by Michelangelo. In creating the ten 31-inch-square panels, Ghiberti's use of perspective is one of the hallmarks of his accomplishment. (Scala/Art Resource, NY)

Italy's Political Decline: The French Invasions (1494-1527)

- As a peninsula of autonomous city-states, Italy had relied on internal cooperation in the second half of the fifteenth century to provide a united front against outside invaders





Treaty of Lodi

- Treaty of Lodi (1454) brought Milan and Naples, traditional enemies, into an alliance with Florence and these three city-states stood together in opposition to an alliance between Venice and the Papal States. If a foreign enemy threatened, the five could present a united front.



Italy at the Peace of Lodi 1454



- Ludovico il Moro rose to power in Milan,
hostilities between Milan and Naples resumed
- Naples, Florence, and the Pope Alexander VI allied and threatened Milan
 - Ludovico asked the King of France for help



- Ludovico invited the French to enter Italy and claim Naples but the French soon threatened Milan



Charles VIII's March Through Italy

The French army marched over the Alps and into Florence. Piero de' Medici, leader of Florence who was allied with Naples against Milan, tried to placate Charles VIII by handing over Pisa and other Florentine possessions.



Savonarola

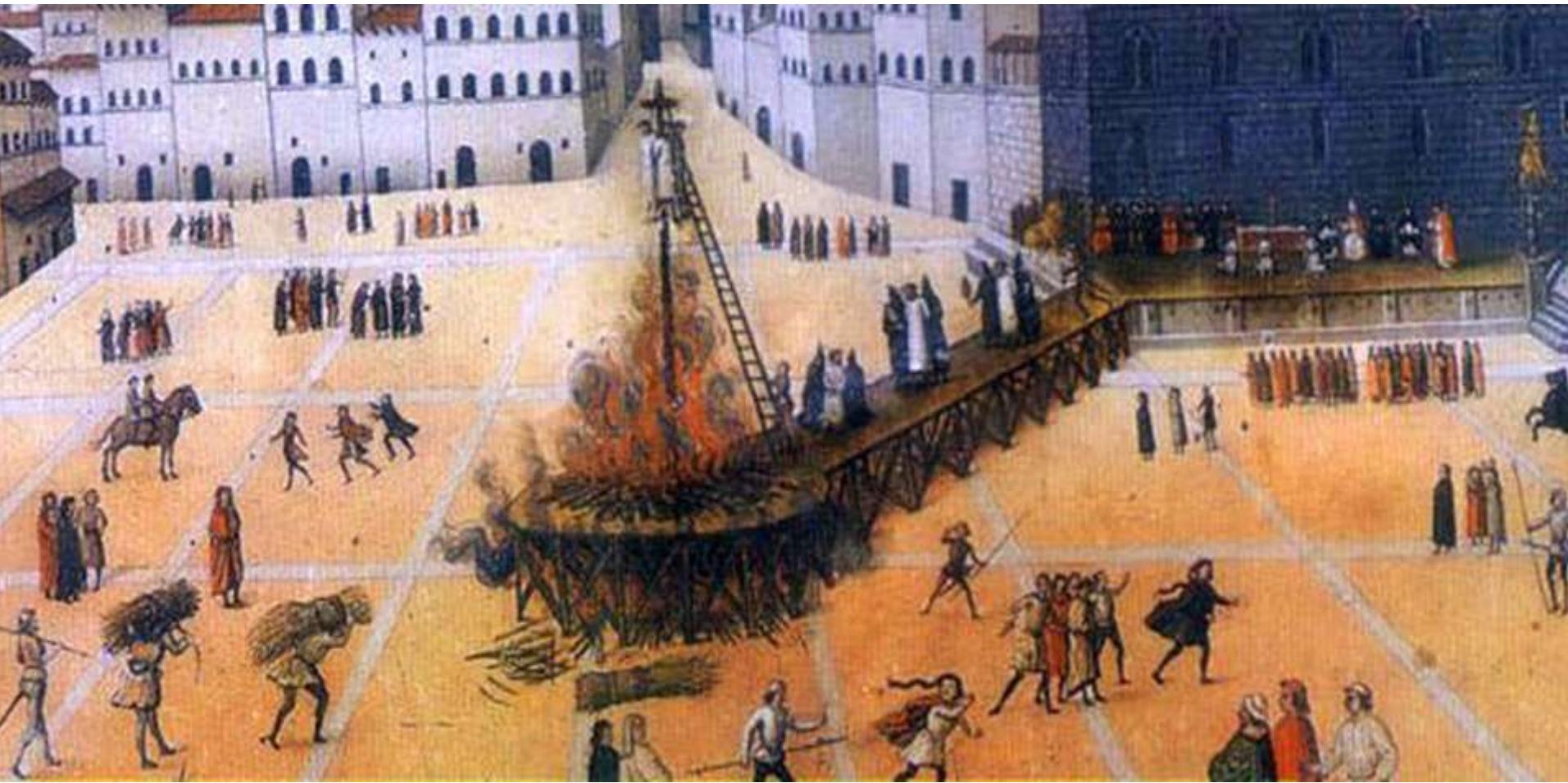
This led the citizens of Florence, who were inspired by a Dominican preacher named Girolamo Savonarola, to exile Piero de' Medici from Florence

Savonarola convinced the people of Florence that the French were the rightful rulers of Florence

Charles VIII leaves Florence under the control of Savonarola



Savonarola– burned at the stake



The League of Venice 1495

Ferdinand of Aragon established the League of Venice with the Papal States, and Emperor Maximilian I

This set the stage for a bitter rivalry between France and Spain
Ludovico, realizing the fatal mistake he made by inviting France to Italy, joined the League of Venice

Charles VIII and his French army are forced to retreat from Italy due to the strength of the League of Venice



