

Chapter 17.1 – Italy: Birthplace of the Renaissance

1. Setting the State

- a. Those who survived the wars and plague of the late Middle Ages wanted to celebrate life and the human spirit
- b. People started to question the Church
- c. Northern Italian writers and artists began to express this new spirit and experimented with different styles

2. Italy's Advantage

- a. _____ – meaning rebirth – the revival of _____ between 1300 and 1600
 - i. Educated men and women of Italy wanted to bring back to life the culture of classical Greece and Rome and in doing so started something new
 1. New styles in art and literature emerged and the importance of the individual
 - ii. Italy had 3 advantages that made it the birthplace of the Renaissance
 1. Thriving _____, a wealthy _____, and classical heritage of _____

b. City-States

- i. _____ from the Crusades led to the growth of large _____ in Northern Italy while most of Europe was still rural
 1. More people meant more interchange of ideas
- ii. During the bubonic plague, these cities were hit hard and lost up to 60% of their population and economic change came
 1. With few opportunities to expand their businesses, merchants began to pursue other interests, like the arts

c. Merchants and the Medici

- i. A wealthy merchant class developed in Italian city-states and these merchants dominated politics
 1. They did not inherit power, so many _____ thought they deserved power and wealth because of their _____
 - a. The belief of individual _____
- ii. _____ – a powerful banking family that had many branches in Italy and in many cities throughout Europe
 1. _____ – one of the wealthiest Europeans of his time who in 1453 won control of Florence's government
 - a. Ruled the government as a dictator for 30 years by influencing members of the ruling council with loans
 2. _____ – Cosimo's grandson came to power in 1469 – known as _____ – ruled as a dictator but gave the appearance of having an elected government

d. Looking to Greece and Rome

- i. Renaissance scholars wanted to revive Greek and Roman ideas and they were able to achieve this in several ways
 1. Artists and scholars of Italy drew inspiration from the _____ surrounding them
 2. Scholars were able to study _____ that had been preserved in monasteries
 3. Christian scholars in Constantinople fled to Rome with _____ when the Turks conquered Constantinople in 1453

How did the cities of Italy help create the Renaissance?

3. Classical and Worldly Values

a. Classics Lead to Humanism

- i. _____ – an intellectual movement that focused on human _____ and _____

b. Worldly Pleasures

- i. Humanists suggested that a person might enjoy life without offending God with material luxuries, good music, and fine food
- ii. Even though most people were still Catholic, the Renaissance became more _____ – _____ rather than spiritual and concerned with the _____

c. Patrons of the Arts

- i. Church leaders spend large amounts of money beautifying Rome and other cities with art
 1. _____ – financial supporting of artists
 - a. The _____ became a major patron of the arts
 - b. _____ and _____ family were also patrons of the art and having their portraits painted and donated were signs of their importance

d. The Renaissance Man

- i. Writers introduced the idea that all educated people were expected to create art
 1. A man who excelled in many fields was praised as a “_____” and later ages such people were called “_____”
- ii. _____ – wrote *The Courtier* (1528) which taught how to be a Renaissance man
 1. Young men should be charming, witty, well educated in the classics, should dance, sing, play music, write poetry, be a skilled rider, wrestler and swordsman

e. The Renaissance Woman

- i. According to *The Courtier*, upper class women should know the classics and be charming but not seek fame
- ii. They were expected to inspire art but rarely create it

How did humanism influence Renaissance ideas?

4. The Renaissance Revolutionizes Art

a. Renaissance artists started to use a realistic style copied from classical models

- i. _____ – shows 3 dimensions on a flat surface – Renaissance painters used this technique when painted religious figures or Greek and Roman subjects

b. Realistic Painting and Sculpture

- i. Following the new emphasis on individuals, painters painted prominent citizens and these realistic portraits revealed what was distinctive about each person

- ii. _____ – sculptor, poet, architect, and painter who used realistic style when depicting the human body

- iii. _____ – a sculptor who made his sculptures more realistic by carving natural positions and expressions that reveal personality

- 1. Both Michelangelo and Donatello revived a classical forms in their statues of David

c. Leonardo, Renaissance Man

- i. _____ – a “Renaissance Man” who was a painter, sculptor, inventor, and scientist

