

# 1- Renaissance, New Monarchs, & Expansion Topic Course Outline

## II. The Renaissance (Morgan Warburton)

### A. Contrast with the Later Middle Ages

Late Middle Ages	Renaissance
-Dependency on scribes	-Printing press, exploration inventions
-Divorce is nonexistent, arranged marriage, prostitution -Men marry: mid-late 20's, women marry: less than 20 yrs. -Couples don't follow church regulations on marriage, men please women -Relative sexual equality	-Divorce is available, more prostitution -Marriage based on romance -Women please men (Castiglione) -Sexual double-standard -More infanticide due to poverty
-Much better legal status	-Legal status declines
-Church has supremacy over state -Few blacks live in Europe -Crusades	-State has supremacy over church (new monarchs control churches), Machiavelli -African slavery -Exploration & expansion

### B. Italian Renaissance

- + Rise of Italian City-States: Florence and selected other city-states
  - ⦿ Northern Italian cities developed- Italy not united & broken up into **sovereign city-states**
    - ⦿ Developed because of **wealth, Italy more urban, ruled by despots**
  - ⦿ Florence was the center of the Renaissance 14<sup>th</sup> & 15<sup>th</sup> centuries
    - ⦿ Cosimo de Medici & son Lorenzo de Medici were rulers of the Republic
  - ⦿ Milan was ruled by the Sforza family-Rival of Venice & Florence until Peace of Lodi (1454)
  - ⦿ Republic of Venice was longest lasting of Italian city-states
    - ⦿ Greatest maritime power in Italy & greatest naval/ trading powers in 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> centuries
  - ⦿ Kingdom of two Sicilies-Naples-Only Italian city-states to officially have "King"
    - ⦿ Controlled by France from 1266-1435 & Spain after 1435
- + Decline of the Italian city-states
  - ⦿ Major problems-no unity- constant conflict to preserve the **balance of power**
  - ⦿ Florence invaded by France in 1494- Medici family removed from power
    - ⦿ Savonarola unofficial ruler of Flor., **theocratic** & burned at stake after Fr. removed from Italy
- + Machiavelli, *The Prince* (1513)\* Quintessential political treatise of 16<sup>th</sup> cent.
  - ⦿ Observed political leadership of Cesare Borgia- human nature- **human beings are selfish & out to advance their own interests**
  - ⦿ Rulers: REALISTIC over IDEALISTIC - "it is better to be feared than loved"

### C. Italian humanism: revival of Classical learning and civic humanism (e.g., Boccaccio, Castiglione, Mirandola)

- ⦿ Humanism -revival in **antiquity** (Greeks & Romans)
- ⦿ **Individualism, great potential of human beings**, Salvation, lives of virtue, ancient languages

Middle Ages	Renaissance
-Scholasticism, church teaches education	-secular but religion still prevalent
-Knowledge had to fit Christianity	-liberal arts: grammar, poetry, history, politics, moral philosophy
-Religion over reason	-Emphasis on reason

- ⦿ Civic humanism- to serve the citizens, education should prepare leaders who will be active in civic affairs

- ⦿ Francesco Petrarch (1304-1378)-1<sup>st</sup> modern writer & Father of Humanism
  - ⦿ Wrote in **Vernacular** - easier for less educated to understand & increased access to knowledge
- ⦿ Giovanni Boccaccio (1313-1375) -wrote “Decameron”
  - ⦿ Critical of human behavior & examined human nature and character
- ⦿ Leonardo Bruni -Civic humanist- 1<sup>st</sup> to use the term “humanism”
  - ⦿ Wrote about history of Florence -1<sup>st</sup> modern historian
- ⦿ Lorenzo Valla- expert on investigating Latin languages, *Father of Modern Historical Criticism*
  - ⦿ Challenged authority of papacy & his criticism contributed to rise of Ref.
- ⦿ Marsilio Ficino -15<sup>th</sup> cent. humanistic philosopher & founder of Platonic Academy for Cosimo de Medici
  - ⦿ Translated Plato’s work into Latin; increased access to works & philosophy of Plato in Europe
- ⦿ Pico della Mirandola -Member of Platonic Academy
  - ⦿ “Oration on the Dignity of Man”-Humans created by God, given potential for greatness- free will
- ⦿ Baldassare Castiglione- wrote “The Book of Courtier” (1528)
  - ⦿ Described “**Renaissance Man**”: know Greek& Roman classics, warrior, music, dance, confident, Idea of virtue: quality of being a great man in whatever noble pursuit
- ⦿ Johann Gutenberg -moveable type/ printing press -1<sup>st</sup> printed bible & spread humanistic lit. to Europe

