


Think/Pair/Share

- Discuss the following questions with a neighbor. Then, using your clicker, answer the questions:
 1. List 4 trends that occurred during the Middle Ages that improved life for Europeans (review your notes or view the chart on page 362 if you need to refresh your memory).
 2. Which three 14th century events contributed to the end of medieval society? (You can refer to the timeline on page 228)

The background of the entire image is Michelangelo's famous fresco, "The Creation of Adam," from the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel. It depicts Adam reclining on the left, reaching for the spark of life from God on the right. The image is oriented horizontally, with the top of the fresco on the left and the bottom on the right. Two speech bubbles are overlaid on the top portion of the image. A large white rectangular box is positioned in the center, containing the text "The Renaissance".

MY SON,
RENAISSANCE ART CELEBRATED
THE BEAUTY OF THE HUMAN FORM!
THEY'LL GET OVER IT!

I'M NAKED!

The Renaissance

REVIEW: What event DID NOT
mark the end of the Middle
Ages?

- A. The Crusades
- B. The Great Schism
- C. The Bubonic Plague
- D. The Hundred Years War

REVIEW: All of the following are results of the Crusades EXCEPT:

- A. A legacy of mistrust between Muslims and Christians
- B. Decreased influence of the Church
- C. Weakening of the feudal system
- D. Decreased trade between Europe and Asia

REVIEW: What complex institution lost influence by the end of the Middle Ages?

A. Government

B. Religion

C. Economy

PREVIEW: The Renaissance was a
"rebirth" of all of the following
EXCEPT:

A. Art

B. Literature

C. Religion

D. Science

PREVIEW: What social change contributed most to the beginning of the Renaissance?

- A. The Bubonic Plague
- B. The fall of the Roman empire
- C. Increasing trade
- D. Decreasing population

PREVIEW: Where did the Renaissance begin?

- A. France
- B. Italy
- C. England
- D. Spain

PREVIEW: Which civilizations inspired the Renaissance?

- A. Egypt and Rome
- B. Rome and China
- C. Greece and Rome
- D. Sumer and Greece

PREVIEW: Humanism is a philosophy that does all of the following EXCEPT?

- A. Celebrates individual potential and achievement
- B. Encourages exploration and learning
- C. Rejects Christian principles
- D. Fosters progress

Think-Pair-Share

Why do we study literature, history and art? What do we learn from doing so?

What was the Renaissance?

What was the Renaissance, and where did it begin?

Italy

Italian Cities

Urban Societies

Major Trading Centers

Secular

Moved away from life in the church

Focuses more on material objects and enjoying life



The Renaissance was a time of renewal

Renaissance means *rebirth* and Europe was recovering from the Dark ages and the plague.

People had lost their faith in the church and began to put more focus on human beings.

Italy failed to become united during the Ages.
Many independent city-states emerged in northern and central Italy that played an important role in Italian politics and art.

Milan

One of the richest cities, it controls trade through the Alps.

Venice

Sitting on the Adriatic, it attracts trade from all over the world.

Florence

Controlled by the De Medici Family, who became great patrons of the arts.

