

## 12 – The Renaissance and the New Monarchs

**Key Concept 1.1: The worldview of European intellectuals shifted from one based on ecclesiastical and classical authority to one based primarily on inquiry and observation of the natural world.**

- I. A revival of classical texts led to new methods of scholarship and new values in both society and religion.
  - A. Italian Renaissance humanists promoted a revival in classical literature and created new philological approaches to ancient texts. Some Renaissance humanists furthered the values of secularism and individualism.
    - Petrarch (pre-1450), Lorenzo Valla, Marsilio Ficino, Pico della Mirandola
  - B. Humanist revival of Greek and Roman texts, spread by the printing press, challenged the institutional power of universities and the Roman Catholic Church and shifted the focus of education away from theology toward the study of the classical texts.
    - Leonardo Bruni, Leon Battista Alberti, Niccolò Machiavelli
  - C. Admiration for Greek and Roman political institutions supported a revival of civic humanist culture in the Italian city-states and produced secular models for individual and political behavior.
    - Niccolò Machiavelli, Jean Bodin, Baldassare Castiglione, Francesco Guicciardini
- II. The invention of printing promoted the dissemination of new ideas.
  - A. The invention of the printing press in the 1450s aided in spreading the Renaissance beyond Italy and encouraged the growth of vernacular literature, which would eventually contribute to the development of national cultures.
- III. The visual arts incorporated the new ideas of the Renaissance and were used to promote personal, political, and religious goals.
  - A. Princes and popes, concerned with enhancing their prestige, commissioned paintings and architectural works based on classical styles and often employing the newly invented technique of geometric perspective.
    - Michelangelo, Donatello, Raphael, Andrea Palladio, Leon Battista Alberti, Filippo Brunelleschi
  - B. A human-centered naturalism that considered individuals and everyday life appropriate objects of artistic representation was encouraged through the patronage of both princes and commercial elites.
    - Raphael, Leonardo da Vinci, Jan Van Eyck, Pieter Bruegel the Elder

**Key Concept 1.2: The struggle for sovereignty within and among states resulted in varying degrees of political centralization.**

- I. The new concept of the sovereign state and secular systems of law played a central role in the creation of new political institutions.
  - A. New Monarchies laid the foundation for the centralized modern state by establishing a monopoly on tax collection, military force, and the dispensing of justice, and gaining the right to determine the religion of their subjects.
    - Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain consolidating control of the military, Star Chamber, Concordat of Bologna (1516)
  - C. Across Europe, commercial and professional groups gained in power and played a greater role in political affairs.
    - Merchants and financiers in Renaissance Italy and northern Europe w Nobles of the robe in France, Gentry in England
  - D. Secular political theories, such as those espoused in Machiavelli's *The Prince*, provided a new concept of the state.
    - Jean Bodin, Hugo Grotius

**Key Concept 1.5: European society and the experiences of everyday life were increasingly shaped by commercial and agricultural capitalism, notwithstanding the persistence of medieval social and economic structures.**

- III. Population shifts and growing commerce caused the expansion of cities, which often found their traditional political and social structures stressed by the growth.
  - A. Social dislocation, coupled with the weakening of religious institutions during the Reformation, left city governments with the task of regulating public morals.
    - New secular laws regulating private life, Stricter codes on prostitution and begging, Abolishing or restricting Carnival, Calvin's Geneva
- V. The family remained the primary social and economic institution of early modern Europe and took several forms, including the nuclear family.
  - A. Rural and urban households worked as units, with men and women engaged in separate but complementary tasks.
  - B. The Renaissance and Reformation movements raised debates about female roles in the family, society, and the church.
    - Women's intellect and education, Women as preachers, *La Querelle des Femmes*

## Major Themes and BIG Questions

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### Essay Topics:

- Compare and contrast the Renaissance with the Later Middle Ages.
- To what extent is the Renaissance truly a departure from the past?
- To what extent did Renaissance humanism affect the view of the individual?
- Analyze the influence of humanism on Renaissance art. Select at least three artists and analyze at least one work for each artist.
- Analyze the impact of patronage on Renaissance art.
- To what extent were women impacted by the Renaissance?

