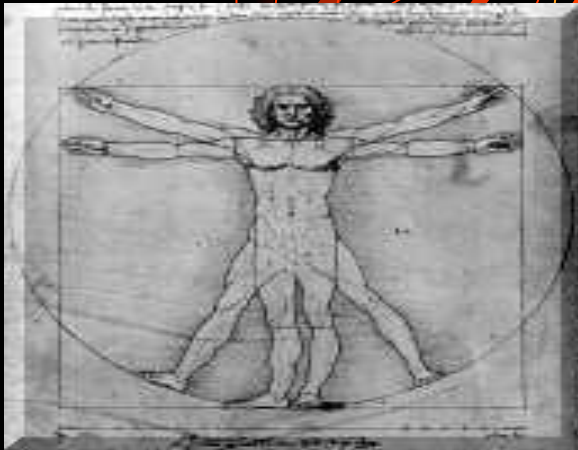


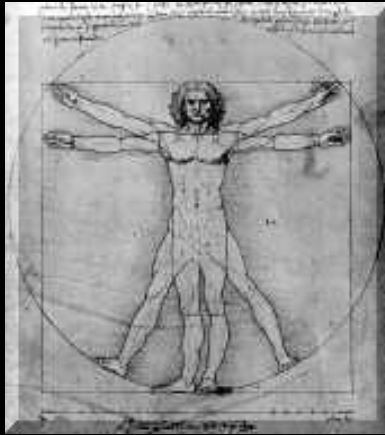
Chapter 17-The Renaissance and Reformation



17-1 Italy: Birthplace of the Renaissance

- Those who survived the “Dark Ages” wanted to celebrate life and the human spirit.
- In northern Italy, writers and artists began to express this new spirit.
- Renaissance- “rebirth” of art and learning.
- 3 advantages that made Italy the birthplace of the Renaissance.
 1. Thriving cities
 2. Wealthy merchant class
 3. Classical heritage of Greece and Rome





- **Renaissance scholars wanted to return to the learning of the Greeks and Romans.**
- **The study of classical texts led to humanism, an intellectual movement that focused on human potential and achievements.**
- **Emergence of a more secular society that was focused on the here and now.**
- **The Renaissance Man- “A young man should be charming, witty, and well educated in the classics. He should dance, sing, play music, and write poetry.”**

