

Make a new triangle

Renaissance

1300 - 1650

Do Now – Copy vocabulary words into your notebook

Renaissance – a widespread change in culture that took place in Europe beginning with the 1300's

Humanism – an interest in the classics



AIM

Name four famous
artists/sculptors from the
Renaissance

ITALY

Italy was the center of European trade due to its location on the Mediterranean Sea

Although Feudalism was dominating other parts of Europe, merchants were building great fortunes

Trade was based on Italian cities which became centers of power and wealth
Merchants bought up feudal lands and nobles moved to cities

The most powerful cities became city-states with no Kings and little involvement from the Church



Slide 4

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katherine farmer, 5/19/2013

Art and Literature

Writing focused on nature, beauty, and the physical world rather than the religious matters that dominated the Middle Ages

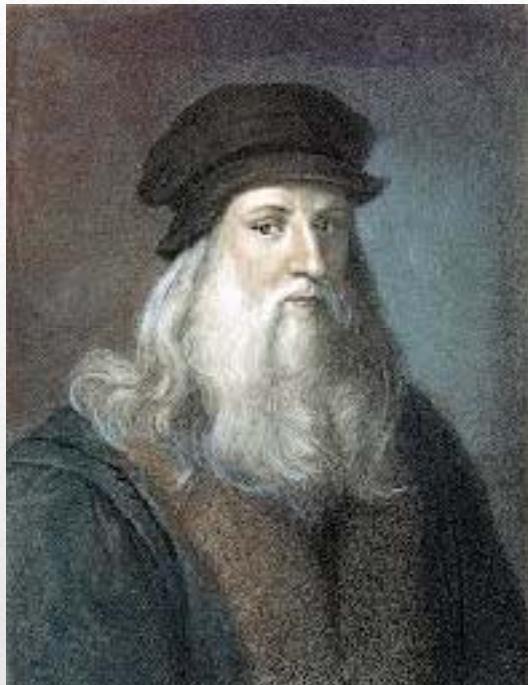
This focus was known as humanism

The first humanist was Francesco Petrarch who studied the ancient Romans and had a love of science

His sonnets reveal a view of love and nature that is different from Medieval sonnets

Art focused more on the human body





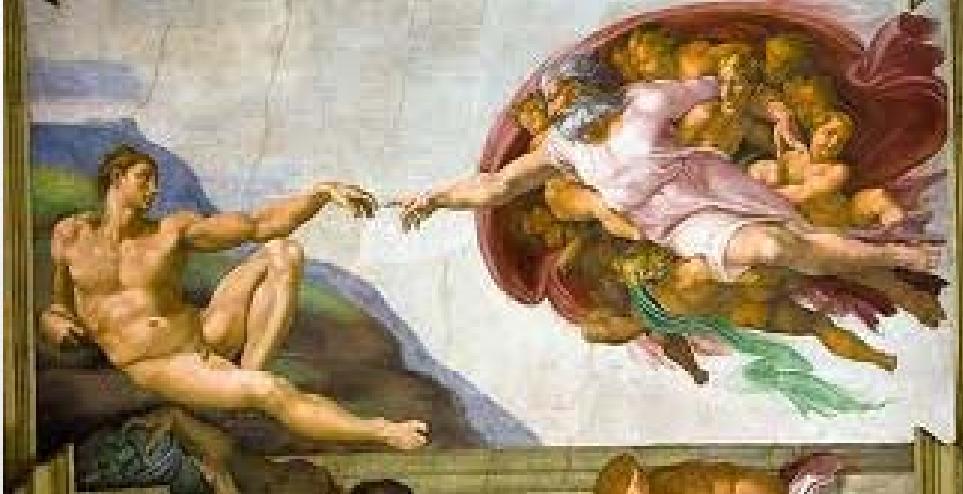
Leonardo daVinci

DaVinci had more than 4,000 notebooks filled with sketches and notes about the world around them

