

World History Chapter 12

• Renaissance and Reformation 1350-1600

What is the Renaissance?

- The Renaissance was a time of creativity and change in many areas-

- Most important- changes that took place in the way people viewed
_____ and their world

Renaissance – “ _____ ”

- This era (1300's and 1400's) was a time of rebirth after the disorder and disunity of the medieval world.
- Renaissance Origin- _____
- _____ - (similar to Athens)
 - Intellectual, writers,
 - artist, thinkers
 - money
 - military

Italy Why?

- Italy was the center of ancient _____.
- Italy's cities had survived the _____.

What are the most important characteristics of the Renaissance?

- Italy was largely an _____ (*powerful City-states*) society. Within this society was a _____ (*worldly*) view point.
- Was an age of recovery from the _____ of the 14th century.
(_____)
- New view of _____ emerged. Individual ability became important. Well rounded, universal person was emphasized, like _____. (*he was a painter, sculptor, architect, inventor, and mathematician*)

The Italian States

- Italy had failed to develop a centralized monarchical state (*not a _____*). So there was a number of city-

states, three of them- _____,
that expanded and played crucial roles. They prospered from a
growing _____.

The Three Cities

- _____ was one of the richest city-states.
- _____ was a link between Asia and western Europe. Led by a group of _____ merchant-aristocrats.
- _____ dominated the region of Tuscany. Florence was very successful in _____ against neighbors.
 - Controlled by _____ and especially Cosimo de Medici. Later Lorenzo de Medici would dominate when Florence was the cultural center of Italy.
 - Medici Family- _____ (financial supporter of the arts)
- Italian Wars
 - Attracted to riches in Italy, 30 years of war between _____ and _____. Spain _____ Rome in 1527 and resulted in Spanish _____ in Italy.

Machiavelli on Power

- Niccolo Machiavelli, in his book “ _____,” described political power in Italy. He told how to acquire and keep political power. He believed that morality had little to do with politics. Attitude toward power must be based on an understanding of _____, which he said was basically _____. A prince must be willing to let his conscience sleep he should _____ on the behalf of the state.

Renaissance Society

Had Three Estates of People

The First was the _____

The second was _____

Many nobles had experienced declining income yet still had retained their lands and titles. They were expected to fulfill certain ideas. “ _____,” by _____ says nobles were born, not made, must have character, grace, and talent; had to be a warrior and follow a certain standard of conduct. The aim of nobles was to serve his prince in an effective and honest way

– The third estate was the _____.

- Peasants were still _____ of population. Many were becoming legally free in Western Europe.
- Townspeople also made up the third estate.
 - _____ -*wealth from trade, industry, and banking*
 - _____ -*shopkeepers, artisans, guild masters, and guild members.*
 - *workers and unemployed, _____ of population*

Family and Marriage

– Family bond was the source of great security. _____ marriages were common. Marriage contracts included a _____. Father-husband was _____ of family, he had complete authority. Children became adults when their fathers went before a _____ to free them.

– _____

– Invented movable type and printed the Gutenberg Bible. Led to the rise of _____ and to the spreading of ideas during the Renaissance.

- Section 2 Ideas and Art

- At the heart of the Italian Renaissance was an intellectual movement known as _____.
- _____ - dealing with everyday life, worldly tangible ideas rather than spiritual or religious ideas
 - Questioned everything
 - Education- learn as much as you can about the world around us- stimulate the individual's creative powers.
 - Realism- perspective, anatomy, shading, oil paint

Vernacular Literature

- Some writers wrote in the Vernacular.(_____)
- _____-Wrote in Italian vernacular the _____. Was a story of the soul's journey to salvation. The poem had three sections; Hell, Purgatory, and Heaven/Paradise.
- _____-Used English vernacular in writing _____. A collection of stories by pilgrims journeying to the tomb of St. Thomas Beckett at Canterbury, England. Portrayed a range of English society.
- _____-French women who wrote "*The Book of the City of Ladies*," argued that women could learn as well as men if they could attend the same schools.
- _____-Spanish, wrote "Don Quixote"- about Medieval Chivalry
- _____-English, 37 plays= comedies and tragedies, Sonnets, and poems. Wrote *Hamlet*, *Romeo and Juliet*, and many more.

Renaissance Education

- Renaissance humanists believed that education could dramatically change human beings. Wrote books on education and open schools

based on their ideas. At the core of these schools were the liberal studies. According to the humanist, students should study _____, moral _____, _____, letters, poetry, _____, astronomy, and music. They also emphasized the _____. Humanist educators thought the humanist education was a practical preparation for _____. Its theme was to create complete citizens.

Renaissance artists to imitate nature.