Genoa

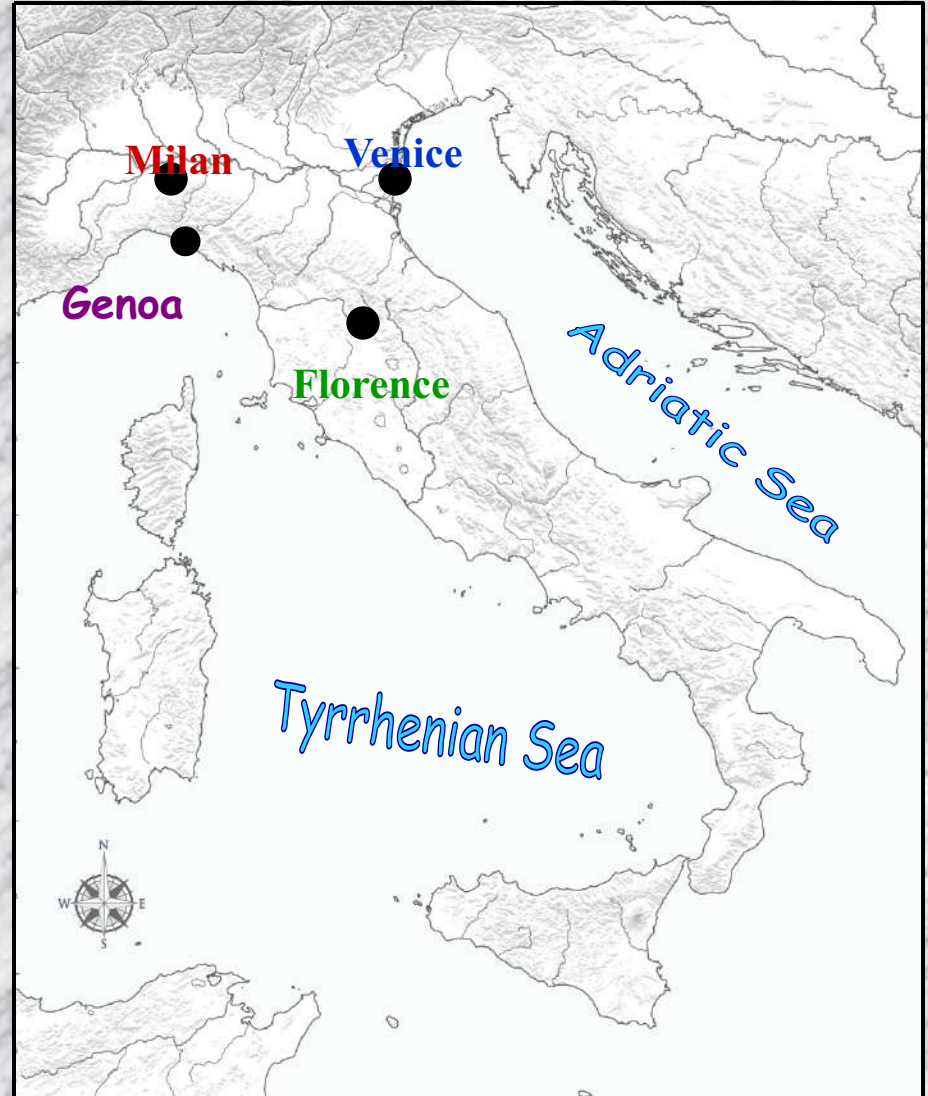
Had Access to Trade Routes

All of these cities:

Had 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

Major Italian Cities



Where did the Renaissance begin?

- A. France
- B. England
- C. Italy
- D. Spain

What does "renaissance" mean?

Renewal

Rebirth

Return

Refocus

How did the Crusades contribute to the Renaissance?

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

How did the Crusades contribute to the Renaissance?

- A. Increased demand for foreign goods
- B. Increased wealth of European
- C. Decreased influence of church
- D. All of the above

Why did the Renaissance begin in Italian cities?

- A. Access to trade routes via Mediterranean ports
- B. Bankers got rich off of Crusaders & trade
- C. Decreased influence of church
- D. All of the above

Video

What is Humanism (starring Robocop)!

HUMANISM

How did classical knowledge of the ancient Greeks and Romans foster humanism in the Italian Renaissance?

Humanism

- Celebrated the individual
- Stimulated the study of Greek and Roman literature and culture
 - Was supported by wealthy patrons

Petrarch

Francesco Petrararch
1304-1374

Sonnets, humanist
scholarship

Assembled Greek and
Roman writings.

Wrote

Sonnets to Laura,

love poems in the
Vernacular



LITERATURE

Literature flourished during the Renaissance
This can be greatly attributed to Johannes
Gutenberg

In 1455 Gutenberg printed the first book produced
by using moveable type.

The Bible



Northern Renaissance

Northern Renaissance

- Growing wealth in Northern Europe supported Renaissance ideas.
- Northern Renaissance thinkers merged humanist ideas with Christianity.
- The movable type printing press and the production and sale of books
(Gutenberg Bible) helped disseminate ideas.

Northern Renaissance writers

- Erasmus—*The Praise of Folly* (1511)
- Sir Thomas More—*Utopia* (1516)

Northern Renaissance artists portrayed religious and secular subjects.

Erasmus

Dutch humanist

Desiderius Erasmus

Pushed for a Vernacular form of the Bible

"I disagree very much with those who are unwilling that Holy Scripture, translated into the vernacular, be read by the uneducated . . . As if the strength of the Christian religion consisted in the ignorance of it"

The Praise of Folly

Used humor to show the immoral and ignorant behavior of people, including the clergy. He felt people would be open minded and be kind to others.



Sir Thomas More



English Humanist

Wrote: [Utopia](#)

A book about a perfect society

Believed men and women live in harmony. No private property, no one is lazy, all people are educated and the justice system is used to end crime instead of executing criminals.

