European Renaissance and Reformation, 1300-1600

Two movements, the Renaissance and the Reformation, usher in dramatic social and cultural changes in Europe.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Vufba_ZcoR0&index=22&list=PLBDA2E52FB1EF80C9
European Renaissance and Reformation, 1300-1600

**SECTION 1**  Italy: Birthplace of the Renaissance

**SECTION 2**  The Northern Renaissance

**SECTION 3**  Luther Leads the Reformation

**SECTION 4**  The Reformation Continues
The Italian Renaissance is a rebirth of learning that produces many great works of art and literature.
Italy: Birthplace of the Renaissance

Italy’s Advantages

The Renaissance
- Renaissance—an explosion of creativity in art, writing, and thought
- Started in northern Italy
- Lasted from 1300–1600

City-States
- Crusades spur trade
- Growth of city-states in northern Italy
- In 1300s bubonic plague killed 60% of population, disrupts economy

Continued...
Italy’s Advantages {continued}

Merchants and the Medici

- A wealthy merchant class develops
- More emphasis on individual achievement
- Banking family, the Medici, controls Florence

Looking to Greece and Rome

- Artists, scholars study ruins of Rome and Latin, Greek manuscripts
- Scholars move to Rome after fall of Constantinople in 1453
Classical and Worldly Values

Classics Lead to Humanism

• **Humanism**—intellectual movement focused on human achievements
• Humanists studied classical texts, history, literature, philosophy

Worldly Pleasures

• Renaissance society was **secular**—worldly
• Wealthy enjoyed fine food, homes, clothes
Patrons of the Arts
- **Patron**—a financial supporter of artists
- Church leaders spend money on artworks to beautify cities
- Wealthy merchants also patrons of the arts

The Renaissance Man
- Excels in many fields: the classics, art, politics, combat
- Baldassare Castiglione’s The Courtier (1528)
- The book teaches how to become a “universal” person
The Renaissance Woman

- Upper-class, educated in classics, charming
- Expected to inspire art but not create it
- Isabella d’Este, patron of artists, wields power in Mantua
The Renaissance Revolutionizes Art

Artistic Styles Change

• Artists use realistic style copied from classical art, often to portray religious subjects
• Painters use **perspective**—a way to show three dimensions on a canvas

Realistic Painting and Sculpture

• Realistic portraits of prominent citizens
• Sculpture shows natural postures and expressions
• The biblical David is a favorite subject among sculptors

Continued...
Comparing Medieval Art and Renaissance Art

Middle Ages

Renaissance
Giotto de Bondone,
*The Mourning of Christ*
Masaccio, *Tribute Money*
Sandro Botticelli,
Madonna of the Magnificat
Raphael, *Pope Leo X With Two Cardinals*
Raphael, *The School of Athens*
Leonardo da Vinci
Leonardo, *The Last Supper*
Leonardo, *Mona Lisa*
Leonardo’s Notebooks
Michelangelo and the Sistine Chapel
The Renaissance Revolutionizes Art *(continued)*

**Leonardo, Renaissance Man**
- Leonardo da Vinci—painter, sculptor, inventor, scientist
- Paints one of the best-known portraits in the world: *the Mona Lisa*
- Famous religious painting: *The Last Supper*

**Raphael Advances Realism**
- Raphael Sanzio, famous for his use of perspective
- Favorite subject: the Madonna and child
- Famous painting: *School of Athens*
The Renaissance Revolutionizes Art {continued}

Anguissola and Gentileschi

- Sofonisba Anguissola: first woman artist to gain world renown
- Artemisia Gentileschi paints strong, heroic women
Renaissance Writers Change Literature

New Trends in Writing
- Writers use the vernacular— their native language
- Self-expression or to portray individuality of the subject

Petrarch and Boccaccio
- Francesco Petrarch, humanist and poet; woman named Laura is his muse
- Boccaccio is best known for the Decameron, a series of stories

Continued...
Renaissance Writers Change Literature {continued}

Machiavelli Advises Rulers

- Niccolò Machiavelli, author of political guidebook, *The Prince*
- The Prince examines how rulers can gain and keep power
  

Vittoria Colonna

- Woman writer with great influence
- Poems express personal emotions
In the 1400s, the ideas of the Italian Renaissance begin to spread to Northern Europe.
Renaissance Ideas Spread

- Spirit of Renaissance Italy impresses visitors from northern Europe
- When Hundred Years’ War ends (1453), cities grow rapidly
- Merchants in northern cities grow wealthy and sponsor artists
- England and France unify under strong monarchs who are art patrons
- Northern Renaissance artists interested in realism
- Humanists interested in social reform based on Judeo-Christian values
Artistic Ideas Spread

Renaissance Styles Migrate North
- Artists, writers move to northern Europe fleeing war in Italy (1494)

German Painters
- Albrecht Dürer’s woodcuts and engravings emphasize realism
- Hans Holbein the Younger paints portraits, often of English royalty
Artistic Ideas Spread {continued}

