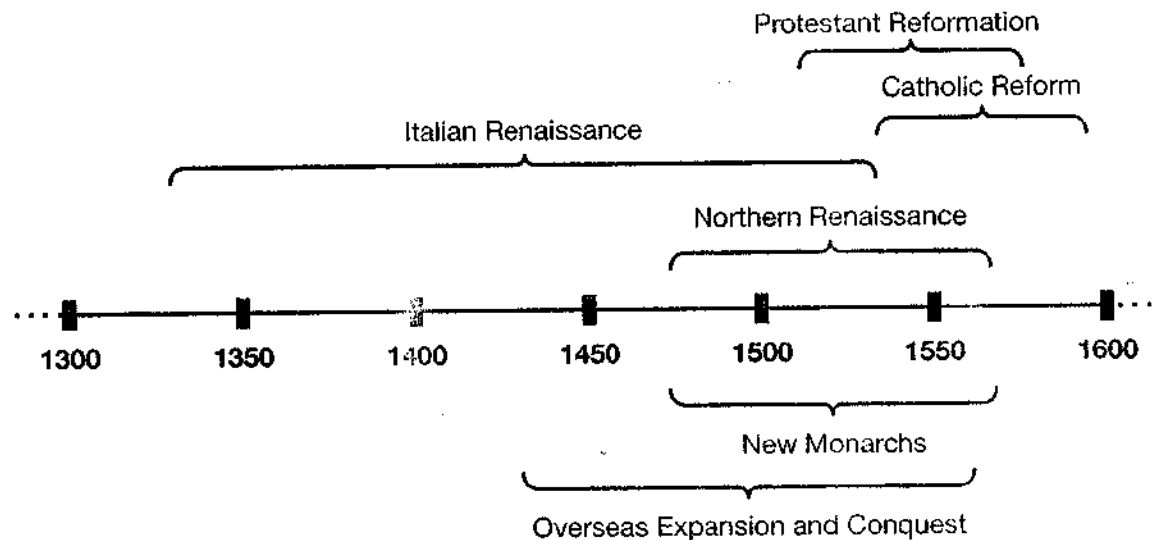


RENAISSANCE, REFORMATION, AND EXPANSION



The Renaissance

I. Origins of the Renaissance

A. Economic Growth in Italy

1. Overseas Trade with Middle East, North Africa, and Northern Europe

a. better ships

b. geographic location on Italy (crossroads)

2. Wool Industry

a. Florence – leader in wool manufacturing

3. Banking

a. Florence – Medici Family (bankers of the Papacy)

1) offices throughout Europe – loans to monarchs & wealthy merchants.

Origins Continued

B. Political Systems of the Italian City-State

1. **12th century Communes:** sworn associations of free men seeking complete political & economic independence from local lords.
 - > **Florence, Genoa, Siena, Pisa** – won independence
2. **Urban Nobility** – marriage of rural nobility with merchant aristocracy.
 - a. Narrowed the eligibility of citizenship disenfranchising the majority of the population.
3. **Popolo Uprising** – armed uprising against the urban nobility
 - a. Popolo was unable to effectively govern

Origins continued

4. Late 1300's – Signori (despot – one man rule) & Oligarchies (rule by a group- merchant aristocracy)

- a. Replaced the Popolo as the rulers of the Italian city- state during the 14th & 15th centuries.
- b. Princely courts – where the rulers of city-states governed, lived, and entertained from.

C. Political powers of 15th century Italy

- 1. Republic of Venice** – merchant aristocracy
- 2. Republic of Milan** – Sforza Family
- 3. Republic of Florence** – Medici Family
- 4. Papal States** - Pope
- 5. Kingdom of Naples** - Monarch

Cosimo de Medici



Lorenzo de Medici (1449-1492)



**Milan: Sforza family—
Caterina Sforza (1463-**



Rome, the Papal States.

- Pope Alexander VI (1492-1503)

D. Balance of Power

1. Modern Diplomacy

- a. Italian city-states maintained ambassadors in capitals of rival cities for political and commercial relations.
- b. States made alliances to balance the power of stronger states.
- c. Italian city-states hired mercenary armies to fight their wars.