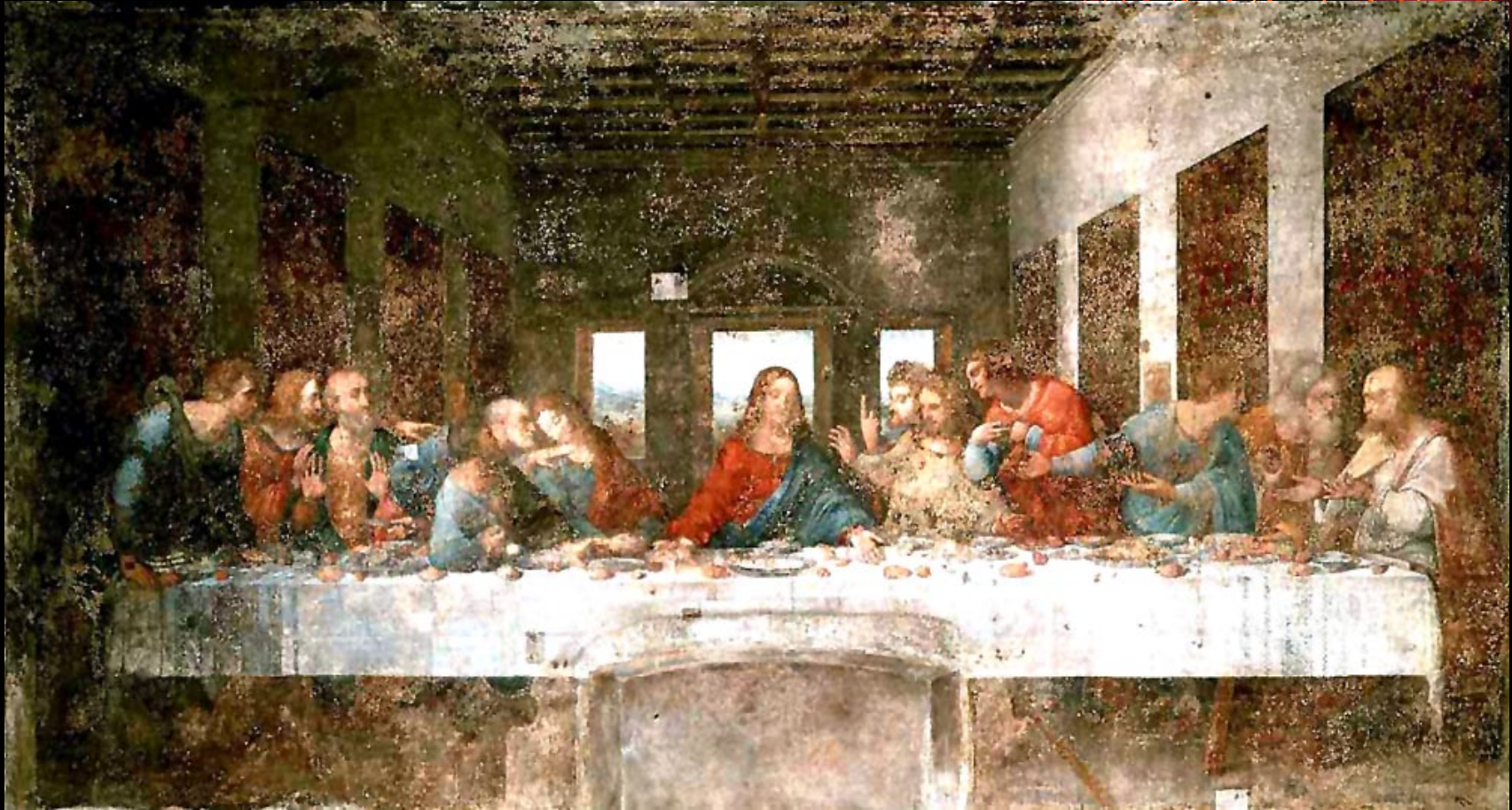


- **Michelangelo-sculptor, poet, architect, painter.**
- **Donatello-made sculpting more realistic.**
- **Leonardo (Da Vinci) - a true “Renaissance Man”. Painted the Mona Lisa and The Last Supper.**
- **Raphael-famous for his use of perspective.**



Leonardo Da Vinci

The last supper



Mona Lisa



Machiavelli

- **Came up with political guidebook in The Prince (1513).**
- **“The end justifies the means”**
- **Not concerned with what was morally right, but with what was politically effective.**