Pope Alexander VI and the Borgia Family

- France returned to Italy under Charles's successor, Louis XII, when Pope Alexander VI assisted them

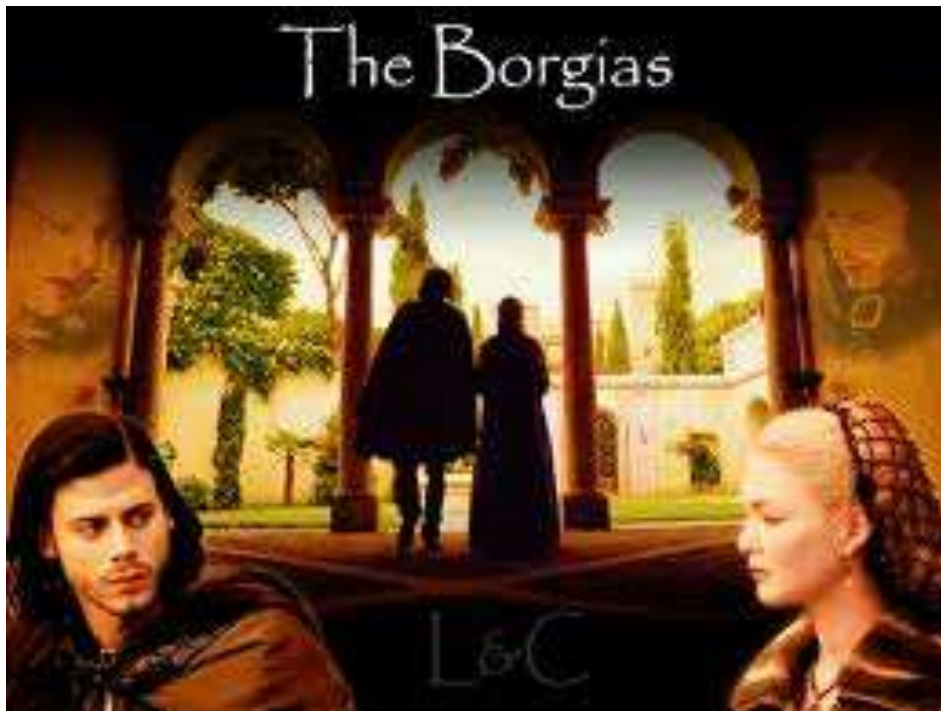
Alexander VI is known as the most corrupt Pope in history who aligned his Church policies with his personal ambition to gain power and land



Alexander VI openly promoted the political careers of his children Cesare and Lucrezia

The Papal States had lost territory in the Romagna during the years of the Avignon papacy and Alexander VI aligned with the French king Louis XII to regain this territory

Alexander and his son Cesare Borgia were supported in their conquest of the cities of the Romagna by the French



Cesare Borgia was given the title Duke of Romagna and this territory became the possession of the Borgia family



Pope Julius II—“Warrior Pope”

Succeeded Alexander VI to the papacy

In 1511, Julius formed the Holy League with Ferdinand of Aragon, eventually joined by the alliance of Venice, Emperor Maximilian I, and the Swiss; the Holy League was successful in driving France from Italy



Concordat of Bologna

Concordat of Bologna —seeking to end the French from meddling in Italian affairs, Julius agreed to give the French king control over the clergy in France in exchange for French recognition of the papal authority over church council and the right to collect annates in France



- The secular nature of the papacy during the reign of Julius II prompted the humanist Erasmus to write the satire *Julius Excluded from Heaven*.



1527 Rome was sacked by Holy Roman Emperor Charles V



Niccolo Machiavelli

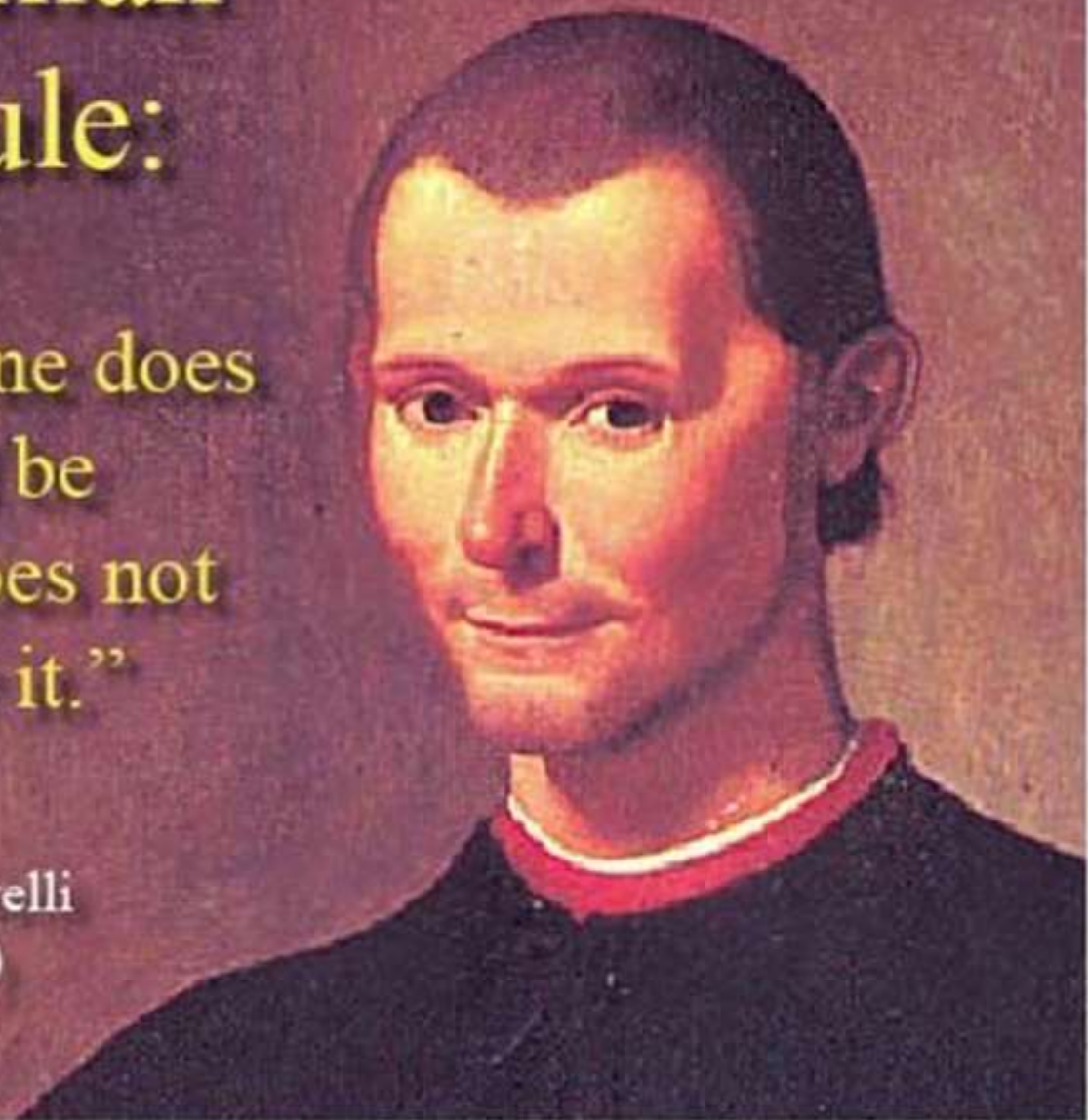
- In his book *The Prince*, Machiavelli encourages rulers to use fraud and deceit to maintain power; he dedicated the book to Lorenzo de' Medici and he hoped that powerful leader of whom he writes in *The Prince* would emerge from the Medici family



