European Renaissance and Reformation

Notes
Section 1
Italy: Birthplace of the Renaissance

• Main Idea
  – The Italian Renaissance was a rebirth of learning that produced many great works of art and literature.

• Why it matters now
  – Renaissance art and literature still influence modern thought and modern art.
Renaissance

• Explosion of creativity in art and writing (rebirth)
• Stimulated by Crusades and the history around them
• Starts in Italy
• Lasts 1300-1600
Italy

• City-states
  – Large urban centers that stimulated trade

• Merchants
  – Not inherit social rank so surrounded with fine wares
  – Show individual achievement through goods

• Looked to Greeks and Romans for inspiration
Classical and Worldly Values

• Humanism
  – Studying classical texts
  – Intellectual movement that focused on human potential and achievements
  – Allowed to enjoy life without offending God

• Secular
  – More concerned with worldly rather than spiritual matters
  – Even church officials are living lavish lifestyles

• Patrons
  – Financial supporters of the arts
Renaissance Man

• Universal man, trying to become schooled in all the arts
• Dancing, writing, wrestling, painting, sculpting
Renaissance Woman

• Woman, especially upper class were to be educated in the arts
• Still not expected to participate in politics
• Supposed to inspire art not make it
Renaissance Revolutionizes Art

- Continued use of religious subjects but used realistic styles copied from Greeks and Romans
- Perspective
  - 3d on a flat surface
Leonardo da Vinci

- Prime example of a Renaissance Man
- Sketches, inventions, paintings, writer
- *Mona Lisa, Last Supper*
Renaissance Writers Change Literature

- Vernacular
  - Native language
  - Writers write in the vernacular, instead of Latin

- Machiavelli
  - *The Prince*
    - “A prince never lacks legitimate reasons to break his promise.”
    - “Since love and fear can hardly exist together, if we must choose between them, it is far safer to be feared than loved.”
    - Do what is politically effective not what is morally right
    - In order to do so you might have to lie to your people
Identifying Different Art Styles

• Go to quia.com.
• Find our class page.
• Click the link that reads **Identifying Different Art Styles**.
• On paper, identify the style for each art piece. Write one sentence explaining how you knew.
• When finished, find the link on quia that reads **Renaissance and Reformation Notes**.

• Answer the 6 questions in complete sentences. You can use the internet to do research if needed.
1. What are some of the characteristics of the “Renaissance man” and “Renaissance woman”?
2. How did Italy’s cities help to make it the birthplace of the Renaissance?
3. What was the attitude of Church leaders and the wealthy toward the arts? Why?
4. How did study of the classics influence branches of learning such as history, literature, and philosophy?
5. How is humanism reflected in the Renaissance art? Explain with examples.
6. What were the differences between the Middle Ages and the Renaissance in the attitude of the worldly pleasures?
Section 2
Northern Renaissance

• Main Idea
  – In the 1400s, the ideas of the Italian Renaissance began to spread to Northern Europe.

• Why it matters now
  – Renaissance ideas such as the importance of the individual are a strong part of modern thought.
Northern Renaissance Begins

- Population increasing after bubonic plague brought it down
- End of Hundred Years’ War
- Monarchs are patrons
- Flanders sees Renaissance boom
Artistic Ideas Spread

• Italy is invaded by French causing many artists and writers to flee
• German Painters
  – Durer
    • Wood carvings
• Flemish Painters
  – Flanders artistic center in Northern Europe
  – Van Eyck
    • Oil based paintings

The Apocalypse
Arnolfini Wedding
Northern Writers Try to Reform Society

• Christian Humanists
  – Wanted to reform society
  – Focus more on the Bible
  – Desiderius Erasmus
    • *The Praise of Folly*
  – Thomas More
    • *Utopia*
      – No place
      – Imaginary place without greed, corruption, and war

• Women’s Reform
  – Promoting equality of education between men and women
Elizabethan Age

• Renaissance spreads to England mid 1500s
• Named after Queen Elizabeth I
  – Patron
• Shakespeare
  – Greatest playwright of all time
  – *Macbeth, Hamlet, Othello, Romeo and Juliet, A Midsummer Night’s Dream*
  – “foul play,” “good riddance,” “lie low,” “vanish into thin air”
Printing Spreads Renaissance Ideas

- Johan Gutenberg
  - Invents printing press?
- Gutenberg Bible, first full sized book printed with movable type
- Books more available making them cheaper which allows for more people to access and improves literacy
Legacy of the Renaissance

• People worry about individual living in the here and now (humanism)
• Literacy rate increases with inventions like printing press (people can read information for themselves)
• Political structures and religious practices questioned
1. How did Albrecht Durer’s work reflect the influence of the Italian Renaissance?
2. What was one way the Renaissance changed society?
3. Why was the invention of the printing process so important?
4. How were the works of German painters different from those of the Flemish painters? Give examples.
5. What reasons did humanists give for wanting to reform society? Explain.
6. How did the availability of cheap books spread to learning?
A History of the Renaissance

- Watch through part 7
Section 3
Luther Leads the Reformation

• Main Idea
  – Martin Luther’s protest over abuses in the Catholic Church led to the founding of Protestant churches

• Why it matters now
  – Nearly one-fifth of the Christians in today’s world are Protestants
Causes of the Reformation

• Criticisms of the Catholic Church
  – Popes spending extravagantly
  – Illiterate priests
  – Priests marrying, drinking and gambling

• Early Calls for Reform
  – Christian Humanists and others want pope to be more accountable
### Causes of the Reformation

