

World History: Connection to Today

Chapter 14

The Renaissance and Reformation (1300–1650)

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Section 1: The Renaissance in Italy

Section 2: The Renaissance Moves North

Section 3: The Protestant Reformation

Section 4: Reformation Ideas Spread

Section 5: The Scientific Revolution

The Renaissance in Italy



- Why were the Italian city-states a favorable setting for a cultural rebirth?
- What was the Renaissance?
- What themes and techniques did Renaissance artists and writers explore?



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Why Did the Renaissance Begin in Italy?



The Renaissance was marked by a new interest in the culture of ancient Rome. Italy had been the center of the Roman empire.

The cities of Italy had survived the Middle Ages and grown into prosperous centers of trade and manufacturing.

A wealthy merchant class in the Italian city-states stressed education and individual achievement and spent lavishly on the arts.

Florence produced an amazing number of gifted poets, artists, architects, scholars, and scientists.



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What Was the Renaissance?



- The Renaissance was a time of creativity and change in many areas—political, social, economic, and cultural. Perhaps most important, however, were the changes that took place in the way people viewed themselves and their world.
- Renaissance thinkers explored the human experience in the here and now. They emphasized individual achievement.
- The Renaissance ideal was the person with talent in many fields.



Humanism



At the heart of the Italian Renaissance was an intellectual movement known as **humanism**.

Humanism was based on the study of classical culture and focused on worldly subjects rather than on religious issues.

Humanists studied the **humanities**, the subjects taught in ancient Greece and Rome. They believed that education should stimulate creativity.



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Renaissance Artists and Writers Explored New Themes and Techniques



WRITERS

Wrote self-help books to help ambitious men and women rise in the Renaissance world

PAINTERS

Developed realistic style
Learned rules of **perspective**
Used shading to make objects look round and real
Studied human anatomy
Used live models

ARCHITECTS

Rejected Gothic style
Adopted columns, domes, and arches that had been favored by the Greeks and Romans



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Three Geniuses of Renaissance Art

LEONARDO	MICHELANGELO	RAPHAEL
<p>Made sketches of nature and of models</p> <p>Dissected corpses to learn how the human body worked</p> <p>Masterpieces include <i>Mona Lisa</i> and <i>The Last Supper</i></p> <p>Studied botany, anatomy, optics, music, architecture, and engineering</p> <p>Made sketches for flying machines and undersea boats</p>	<p>Talented sculptor, engineer, painter, architect, and poet</p> <p>Sculpted the <i>Pieta</i> and statue of David</p> <p>Painted huge mural to decorate the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel in Rome</p> <p>Designed the dome for St. Peter's Cathedral in Rome</p>	<p>Studied the works of Michelangelo and Leonardo</p> <p>Paintings blended Christian and classical styles</p> <p>Best known for paintings of the Madonna, the biblical mother of Jesus</p>



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The Renaissance Moves North



- Which artists brought the Renaissance to northern Europe?
- What themes did humanist thinkers and other writers explore?
- What impact did the printing revolution have on Europe?



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Artists of the Northern Renaissance



The Northern Renaissance began in Flanders and later spread to Spain, France, Germany, and England.

Albrecht Durer traveled to Italy to study. Through his art and essays, he helped spread the Renaissance to Germany.

He is called the “German Leonardo.”

Jan and Hubert van Eyck painted townspeople in rich, realistic detail. They also developed oil paint.

Pieter Bruegel used vibrant colors to portray peasant life. His work influenced later Flemish artists.

Peter Paul Reubens blended the realistic traditions of Flemish painters with the classical themes and artistic freedom of the Italian Renaissance.



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Northern Humanists



Like their Italian counterparts, northern humanists stressed education and classical learning. At the same time, they believed that the revival of ancient learning should be used to bring about religious and moral reforms.

Two humanists:

Desiderius Erasmus called for reform of the church and for the bible to be translated from Latin into the **vernacular**, or language of ordinary people.

Thomas More pressed for social reform and wrote of a **utopian** society.



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The Printing Revolution



A printing revolution took place when:

- In 1456, Johann Gutenberg printed the Bible using the first printing press and printing inks.
- Movable type was developed twenty years later.

IMPACT:

- Printed books were cheaper and easier to produce.
- With books more readily available, more people learned to read.
- Readers gained access to a broad range of knowledge and ideas.



