European Renaissance and Reformation, 1300-1600

Two movements, the Renaissance and the Reformation, usher in dramatic social and cultural changes in Europe.
Chapter 17

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.
Section-1

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
Classical and Worldly Values \textit{continued}

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
Classical and Worldly Values {continued}

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
The Renaissance Revolutionizes Art \textit{continued}

Leonardo, Renaissance Man

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

Raphael Advances Realism

- Raphael Sanzio, famous for his use of perspective
- Favorite subject: the Madonna and child
- Famous painting: \textit{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
Renaissance Writers Change Literature {continued}

**Machievelli 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
The Legacy of the Renaissance \(\text{continued}\)

**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
Section-3

Luther Leads the Reformation

Martin Luther’s protest over abuses in the Catholic Church lead to the founding of Protestant churches.
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
Causes of the Reformation (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
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 Protestant
- 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
England Becomes Protestant \textit{(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
- \textbf{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
Section 4

The Reformation Continues

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
Calvin Continues the Reformation (continued)

Calvin Leads the Reformation in Switzerland
- Calvin says ideal government is theocracy—rule by religious leaders
- Geneva becomes a strict Protestant theocracy led by Calvin

Calvinism Spreads
- John Knox brings Calvinism to Scotland, followers are 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
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 valid expressions of faith
- Use Inquisition to seek out heresy
- Paul IV issues Index of Forbidden Books (1559); books burned
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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