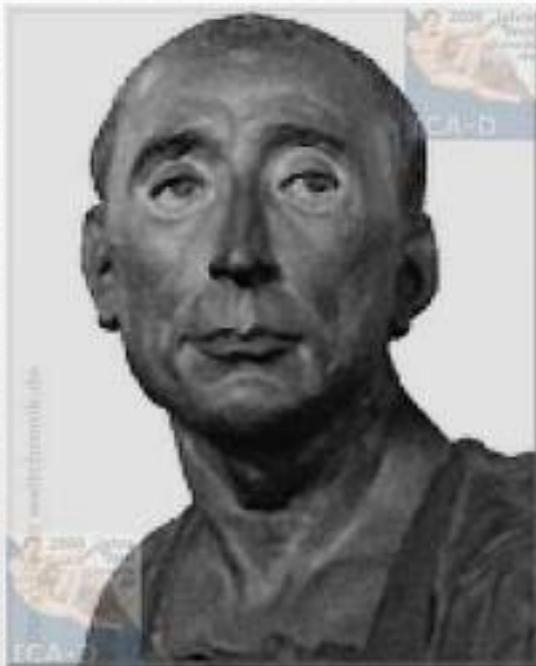


The most famous work of DaVinci was the Mona Lisa

Michelangelo



Michelangelo's greatest works was the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel which is located in the Vatican in Italy depicting scenes form the old testament



A famous sculptor who worked in the city of Florence creating life-like sculptures of the human body inspired by the Greeks and the Romans

DONATELLO

- Most famous sculptures are a series of the Biblical figure David
- Donatello used a variety of materials including marble and bronze



Rafael Sanzio da Urbino

Famous Italian painter and architect of the High Renaissance

Mostly known for his paintings of the Madonna



Ninja Turtles Series



Do Now – Copy vocabulary words into your notebook

Movable Type – individual letters and marks that can be arranged and rearranged quickly

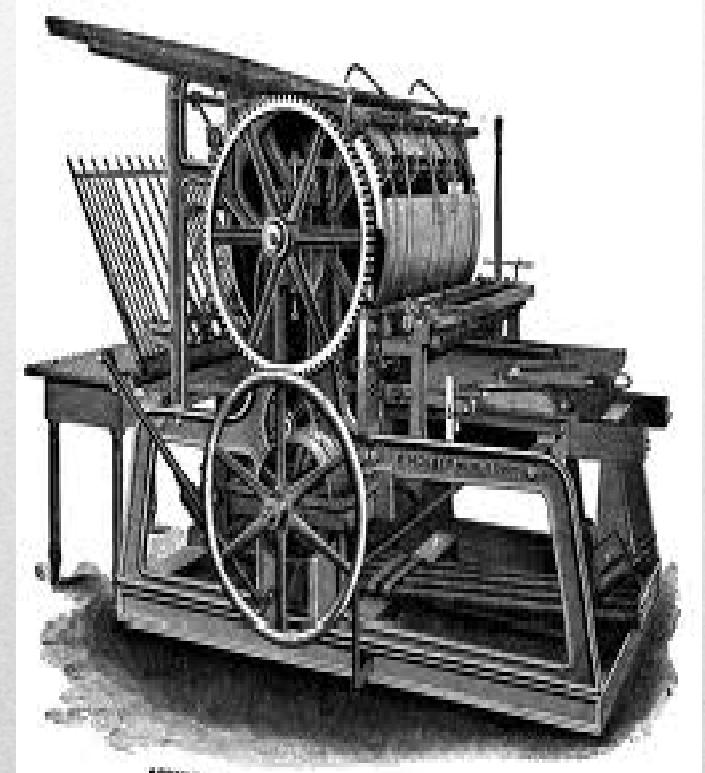
Moveable Type

Johannes Gutenberg created the concept of movable type

Moveable type created individual letters and marks that could be arranged and rearranged quickly as opposed to artisans hand Carving each individual letter

Gutenberg also invented a printing press, a machine that used movable type to print pages

This led to a larger availability of books which changes how information and ideas traveled in Europe and the world



RENAISSANCE MOVES NORTH

Overtime the birth of the Renaissance moved North and western Europe

Feudal and religious base of the medieval society weakened

Humanism thinking spread to religion known as humanism Christianity

Desiderius Erasmus was a Dutch born leading figure in Humanism Christianity

Erasmus was a Roman Catholic priest

Erasmus famous works, *In Praise of Folly*, he mocked certain Catholic practices because he felt they covered up corruption