**D. Northern Renaissance: Christian humanism (e.g., Erasmus and Sir Thomas More)**

- ⦿ Christian Humanism- Northern Europe- Improve people and society
  - ⦿ Learn from church/ early church writings, reform the church -writings=criticism of church & Ref.
- ⦿ Italian humanism goal- improve society/ people by learning from Greeks & Romans
- ⦿ Erasmus (1466-1536) -Most celebrated humanists, wrote “In Praise of Folly”
  - ⦿ **Reform the church**, not destroy it, satirized people’s worldly ambitions, criticized immorality/hypocrisy of church leaders/clergy, inspired calls for reform & influenced Luther
  - ⦿ “Erasmus laid the egg that Luther hatched”- regarding Ref.
- ⦿ Sir Thomas More -civic humanist & rose up the government ranks
  - ⦿ “Utopia” (1516)- mixes civic humanism w/ religious ideals to describe a **perfect society**
- ⦿ Accumulation of property as root cause for society’s ills
- ⦿ People have to be willing to sacrifice individual rights for common good

Italy	Northern Europe
-Change to <b>improve</b> society	-Change to improve society
- Look to <b>humanism w/ its emphasis on revival of values of classic antiquity</b>	-Look to religious reform -Return to Christian values & revolt <b>against authority of the church</b>

**E. Women in the Renaissance**

- ⦿ Controversies over women’s status in society- “ornaments”
  - ⦿ Important noblewomen: Christine de Pisan, Isabella d’ Este, Artemisia Gentileschi
- ⦿ Marriage based on economic social status- not love, married before the age of 20
- ⦿ Increased infanticide & abandonment of children, divorce was available
- ⦿ Women were to please men (Castiglione), sexual double standard, prostitution, & rape not a serious crime
  - ⦿ Female rulers: Caterina Sforza (Milan), Isabella I (Spain), Mary Tudor, Elisabeth I (England), Catherine de Medicis (Florence)

- Ⓢ Persecution of “witches”

## F. Italian Renaissance Art

### 🏗 Architecture

- Ⓢ Frescoes-wall paintings (example- Sistine Chapel)
- Ⓢ Raffaello Sanzio (1483-1520) -“The School of Athens”

### 🗿 Sculpture

- Ⓢ Michelangelo Buonoratti (1475-1564) -3-D sculpture of human body, glorified human body & portrayed nude figures, free standing - influenced by ancient Greek & Roman sculptures

### 🎨 Painting

- Ⓢ Realism and expression- more emotion shown on faces, Perspective- 3-D effects on 2-D surface- medieval works looked flat and 2-D
- Ⓢ Classicism -Greco-Roman influence & secularism- church support, Humanism, Individualism-free standing figures, symmetry & balance
- Ⓢ Emphasis on Individualism- faces of subjects expressed unique characteristics
- Ⓢ Geometrical Arrangement of Figures- Dreyfus Madonna w/ pomegranate
- Ⓢ Light and Shadowing- Chiaroscuro (dark/light colors)& Sfumato (haze softens the edge)
- Ⓢ Artists as Personalities/Celebrities (Example: Giorgio Vasari)

### 🏗 Quattrocento in Florence-

- Ⓢ Renaissance Individual
- Ⓢ Leonardo da Vinci (1452-1519)- artist, sculptor, architect, scientist, engineer, inventor

### 🏗 High Renaissance in Rome: Sixteenth Century (Cinquecento)

- Ⓢ Center of Renaissance moves from Florence to Rome in the 1500's
- Ⓢ Pope Leo X -Medici pope- went through the entire Vatican treasury in a year
  - Ⓢ His extravagances offended even some cardinals (as well as Martin Luther)-Sold indulgences
- Ⓢ Savanarola- **RELIGIOUS!** -Anti-humanist because humanism too secular, hedonistic, & corrupting

### 🏗 Patronage and the arts

- Ⓢ Art communicated social, political, and spiritual values
- Ⓢ Italian banking and international trade interests had the money
- Ⓢ Art used as **form of competition for social and political status**
  - Ⓢ Massive patronage came from wealthy merchant families and the church

## G. Northern Renaissance

### 🏗 Art in the Low Countries

- Ⓢ Characteristics: Attention to detail, Realism & Naturalism, interest in landscapes, emphasis on middle class & peasants, portraiture, less glorifying of the Catholic church

### 🏗 Writers (e.g., Rabelais, Cervantes, Shakespeare)

- Ⓢ Francois Rabelais (1494-1553)-French Ren. writer
  - Ⓢ Institutions molded individuals & believed education was the key to a moral life
- Ⓢ William Shakespeare (1564-1616)-Greatest of English Ren. authors
  - Ⓢ Reflected Ren. ideas & classical Greek & Roman culture, Individualism & Humanism