Machiavellian Golden Rule:

“The offenses one does
to a man should be
such that one does not
fear revenge for it.”

Niccolo Machiavelli
(1469 ~ 1527)



Niccolò Machiavelli

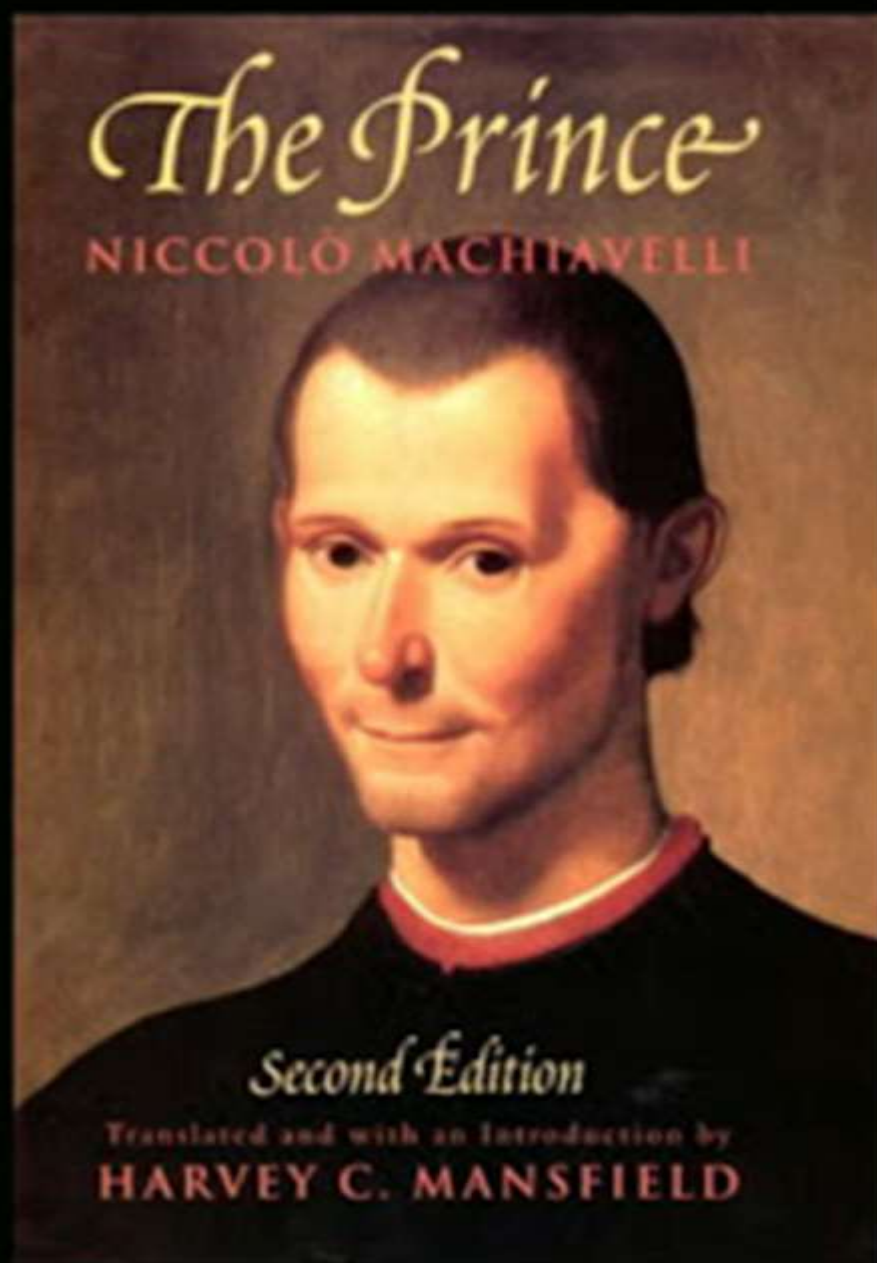
- “The end justifies the means.”