Sir Thomas More

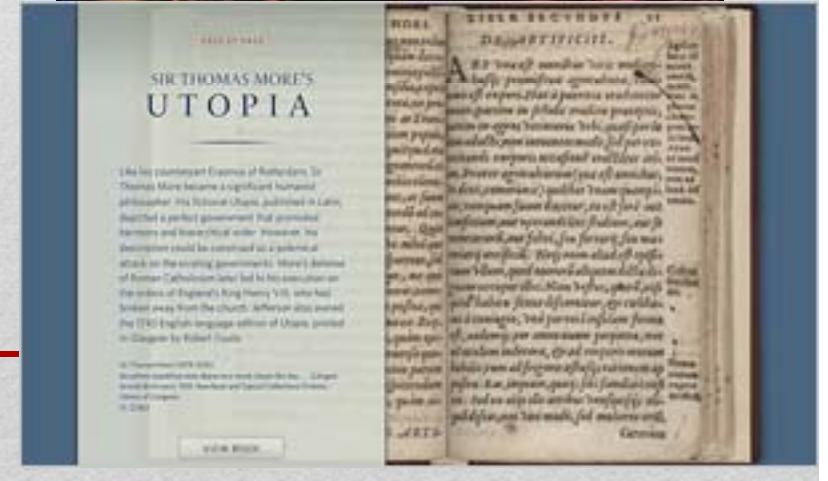
More was a lawyer who was moved by Greek philosophers of Plato and Aristotle

More's famous piece was the writing Utopia

Utopia describes an ideal world that is based on Greek philosophy

By writing about a perfect place More was actually pointing out problems he saw in his world

One example was the division between people who are politically weak and people who are politically powerful



Literature

Francois Rabelia, a Frenchman, was a devoted follower of Erasmus and his best known work was Gargantua and Pantagruel, a tale that uses comedy to express the ideas of humanism

The Pleiade, a group of seven French poets, applied ancient Greek and Roman forms to create new poetry in French that focused on love and patriotism

Sir Thomas Wyatt and Earl of Surrey, Englishmen, helped introduce a popular Italian form of poetry, the sonnet, to an English audience in the early 1500's