There have been attempts to recreate More's vision in the real world: Oneida, NY in the 1800s

[Scandinavia today](#)

Political Ideas of the Renaissance



Niccolò Machiavelli

The Prince

Machiavelli believed:

"One can make this generalization about men: they are ungrateful, fickle, liars, and deceivers, they shun danger and are greedy for profit"

Machiavelli observed city-state rulers of his day and produced guidelines for the acquisition and maintenance of power by absolute rule.

He felt that a ruler should be willing to do anything to maintain control without worrying about conscience.

Machiavelli: The Prince

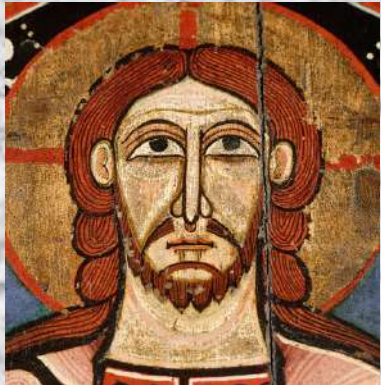
- Better for a ruler to be feared than to be loved
- Ruler should be quick and decisive in decision making
 - Ruler keeps power by any means necessary
 - The end justifies the means
- Be good when possible, and evil when necessary



RENAISSANCE ART

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.



Medieval art and literature focused on the Church and salvation

Renaissance art and literature focused on individuals and worldly matters, along with Christianity.



RENAISSANCE ARTISTS

Renaissance Artists embraced some of the ideals of Greece and Rome in their art

They wanted their subjects to be realistic and focused on humanity and emotion

New Techniques also emerged

Frescos: Painting done on wet plaster became popular because it gave depth to the paintings

Sculpture emphasized realism and the human form

Architecture reached new heights of design

MICHELANGELO



Born in 1475 in a small town near Florence, is considered to be one of the most inspired men who ever lived

David



**Michelangelo
created his
masterpiece
David in
1504.**



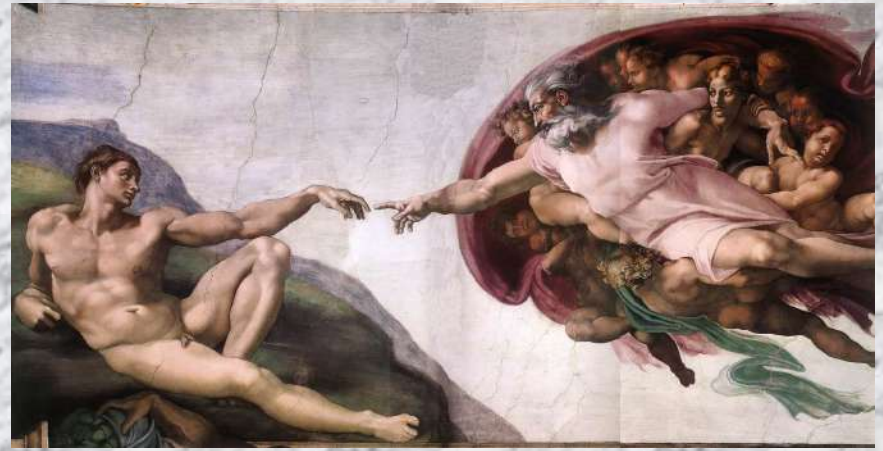
Sistine Chapel

About a year after creating *David*, Pope Julius II summoned Michelangelo to Rome to work on his most famous project, the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel.





