Europe and the Early Modern Age: Renaissance and Reformation

Renaissance
- Location
  o Italian City States
    ▪ Birthplace for the Renaissance
    ▪ Golden Age of arts
      • Only when there is extra wealth to invest in the arts
  o Later spread North
    ▪ Hanseatic League (the Hanse)
      • Group of Germanic trading cities
      • Because of trade as well

- Arts
  o Flourished through system of Patronage
  o Florence
    ▪ Medici Family
      • Bankers
      • Cosimo di Medici
    ▪ 1401
      • Doors for the Duomo
        o Competition between artists for design
          ▪ Lorenzo Ghiberti won
            • Later completed Gates of Paradise
      • Dome for the Duomo
        o Filipo Brunelleschi
  o Rome
    ▪ Pope
      • Patron for religious based pieces
  o Artists
    ▪ Leonardo da Vinci
      • Designer/Painter
      • Florence
    ▪ Michelangelo di Lodovico Buonarroti Simoni
      • Sculptor/Painter
      • Rome
    ▪ Raphael
      • Painter

- Thinkers/Writers
  o Niccolo Machiavelli
    ▪ The Prince 1513
  o Francesco Petrarca
    ▪ Father of Humanist Movement
  o Baldesar Castiglione
    ▪ Book of the Courtier
- Ideas
  o Humanism
    ▪ Interested in the 7 liberal arts (rhetoric, etc....)
  o Classicism
    ▪ Interest in the culture of the ancient Greeks and the Romans
  o Secularism
    ▪ Ideas outside the church

**Northern Renaissance**
- Christian Humanism
  o Wanted the church to reform, but did not reject it
- Erasmus
  o The greatest Christian Humanist
    ▪ *In praise of folly*
- Sir Thomas More
  o Englishman
  o Northern Humanist
  o *Utopia*

**The Reformation**
- Jan Hus
  o Bohemian
  o Mid-1300s
  o Wanted Bible printed in vernacular
    ▪ Declared a heretic
- John Wycliff
  o English theologian
  o Wanted Bible printed in English
- Martin Luther
  o Wittenburg
    ▪ 1517
    ▪ 95 Theses
    ▪ Criticized church
      • Especially sale of indulgences
      • Publishing of Bible into German and mass in vernacular
        ▪ Every man a priest
  o Actions begin Protestant Reformation
- Schmalkaldic League
  o Germanic States who converted to Protestantism
    ▪ Joint alliance against Charles V
  o Ended with Peace of Augsburg
    ▪ 1555
    ▪ Princes allowed to choose religion for domain
- John Calvin
  o French Lawyer
  o Re-Settled in Geneva
  o Led to break off groups
- Huguenots
- Puritans
  - Ideas similar to Luthers’
    - T: Total Depravity
      - Man is full of sin and incapable of saving himself
    - U: Unconditional election
      - God chooses the elect unconditionally, not chosen on basis of merit, Predestination
    - L: Limited Atonement
      - Only the elect share in Christ's sacrifice
    - I: Irresistible Grace
      - When God chooses to save someone, he will
    - P: Preservation of the Saints
      - The elect cannot lose their elect status

- Henry VIII
  - Humanist
  - r. 1509-1547
  - Split all of England from Catholic Church
    - Did not like being told what he can and cannot do
  - Seized church lands
    - With help of Protestant advisors
  - Created Anglican Church
    - Almost the exact same as the Catholic Church

**Counter-Reformation**

**Catholic Reformation**
- “Counter Reformation”

**Tools of the Catholic Reformation**
- The Inquisition
- Catholic Index
- Persecution of the Jews
- Society of Jesus
  - Jesuits
- Counter Fraternities

**Council of Trent**
- 1545-1663
- Organization where leaders of the church would discuss problems of the church
- To Clarify the position of the church
  - Reaffirmed
    - Authority of the Pope and Bishops
  - Made VERY FEW CHANGES
    - Limited sale of indulgences
Baroque Art
- Only in Catholic countries
- Emotion
  - Religious ecstasy
- Twisted
- Darker Colors
- Caravaggio, Gentileschi, Bernini

Significance of Catholic Reformation
- Renewed sense of religious seriousness
- New line of reforming Popes
- New religious orders and missionary activity
- Led to the Wars of Religion