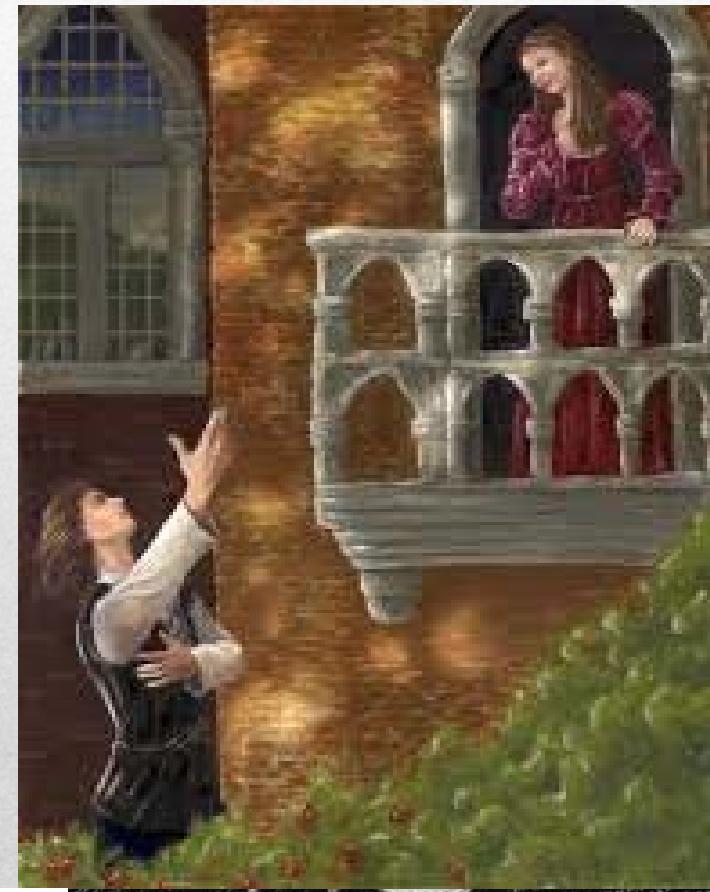
William Shakespeare

Shakespeare was England's best known poet

He wrote at least 37 verse plays

He changed details to suit the current audience of the time

Romeo and Juliet was a famous play



ART

Flemish painter Jan van Eyck was a master of realistic portraits

Bright colors and eye for realism show the details in everyday life in what is now known as Belgium and the Netherlands

Van Eyck's famous painting was *The Marriage of Giovanni Arnolfini and Giovanna Cenami*

Germany's albrecht Durer was a master of painting woodcuts and engravings



Do Now – Copy vocabulary words into your notebook

Indulgence – an official pardon for a sin given by the pope in return for money

Salvation – to go to heaven, in religious terms

Reformation – the term used to describe Luther's break with the Church and the movement it inspired

MARTIN LUTHER

The Church had been the most powerful political institution in Europe carrying out wars, making alliances, and acting as the King

Many believed that the Church had leaders, in some cases, lost sight of the Church's main purpose to guide religious life

In the early 1500's Martin Luther, a monk, was dissatisfied with the Church

He didn't agree with the teaching that in order to get into heaven you needed to do good work



Tetzel and Luther

Johann Tetzel believed that people could receive an indulgence for a contribution to the Church

An indulgence allowed the buyer to escape punishment for sins

Martin Luther was angered by the fact that Tetzel was selling these indulgences

Luther decided to issue an official criticism to the church

October 1517, Luther wrote a document featuring 95 theses, or arguments, challenging the Church