“Since love and fear can hardly exist together, if we must choose between them, it is far safer to be feared than loved.”

Niccolo Machiavelli
The Prince



France

Charles VII (1422-1461)

created a permanent professional army in France

Louis XI (1461-1483)

During his reign, the English Empire in France ended when the English were forced out of France during the course of the Hundred Years' War

Burgundy, a duchy in France, had maintained its independence throughout the medieval period. With the death of its leader, Charles the Bold, in 1477, Burgundy was divided by French king Louis XI and Habsburg emperor Maximilian I

Louis XI ended his reign as king with nearly double the land holdings he inherited when he came to the throne



Spain

- Spain - rich cultural diversity, Hispanic, Roman, Visigothic, Jewish, and Muslim.
- Reconquista - conversion or expulsion of Muslims and Jews and political control of the south





Spain

Isabella of Castile and Ferdinand of Aragon unify Spain

Although the marriage dynastically united the two kingdoms, constitutionally they remained separate as each retained separate laws, armies, coinage, taxation and cultural traditions

Between 1482 and 1504, Isabella and Ferdinand had conquered the Moors in Granada, made Naples a Spanish possession, and conquered the kingdom of Navarre.



- Spain, once melting pot of Jews, Christians, and Muslims, became a Christian nation as Ferdinand and Isabella made Spain a state-controlled religion

In 1492, non-converting Jews were exiled from Spain and their property confiscated; in 1502, non-converted Moors were exiled.



Isabella and Ferdinand negotiate marriages for the offspring

Their eldest daughter, Joanna, married Archduke Philip, the son of Emperor Maximilian I

The son of Joanna and Philip, Charles I was the first to rule over a united Spain; with his inheritance and election as emperor in 1519.

Their second daughter, Catherine of Aragon, first married Prince Arthur, the son of English king Henry VII; after Arthur's premature death, she married his brother Henry VIII; the failure of their marriage led to the creation of the Anglican Church and English Reformation



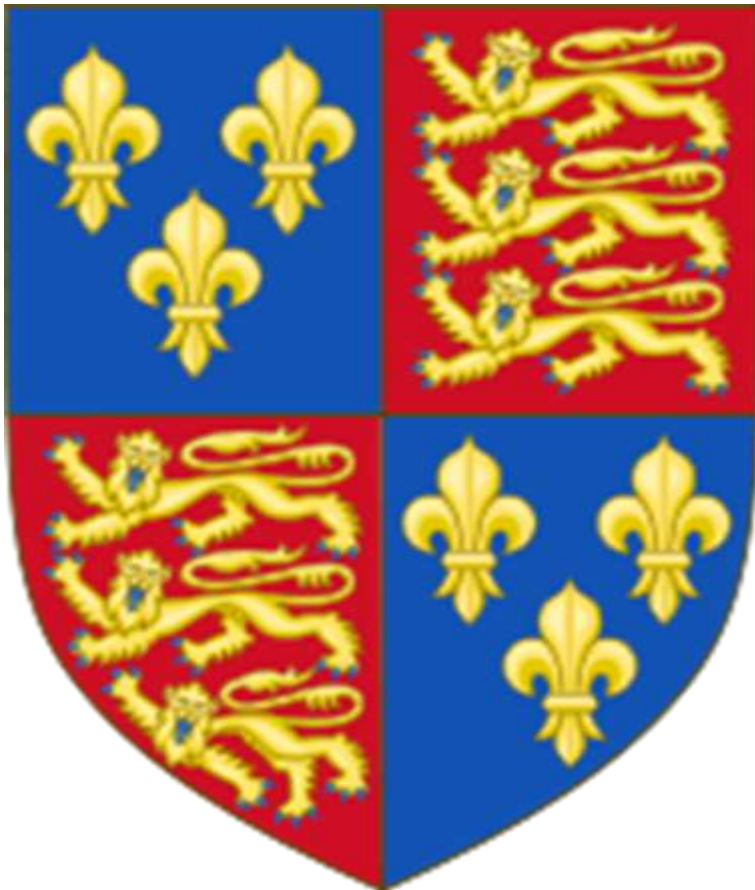
Philip and Joanna of Castile



- Joanna (6 November 1479 – 12 April 1555), known historically as Joanna the Mad (Spanish: Juana la Loca), was Queen of Castile from 1504, and of Aragon from 1516. Modern Spain evolved from the union of these two crowns. Joanna was married by arrangement to Philip the Handsome, Archduke of the House of Habsburg, on 20 October 1496

England

- Henry VI (1399-1413)



The War of the Roses

- 1455-1471 The houses of York and Lancaster waged civil war
- York- White rose. Lancaster- Red Rose



England

Civil war broke out between the House of York and the House of Lancaster

The duke of York and his supporters in the prosperous southern towns challenged the Lancastrian monarchy of Henry IV. In 1461, Edward IV, son of the duke of York, seized power and ruled for more than 20 years; his reign was only briefly interrupted by Henry IV's short-lived restoration