- ⊗ Wrote comedies, tragedies, histories, and sonnets
- ⊗ Miguel de Cervantes (1547-1616) -Wrote "Don Quixote"- Greatest of Spanish literature
- ⊗ Balances: down to earth Realism w/ religious Idealism

#### ✚ Patronage and the Arts

- ⊗ The North Renaissance ended w/ mannerist phrase, during the Ref. and Counter Ref.
- ⊗ Art characterized by instability that exaggerates or fantasizes the human form

### III. New Monarchs (Karen Xu)

#### A. Characteristics and Methods

- ✚ **Consolidation of power, Centralize power into the monarchy**
- ✚ No more feudalism, **Took power from nobility and church**
- ✚ Kings established their own standing army, while nobles were no longer permitted to have them

#### B. France

- ✚ Louis XI "Spider King" (r. 1461-1483) **Valois** royal family
  - ⊗ Encouraged increase in economic growth, Improved relations with foreign countries (England and Portugal) by creating commercial treaties
- ✚ Francis I (r. 1515-1547)
  - ⊗ Formed the Concordat of Bologna -Gave king power to select bishops for the Gallican Church
  - ⊗ Enforced a direct tax on land and property-**Taille**

#### C. England

- ✚ War of the Roses (1455-1477)- Battle between **Yorks** and **Lancasters** for the crown.
  - ⊗ **Yorks** triumph and become the Tudor family
- ✚ Henry VII (r. 1489-1509)
  - ⊗ Controlled nobles by having secret trials and torturing them-**Star Chamber**
  - ⊗ Parliament still held the power of taxing the people

#### D. Spain

- ✚ Ferdinand of Aragon and Isabella of Castile- Marriage **unified Spain**
  - ⊗ Jews who were exiled from neighboring countries immigrated to Spain where they held high positions in society
  - ⊗ Led to discontent from the native Spanish people which contributed to the start of the **Spanish Inquisition**
  - ⊗ Goals of the 1492 **Reconquista** was to **Christianize Spain** and **force out the Muslim and Jews**
    - ⊗ Movement out of Spain caused major decline in pop. of the middle class
- ✚ Charles V (r. 1519-1556) (Hapsburg Empire)
  - ⊗ **Most dominant monarch** in 16<sup>th</sup> C. Eur., Controlled Aus.-Haps. land and Spanish Emp.
  - ⊗ His army ended the Renaissance in Italy
  - ⊗ Tried to stop spread of the Protestant Reformation in Germany

### IV. Age of Exploration

#### A. Advances in Learning

- ✚ Importance of math, Creation of the printed book, Production of maps

- ✚ Martin Behaim's terrestrial globe (1492), Martin Waldseemüller's world map, Gerardus Mercator's longitude and latitude map (1573)

## B. Advances in Technology

- ✚ Astronomy (stars) and magnetic compass helped ships navigate
  - ⦿ Tools used to determine altitude: quadrant, astrolabe, cross staff
- ✚ **Caravel**-lighter ships that were able to sail into the wind, aiding in exploration of the African Coast to Asia

## C. Portuguese Exploration

- ✚ Want water route to Asia for their **spices, gold, and slaves**, Desire to **Christianize** Muslims
- ✚ Prince Henry the Navigator (1394-1460)- Financed expeditions W. African coast for gold
- ✚ Bartholomew Diaz-Rounded tip of Africa (1497), Vasco de Gama-Water route to India (1498)
- ✚ Amerigo Vespucci-Explored Brazil and Venezuela (1497)
  - ⦿ Brazil-Portugal's most important colony because of their **coffee, cotton, and sugar**

## D. Spanish Exploration

- ✚ Christopher Columbus-Dreamed of all ocean route to Asia financed by Ferdinand/Isabella
  - ⦿ Rejected by Portugal and Spain until 1492, he led way to domination of New World
- ✚ **Treaty of Tordesillas** (1494)- New World divided between **Spain and Portugal**
- ✚ Vasco Nunez de Balboa-Discovered Pacific Ocean for Spain (1513)
- ✚ Ferdinand Magellan-First ship to travel around the world (1480-1521)