Creation of Eve



Creation of Adam



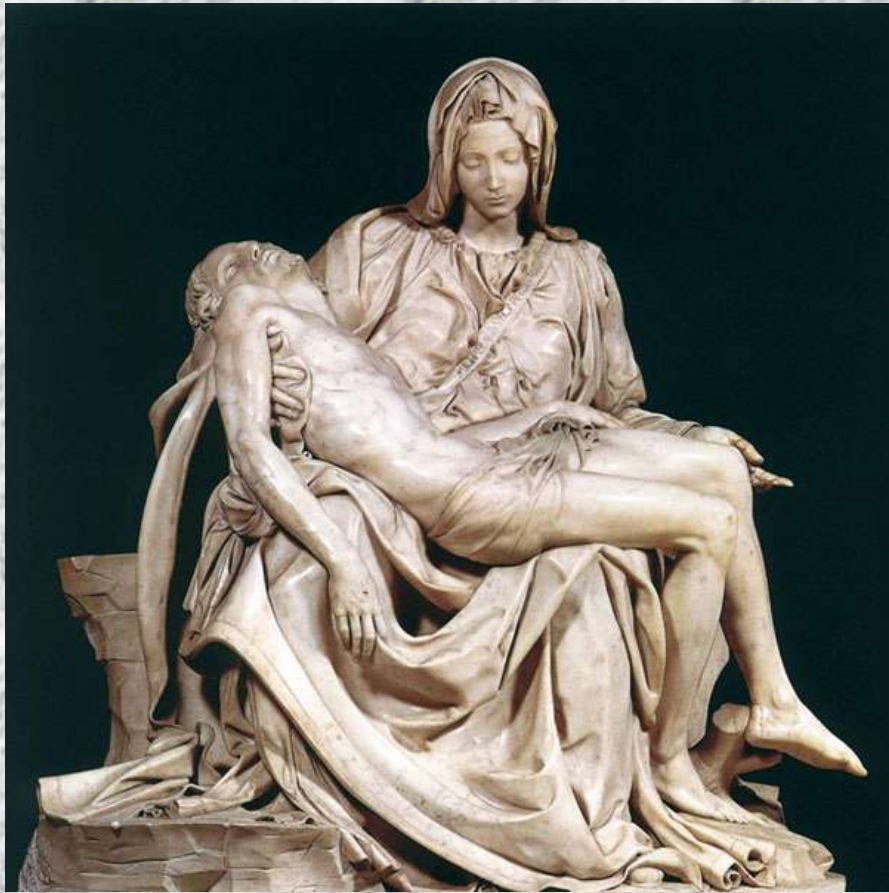
Separation of Light and Darkness