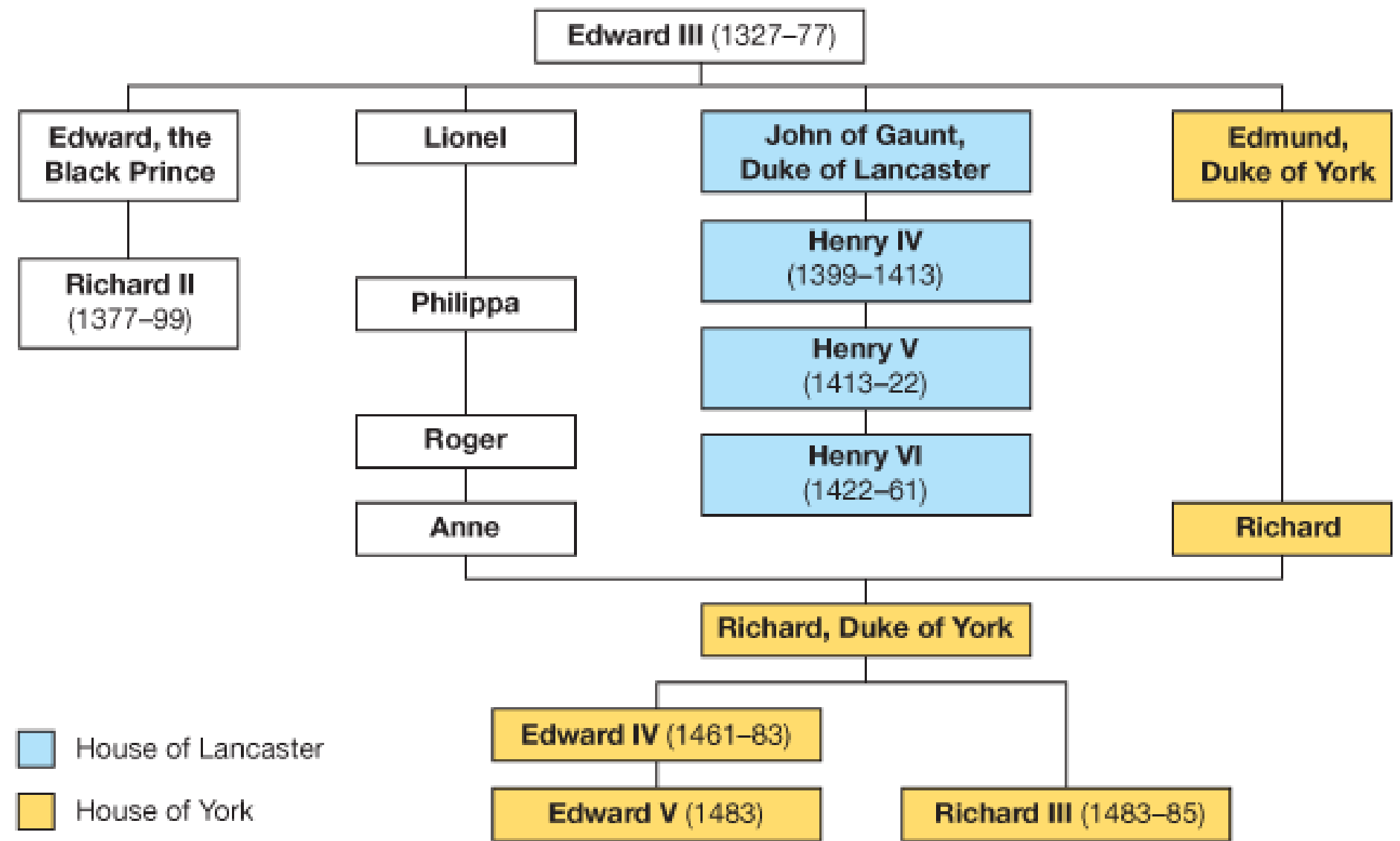


White Rose of York



Red Rose of Lancaster

The Houses of Lancaster and York*



*Dates indicate years of reign

England

- Edward IV's brother, Richard III, usurped power from Edward IV's son, and after Richard's death, the new Tudor dynasty portrayed him as a villain who killed Edward's sons in the Tower of London
- Richard's reign saw the growth for support of the Lancastrian Henry Tudor, who came back to England from France and defeated Richard III at the battle of Bosworth Field in 1485



England

Henry VII consolidates his power over England

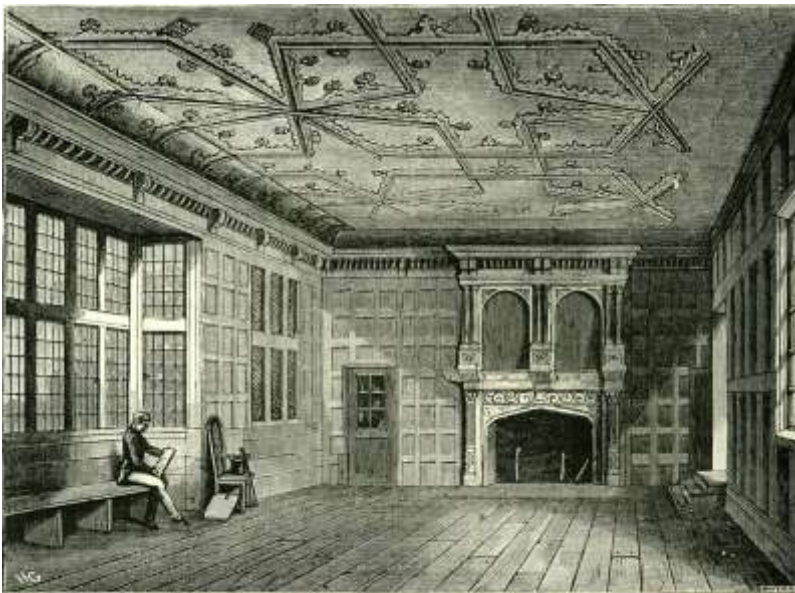
Henry Tudor married the daughter of Edward IV, Elizabeth of York, in order to make the throne of England uncontestable



Henry VII

Henry VII created the **Court of the Star Chamber** which took the power of administering justice away from nobles and placed it firmly in the hands of royal courts; nobles were no longer capable of rigging verdicts to promote their interests

Henry manipulated English law to confiscate lands and fortunes from nobles he was able to manage the government without depending on Parliament for royal funds