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Writers of the Northern Renaissance



RABELAIS	SHAKESPEARE	CERVANTES
<p>French humanist who was a monk, physician, Greek scholar, and author</p> <p>Offered opinions on religion, education, and other subjects in <i>Gargantua and Pantagruel</i>.</p>	<p>English poet who was the towering figure of Renaissance literature</p> <p>Wrote 37 plays that are still performed around the world</p> <p>His love of words vastly enriched the English language.</p>	<p>Spanish author who wrote <i>Don Quixote</i>, which mocks romantic notions about medieval chivalry</p>



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The Protestant Reformation



- How did abuses in the Church spark widespread criticism?
- How did Martin Luther challenge Catholic authority and teachings?
- What role did John Calvin play in the Reformation?



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The Protestant Reformation



In the 1500s, calls for reform unleashed forces that would shatter Christian unity. The movement is known as the Protestant Reformation.

People who joined the movement for reform called themselves Protestants, for those who “protested” papal authority.



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Abuses in the Church



Beginning in the late Middle Ages, the Church had become increasingly caught up in worldly affairs.

- Popes competed with Italian princes for political power.
- Popes fought long wars to protect the Papal States against invaders.
- Some clergy promoted the sale of **indulgences**.
- Popes led lavish lifestyles and spent a great deal of money on the arts.
- The Church increased fees for services such as weddings and baptisms to finance worldly projects.



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The Teachings of Martin Luther



- Salvation is achieved through faith alone.
Luther rejected Church doctrine that good deeds were necessary for salvation.
- The Bible is the sole source of religious truth.
Luther denied other authorities, such as Church councils or the pope.
- All Christians have equal access to God through faith and the Bible.
Luther rejected the idea that priests and Church officials had special powers.



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Why Did Lutheranism Receive Widespread Support?



Luther's ideas spread quickly in northern Germany and Scandinavia.

- Many clergy saw Luther's reforms as the answer to Church corruption.
- German princes hoped to throw off the rule of both the Church and the Holy Roman emperor.
- Germans supported Luther because of feelings of national loyalty.
- Peasants hoped that Luther would support social and economic change.



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John Calvin



The most important Protestant reformer to follow Martin Luther was John Calvin.

- Calvin followed most of the teachings of Martin Luther. He also preached **predestination**, the idea that God had long ago determined who would gain salvation.
- In 1541, Calvin set up a theocracy in Geneva. A **theocracy** is a government run by Church leaders.
- By the late 1500s, Calvinism had taken root in Germany, France, the Netherlands, England, and Scotland.
- In several of these countries, Calvinists faced opposition and persecution from other religious groups.



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Reformation Ideas Spread



- What ideas did radical reformers support?
- Why did England form a new church?
- How did the Catholic Church reform itself?
- Why did some groups face persecution?



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Radical Reformers



As the Reformation continued, hundreds of new Protestant sects sprang up. These sects often had ideas that were even more radical than those of Luther and Calvin.

One radical group, the Anabaptists, rejected infant baptism.

- Some Anabaptists wanted to abolish private property.
- Others wanted use violence to speed up judgment day.
- Most called for religious tolerance and separation of Church and state.



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England and the Church



In 1528, King Henry VIII asked the pope to **annul**, or cancel, his marriage.

The pope refused Henry's request.

Henry took the Church from the pope's control and created the Church of England.

Protestant King Edward VI brought Protestant reforms to England.

Queen Mary wanted to restore Catholicism to England. She had hundreds of English Protestants burned at the stake.

Queen Elizabeth forged a compromise between Protestants and Catholics.



The Catholic Reformation



Pope Paul III led a vigorous reform movement within the Catholic Church.

Pope Paul III set out to revive the moral authority of the Church and roll back the Protestant tide. To accomplish these goals, he:

- Called the Council of Trent to establish the direction that reform should take;
- Strengthened the Inquisition;
- Recognized a new religious order, the Jesuits, to combat heresy and spread the Catholic faith.



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Causes and Effects of the Protestant Reformation



Immediate Effects	Long-Term Effects
<p>Peasants' Revolt</p> <p>Founding of Lutheran, Calvinist, Anglican, Presbyterian, and other Protestant churches</p> <p>Weakening of Holy Roman Empire</p> <p>Luther calls for Jews to be expelled from Christian lands</p>	<p>Religious wars in Europe</p> <p>Catholic Reformation</p> <p>Strengthening of the Inquisition</p> <p>Jewish migration to Eastern Europe</p> <p>Increased antisemitism</p>



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Widespread Persecution



During this period of heightened religious passion, both Catholics and Protestants fostered intolerance.

Catholics killed Protestants and Protestants killed Catholics.