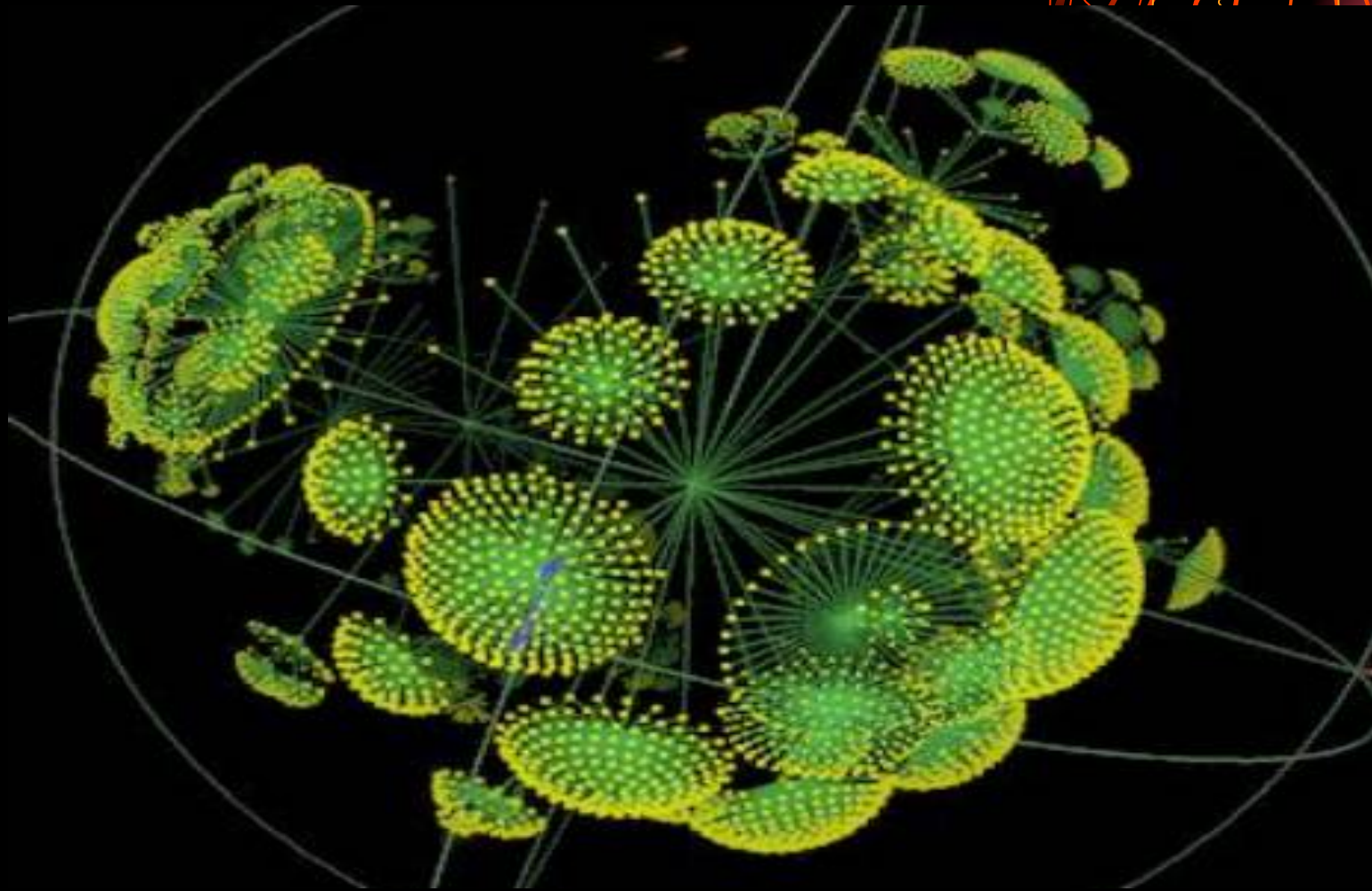


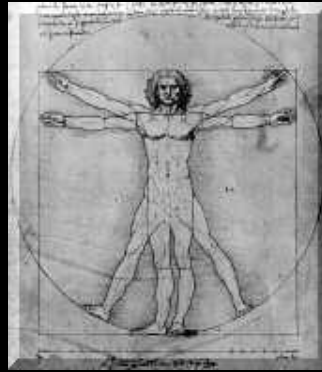
What we learned...

- **Renaissance is a “rebirth”.**
- **Italy was the starting point.**
- **Renaissance scholars were looking for inspiration from Greece and Rome.**
- **Now focus shifts towards the individual and human achievement**
- **Emergence of a more secular world.**
- **Know the “turtles” and what they represent.**
- **Machiavelli provides model for how to run the world.**
- **People are realizing that they are in control.**
- **What is their background? Plague, religious control, attempting to survive.**



17-2 Ideas begin to spread to Northern Europe





- **In contrast to Italy, which was comprised of city-states, Northern Europe had strong monarchs. (England, France)**
- **2 reasons for the spread of Renaissance Ideas**
 - **1. Italian artists and writers migrated to Northern Europe.**
 - **2. Northern European artists who studied in Italy carried Renaissance ideas back.**
- **Importance of German and Flemish painters and their focus on realism.**



- **People in NE used Italian humanist ideas to examine the traditional teachings of the church.**
- **Christian humanist movement focused on reforming society.**
- **Thomas More tried to show a better model of society in his book Utopia. (1516)**
- **Utopia a book about a place where greed, corruption, and war have been weeded out.**
- **Christine de Pizan fought for women's rights, especially the right for equal education.**



- **England and the Renaissance (Elizabethan Age)**
- **By the mid 1550s Renaissance ideas had reached England.**
- **Queen Elizabeth ruled from 1558 to 1603 and did much to support the development of English art and literature.**
- **William Shakespeare emerged and is regarded as the greatest playwright of all time.**
- **Shakespeare drew from classical works and displayed a deep understanding of human beings.**

Printing Press...

- **Renaissance demand for knowledge, information, and books led to the creation of the printing press.**
- **Johann Gutenberg developed the printing press in 1440.**
- **Printing press made books readily available and cheap enough for people to afford.**



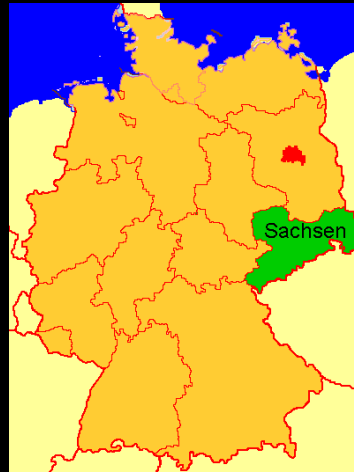
What we learned from 17-2



- **How renaissance ideas were spread to Northern Europe...**
- **In what ways they influenced society (Christian humanist movement)**
- **Is this the end of church control?**
- **Thomas More and his Utopia...**
- **The Elizabethan Age and William Shakespeare.**
- **The hottest thing since sliced bread... The printing press.**
- **Printing press allows for information to travel fast and to reach more people.**