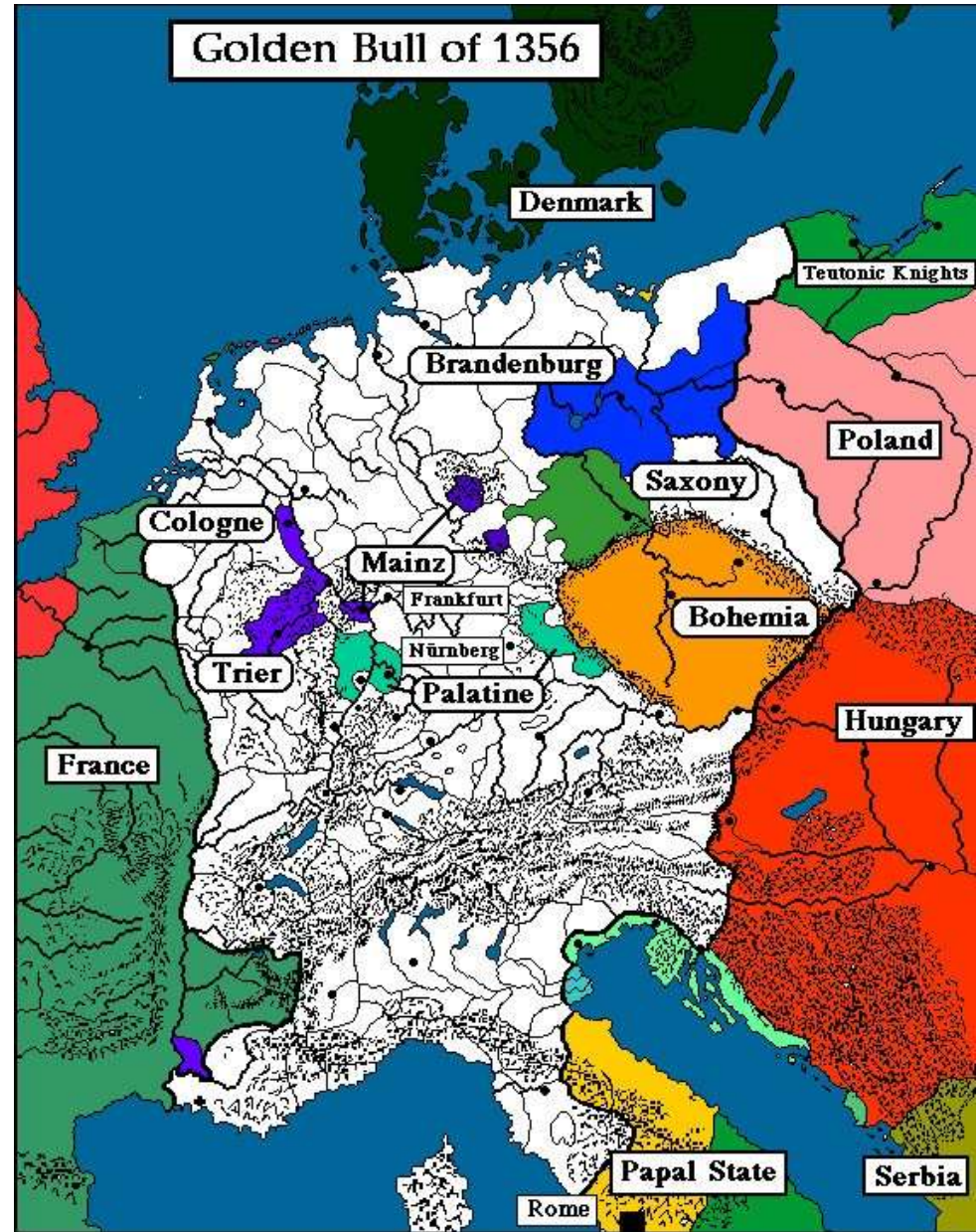
THE STAR CHAMBER. (From a Drawing taken in 1836.)

Warren, Edward. Old and New London. Vol. II.
London: Cassell, Peter, & Co., 1907. 524.



Holy Roman Empire

Rulers in the Holy Roman Empire continued to partition their kingdoms, however small, among their sons; by the late fifteenth century, Germany was divided into over three hundred independent political entities. Golden Bull, an agreement reached in 1356, established a seventeen member electoral college. They functioned as an administrative body and elected the emperor.





The Northern Renaissance

- The Renaissance in the North-
- Northern Europe was more Christian.
- Christian humanists; use of reason



Thomas More 1478-1535;
Utopia (1516) “nowhere”,
ideal community on an island off the
mainland of the new world.



St. Thomas More, Martyr

Born in London: 1478.

Lord Chancellor: 1529-1532

**Refused to swear allegiance
to King as head of the new
Church of England: 1534**

Executed for treason: 1535

At his trial, he told the court
that he could not go against
his conscience.

At his execution, he told
spectators that he was
dying as "the King's good
servant - but God's first."

The Printing Press

Johann Gutenberg invented printing with moveable type in the middle of the fifteenth century in Mainz, Germany.