Between 1450 and 1750, tens of thousands of people, mostly women, died as victims of witch hunts.

In some places, Jews were forced to live in **ghettos**, or separate quarters of the city. In other places, they were expelled from Christian lands and their books and synagogues were burned.

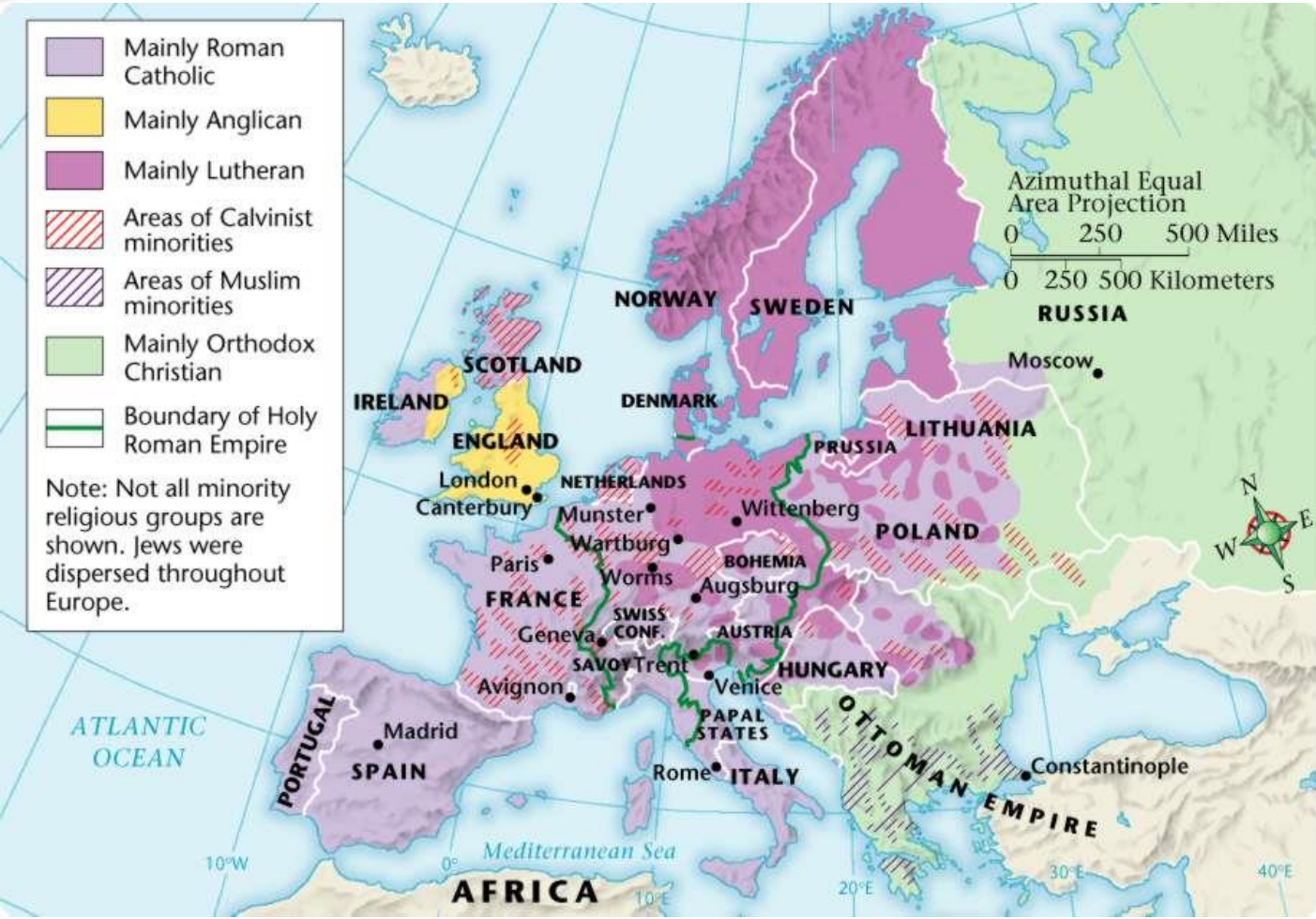


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Major European Religions about 1600



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The Scientific Revolution



- How did astronomers change the way people viewed the universe?
- What was the new scientific method?
- What advances did Newton and other scientists make?



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Changing Views of the Universe



Until the mid-1500s, Europeans accepted **Ptolemy's** theory, that the Earth was the center of the universe. This theory matched the teachings of the Church.

