

Chapter 17 Section 2 Notes

Intro: In the 1400's northern Europeans began to adopt the ideas of the Renaissance
Renaissance ideas such as the importance of the individual are a strong part of
modern thought

I. The Northern Renaissance Begins

- A. By 1453 cities in northern Europe were recovering from the Bubonic Plague and the Hundred Years Wars between England and France
- B. Flanders (Belgium) is where the Northern Renaissance began
- C. Rulers in France and England helped spread the Renaissance to those countries
 - 1. Francis I sponsored the arts in France
- D. Northern Renaissance humanist developed plans for social reform based on Christian beliefs

II. Artistic Ideas Spread

- A. In 1494 France goes to war with Italy and many Italian artists fled to Northern Countries
- B. German Painters
 - 1. Albrecht Durer
 - a. Woodcuts and engravings of religion and classical myths
 - 2. Hans Holbein the Younger
 - a. Royal family portraits with photographic detail
 - 1. King Henry VIII
- C. Flemish Painters (Individuals and worldly pleasures)
 - 1. Jan van Eyck
 - a. Invented oil paints
 - b. Revealed personality of subjects
 - 2. Pieter Bruegel the Elder
 - a. Captured scenes of everyday peasant life
 - 1. Weddings, dances, and harvests
- D. Dutch Painters
 - 1. Rembrandt Van Rijn
 - a. Considered the Dutch Master

III. Northern Writers Try to Reform Society

- A. Writers adopt the Renaissance ideas of humanism
 - 1. Some gave it a religious slant became known as Christian humanists
- B. Christian Humanists
 - 1. Desiderius Erasmus (Holland)
 - a. 1509 writes the book *The Praise of Folly*
 - 1. Poked fun at greedy merchants, quarrelsome scholars, and pompous priests
 - b. Believed in Christianity of the heart not ceremonies
 - 2. Sir Thomas More (England)
 - a. 1516, writes the book *Utopia*

1. About an imaginary land inhabited by peace-loving people where greed, corruption, war, and crime had been weeded out

C. French Humanist

1. Francois Rabelais (France)
 - a. Wrote comic adventure Gargantua and Pantagruel
 1. About two giants that traveled through France
 2. Poked fun at society, education, and government

D. William Shakespeare (English)

1. Greatest playwright of all time, command of English language, and understanding of human beings
2. Scenes of dramatic conflict, tragedies
3. Works include, Macbeth, King Lear, Hamlet, A Midsummer Night's Dream, Romeo and Juliet, and Julius Caesar

E. The Elizabethan Age

1. Named after Queen Elizabeth I 1558-1603
2. She spoke English, French, Italian, Latin, and Greek

IV. Printing Spreads Renaissance Ideas

A. Gutenberg invents the Printing Press

1. Johann Gutenberg, from Mainz, Germany invents movable type in Europe in 1440
2. His first book was the Gutenberg Bible in 1445

B. Printing Spreads Learning

1. Books became cheaper because more were being printed
2. New ideas spread quick
3. Literacy arose
4. Vernacular language helped those that couldn't afford a classical education