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<th>Social</th>
<th>Political</th>
<th>Economic</th>
<th>Religious</th>
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<tr>
<td>• Renaissance values of humanism and secularism led people to question the Church</td>
<td>• Powerful monarchs challenged the Church as the supreme power in Europe</td>
<td>• European princes and kings were jealous of the Church’s wealth</td>
<td>• Some Church leaders had become worldly and corrupt</td>
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<td>• Printing press helped spread ideas critical of the Church</td>
<td>• Many leaders viewed the pope as a foreign ruler that challenged his authority</td>
<td>• Merchants and others resented having to pay taxes to the Church</td>
<td>• Many people found Church practices such as the sale of indulgences unacceptable</td>
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Luther Challenges the Church

• Martin Luther
  – Monk who questioned the Catholic Church

• 95 Theses
  – Paper arguing what’s wrong with the Catholic Church
  – Especially Johann Tetzel
  – 10/31/1517 posted formal statements on a castle church
  – Spreads quickly

• Indulgence
  – Selling release from sins for money
  – Pardon merchants
Luther’s Teachings

• Luther’s actions leads to the Reformation
  – Religious reform movement against the Catholic Church

• Luther’s Teachings
  – People could win salvation only by faith in God’s gift of forgiveness
  – All Church teaching should be clearly based on the words of the Bible. Both the pope and Church traditions were false authorities. (rejects Pope’s authority)
  – All people in faith were equal. People did not need priests to interpret the Bible.
Response to Luther

• Pope’s Threat
  – Excommunication, Luther does not take back statements

• Emperor’s Opposition
  – Charles V issues Edict of Worms declaring Luther a heretic who should be punished for not recanting
    – Could not be given shelter

• Lutherans
  – Followers of Lutheran
  – Start own beliefs and structure
Germany at War

• Some German princes agree with Luther while others use it for personal gain
  – Seize Church lands
  – Those that oppose the Church but are still Christian are known as Protestants
  – Peace of Augsburg is reached by Charles V
    • Each German prince could choose their religion
    • Ends family fighting
England Becomes Protestant

• Henry VIII wants a son
  – Needs to divorce(annulment) his wife which Church law does not allow for

• Annul
  – Set aside, like it never happened
  – Pope turns him down
  – Catherine’s nephew is king of Rome
Reformation Parliament

• Reformation Parliament
  – Approves Act of Supremacy
    • Puts Henry in charge of Church of England
  – Keeps Catholic traditions to keep his people from getting upset
  – Thomas More does not accept that the Catholic Church is out of England, told to recant, is beheaded
Consequences of Henry’s Changes

- Henry does get son but goes through many wives
- England has trouble with going from Protestant to Catholic to Protestant
- Queen Elizabeth I helps bring England together and starts the Anglican Church
Elizabeth Restores Protestantism

- Anglican Church
  - Appealing to moderate Catholics and Protestants
  - Important to appeal to the middle
- Other challenges
  - Struggles with others wanting to control England (Philip II, Catholic king of Spain)
  - Money issues like the exploration of the Americas
1. What political, economic, and social factors helped bring about the reformation?
2. From where did the term Protestantism originate?
3. What impact did Henry VIII’s actions have on England in the second half of the 1500s?
4. Explain how Elizabeth I was able to bring a level of religious peace to England?
5. Do you think Luther or Henry VIII had a better reason to break with the church? Provide details to support your answer.
6. How did the Catholic Church respond to Luther’s teachings? Why do you think this was so?
Section 4
Reformation Continues

• Main Idea
  – As Protestant reformers divided over beliefs, the Catholic Church made reforms

• Why it matters now
  – Many Protestant churches began during this period, and many Catholic schools are the result of reforms in the Church
A History of the Renaissance

• Watch from part 8
Calvin Continues the Reformation

- John Calvin Formalizes Protestant Ideas
  - Only 8 when Reformation started, he was influenced by it
- *Institutes of the Christian Religion*
  - People are sinful by nature
  - Predestination
    - Only a few people were chosen to be saved by God, “elect”
- Calvinism
  - Religion based on John Calvin’s teachings
- Theocracy
  - Ideal government which is led by religious leaders
- Presbyterians
  - Inspired by Calvin, John Knox returns to Scotland and starts his version of Calvinism
  - Led by religious leaders called Presbyters
Other Protestant Reformers

• Anabaptists
  – Baptize again
  – Separate church and state
  – Refused to fight in wars
  – Persecuted by Protestants and Catholics
  – Mennonites and Amish
Catholic Reformation

• Some have called it the Counter Reformation since it is a response to the Protestant Reformation

• Ignatius of Loyola
  – Founds Jesuits
  – Layout day to practices of devotion

• Reforming Popes
  – Paul III
    • Approves Jesuit order and starts investigation
    • Seek out heretics
    • Council of Trent
      – Church’s interpretation of Bible is final
      – Not saved by faith alone need to do good works and faith
      – Bible and Church are equally important
      – Indulgences are valid expressions of faith
Catholic Reformation Continues

- Pope Paul IV
  - Carries out decrees
  - Index of Forbidden Books
    - Books considered offensive to the Catholic Church including Protestant Bibles
Legacy of the Reformation

• Religious Effects
  – Cost lives in religious persecution
  – Formal beliefs and churches become more unified

• Social Effects
  – All religions are stressing education
  – Women still do not see improvement in rights

• Political Effects
  – Catholic Church no longer most powerful institution in Europe like it was during the Middle Ages
  – People even more willing to question their beliefs and political structures
1. What was Calvin’s idea of the “elect” and their place in society?

2. What role did noblewomen play in the Reformation?

3. What were the goals of Jesuits?

4. How did the Reformation set the stage for the modern world? Give examples.

5. Why do you think the church wanted to forbid people to read certain books?

6. How did steps taken by Paul III and Paul IV to reform the Catholic Church differ from Protestant reforms? Support your answer with details from the text.