

The Renaissance and the Reformation



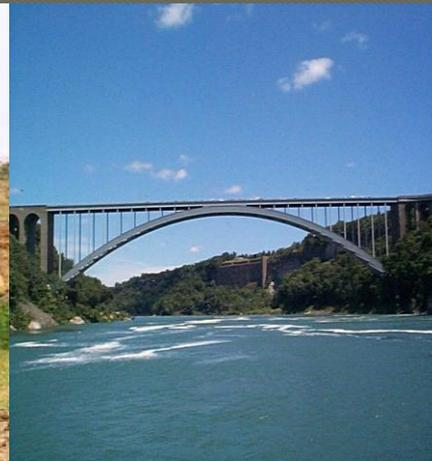
Time Period: the two eras form a bridge between the Middle Ages and the Modern Era

RENAISSANCE

- 1400's-1600's

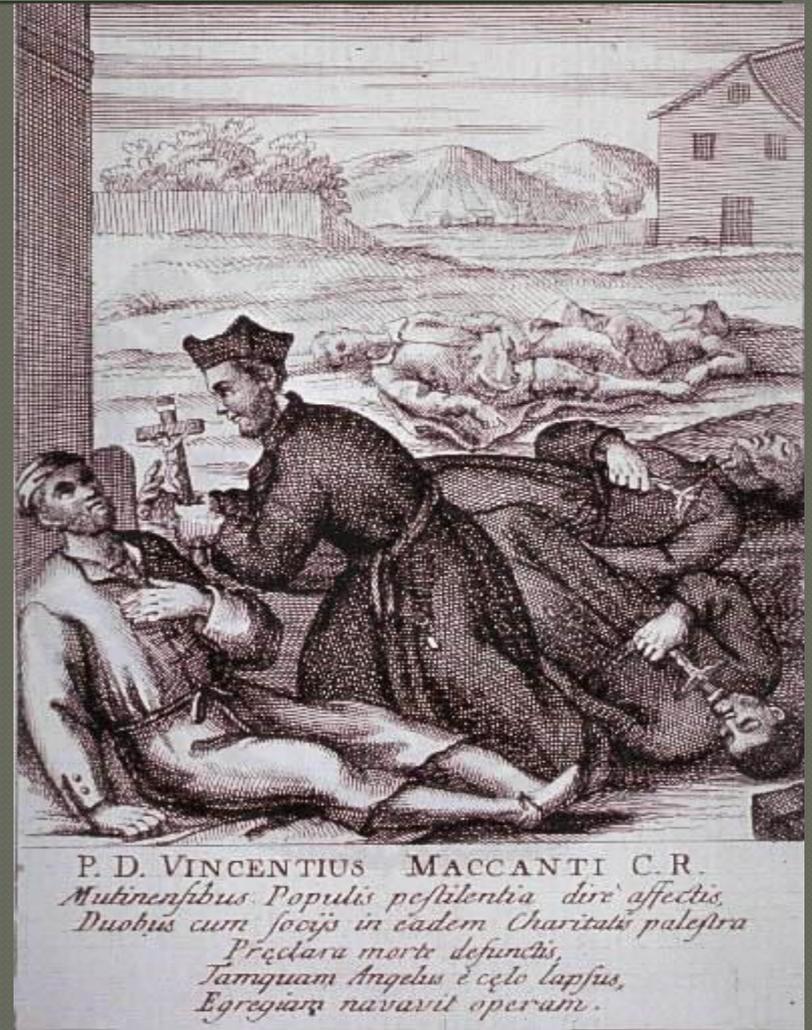
REFORMATION

- 1517-1648
- It begins when Martin Luther posts his "Ninety-Five Theses" and ends with the Treaty of Westphalia.



The Renaissance: Background

- Means REBIRTH
- Rebirth from what?
- The Black Plague
- Returning to the Classics of Latin and Greek Culture



P. D. VINCENTIUS MACCANTI C. R.
*Mutinesibus Populis pestilentia dire affectis,
Duobus cum socijs in eadem Charitate palestra
Præclara morte defunctis,
Tamquam Angelus e cælo lapsus,
Egregiam navavit operam.*

Renaissance: Why Italy? Why Florence?



- Republican city-states
- Black Death
- Values merchants and commerce—lead to competition for artistic and literary works.
- Patronage of the arts
- Rediscovery of Greek classics

The Renaissance: Key Ideas

- Art: the development of highly realistic linear perspective.
- Architecture: Reworking of Classical themes/structures.
- Science: Copernicus/heliocentric, Scientific method, Newton.
- Exploration: Columbus, Vasco da Gama, Magellan

The Renaissance: Key Ideas

- Humanism: “the genius of man”
- A method of learning: study texts in the original. Use reasoning and empirical evidence.
- Five Humanities: Poetry, Grammar, History, Moral Philosophy and Rhetoric

Renaissance: comparaison.