Flemish Painters

- Flanders is the artistic center of northern Europe
- Jan van Eyck, pioneer in oil-based painting, uses layers of paint
- Van Eyck’s paintings are realistic and reveal subject’s personality
- Pieter Bruegel captures scenes of peasant life with realistic details
Northern Writers Try to Reform Society

Northern Humanists
- Criticize the Catholic Church, start Christian humanism
- Want to reform society and promote education, particularly for women

Christian Humanists
- Desiderius Erasmus of Holland is best-known Christian humanist
- His book, The Praise of Folly, pokes fun at merchants and priests
- Thomas More of England creates a model society in his book *Utopia*
Women’s Reforms

- Christine de Pizan, one of the first women writers
- She promotes education, equal treatment for boys and girls
The Elizabethan Age

Queen Elizabeth I
- Renaissance spreads to England in mid-1500s
- Period known as the Elizabethan Age, after Queen Elizabeth I
- Elizabeth reigns from 1558 to 1603

William Shakespeare
- Shakespeare is often regarded as the greatest playwright
- Born in Stratford-upon-Avon in 1564
- Plays performed at London’s Globe Theater
Printing Spreads Renaissance Ideas

**Chinese Invention**
- Around 1045 Bi Sheng of China invents movable type
- It uses a separate piece of type for each character

**Gutenberg Improves the Printing Process**
- Around 1440 Johann Gutenberg of Germany develops printing press
- Printing press allows for quick, cheap book production
- First book printed with movable type, Gutenberg Bible (1455)
The Legacy of the Renaissance

Changes in the Arts

• Art influenced by classical Greece and Rome
• Realistic portrayals of individuals and nature
• Art is both secular and religious
• Writers use vernacular
• Art praises individual achievement

Continued...
The Legacy of the Renaissance {continued}

Changes in Society

- Printing makes information widely available
- Illiterate people benefit by having books read to them
- Published accounts of maps and charts lead to more discoveries
- Published legal proceedings make rights clearer to people
- Political structures and religious practices are questioned
Martin Luther’s protest over abuses in the Catholic Church lead to the founding of Protestant churches.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1o8oIELbNxE&list=PL8dPuuaLjXtNjascl-WajpONGX3zoY4M&index=18
Section-3

Luther Leads the Reformation

Causes of the Reformation

Church Authority Challenged
- Secularism, individualism of Renaissance challenge Church authority
- Rulers challenge Church’s power
- Printing press spreads secular ideas
- Northern merchants resent paying church taxes

Criticisms of the Catholic Church
- Corrupt leaders, extravagant popes
- Poorly educated priests

Continued...
Causes of the Reformation \(\textit{continued}\)

**Early Calls for Reform**

- John Wycliffe and Jan Hus stress Bible’s authority over clergy’s
- Desiderius Erasmus and Thomas More are vocal critics of the Church
- Reading religious works, Europeans form own opinions about Church
Luther Challenges the Church

The 95 Theses

- Martin Luther protests Friar Johann Tetzel’s selling of indulgences
- **Indulgence**—a pardon releasing a person from penalty for a sin
- In 1517 Luther posts his 95 Theses attacking “pardon-merchants”
- Luther’s theses circulate throughout Germany
- Luther launches the **Reformation**—a movement for religious reform
- Reformation rejects pope’s authority

http://www.luther.de/en/95thesen.html
http://www.historylearningsite.co.uk/the-reformation/the-95-theses-a-modern-translation/

Continued...
Major Concepts in the 95 Theses

Outward acts do not demonstrate inner repentance.

Repentance is a work of the heart, not an “act” one performs.

Indulgences demonstrate that the Church is no longer “fishing for men”—instead they are “fishing for riches.”

Love and charity are more valuable to a person than an indulgence.

The pope does not have the authority to remit the penalties of sin.

Indulgences do not free people from the penalties of sin.

More time should be spent on preaching and less on selling indulgences.
Luther Challenges the Church {continued}

Luther’s Teachings

- People can win salvation by good works and faith
- Christian teachings must be based on the Bible, not the pope
- All people with faith are equal, can interpret Bible without priests
The Response to Luther

The Pope’s Threat
- Pope Leo X issues decree threatening to excommunicate Luther (1520)
- Luther’s rights of Church membership are taken away
- Luther refuses to take back his statements and is excommunicated

The Emperor’s Opposition
- Charles V is Holy Roman Emperor
- He issues Edict of Worms (1521), declaring Luther a heretic
- Luther and followers begin a separate religious group—Lutherans
The Peasants' Revolt

- Inspired by Reformation, German peasants seek end to serfdom (1524)
- Princes crush revolt; about 100,000 people die

Germany at War

- Some princes side with Luther, become known as Protestants
- Charles V fails to return rebellious princes to Catholic Church
- Peace of Augsburg (1555)—each prince can decide religion of his state
England Becomes Protestant

**Henry VIII Wants a Son**
- Henry has only daughter, needs male heir to rule England
- Henry wants a divorce; Pope refuses to annul—set aside—his first marriage to Catherine of Aragon