### Essential Questions:

- What were the consequences of climate change on Europe's demographics, economy, and society?
- What impact did the plague have on Europe's, population, economy, religious outlook, art, and intellectual perspectives?
- What were the Babylonian Captivity and Great Schism and what were their impact on the Catholic Church?
- Who were William Occam, Marsiglio of Padua, John Wycliff and Jan Hus and what reforms did they call for?
- How did trade and prosperity, in Florence, led to the beginning of the Renaissance in Italy?
- Why was the union between rural nobles and mercantile aristocracy beneficial to both groups?
- What is a Balance of Power? How was it achieved in Italy?

- How did the ideas of intellectuals such as Petrarch, Bruni, della Mirandola & Batista Alberti reshape thinking during the Renaissance?
- How did Humanism change views on education?
- How did Humanism impact thought on the role of women?
- What were humanist views on the ideal ruler or government?
- According to Machiavelli's *The Prince* (1513), how should a ruler rule?
- What were the philosophies of Christian Humanists Thomas More and Desiderius Erasmus?
- How did Gutenberg's Printing Press impact European society?
- What role did patronage have in allowing artists to flourish in the Italian city-states?
- How did artistic styles of the Renaissance differ from those of the middle ages?
- What new artistic techniques were developed by artists such as Giotto, Massaccio, Donatello, and Brunelleschi?
- How did Northern Renaissance art differ from Italian Renaissance art?
- Why was Jan van Eyck considered an equal to Italian painters?
- What role did women play in Renaissance society and art?
- How did social class characteristics change during the Renaissance? How were people grouped?
- What methods did 15th century rulers use to rebuild their governments?
- How did new monarchs in France, England, and Spain use economics, religion, and politics to consolidate their power?

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## VOCABULARY

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[How many of these can you remember?]

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| <input type="checkbox"/> Italian Renaissance            | <input type="checkbox"/> Lorenzo Valla  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> city-states                    | <input type="checkbox"/> Latin Vulgate  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Republic of Florence           | <input type="checkbox"/> Marsilio Ficino  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Medici family                  | <input type="checkbox"/> Pico Della Mirandola, <i>Oration on the Dignity of Man</i> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Machiavelli, <i>The Prince</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> Baldassare Castiglione, <i>Book of the Courtier</i>        |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sack of Rome, 1527             | <input type="checkbox"/> Johann Gutenberg, printing press, moveable type            |
| <input type="checkbox"/> humanism                       | <input type="checkbox"/> patronage  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> individualism                  | <input type="checkbox"/> geometric perspective                                      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> secularism                     | <input type="checkbox"/> chiaroscuro  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> civic humanism                 | <input type="checkbox"/> sfumato  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Petrarch                       | <input type="checkbox"/> contrapposto   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> vernacular                     | <input type="checkbox"/> Greek temple architecture                                  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Leonardo Bruni                 | <input type="checkbox"/> Giotto   |

- Brunelleschi, Il Duomo
- Lorenzo Ghiberti, “gates of paradise”
- “High Renaissance”
- Bramante
- Leonardo da Vinci, *Mona Lisa*
- Raphael, *School of Athens*
- Michelangelo, *David*; ceiling of Sistine Chapel; dome on St. Peter’s basilica, *Pietà*
- Titian
- Andrea Palladio
- Northern Renaissance
- Christian humanism
- Erasmus, *In Praise of Folly*
- Thomas More, *Utopia*
- Jacques Lefevre d’Etables
- Francesco Ximenes de Cisneros
- Juan Luis Vives
- Michel de Montaigne, skepticism, essay form
- William Shakespeare
- Flemish style
- Jan van Eyck
- Hieronymus Bosch
- Peter Brueghel the Elder
- Albrecht Dürer
- Hans Holbein the Younger
- Mannerism
- El Greco
- Fugger family
- “Long 16th-Century”
- Christine de Pisan
- Isabella d’Este
- nuclear family