

# RENAISSANCE

## The Renaissance

A Time of "Rebirth"  
1300 - 1600



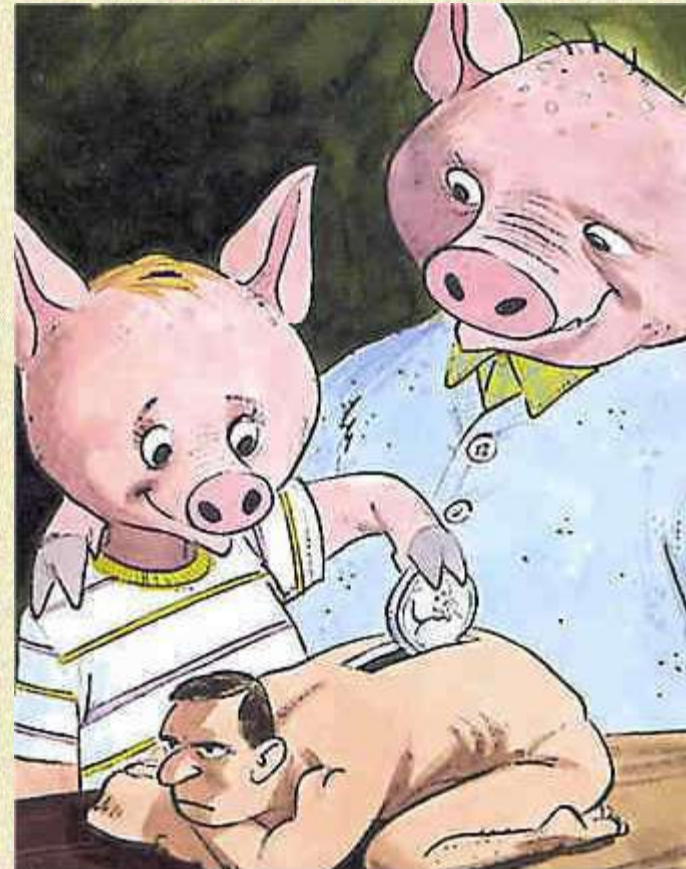
*Thought Question*

*Why did the Renaissance begin in Italy?*

Which Renaissance writer educated about the philosophy of the 16th century?

