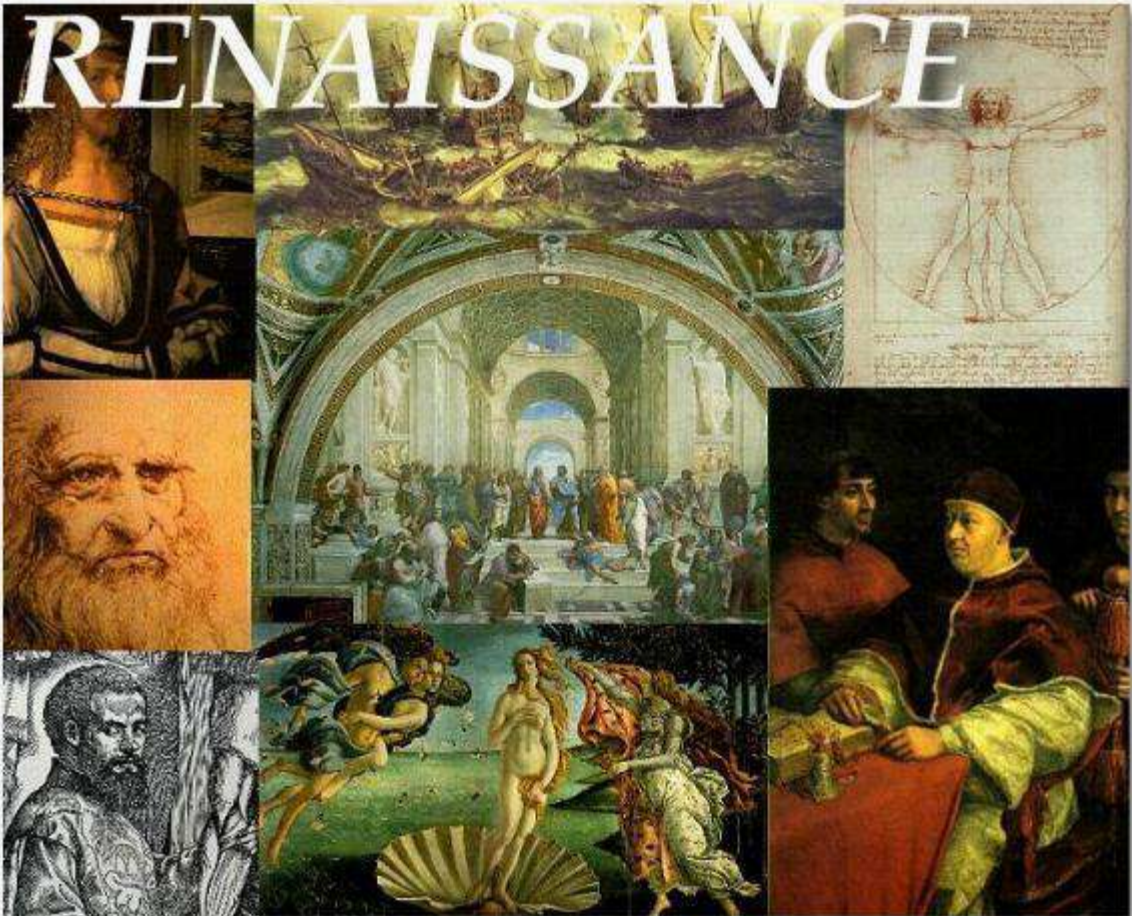




World History SOL 13





Renaissance

- ★ The Crusades stimulated trade by introducing Europeans to many desirable products
- ★ Trade promoted frequent contacts with the Byzantine & Muslim Empires
- ★ New economic institutions developed



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 & banking





Important Economic Concepts

- ★ Church rule against usury & the banks' practice of charging interest helped to secularize northern Italy
- ★ Letters of credit served to expand the supply of money & expedite trade
- ★ New accounting & 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, Genoa, Venice



- ★ 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



Florence, Venice & Genoa





Machiavelli's Prince



- ★ Machiavelli observed city-state rulers of his day & produced guidelines for the acquisition & maintenance of power by absolute rule
- ★ An early modern treatise on government
- ★ Supported power of the ruler
- ★ Maintains that the end justifies the means
- ★ Advises that one should not only do good if possible, but do evil when necessary