Condottieri*: mercenary generals hired to protect interests of city-states.



da Vinci "Condottiere"

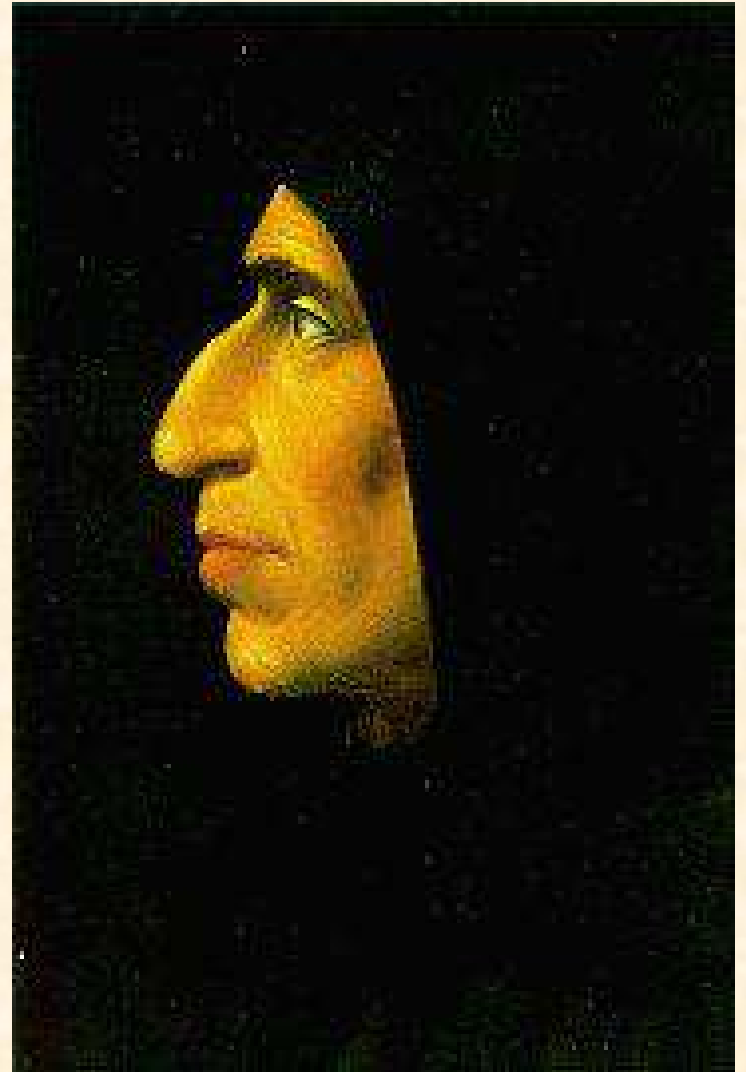
E. The fall the Independent city-state

1. Hapsburg-Valois Wars in Italy

- a. 1494: Milan asked for help from France in a war against Florence & the K. of Naples.
 - > Charles defeats the entire Italian peninsula
- b. 1508: League of Cambrai – Pope Leo X joined with Maximilian (HRE) & Louis XII (France) in war against Venice.
- c. 1521: Pope Leo X requested help from the Kings of Spain & the HRE to stop Louis XII's attacks in Italy.
 - > results in an ongoing war b/w France and the HRE in Italy for decades & foreign rule of Italian cities for centuries.

Girolamo Savonarola (1494-1498)

- A. He predicted French invasions due to paganism and the moral decay of Florence (and other states).
- B. Created a brief theocracy in Florence.



2. French invasion of Italy in 1494 by Charles VIII (1483-1498) began new era.

- a. Italy became a battleground for international ambitions between France and Holy Roman Empire.
- b. **Charles V's** troops sack of Rome in 1527 marked the end of Italy's cultural dominance -- Extreme impact on Italian society.

III. Intellectual Hallmarks of the Renaissance

A. Humanism: Revival of antiquity (500BC- 400 AD)

1. Characteristics

- a. Reconcile pagan literature w/ Christian thought
- b. Influenced poetry, history, politics, & philosophy
- c. First European vernacular literature: Italian

d. Viewed man from a Christian perspective: man made in the image and likeness of God

2. **Petrarch:** stated 14th century was a positive break from the “dark ages.” Considered “father of humanism” and first modern writer.



3. Pico della Mirandola: *On the Dignity of Man*

B. Humanistic Education

1. Baldassare Castiglione (1479-1529)



Portrait by Raphael:
1514-1515

2. **Leonardo Bruni** (1370- 1444): wrote perhaps first modern history (1st to use the term “humanism”)

3. **Lorenzo Valla** (1407-1457)- *Elegances of the Latin Language*

C. Writers bridging the Middle Ages to the Renaissance

1. Literature more secular and covered more subjects than Middle Ages. Written in **vernacular**.
 - Before the Renaissance, the Church was greatest patron of arts.
2. **Dante Alighieri** (1265-1321) - *The Divine Comedy* (1321)
3. **Geoffrey Chaucer** (1340-1400) – *The Canterbury Tales*
4. **Giovanni Boccaccio** (1313-1375) - *The Decameron*

D. **Individualism:** A secular spirit emerged in the Renaissance emphasizing the individual.

-- **Virtu:** “the quantity of being man”