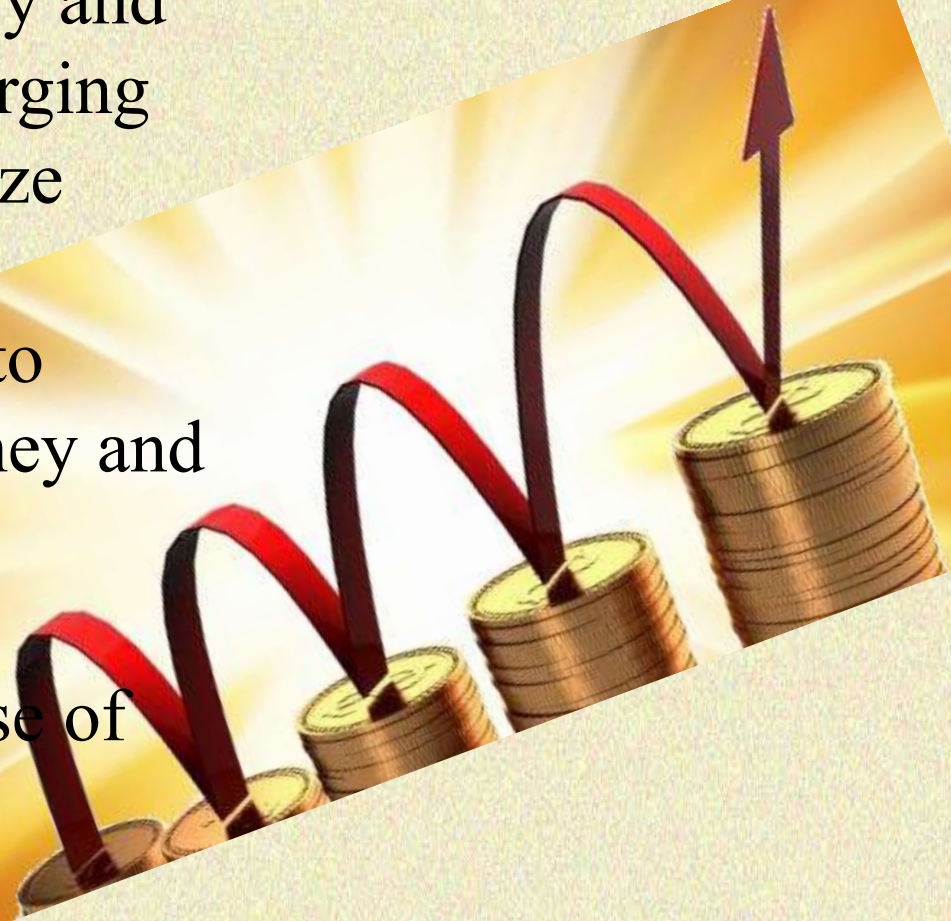
# *Economic Effects of the Crusades*

- Increased demand for Middle Eastern products
- Stimulated production of goods to trade in Middle Eastern markets
- Encouraged the use of credit and banking



# *Important Economic Concepts*

- Church rule against usury and the banks' practice of charging interest helped to secularize northern Italy.
- Letters of credit served to expand the supply of money and expedite trade.
- New accounting and bookkeeping practices (use of Arabic numerals) were introduced.





