

# Europe and the Early Modern Age: Renaissance and Reformation

## Renaissance

### - Location

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

### - Arts

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

### - Thinkers/Writers

- Niccolo Machiavelli
  - *The Prince* 1513
- Francesco Petrarch
  - Father of Humanist Movement
- Baldesar Castiglione
  - Book of the Courtier



Italy c. 1494

- 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
        - o 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 of 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
  - o 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