Luther posted his ninety five Theses on the Church door at Wittenberg, Germany



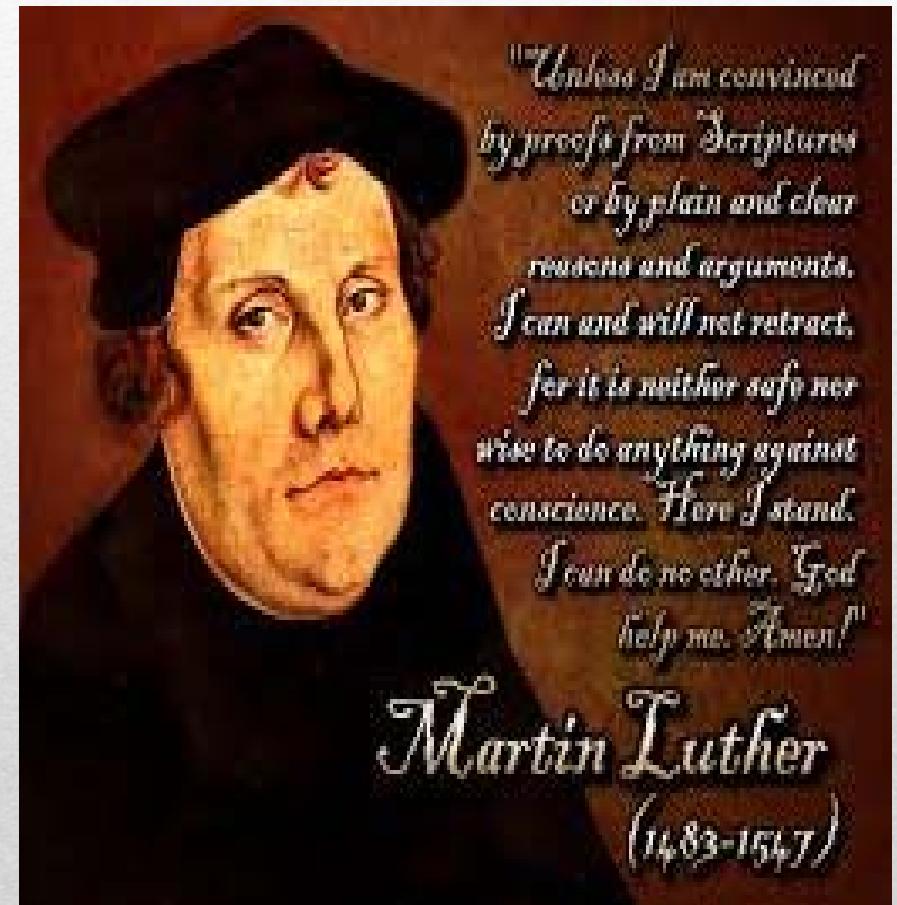
LUTHER CHALLENGES THE CHURCH

Church officials tried to silence Luther but that only led to Luther widening his criticism of the Church

Luther argued that people could achieve salvation, going to heaven, through faith alone

Luther also challenged the role of priests stating that a priest is nothing else than an officeholder

Luther challenged the Pope's authority to rule on religious matters because the bible was the only true testament and the Pope should be falling the Bible



REFORMATION

KELAMINATI

Luther's ideas outraged the Church and tried to have German officials to have him punished

In 1521 the Church was successful in having Luther labeled as an outlaw in Germany however the judgment was never enforced

Luther's popularity grew and his ideas spread quickly

The reformation is the term used to describe Luther's break with the Church and the movement it inspired. This movement continued into the 1520's



Reformation Day

Reformation is a Success

Nobles who resented the Pope were attracted to Luther's teachings

The poor were encouraged by what they saw as Luther's message of equality

In the 1520;s the peasants tried to revolt but Luther didn't back them up which caused disappointment

Despite the uprising, Lutheranism, as the movement was called, took hold in many parts of Europe including Sweden and Norway

In 1555 the Church of Rome finally gave in with the peace of Augsburg and Lutherans won the right to practice their religion



Do Now – Copy vocabulary words into your notebook

Protestant – refers to Christian groups that separated from the Catholic Church



King Henry VIII

King Henry VIII of England wanted a male child to inherit his throne but he only had a girl with his wife Catherine

King Henry VIII decided it was time to marry another wife and divorce Catherine but he needed permission from the Church

The Pope denied King Henry's VIII request

This angered the King since he supported the Church and even wrote an attack against Martin Luther's ideas

1534 King Henry VIII broke free from the Church and became head of his own church, the church of England, or Anglican Church

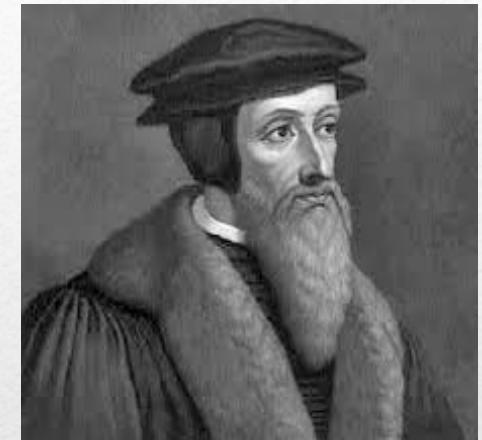


Reformation after Luther

In the mid 1500's many had adopted many Luther's ideas and several other protestant groups appeared

John Calvin began his preaching in 1530's in Switzerland

- Calvin believed faith alone could win salvation and God had determined long ago who would be saved, a belief in predestination



Ulrich Zwingli from Switzerland formed a church in the 1520's

- Zwinglians believed that the Bible contained all religious truth



Anabaptists also formed at this time and they believed in baptism for older folks since they would have the faith the religious practice required

Catholic Church Reforms

The reformation was a significant challenge to the Church of Rome

Martin Luther's reforms were known as the Protestant reformation

The Catholic Church's reforms were known as the Catholic Reformation

In 1540 a society of Jesus was created which was a religious order, or group, led by Ignatius Loyola

The Jesuits, as they became known, worked to educate people and spread the catholic faith and resulted in strengthening the church in Southern Europe

In 1534 Pope Paul III helped focus the Church away from corruption of the clergy

1541 Paul III called for a meeting known as the Council of Trent to return the Church's focus to matters of religion and spirituality