- New Techniques in Painting.
 - _____ are in the first masterpieces of the early renaissance. A fresco is a painting done with fresh plaster and water based paint. These paintings introduced the laws of _____ and a new realistic style. (_____)
- Artist also began to investigate the movement of human anatomy.
- Leonardo da Vinci, painted "_____, " "Last Supper," and "Mona Lisa." He was an inventor, studied anatomy, wrote notes backwards,(had to read in a mirror) and dissected humans.
- _____ "David" used a lot of detail. He also painted the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel.
- _____ "School of Athens"-Imaginary gathering of great thinkers and scientists.
- Sofonisba Anguissola-Towards the end of the Renaissance, Italian noblewoman Sofonisba Anguissola (1532 - 1625) became the first female artist to reach international fame. She was so famous, in fact, that most of her paintings that still exists today are _____. Her innovative portraits are best noted for their warm colors, crisp details, and the highly expressive eyes.

Sculpture and Architecture.

- The sculptor _____ studied the statues of the Greeks and Romans. The architect _____ (*BROO nuhl EHS kee*) once inspired by the buildings of classical Rome. His church designs included classical _____ and rounded _____. Artist, sculptors, and architects sought to reflect a human centered world.
- Filippo Brunelleschi-One of the figures responsible for the development of the Renaissance style in Florence, his chief work is the dome of the cathedral there. Erected between 1420 and 1461, it is (measured diametrically) the _____, and served as the model for Michelangelo's design for St Peter's in Rome.

Renaissance took about _____ years to get to Northern Europe.

- The Northern Artistic Renaissance
 - The artists of Northern Europe became interested in the Renaissance but their approach was different than the Italians.
 - Northern Europeans painted illustrations for _____ and wooden panels for alter pieces. The most important northern school of art was in Flanders.
 - _____ was among the first to use and perfect the technique of _____ painting. This type of painting could use a wider variety of brilliant colors. Van Eyck Brothers, Jan and Hubert did oil paintings of daily life. Oil last longer, takes longer to dry, shading does not look so flat, it seems to have movement.
 - _____, a German was greatly affected by the Italians. He made trips to Italy and borrowed a great deal of what the Italians knew. He tried to achieve the standard of ideal beauty that was based on a careful examination of the human form.
 - Pieter Bruegel-Painted daily life also.

Section 3 Protestant Reformation

- Why was there a need for reform within the church?
 - people had begun questioning the church due to _____ and _____.
 - _____, greed in church (rich priest and clergy who had taken a vow of poverty)
- Prelude to Reformation
 - The _____ is the name given to the religious reform movement that divided the Western church into Catholic and Protestant groups. _____ began the Reformation. The earlier developments set the stage for this change.
- Christian Humanism
 - One such change grew from widespread changes in intellectual thought that became known as Christian humanism. The major goal of this movement was _____ of the Catholic Church. The Christian humanists believed in the ability of human beings to reason and improve themselves. The best known humanist was _____.
 - Erasmus-The most significant contribution of Erasmus to the Protestant Reformation was undoubtedly his publication of his 1516 Greek-Latin New Testament. It was this book that was used as the primary source-text to translate the New Testament into _____ for the first time in 1522, and into _____ for the first time in 1526.
- Why the call for reform?
 - _____ was one reason. A series of Popes failed to meet the church's spiritual needs. As leaders of the Papal States, however, they often were more concerned with Italian _____ than they were in the interests of spiritual matters. Many church officials used their church offices to advance their careers and their wealth.

- People wanted to know how to save their _____, and many parish priests were unable or unwilling to offer advice or instruction, ordinary people desired meaningful religious expression and assurance of their _____.
- According to church practice at that time a person could gain an _____, released from all or part of the punishment for _____. The church actually _____ indulgences!
- What pushed Christians over the edge?

- Indulgences- _____ - church needed more money = not only do you have to pay for your sins, but for your ancestors need to have fines paid to be forgiven of their sins.

- Martin Luther (1517)-Went for a walk, struck by lightning, changed his way of thinking. Didn't agree with everything the church was doing. Martin Luther said some things needed to change.

- _____-Martin Luther's idea and arguments. Posted on church door, (church _____ of everyday life.)Word spreads fast, circulated to Europe (_____).

- Reaction

- _____ - take back- church encouraged Luther and he said no
- 1521Church upset= Church excommunicated him. Holy Roman Emperor- wanted him quite- (_____)declared him an outlaw- _____.

- 1524 Peasant Revolt-Luther _____ revolt. Violence is not the answer. Demanded end to serfdom.

- The Rise of Lutheranism

- Luther's religious movement soon became a revolution. He also set up new religious services to replace the Catholic mass. The services

consist of Bible readings, preaching of the word of God, and song. Luther's doctrine soon became known as Lutheranism and the churches as Lutheran churches. _____ was the first _____ faith.