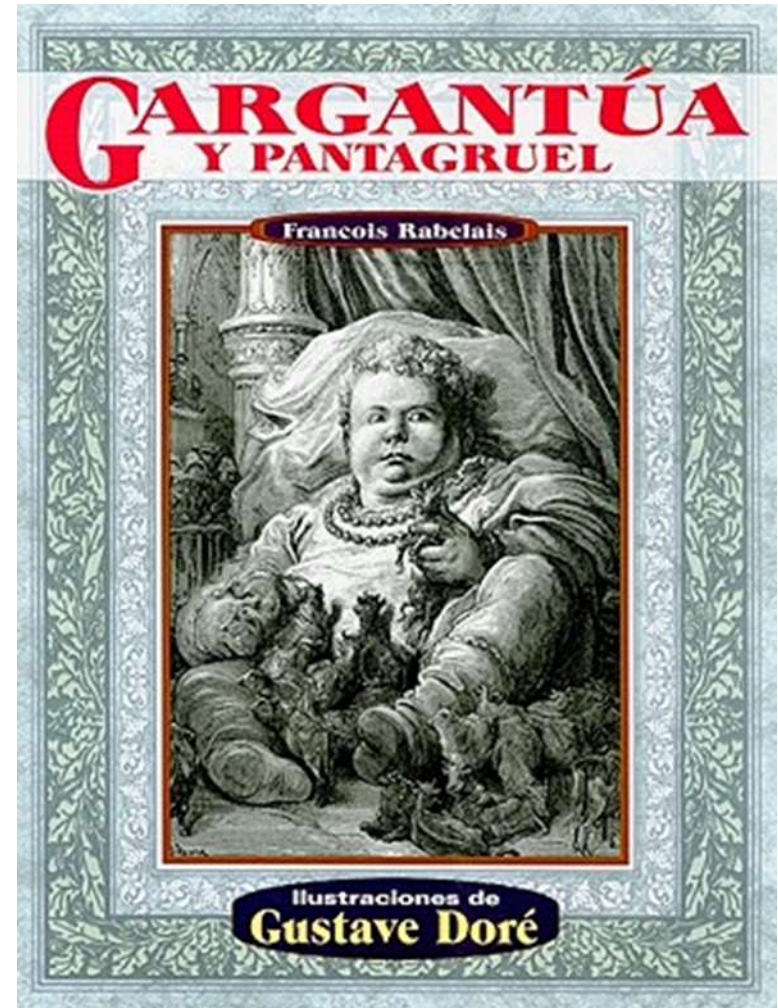
Erasmus

Northern humanist who made clear in his many works that devout Catholics wanted the Church to reform.

In the 1520s a popular saying developed:
“Erasmus laid the egg that Luther hatched.”



- Francois Rubelais (1490-1553)
- - French humanist secular



Jan Van Eyck (1366-1441)

- Flemish artist.
- Giovanni Arnofini and His Bride





- Symbolic candle
- The solitary flame burning in bright daylight can be interpreted as the bridal candle, or God's all-seeing eye, or simply as a devotional candle. Another symbol is St Margaret (the patron saint of women in childbirth), whose image is carved on the high chairback.
- An elaborate signature
- As today, marriages in 15th-century Flanders could take place privately rather than in church. Van Eyck's Latin signature, in the Gothic calligraphy used for legal documents, reads: "Jan van Eyck was present", and has been interpreted by some as an indication that the artist himself served as a witness.
- The mirror is painted with almost miraculous skill. Its carved frame is inset with ten miniature medallions depicting scenes from the life of Christ. Yet more remarkable is the mirror's reflection, which includes van Eyck's own tiny self-portrait, accompanied by another man who may have been the official witness to the ceremony.
- Symbol of faithfulness
- Almost every detail can be interpreted as a symbol. The companion dog is seen as a symbol of faithfulness and love. The fruits on the window ledge probably stand for fertility and our fall from Paradise. Even the discarded shoes are not thought to be incidental, but to signify the sanctity of marriage.



- Hieronymus Bosch, Garden of Earthly Delights
- Hieronymus Bosch (ca. 1450-1516) is arguably the most enigmatic and original painter of the northern Renaissance. His triptych, Garden of Earthly Delights, is one of the most daring and disconcerting paintings in the history of art. His bizarre portrayal of earthly existence, his dire depiction of hell, and his failure to include any hope of heavenly redemption was commissioned by an aristocrat from Brussels for his home. (Museo del Prado, Madrid/The Bridgeman Art Library International)

Peter Brugel the Elder *Peasant wedding*



Hunters in the snow



Peter Brugel the Elder *Dutch Proverbs*



A conversation with KHAN ACADEMY'S

Dr. Beth Harris & Dr. Steven Zucker

AVAILABLE ON

[HTTP://WWW.GOOGLEARTPROJECT.COM](http://www.googleartproject.com)

[HTTP://SMARTHISTORY.KHANACADEMY.ORG](http://smarthistory.khanacademy.org)

Art Project
powered by Google




New Monarchs



- Louis XII France, Henry VII England, Ferdinand of Spain “New Monarchs”. Suppressed opposition and rebellion especially from the nobility

France

- France - The 100 Years War left France depopulated, commercially ruined and agriculturally weak.
- Charles VII (r. 1422-1461) reconciled the Burgundians.
- Gabelle - salt tax.
- Taille- land tax.