*Wealth accumulated from European trade with the Middle East led to the rise of Italian city-states. Wealthy merchants were active civic leaders.*

## **FLORENCE, VENICE, & GENOA**

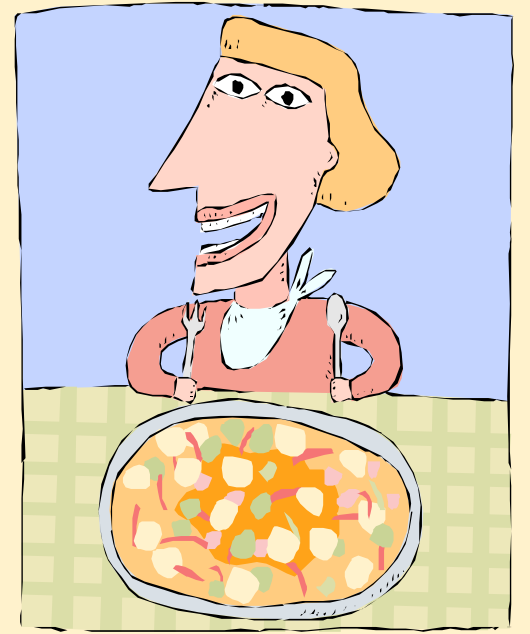
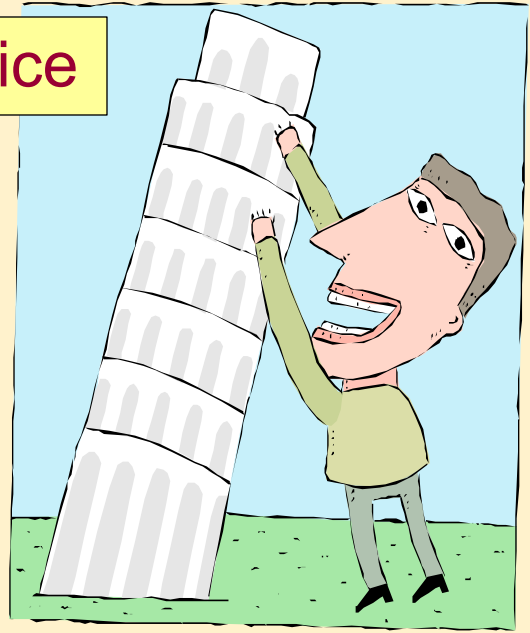
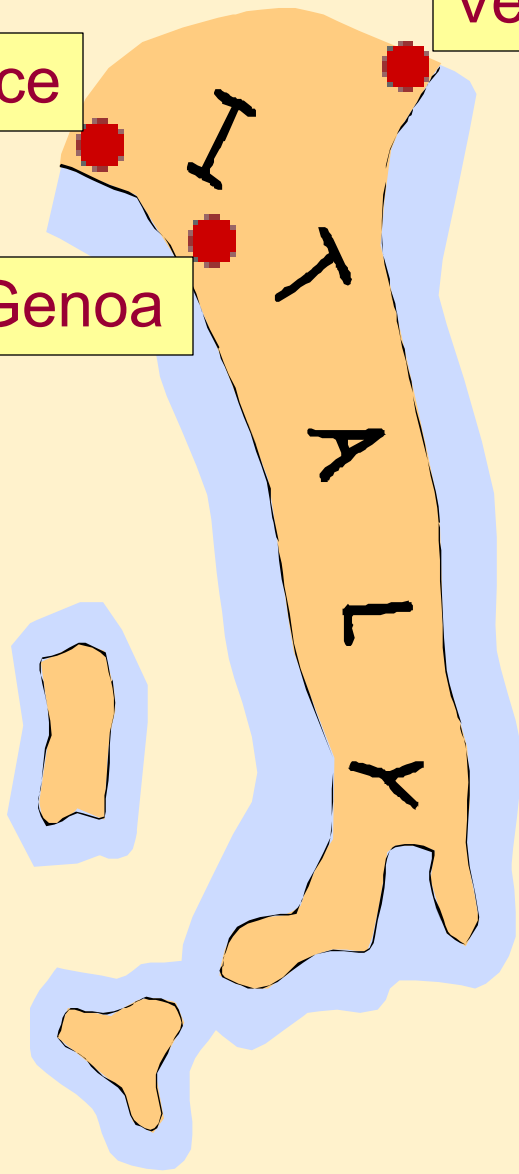
- Italian city-states having access to trade routes connecting Europe with Middle Eastern Markets
- Served as trading centers for the distribution of goods to northern Europe
- Were initially independent city-states governed as republics