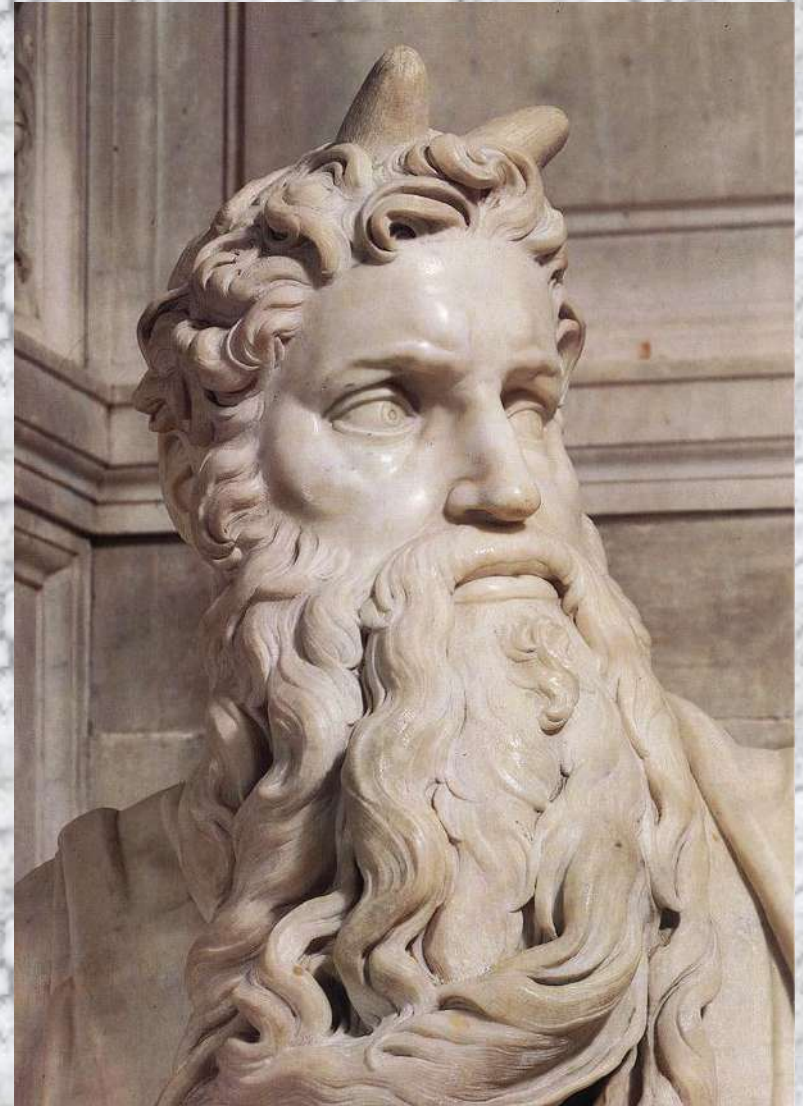
The Last Judgment

La Pieta 1499

Marble Sculpture



Moses

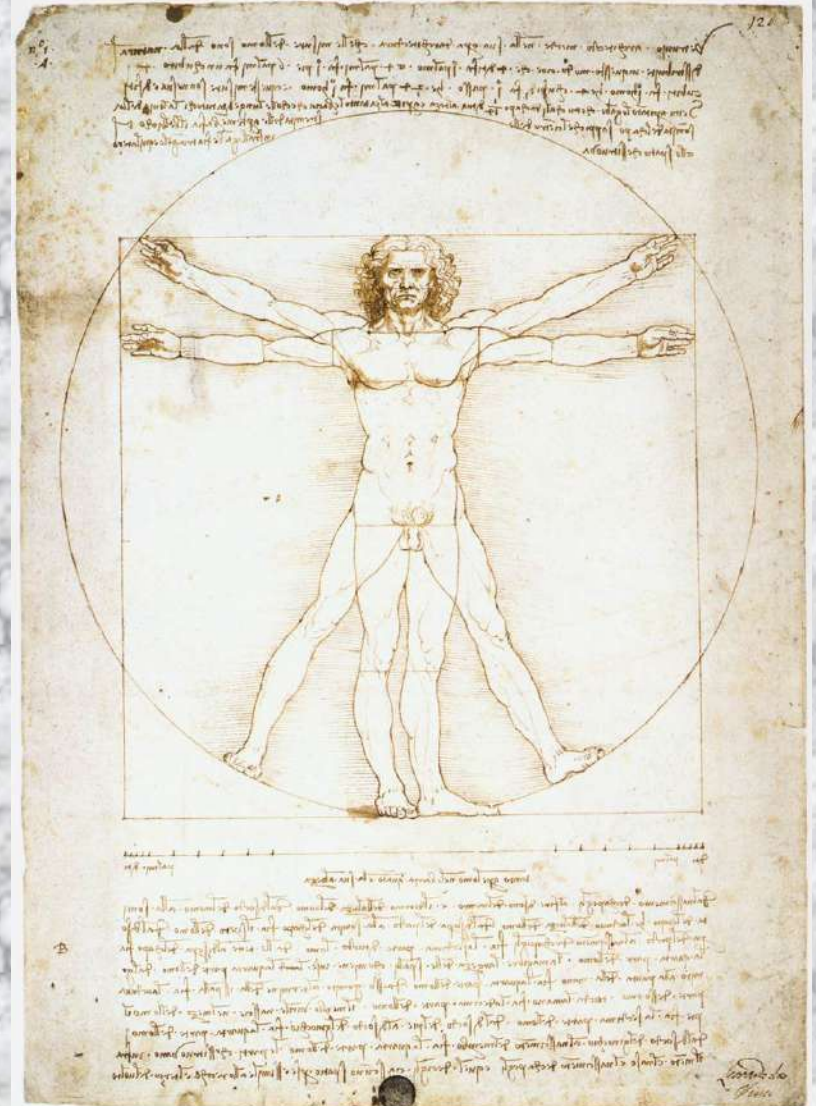