E. Secularism

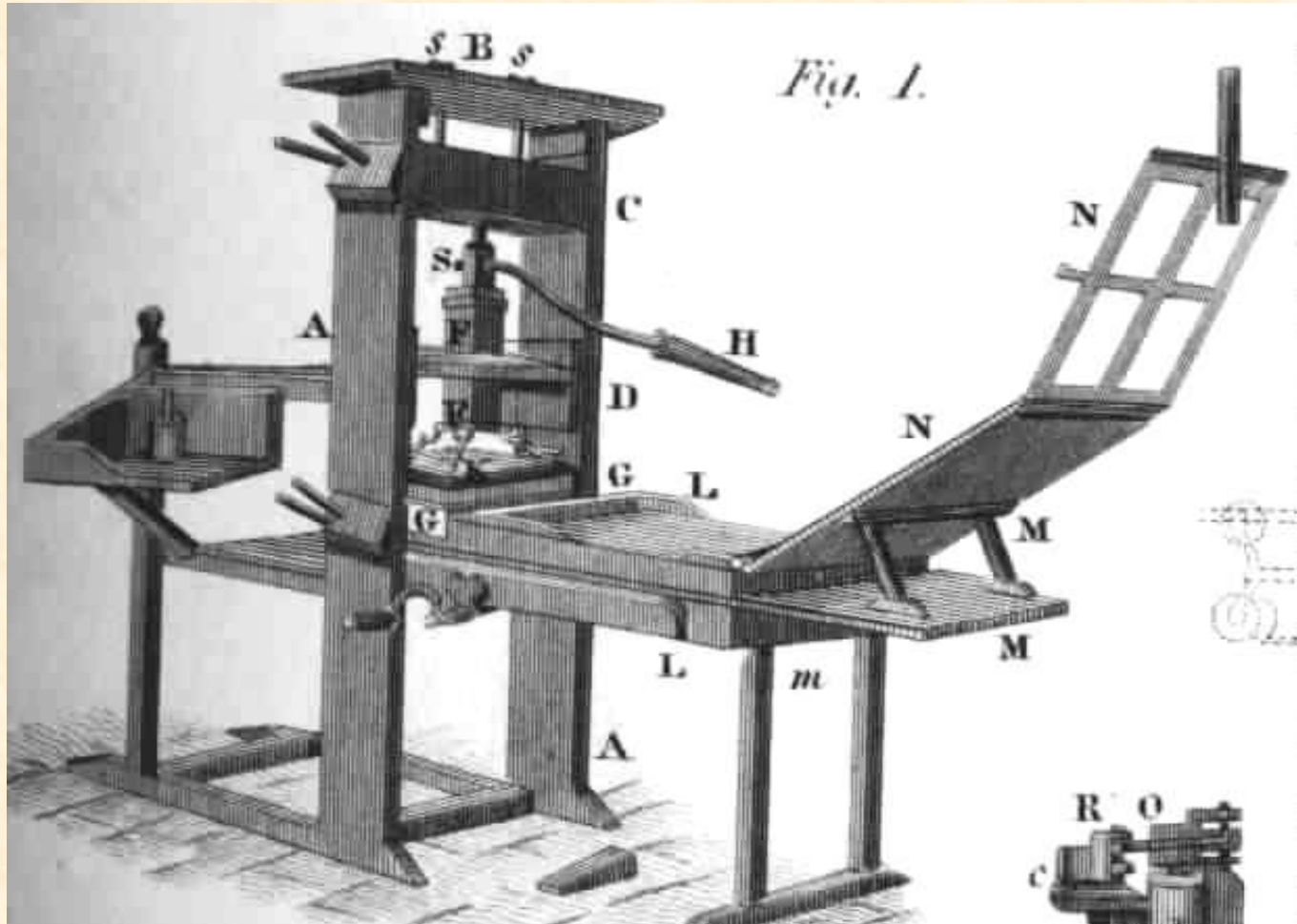
1. World can be explained in terms of discoverable causes.
2. Bible superceded as ultimate authority.
3. Largely confined to upper classes.

F. **Niccolo Machiavelli: *The Prince* (1513)**

- Cesare Borgia (son of Pope Alexander VI)



G. Johann Gutenberg : printing press/ moveable type



Gutenberg





IV. Renaissance Art

A. Contrasting the Renaissance with the Middle Ages.

1. Painting

2. Sculpture

3. Architecture

B. The **quattrocento** (1400s) and the **cinquecento** (1500s) were periods of brilliant artistic achievement.

C. Florence the leader in Renaissance art

V. The **Northern Renaissance** (late 15th, 16th centuries)

A. **Christian Humanism**

1. Focused on early writers in the Church.
2. Stressed religion and social reform; less classical in orientation.
3. Ideas led to criticism of the Catholic Church
4. **Desiderius Erasmus** (1466-1536): *In Praise of Folly*
 - “Erasmus laid the egg that Luther hatched”