Florence

Genoa

Venice



Florence



Genoa



Venice



*The Renaissance produced new ideas that were reflected in the arts, philosophy, and literature. Patrons, wealthy from newly expanded trade, sponsored works which glorified city-states in northern Italy. Education became increasingly secular.*



Rebirth of  
Ancient Greek & Roman cultures



**Medieval art and literature focused on the Church and salvation.**  
**Renaissance art and literature focused on individuals and worldly matters, along with Christianity.**

**Michelangelo**



**Leonardo da Vinci**

# Leading Renaissance Artists



# Michelangelo

1475 - 1564

- *Statue of David* (1501 – 1504)
  - constructed of marble left over from another sculptor
  - located in Florence, Italy
- *Sistine Chapel* (1475 – 1483)
  - summoned by Pope Julius II to paint ceiling (1508 – 1512);
  - painted the Last Judgment scene (1528) with himself in the flayed skin of St. Bartholomew

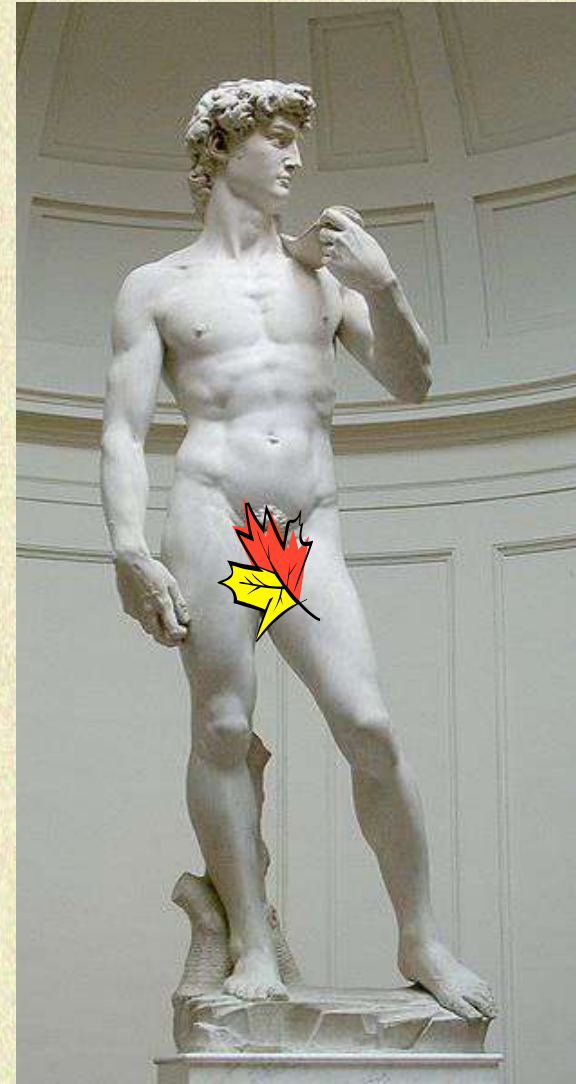


God Creates Adam

# Michelangelo

1475 ~ 1564

Statue of David



# Michelangelo

1475 - 1564

Sistine Chapel





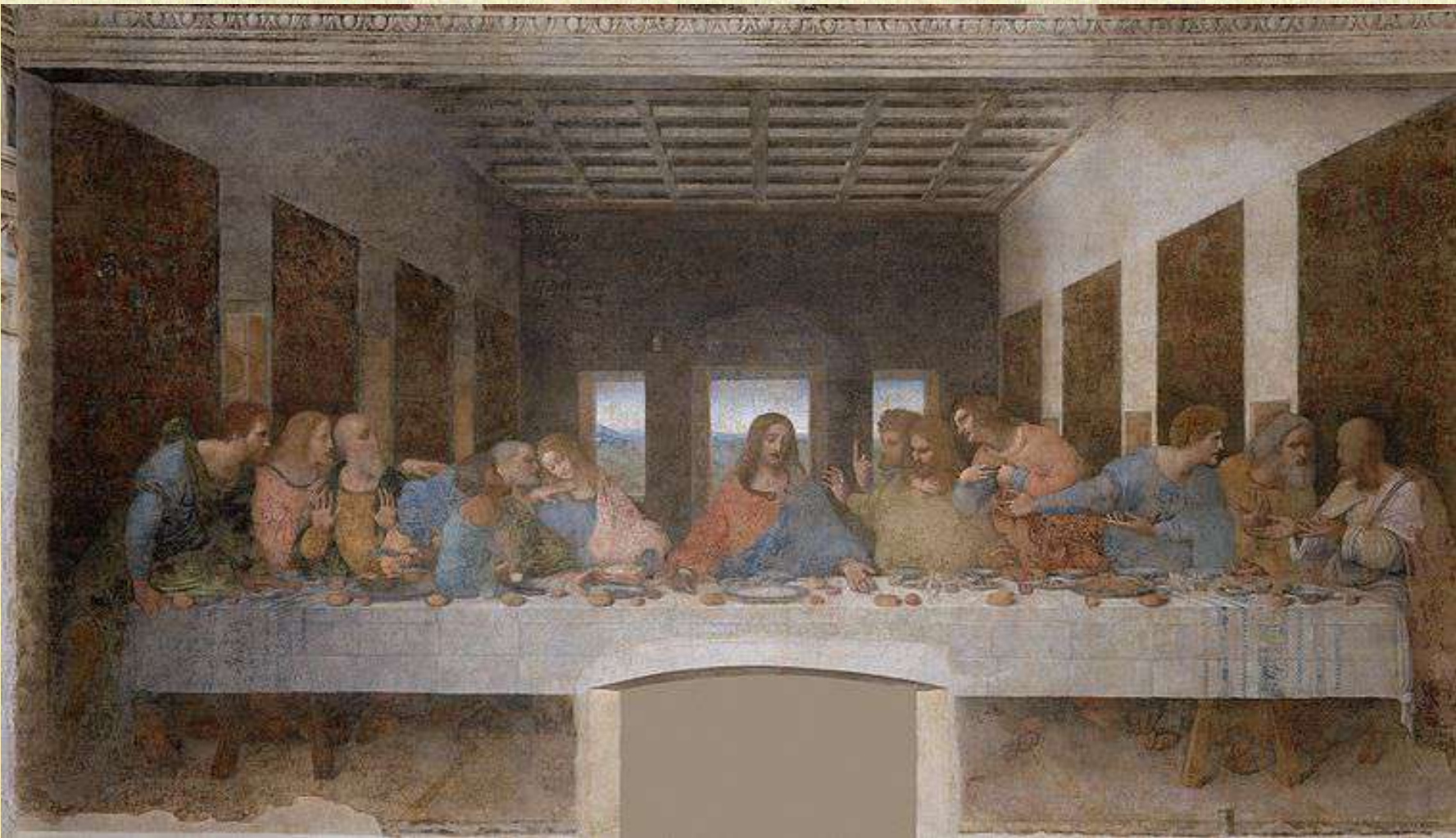
# Leonardo da Vinci

1452 - 1519

- Close friends with Machiavelli
- *Last Supper*, 1498 (Milan, Italy)
- *Mona Lisa* (1503 – 1506)
  - portrait of a popular government official's wife
  - entertained her by hiring local musicians to play for her while she posed
  - stolen in 1911
  - located in the Louvre (Paris, France)