- 1. He studied how a muscle moves and how veins are arranged in a leaf

- 2. 2 of his most famous paintings are the *Mona Lisa* and *The Last Supper*

d. Raphael Advances Realism

- i. _____ – younger than Leonardo and Michelangelo, he studied their works

- 1. His greatest achievement, he filled the walls of Pope Julius II’s library with paintings

- a. *School of Athens* – conveys the classical influence on the Renaissance and even painted Leonardo, Michelangelo and himself as classical philosophers and their students

e. Anguissola and Gentileschi

- i. Renaissance society generally restricted women’s role but a few Italian women became notable painters

- 1. _____ – the first woman artist to gain an international reputation

- 2. _____ – an accomplished painter who was trained by her painter father and helped with his work

In what ways was Renaissance art revolutionary?

5. Renaissance Writers Change Literature

a. More writers started to use the _____, their native language, instead of Latin and wrote either of self-expression or to portray the individuality of their subjects

b. Petrarch and Boccaccio

i. _____ – one of the earliest and most influential humanists – some call him the father of _____

c. Machiavelli Advises Rulers

i. _____ – wrote *The Prince* – examines how a ruler can gain power and keep it in spite of his enemies and examines the imperfect conduct of humans

1. He began the idea that most people are selfish, fickle, and corrupt and to succeed in such a wicked world, a prince must be as strong as a lion and shrewd as a fox
2. He might have to trick his enemies and sometimes his friends for the good of the state
3. He was not concerned with what was morally right, but with what was politically effective
4. He argued that in the real world of power and politics a prince must sometimes mislead the people and lie to his opponents
5. For a prince to accomplish great things, he must be crafty enough to not only overcome the suspicions but also gain the trust of others

Why was it important that writers began writing in the vernacular?

Chapter 17.2 – The Northern Renaissance

1. The Elizabethan Age

a. The Renaissance spread to England in the mid-1500's in the period known as the Elizabethan Age, after _____

i. As queen she did much to support the development of English _____

b. William Shakespeare

i. _____ – the most famous writer of this age and many regard him as the greatest playwright ever

2. Printing Spreads Renaissance Ideas

a. The Chinese had invented block printing and around 1045 Bi Sheng invented moveable type

i. The problem was that Chinese had so many _____ that Chinese printers found it _____

ii. This process worked well for European countries who had a small number of letters in their alphabet

b. Gutenberg Improves the Printing Process

i. During the 15th c. block-printed items reached Europe from China and European printers started using block printing to create whole pages to bind into books

ii. _____ – a craftsman from Germany who around 1440 developed a printing press that incorporated a number of technologies in a new way

1. The process made it possible to produce books quickly and cheaply
2. 1445 – he printed a complete _____ – the first full-sized book printed by moveable type
- iii. The printing press enabled printers to produce hundreds of copies of a single book and for the first time books were cheap enough that many people could buy them

Why do you think the Bible was the first book printed with movable type?

3. The Legacy of the Renaissance

- a. The European Renaissance was a period of great artistic and social change
 - i. It broke away from the ideals focused around the Church and looked at the dignity of the individual which plays a key role in the gradual rise of democratic ideas
- b. Changes in the Arts**
 - i. Art drew techniques and styles of classical _____
 - ii. Paintings and sculptures portrayed individuals and nature in a more _____ ways
 - iii. Artists created works that were _____ as well as those that were religious
 - iv. Writers began to use _____ to express ideas
 - v. The arts praised _____
- c. Change in Society**
 - i. _____ changed society by making more information _____ and _____ enough for society at large
 - ii. A greater availability of _____ prompted an increased desire for _____ and a rise in _____ throughout Europe
 - iii. Published accounts of new discoveries, maps, and charts led to further discoveries in a variety of fields
 - iv. Published _____ made the laws clear so that people were more likely to understand their rights
 - v. Christian _____ attempts to reform society changed views about how life should be lived
 - vi. People began to question political _____ and religious _____

In what ways did Renaissance art connect to the past?

In what ways did it break with the past?