In 1543, **Nicolaus Copernicus** proposed a **heliocentric**, or sun-centered, model of the universe.

In the late 1500s, **Tycho Brahe** set up an observatory and provided evidence to support Copernicus' theory.

Johannes Kepler proposed that each planet moved around the sun in an oval-shaped orbit called an ellipse.

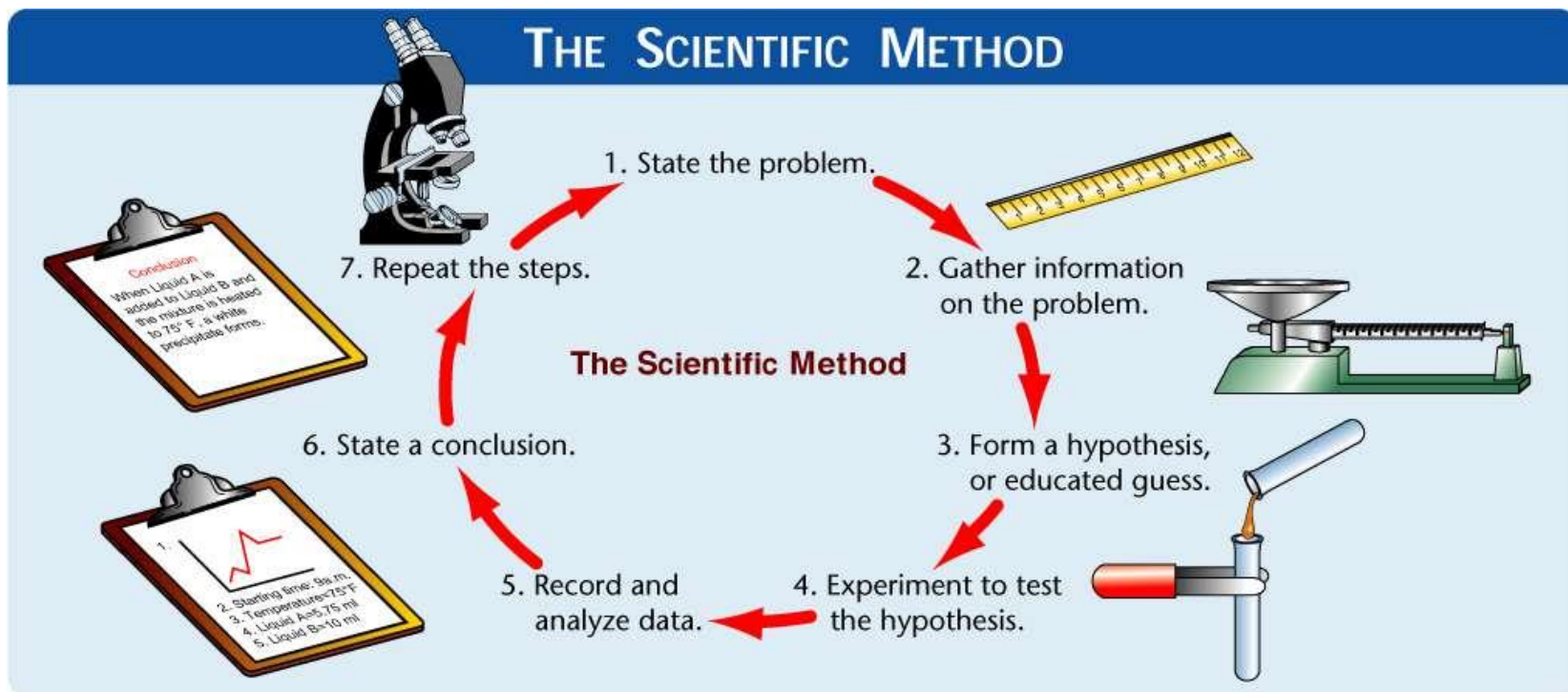
Galileo Galilei built a telescope and confirmed the heliocentric model. This discovery caused an uproar and Galileo was tried before the Inquisition.



The Scientific Method



This new approach to science depended on observation and experimentation.



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Scientific Advances



The 1500s and 1600s saw breakthroughs in many branches of science.

Isaac Newton proposed the law of **gravity**.

Robert Boyle differentiated elements from compounds and explained the effects of temperature and pressure on gases.

Andreas Vesalius published the first accurate study of human anatomy.

William Harvey described the circulation of blood for the first time.

Ambroise Pare developed an ointment for preventing infection and a technique for stitching wounds.

Anthony von Leeuwenhoek perfected the microscope and was the first human to see cells and microorganisms.



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