Machiavelli's Prince

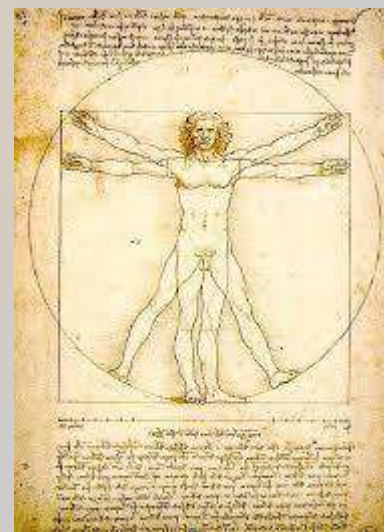
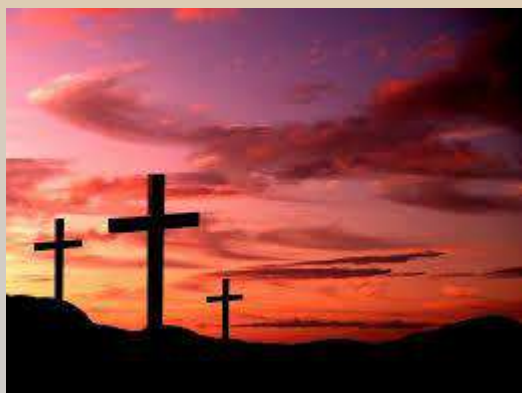




★ The Renaissance produced new ideas that were reflected in the arts, philosophy & literature. Patrons, wealthy from newly expanded trade, sponsored works which glorified city-states in northern Italy. Education became increasingly more secular.



Medieval art & literature focused on the Church & salvation; while Renaissance art & literature focused on individuals & worldly matters, along with Christianity.





Artistic & Literary Creativity

- ★ Leonardo da Vinci – *Mona Lisa & The Last Supper*
- ★ Michelangelo – ceiling of the Sistine Chapel & *David*
- ★ Petrarch – Sonnets, humanist scholarship

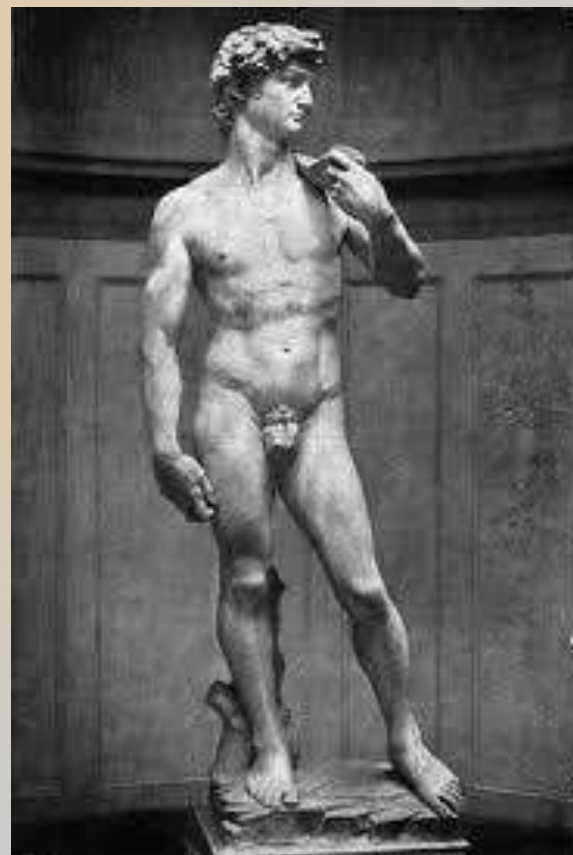


Leonardo da Vinci





Michelangelo





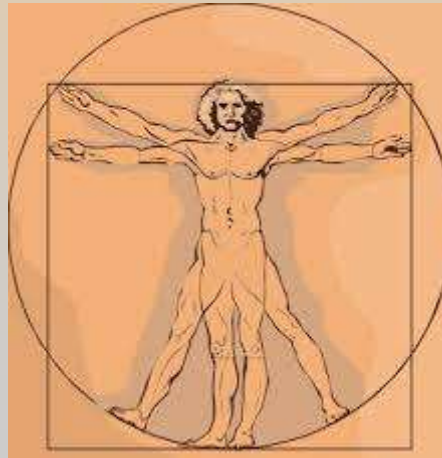
Petrarch





Humanism

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





★ With the rise of trade, travel & literacy the Italian Renaissance spread to northern Europe. The art & literature changed as people of different cultures adopted Renaissance ideas.





Northern Renaissance



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



Gutenberg





Northern Renaissance Writers

- ★ Erasmus – *The Praise of Folly* (1511)
- ★ Sir Thomas More – *Utopia* (1516)
- ★ Northern artists portrayed religious & secular subjects





Erasmus – The Praise of Folly





Sir Thomas More - Utopia