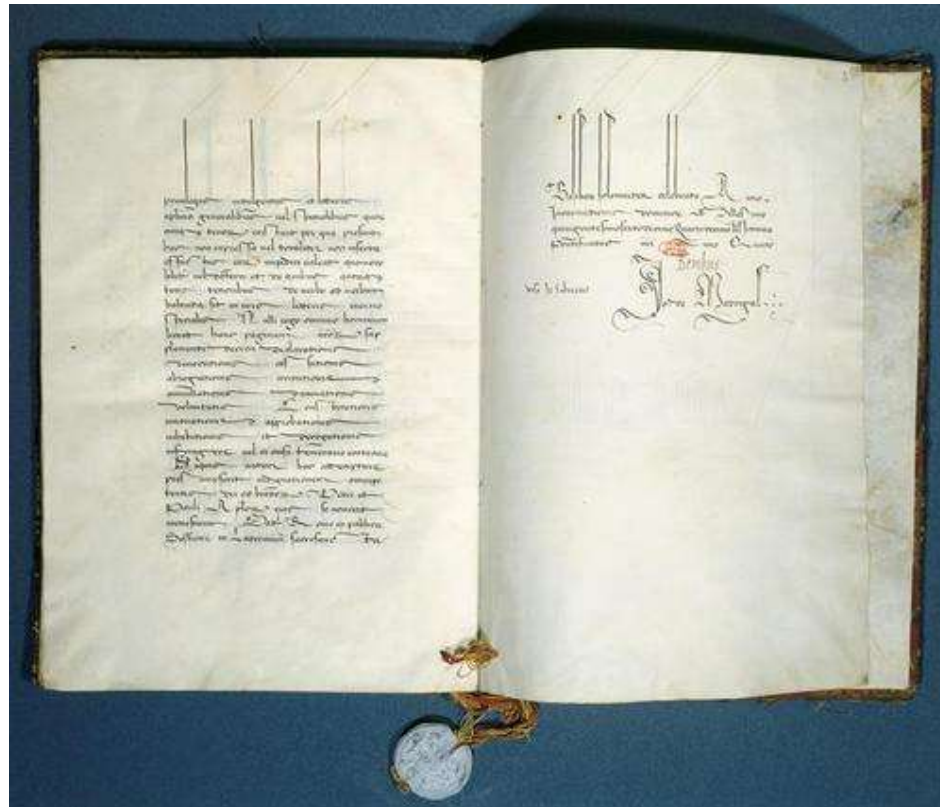
	dîme 3 à 13 % de la récolte
	cens, champart 3 à 5 % de la récolte
	banalité, péage variable, souvent faible
	corvée travail gratuit
	semences 20 % de la récolte

versée au curé, au monastère ou à l'évêque
versé au seigneur



1438-Pragmatic Sanction of Bourges

- 1438-Pragmatic Sanction of Bourges - superiority of a general council over the papacy giving the French Crown control over the appointment of Bishops. 1461-1483 –



The “Spider King” Louis XI

- Louis XI (son of Charles VII) “spider king” because of his treacherous character. Concordant of Bologna- Pope’s right to first year’s income of new bishops and abbots









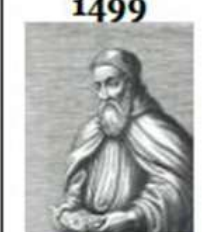





Voyages of Discovery

- Bartholomew Dias (1450-1500)
- Vasco da Gama (1469-1525)
- Christopher Columbus (1451-1506)
- Amerigo Vespucci (1451-1512)
- Ferdinand Magellan (1480-1512)



Timeline for Unit 3.1: Exploring the World

1416  Prince Henry The Navigator sets up a school in Portugal	1419  Madeira is discovered	1427  Azores are discovered	1488  Bartolomeu Dias rounds the Cape of Good Hope	1492  Christopher Columbus' first voyage to America
1494  Treaty of Tordesillas divides the world in half	1498  Vasco de Gama sails around Africa to India	1497  John Cabot discovers Newfoundland	1499  Amerigo Vespucci reaches South America	1519-1522  Magellan circumnavigates the globe
1535  Jacques Cartier sails up the St. Lawrence River, claiming it for France	1596  Willem Barents sails north looking for a passage east over Scandinavia			

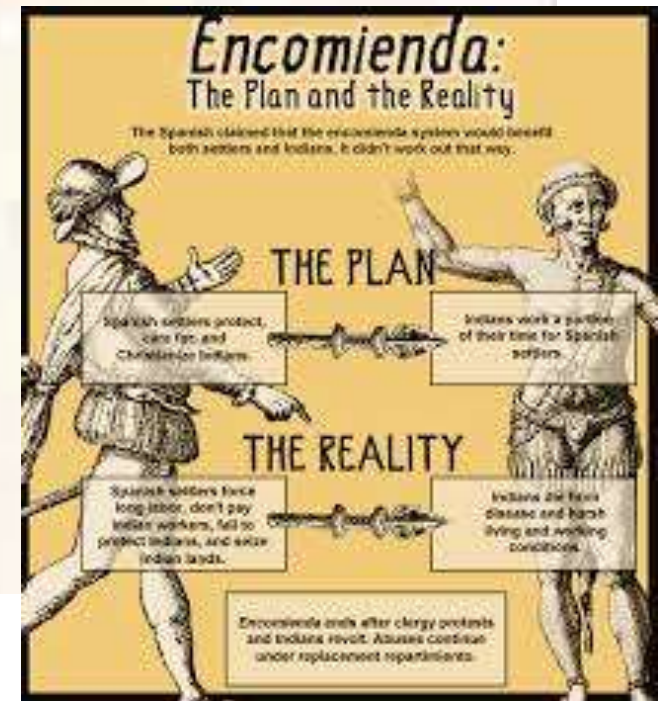
Spanish Empire in the New World



Conquistadors









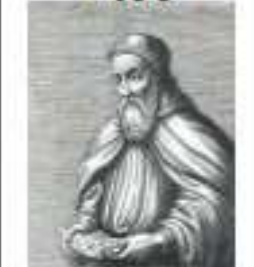





Encomienda



The Columbian Exchange



<p>1416</p>  <p>Prince Henry The Navigator sets up a school in Portugal</p>	<p>1419</p>  <p>Madeira is discovered</p>	<p>1427</p>  <p>Azores are discovered</p>	<p>1488</p>  <p>Bartolomeu Dias rounds the Cape of Good Hope</p>	<p>1492</p>  <p>Christopher Columbus first voyage to America</p>
<p>1494</p>  <p>Treaty of Tordesillas divides the world in half</p>	<p>1498</p>  <p>Vasco de Gama sails around Africa to India</p>	<p>1497</p>  <p>John Cabot discovers Newfoundland</p>	<p>1499</p>  <p>Amerigo Vespucci reaches South America</p>	<p>1519-1522</p>  <p>Magellan circumnavigates the globe</p>
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Church History I

Dr. Ryan M. Reeves