- Politics in the German Reformation
 - From its very beginning, the fate of Luther's movement was tied closely to political affairs. Politically he was dealing with _____, the Holy Roman emperor. Charles wanted to keep his enormous empire under the control of his dynasty the _____. Religiously, he hoped to preserve the unity of his empire by keeping it _____. Unfortunately, Charles had political problems with _____ as well as internal political problems in his own empire. Germany was a land of hundreds of territorial states. As a result there was much religious conflict. To end the religious war in Germany a treaty called the _____ was signed. This agreement formally accepted the division of Christianity in Germany. The German states were free to choose between _____ and _____.
- 1555 Peace of Augsburg-Created New Church
 - Teachings:
 1. Salvation= _____
 2. Religious truth-_____, translate to read yourself= don't depend on Pope.
 3. No church hierarchy- everyone equal – you can pray yourself.
 4. Rejected sacraments 5 of 7 (kept _____ and Eucharist/Communion.)
 5. Banned _____, prayers of saints, pilgrimages to religious sights, confession.
 6. clergy _____ marry.

Section 4 Spread of Protestantism

- Divisions in Protestantism

- The peace of Augsburg meant that Christian unity was forever_____.
- Zwinglian Reformation
 - ▣ Ulrich _____ was a priest in Zurich.

The city council of Zurich began to introduce religious reforms. And the church service consisting of scripture reading, prayer, and sermons replace the Catholic mass. His movement began to spread to cities in Switzerland and he sought an alliance with Martin Luther. Essentially religious war broke out in _____ and his army was_____. His enemies killed him, cut up his body, burned the pieces, and scattered the ashes. Leadership of Protestant faith in Switzerland now passed to John Calvin.
- _____ (1536) wrote "Institutes of Christian Religions." Teachings very similar to Luther.
 - 1.) Church control that is not corrupt-Complete Theocracy.
 - 2.) _____
 - 3.) Sinner and Saint
 - Sinner- can't overcome sin
 - Saint- overcome sin
- Created Theocracy in Geneva. 1541
 - Set up Theocracy- government ran by _____
 - Saw themselves as "chosen people"
 - crusaders- job to build a Christian society
 - No fighting, no swearing, no dancing, not theatres
 - Get rid of all _____
- Reformation Spreads
 - _____ - radical group (Quakers, Mennonites, Amish)
 - ideas=
 1. older to baptize
 2. God created everything so no private property

3. religious toleration

4. _____ of church and state

- _____-adviser to Henry VIII, wrote about Utopia, explains how life would be if no government corruption. Put more faith in church than government. Henry VIII killed him for his beliefs
- Church of England-Political Reasons (Quest for Son)
- 1527= _____ - King of England
 - married to Catherine of Aragon
 - daughter- _____
 - 1527 Annulment
 - Pope said _____. Why?
 - Didn't want to anger Catherine's nephew _____ = H.R.E. & Spain
- 1534- _____
 - Created the church of England-Protestant
 - Pope not in charge – Henry has the power. Annuls wife, married _____ (Catherine's lady in waiting), has daughter-_____.
 - Quest for a _____
 - Accuses Anne Boleyn of being unfaithful and locks Anne in Tower of London- _____ for adultery
 - Henry married 4 more times
 - Son _____ - sickly, weak (1537)
 - 1547 Henry Dies. Edward VI took the throne and in 1554 Edward dies at age _____.
- Mary Tudor -Pushes Catholic faith, hates Elizabeth, ships her to Woodstock. Thinks Elizabeth prettier than herself. Persecuted Protestants= " _____."
- 1558 _____ becomes queen after Mary dies.
 - restore _____
 - religious compromise
 - creates New _____

- Catholic Reformation
- The Catholic Church also had a reformation in the 16th century, giving a new strength and enabling it to regain much that it had lost. Three chief pillars; the _____, reform of the _____, and the _____ supported the Catholic Reformation.
- 1545 Pope Paul III-Revive Morals, stop corruption=(indulgences), and sets up the Council of Trent. The Council went over every aspect of Catholic Church. Came up with:
 1. salvation- _____ (need to help out fellow man and practice good deeds.)
 2. _____ - major source visions, miracles, etc= additional sources
 3. Penalties against corruption
 - _____ - you have to prove you're a good Christian.
 - brought back from the Middle Ages.
- Reformation and Society
 - During the reformation the lives of most women and Jewish people did _____ improve.
 - Women and Family
 - The Protestants developed a new view of the family. The family could be placed at the center of life. Obedience was not a women's only role. Important to _____ children.
 - Anti-Semitism
 - Martin Luther expected _____ to convert to Lutheranism. When they resisted, Luther wrote that Jewish synagogues and houses should be _____. In the Papal States, _____ would not convert to Christianity and were segregated into _____.
- Who was targeted?
- 1. Jews- Persecution of the Jews
 - Lived in Ghetto
 - walled off portion of city

- limited food, resources
- land taken away
- yellow badge
- jobs

- 2. _____ 1450-1750 had witch hunts, were considered agents of the devil. Had to blame someone, prove you are not a witch-if you survive, witch otherwise die.
- 3. _____
- 4. _____ - anyone that questioned the Catholic church