17-3 The Reformation





- **Martin Luther's protest over abuses in the Catholic Church led to the founding of Protestant churches.**
- **Martin Luther was born in Germany and was responsible for the Reformation.**
- **Reformation- a movement for religious reform.**
- **The Reformation led to the founding of Christian churches that did not accept the pope's authority.**

- **Causes of the Reformation**
- **Renaissance emphasis on secular/individual challenged authority.**
- **Printing press helped spread ideas critical of the Church.**
- **Rulers jealous of the Church's power and wealth.**
- **Critics of the Church felt that the leaders were corrupt.**
- **Many popes were too busy with "worldly affairs" to have time for spiritual duties.**



- **The Response to Luther**
- **People in Northern Europe were inspired by Luther and saw his arguments as a way to challenge Church control.**
- **In 1520, Pope Leo X threatened to excommunicate Luther unless he took back his statements.**
- **Martin Luther continued to remain defiant.**
- **Holy Roman Emperor Charles V also opposed Luther's teachings.**
- **Charles V issued the Edict of Worms, which declared Luther an outlaw and a heretic**



- **Luther and his followers had become a separate religious group called Lutherans.**
- **Peasants revolted in 1524, but were eventually crushed by the German princes. (100,000 peasants killed)**
- **Germany eventually goes to war over religion. (Northern German Princes/Luther vs. Charles V/ Catholics)**
- **The Peace of Augsburg ended the German war in 1555.**



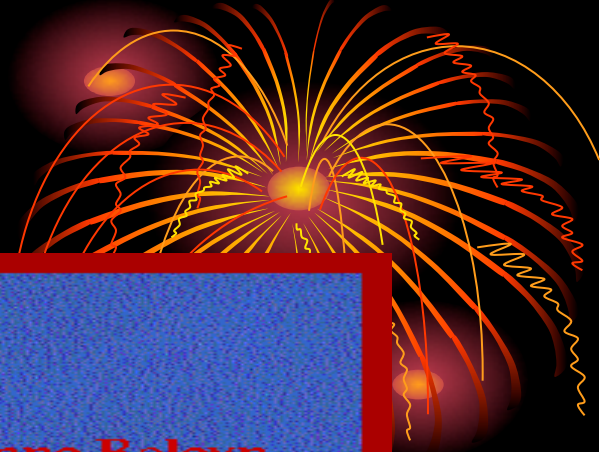
Reformation Map 1



Reformation Map 2



Henry VIII “Pimpology”



Catherine of Aragon



Anne Boleyn



Katherine Parr



Katherine Howard



Jane Seymour



Anne of Cleves

Henry VIII “bringing sexy back”