LEONARDO DA VINCI

1452-1519

Painter, Sculptor,
Architect,
Engineer

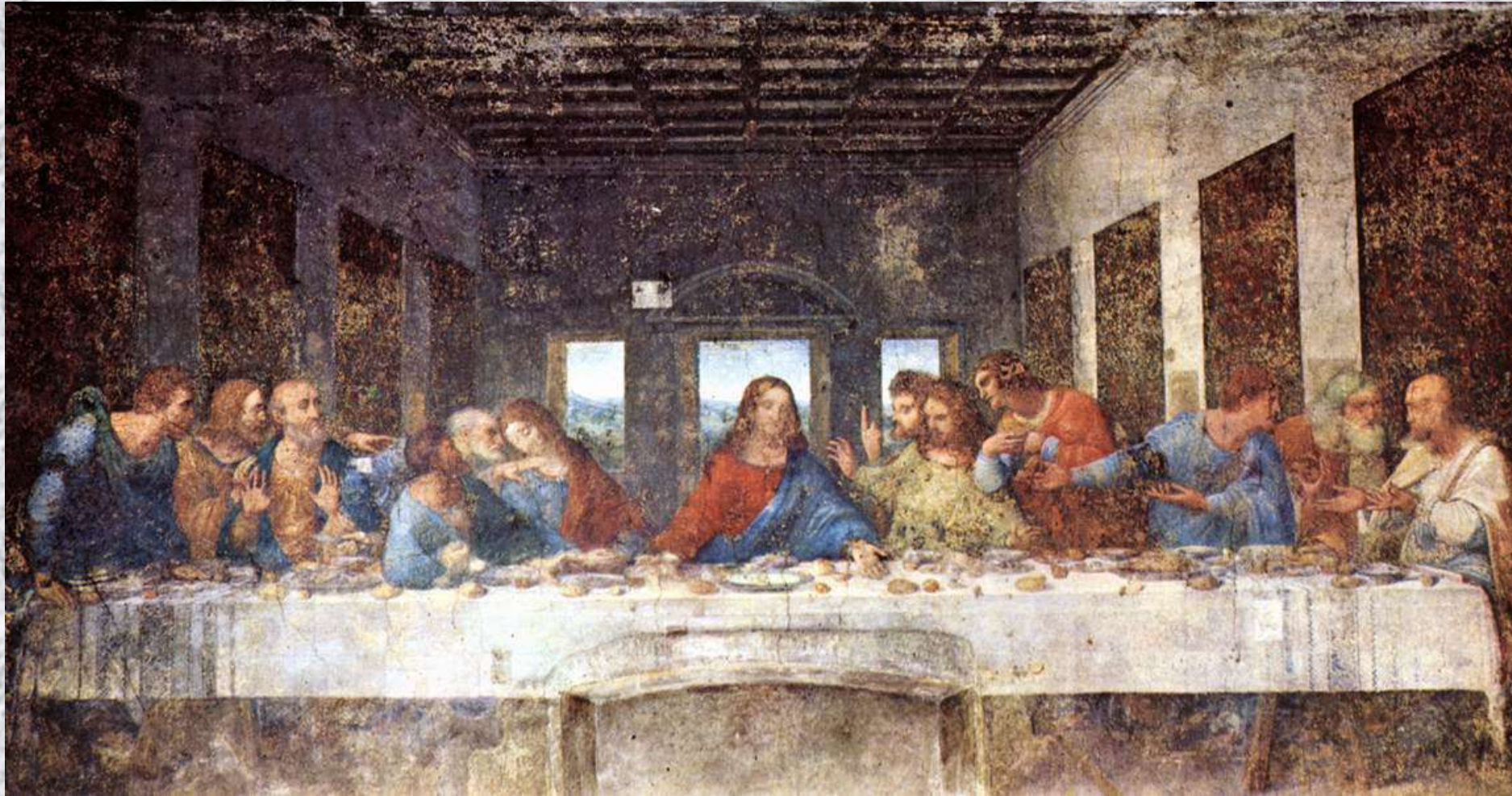
Genius!