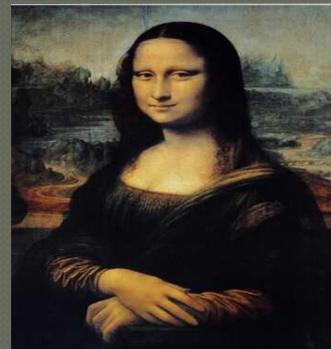
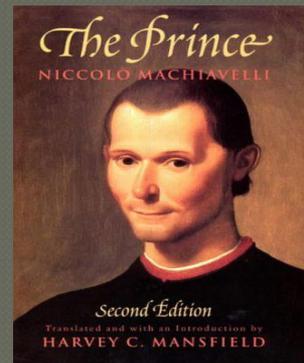
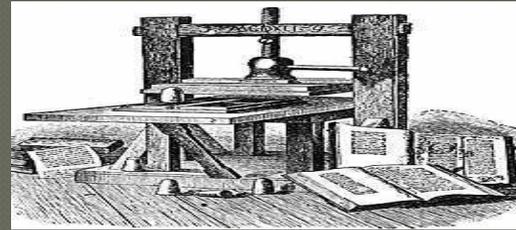


Renaissance: linear perspective and converging vanishing points



The Renaissance: Key Figures

- Artists: Da Vinci, Michelangelo
- Scientists: Newton, Copernicus, Galileo, Gutenberg.
- Writers/Philosopher: Machiavelli



The Reformation: Background

- It began as an attempt to reform the Catholic Church
- Martin Luther felt the Church was corrupt.
- The church was buying and selling “indulgences” and clerical offices.
- Differences in opinion about Purgatory.
- Authority of the Pope

Reformation: Key figures

MARTIN LUTHER

- Luther posts his “95 theses”—arguments against indulgences.
- A response to corruption in Catholic church.
- Spread across Europe because of printing press.
- 1521 the Pope excommunicated Luther.
- Protestant North—Catholic South.

GERMAN MONK



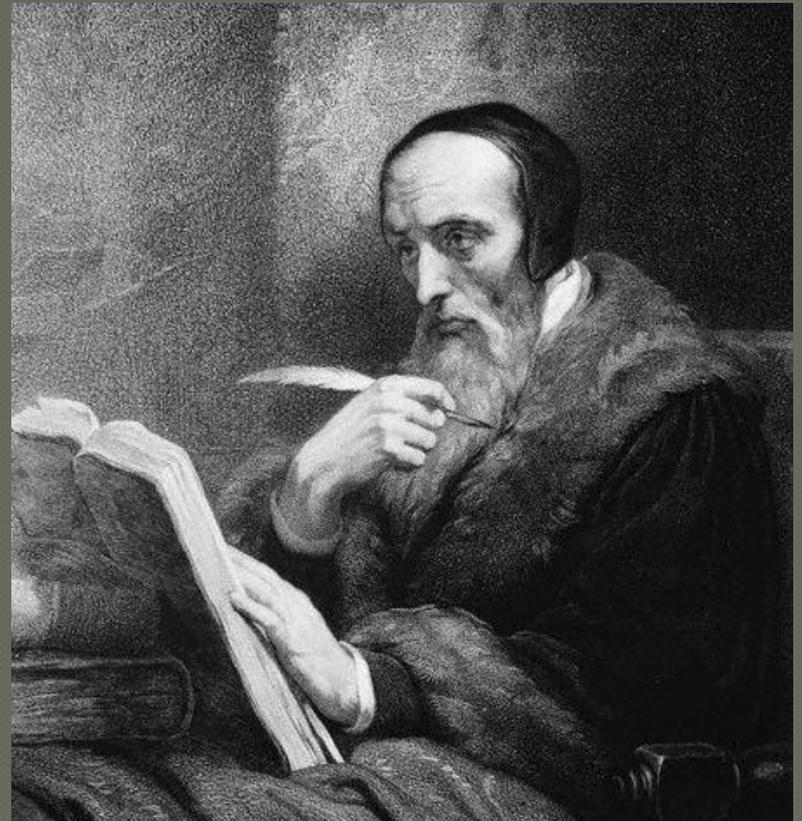
Spread of Luther's ideas



Reformation: Key figures

JOHN CALVIN

- French priest and lawyer.
- Salvation gained through faith
- Predestination: saints and sinners.
- 1541—Calvin set up a “theocracy”.
- Ideas spread across Europe.



Reformation: Key figures

HENRY VIII

- King of England.
- Henry wanted a divorce from his wife because he wanted a male heir.
- Pope would not grant divorce.
- Henry took over English Church, rejected Pope, started Anglican Church.