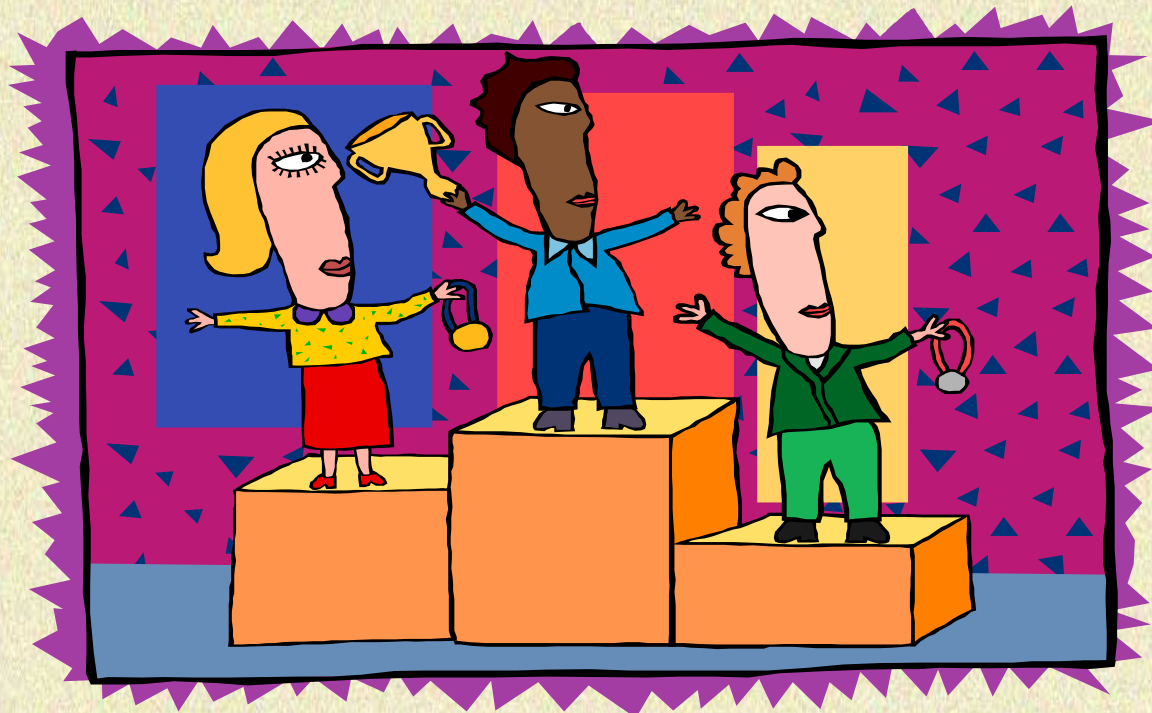


# The Last Supper



# Humanism

*Humanism celebrated the individual, was supported by wealthy patrons, and stimulated the study of ancient Greek and Roman literature and culture.*



# Desiderius Erasmus

1466 - 1536

- Theologian, priest, author
- Most famous humanist writer
- Wrote *Praise of Folly*, 1511  
- a critique against the Church





# Sir Thomas More

1478 - 1535

- English lawyer
- Wrote *Utopia*, 1516
  - an ideal, imaginary island nation whose political system he describes as perfect or utopia



# NICCOLO MACHIABELLI

## 1469 - 1527



*Machiavelli observed city-state rulers of his day and produced guidelines for the acquisition and maintenance of power by absolute rule. **The Prince** was an early modern **treatise** on government. It supported the absolute power of the ruler.*

- *Advised that “the end justifies the means”*
- *One should do good if possible, but do evil when necessary.*

# The Prince *by Machiavelli*

- Written in 1513 (published in 1532 five years after his death)
- Written to help him attain a position in the government
- Placed on the list of prohibited books by the Church

## 2 Common Themes:

- It is better to be feared than loved.
  - The end justifies the means.

## 6 Traits of an Effective Political Leader

- a willingness to imitate the behavior of great men
- the ability to illustrate how government is necessary to the well being of the populace (people)
- a dedication to the art of war (if only for survival)
- an understanding that apparent cruelties may be essential to maintaining stability and power
- prudence with respect to disbursement to one's own wealth
- have the wisdom to seek advice and counsel only when it is needed

*With the rise of trade, travel, and literacy, the Italian Renaissance spread to Northern Europe. The art and literature changed as people of different cultures adopted Renaissance ideas. In Northern Europe, growing wealth supported Renaissance ideas. Northern Renaissance thinkers merged humanist ideas with Christianity. The invention of the **movable type printing press**, by **Johannes Gutenberg**, and the production and sale of books (ex. **Gutenberg Bible**) helped to disseminate ideas.*





**I**tem quodam tempore...

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