*Catherine
of Aragon*



*Anne
Boleyn*



*Jane
Seymour*



*Anne
of Cleves*



*Kathryn
Howard*



*Katherine
Parr*

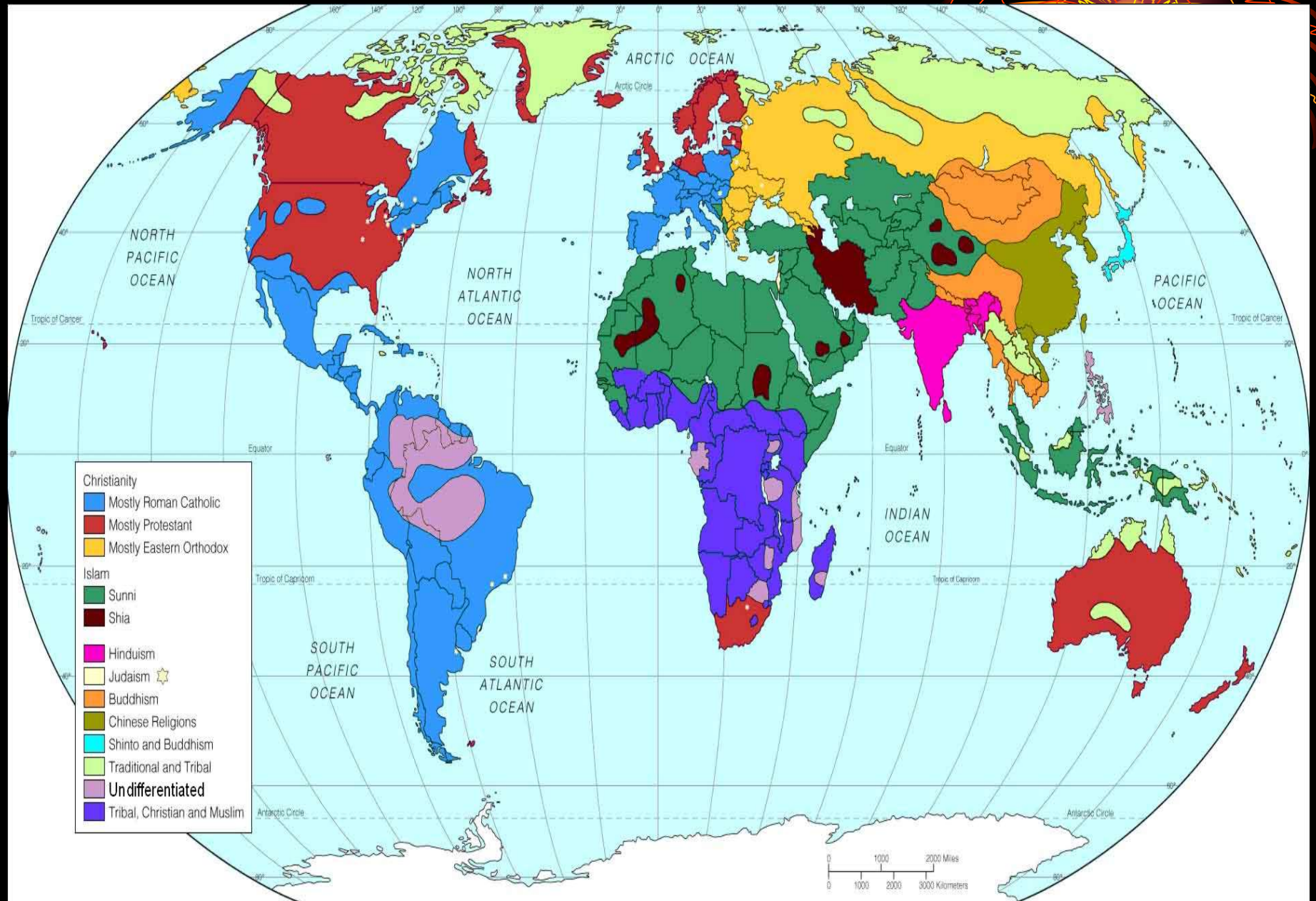
- **England Becomes Protestant**
- **Henry VIII needed a male heir and feared that without a son England would fall back into a civil war.**
- **Henry VIII wanted a divorce from his wife Catherine of Aragon.**
- **The Reformation Parliament is set up to end the pope's power in England.**
- **Parliament recognizes Henry's new marriage to Anne Boleyn. (He would eventually have 6 wives and produced only 1 son)**



- **Act of Supremacy approved in 1534 and officially broke England with the Catholic Church.**
- **Elizabeth eventually takes power and creates the Anglican or Church of England.**



Current map of Religions



What we learned in 17-3

- **Martin Luther's actions leads to the Reformation.**
- **Why this is so important... role of the church in people's lives.**
- **What this means for the future of the world...
Dum dum dum...**
- **Causes and reactions to the reformation. (Pope Leo X and Charles V)**
- **Henry VIII and the reformation in England.**
- **Precedents set in this section. Individuals gaining more independence and power.**



Chapter 17 Section 4

The Reformation Continues

- **John Calvin emerges and gives order to a faith that Luther had begun.**
- **In 1536, Calvin publishes Institutes of the Christian Religion, a book that was a summary of the Protestant theology, or religious beliefs.**



Calvin's Beliefs



- **Predestination**- God has known since the beginning of time who will be saved.
- Calvin believed that the ideal government was a **theocracy**, a government controlled by religious leaders.
- Calvin leads the reformation in Switzerland.



Predestination



John Knox

- **Scottish preacher John Knox takes Calvin's ideas back to Scotland.**
- **Followers of Knox became known as Presbyterians.**



Catholic Reformation

- While the Protestant churches won many followers, millions remained true to Catholicism.
- Catholic Reformation or Counter Reformation was a movement within the Catholic Church to reform itself.



Jesuits and Reforming Popes



- **3 Activities the Jesuits Focused On**
- **1. Founding Schools throughout Europe.**
- **2. Convert Non-Christians to Catholicism.**
- **3. Stop the spread of Protestantism.**
- **- Pope Paul III and Pope Paul IV were two important reforming Popes.**



Council of Trent

- **Council of Trent was a meeting where Cardinals and Bishops decided on several important doctrines.**