Reformation: Catholic response

REFORMS

- Pope Paul III sets out to reform Church.
- Council of Trent strengthened Church doctrine: Bible major, not only source of religious truth and worked to end abuses in Church.
- Inquisition: dealt with Protestants through torture and execution.

INQUISITION



Reformation: Short and long term effects

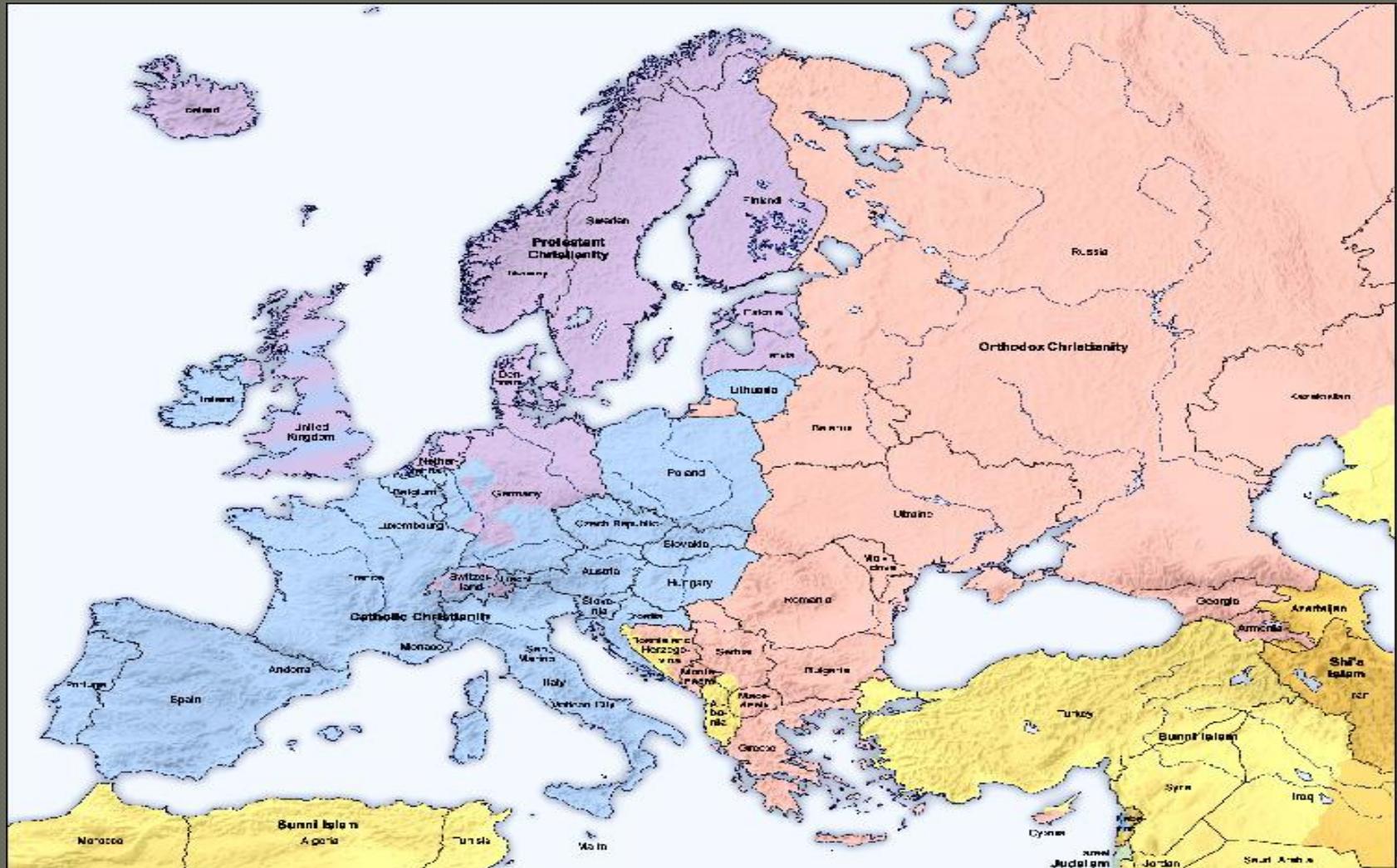
SHORT TERM

- Peasants Revolt
- Founding of Lutheran, Calvinist, Anglican, Presbyterian and other Protestant churches.
- Weakening of Holy Roman Empire
- Luther calls for Jews to be expelled from Christian lands.

LONG TERM

- Religious wars in Europe
- Catholic Reformation
- Strengthening of the Inquisition.
- Jewish migration to Eastern Europe.
- Increased antisemitism.

Connections to today: map of traditional religious majorities in Europe



Reformation: connections to today

- About one fourth of Christians are Protestant.
- Religious conflict in Northern Ireland.