## E. Old Imperialism (Imperialism-desire to take land) (Kristin Wilson)

- ✚ Portuguese outposts in Africa, India, Asia
  - ⦿ Alphonso de Albuquerque- laid foundation of Portuguese imperialism
  - ⦿ Coastal regions established posts/forts to control Indian Ocean
- ✚ Spain and Portugal in the New World
  - ⦿ **Encomienda System**-Spain is allowed to use American Indians for forced labor
  - ⦿ Portuguese **Asiento**-introduced for farming of sugar plantations
- ✚ Dutch East Indies
  - ⦿ 1650 started to challenge Spain and New World
  - ⦿ Controlled a majority of American and African trade
- ✚ French Colonies in North America
  - ⦿ Jacques Cartier- 1608 founded 1<sup>st</sup> settlement in New World
- ✚ English colonies in North America- More Englishmen than other Europeans
  - ⦿ John Cabot-explored North East coast of North America

## V. Commercial Revolution

### A. Causes

- ✚ **Population Growth, Price Revolution, States and Empires want to increase economic power, Rise in capitalism**

### B. Impact

- ✚ **Transition between rural & isolated Europe., Emergence of nation states, Age of Exploration**

- ✚ "Price Revolution" - Upward trend in all prices
- ✚ Rise in Capitalism- Entrepreneurs' invested own money
  - ⌚ **Capitalism**- Economic system based on pursuing own self-interest and free enterprise
- ✚ New Industries: Cloth production, mining, printing, shipbuilding, cannons and muskets
- ✚ New Consumer goods: **Sugar**, Tea, Rice, Tobacco, Cocoa
  - ⌚ Led to enormous slave trades along Atlantic Ocean
- ✚ **Mercantilism**- idea that there was a limited amount of wealth in world
  - ⌚ Nations seek **independent econ. by favorable balance of trade**, Colonies serve mother country
- ✚ **Enclosure Movement** in England- Landowners close off land and farmers lose jobs

## Essential Questions-Renaissance, New Monarchs, and Expansion

### The Renaissance

1.	Renaissance	Contemporary
	Superior and Excel in the arts -"Renaissance Man" (Castiglione)	Men are seen as equal to women
	Potential for greatness and can control own future -Mirandola	What you do today, can reflect on your life in the future
	Human beings are selfish -Machiavelli	Humans are materialistic -Ex:/ Cars, clothing, etc.
	"The ends justify the means" -Machiavelli	Equality among religion, race, etc.

### 2. -Humanism

- set tone for the entire era of the Renaissance up until the present day
- gave people the freedom and expression to discover themselves and their purpose in life
- Salvation is main theme and individualism because people seek lives of virtue and peace after death

#### -Contemporary Humanism

- Antiquity: Revival of the past (Greeks, Romans)

### 3. -Renaissance Art

- Changed perspective on life
- Amount of art a person owned signified their wealth
- Showed more emotions, glorification of the human body, more dramatic

### 4.

Renaissance	Late Medieval Period
More people were literate Leading to invention of the printing press	People rely more on scribes
Marriage is more based on romance rather than economic reasons Divorce is available	Marriage for economic reasons Divorce is non-existent

<b>Women have to make themselves pleasing to men</b>	Men make themselves please to women
<b>Sexual double standard</b>	Sexual equality
<b>Slavery was more prominent</b>	Slavery is less common

#### 5. -Spirit of Renaissance

- Self-determination
- Separation from the church
- Italy
  - looked to humanism because of its particular preference toward classic antiquity of the Greeks and Romans
- Northern Europe
  - religious reform
  - Christian humanism
  - revolt against power of the church

#### 6. —Nature of mankind affecting political views

- Machiavellian
  - humans are selfish and belligerently goal oriented.
  - to political view of absolutism that a monarch should have sole power over the people
- Savarola
  - be extremely religious
  - ruled by a theocracy

#### 7. —Machiavelli's political ideas

- Yes, applicable in modern society
  - human beings are self-determined to reach their goals and they will do whatever it takes to accomplish those goals.
  - “The ends justify the means,” Do whatever it takes to get to your goal

### Europe Expands-Overseas Discoveries

#### 1. —“God, Glory, Gold”

- Religious: Convert Indians to Christianity
- Geographic: Want all water route to Asia
- Achieved glory for God by Christianizing Indians
- Achieved glory for their country by discovering an all water route and new goods

#### 2. —Motivated by “God, Glory, Gold”

- Changed the world by:
  - Destroyed indigenous peoples (ex:/ Aztecs, Incas)
  - Spread many diseases to and from the New World (ex:/ Smallpox)
  - New animals (ex:/ turkey)

- Eventually created new countries (ex:/ America, Canada, Venezuela)
- New technology for exploration (ex:/compass)
- New food/goods (ex:/ Maize, Sugar)

### 3. — Capitalism

- Stimulates economy (work hard → get more money)
- Created more privately owned businesses

#### - Mercantilism

- Limited amount of wealth in the world
- Less imports than exports (don't want money leaving the country)

-Government enforced and brought about these ideas

-Government controlled both politics and the economy