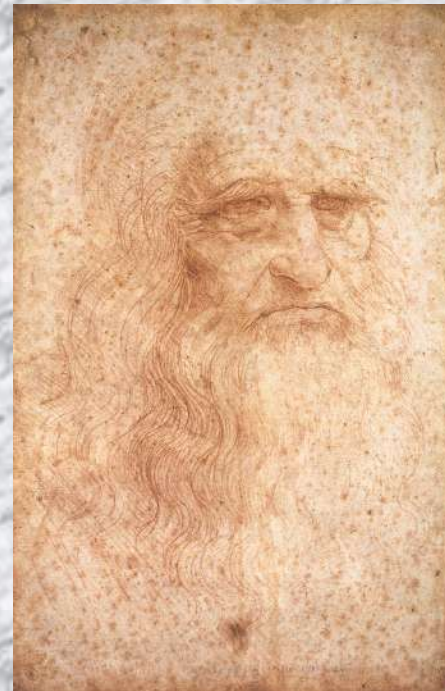
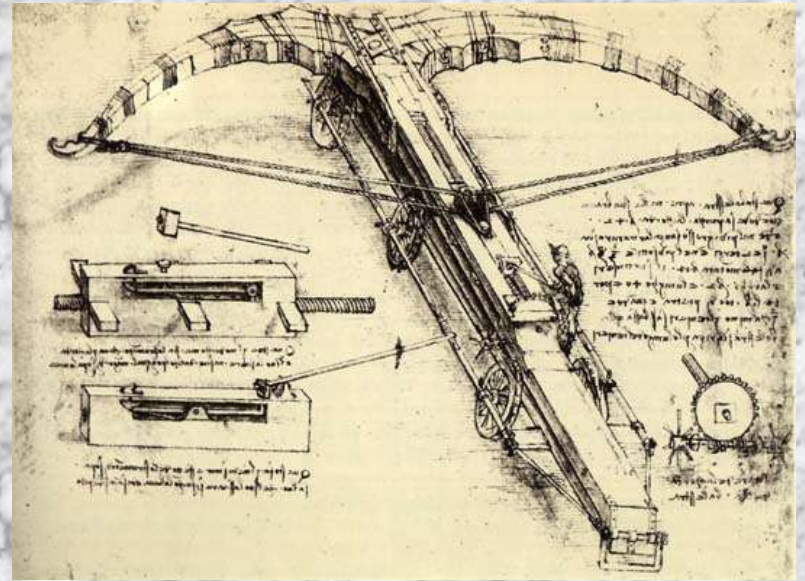
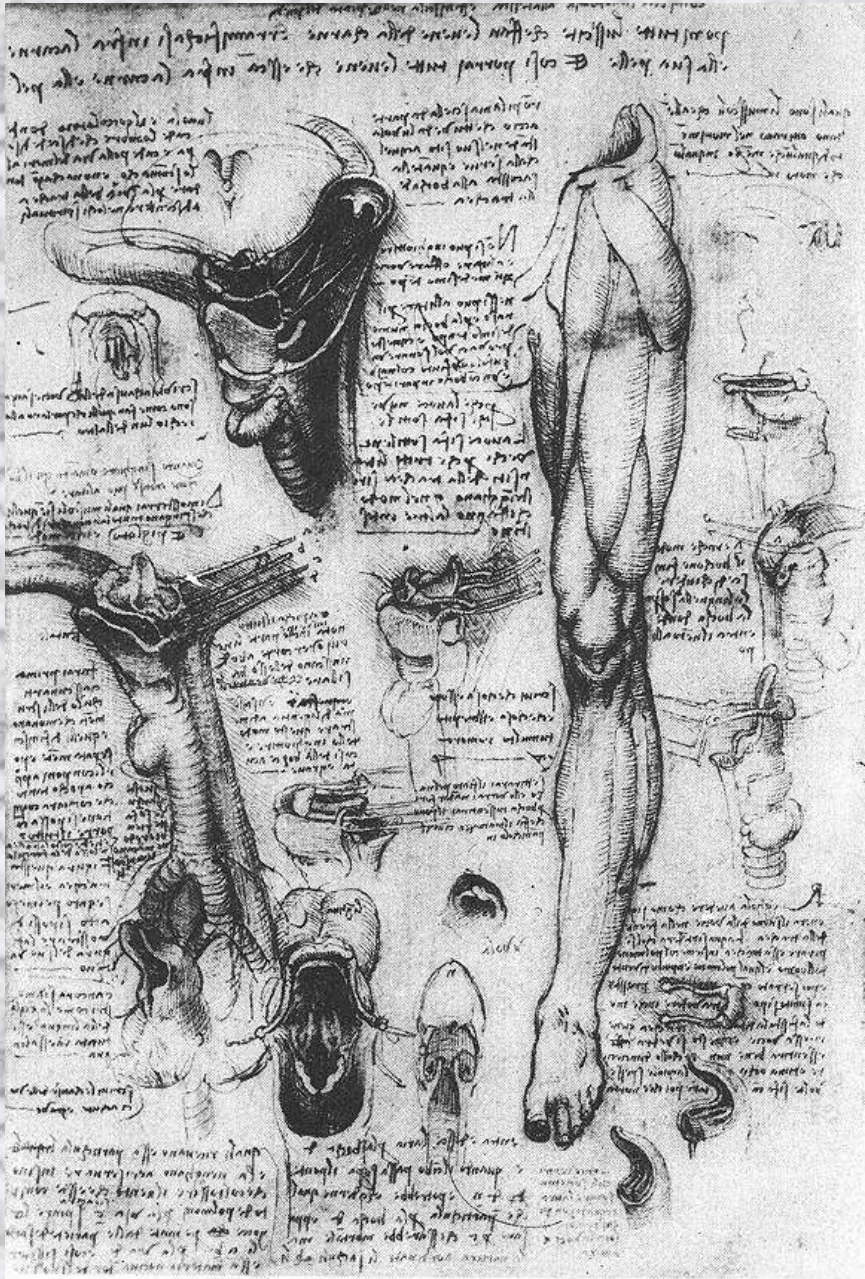
Mona Lisa