**The Reformation Parliament**
- Parliament passes laws ending pope’s power in England
- Henry remarries, becomes official head of England’s Church
- Thomas More refuses to go against Catholic Church and is beheaded

*Continued...*
England Becomes Protestant \{continued\}

Consequences of Henry’s Changes

- Henry has six wives and three children
- Religious turmoil follows Henry’s death (1547)
- Protestantism under King Edward, then Catholicism under Queen Mary

Elizabeth Restores Protestantism

- Henry’s second daughter, Queen Elizabeth I, forms Anglican Church
- Anglican Church is acceptable to moderate Catholics and Protestants
England Becomes Protestant \textit{(continued)}

Elizabeth Faces Other Challenges

- Some Protestants and Catholics oppose Elizabeth
- Phillip II, Catholic King of Spain, threatens England
- Elizabeth’s need for money brings conflict with Parliament
As Protestant reformers divide over beliefs, the Catholic Church makes reforms.
Religious Reform in Switzerland

- Swiss priest Huldrych Zwingli calls for Church reforms (1520)
- War breaks out between Catholics, Protestants; Zwingli killed (1531)

Calvin Formalizes Protestant Ideas

- John Calvin writes Institutes of the Christian Religion (1536):
  - we are sinful by nature and cannot earn salvation
  - God chooses who will be saved—predestination
- **Calvinism**—religion based on Calvin’s teachings
# Zwingli’s Ideas and Reforms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abolished relics</th>
<th>Abolished images</th>
<th>Removed all church decorations</th>
<th>Eliminated monasteries, pilgrimages</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New liturgy to replace mass</td>
<td>Eliminated music</td>
<td>Salvation by faith alone</td>
<td>Establish the kingdom of God on earth</td>
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<tr>
<td>Scripture alone</td>
<td>Tithes must go to the poor</td>
<td>Rejected purgatory</td>
<td>Communion is symbolic</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Calvin’s Theological Ideas

- Justification by faith alone
- No certainty of salvation
- Consubstantiation
- Rejected human-like images of God
- Value in hard work
- Predestination
- Church is to preach and administer sacraments
- Emphasis on God’s sovereignty and obedience
- Collective communal discipline
Calvin Continues the Reformation \textit{(continued)}

**Calvin Leads the Reformation in Switzerland**

- Calvin says ideal government is theocracy—rule by religious leaders
- Geneva becomes a strict Protestant \textit{theocracy} led by Calvin

**Calvinism Spreads**

- John Knox brings Calvinism to Scotland, followers are \textit{Presbyterians}
- Church governed by laymen called presbyters, or elders
- Calvin’s followers in France called Huguenots
- Catholics massacre Huguenots in Paris (1572)
Other Protestant Reformers

The Anabaptists

- Anabaptists believe in separation of church and state, oppose wars
- Forerunners of Mennonites and Amish

Woman’s Role in the Reformation

- Marguerite of Navarre protected Calvin in France
- Katrina Zell also protects reformers
- Katherina von Bora, Luther’s wife, promotes equality in marriage
The Catholic Reformation

A Counter Reformation

- Catholic Reformation—seeks to reform Catholic Church from within

Ignatius of Loyola

- Leading Catholic reformer
- His Spiritual Exercises (1522) calls for meditation, prayer, and study
- Pope creates Society of Jesus religious order, the Jesuits
- Jesuits follow Ignatius, start schools, convert non-Christians

Continued...
The Catholic Reformation {continued}

Reforming Popes

• Pope Paul III and Pope Paul IV lead reforms

• Paul III calls **Council of Trent** to lay out reforms:
  - Church’s interpretation of Bible is final
  - Christians need faith and good works for salvation
  - Bible and Church traditions equally important
  - Indulgences are not valid expressions of faith

• Use Inquisition to seek out heresy

• Paul IV issues Index of Forbidden Books (1559); books burned
Theological ideas of the Council of Trent

- Rejected Protestant reform doctrine
- Retained the seven sacraments
- Acknowledged the mystical presence of Christ in the Eucharist
- Opposed clerical marriage
- Reaffirmed belief of Purgatory
- Images, pilgrimages, saints, and relics deemed acceptable
- Reaffirmed the spiritual authority of the pope and bishops
**Policies implemented by the Council of Trent**

- **Index of Forbidden Books**
- Indulgences would no longer be sold
- Ordered seminaries founded
- Directive to keep records (birth, death, marriage) of the faithful
- Stressed priestly obligation to their congregations
- Declared the Latin Vulgate the only acceptable version of the Bible
The Legacy of the Reformation

Religious and Social Effects of the Reformation
- Catholic Church is unified; Protestant denominations grow
- Catholics and Protestants create schools throughout Europe
- Status of women does not improve

Political Effects of the Reformation
- Catholic Church’s power lessens, power of monarchs and states grow
- Reformation’s questioning of beliefs brings intellectual ferment
- Late 18th century sees a new intellectual movement—the Enlightenment
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