The Last Supper



Notebooks



Raphael
Painter
1483-1520



The School of Athens





Pythagoras



Plato and Aristotle



Socrates

Raphael (back)→

Euclid



Zoroaster & Ptolemy

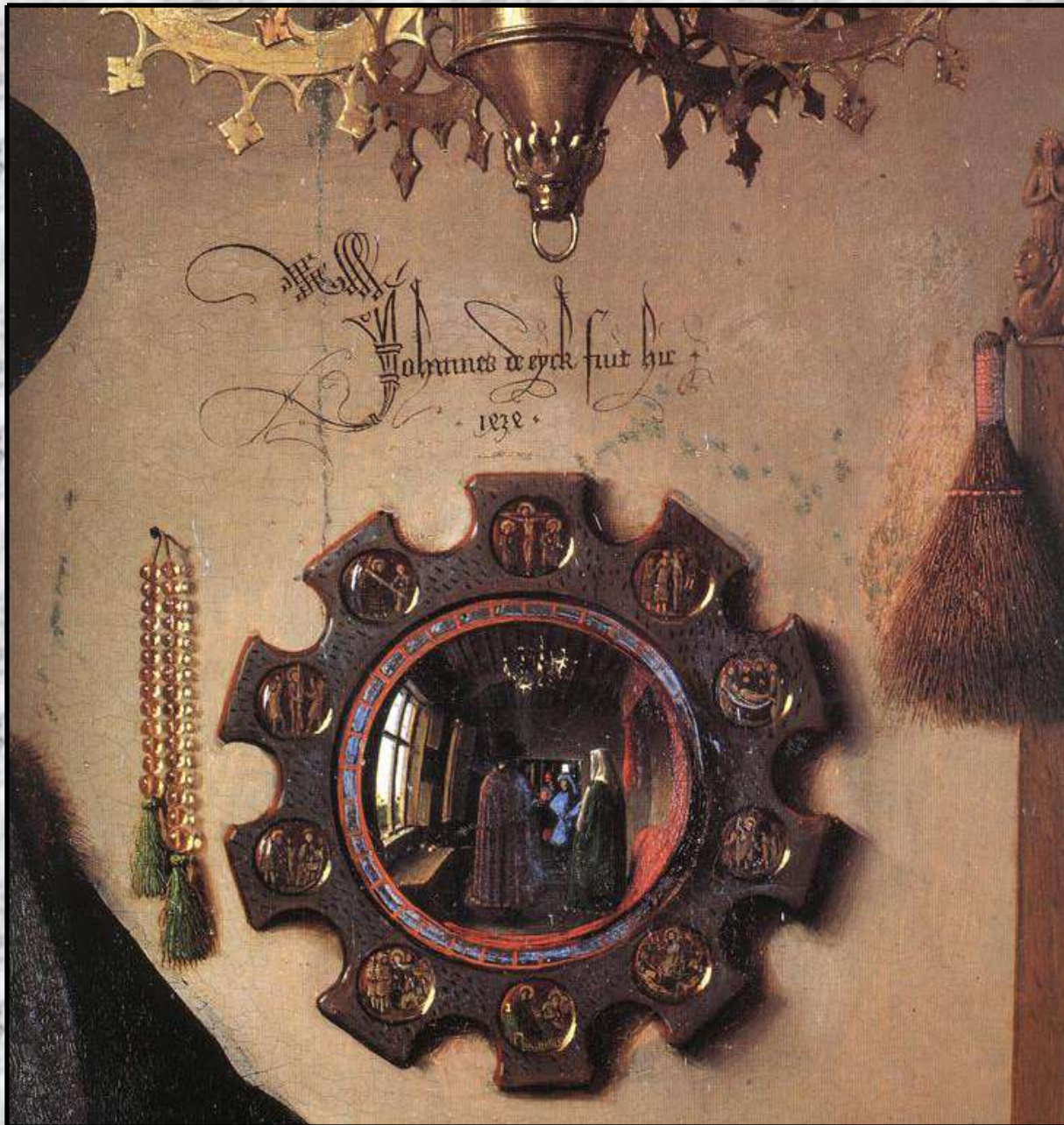




Jan Van Eyck

Portrait of
Giovanni Arnolfini
and his Wife
(1434)

Northern
Renaissance



Van Eyck
Portrait of
Giovanni
Arnolfini and
his Wife
(detail)

Bibliography

Images from:

Corbis.com

Web Gallery of Art
www.wga.hu