

The Renaissance (1350-1550 c.e.)

The Renaissance is an French word which means rebirth. In this context, it refers to the "rebirth" or awakening of Western Europe from the Middle Ages.

This period is sometimes referred to as the Italian Renaissance because it originated in Northern Italy.

The reason "rebirth" fits is that all of the knowledge and learning of the Greeks and Romans that was lost (in Western Europe) during the Middle Ages, comes flooding back into the region.

[illegible]

Italy's central location on the Mediterranean, made it ideal for trade.

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue or grey ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are approximately 20 lines visible. The paper has a slight shadow on its right side, suggesting it's resting on a surface.

The Crusades: A series of wars in which Europe tries to reclaim the Holy Land, which had fallen under the control of the Ottoman Empire.

The Holy Land refers to Jerusalem and the surrounding land. This area, which had been under the control of the Byzantine Empire (Christian) was taken over by the Ottoman Empire (Muslims).

- Nobles, travelling to & from the Holy Land, bring back forgotten knowledge.
- Greek & Roman learnings that were lost to W. Rome come back with 1,000 years of advancements.

Life in the Middle Ages was dominated by the Church.

- Focus of life was to get to heaven. The people were encouraged to accept their lot in life and be good Christians.
- Ecclesiastical movement.
↳ "of the church"

Secular

↳ "outside the church"

Renaissance causes cities to re-emerge. Traditionally, religion holds more power rurally. Cities provide access to new ideas and information. This challenges the church.

Humanism - A movement which celebrated the "humanities." Art, dance, history, Roman and Greek culture, etc.

→ The focus was on living life to the fullest.

During the R. the power of church waned. As this happened, secular power grew.

- People began to focus on living fulfilling lives. Renewed interest in classical works. (Greek / Roman)

Humanism Petrarch.

- Based on the study of the classics.
- emphasized classical Latin rather than the vernacular.

→ Common language of tongue.

- The "R. Man"

Leonardo Da Vinci

- well-rounded. Good at a # of things*
- The humanist & R. movement had a bigger impact on the wealthy

As prosperity ↑ Faith ↓

*-major departure from life in Middle Ages where you specialized in one thing and intellectual curiosity was not encouraged.

The Reformation

- A movement which called for a reform of the Catholic Church.

1521 - Martin Luther

- wrote "The 95 Theses"

- 95 arguments against the sale of Papal Indulgences.

- \$ paid to reduce a person's time in purgatory.

→ The church used this to build St. Peter's Basilica in Rome.

- 95 Theses

- written in Latin, by a Scholar. Translated and widely dispersed.

- This began the Protestant Reformation

- Long term impact of the R.

1. Created a deep division between Protestants & Catholics.
2. Intense religious feelings spread throughout Europe.
3. Power shifts from church to the state.

The decline in the power of the Catholic Church during the Reformation.

(4 reasons)

1. Power politics. The Pope overextends his power into political affairs in Europe which is rebuked by the French King.

Ex: Boniface VIII is kidnapped by Philip IV of France.

The Great Schism: refers to a period in time in which there were two popes serving at the same time. The Pope in Rome and the Pope in Avignon.

This lasts for seventy years until it is peacefully resolved. However, it was a sign of a great loss in power for the church which was caused by an attempt to overreach in to political affairs by strong-arming the monarchs of Europe.

2. Rise of Cities & Secular ideas. (Think Italian Ren./Humanism)

-The Renaissance and humanism took power away from the church.

3. Corruption of the church.

-Ex: Papal Indulgences. Extravagant lifestyle of some church officials.

4. Reformation: calls for reform of the Catholic Church across Europe.

-The complaints by Martin Luther fall on deaf ears and he is excommunicated by the Church. (Excommunication: cease to exist in the eyes of the church.)

Begins Lutheranism: a new protestant faith based on the three principles.

1. Justification by Faith. A person's faith alone is enough for him to go to heaven. The church is not needed.

2. The Bible is the ultimate authority and a person does not need a priest to interpret it. People can read it and interpret it for themselves.

Gutenberg Bible: Due to the invention of the Gutenberg printing press, the Bible is translated into vernacular (common languages) and widely distributed during the reformation.

3. Priesthood of all believers.
- In the eyes of God, all humans are equal so each person is a priest in their own right.

- This means that a Christian would not have to go to confession in order to be forgiven for sins.

Questions to consider: How do you think these concepts will impact the power of the Church? The ability of the Church to control its message. Church finances?

John Calvin
French Protestant (Huguenot)
who fled Catholic France
+ went to Geneva, Switzerland
to serve as a priest.

persecution: to treat someone cruelly or unfairly especially for race or political beliefs.

- The Swiss asked him to lead the gov. + church. (theocracy)
(Major Beliefs of Calvinism)

1. Predestination - God determines before we are born whether or not we will be saved.

- Those who honor God may have been chosen for salvation.

- Because of this, everyone should honor God.

→ irony

↳ when the outcome is the opposite of what you would expect.

- The ironic result was that this concept led to people not worrying about religion since they couldn't change their destiny.

2. Each member of the church has an obligation to teach God's word and law

3. work was viewed as an extension of one's religious life.

- work hard in order to honor God.

Calvinists: Puritans in England.

Henry VIII (king of England)
 1521 "In Defense of the
 Seven Sacraments."

(Helped by Sir Thomas More)

- Defended the Church
 against the 95 Theses.

↳ "Defender of the
 Faith."
 ↳ still appears in English currency.

1 Catherine of Aragon.

↳ Henry needed special
 permission to marry her
 from the pope because she
 was his brother's widow.
 The pope obliged.

- Mary was born.

↳ Catholic.
 - No sons.

- This puts the Tudor line of
 kings (dynasty) in jeopardy.

2
Anne Boleyn

- Henry wanted to marry
 his mistress. The church
 refuses to go along.

The king has Parliament pass

"The Act of Supremacy" which
 makes Henry the head of
 the Church of England
 (Anglican Church) and kicks
 the Catholic Church out of
 the country.

- Sells church land, Seizes property, etc.
- Marries Anne Boleyn
 - Elizabeth is born.
 - Protestant.
 - NO SONS
 - Executed for treason. (cheating.)

3. Jane Seymour

- Edward VI is born
- She dies in childbirth

4. Anne of Cleves

- Married this German Princess in abstinence.
- Met 6 months later.
- divorced due to "horse" likeness.

5. Catherine Howard

- She was 18
- Henry was 53.
- Executed for treason.

C. Katherine Parr

- married for a
nurse.

died of V.D. (STD)

Henry VIII died of
syphilis, a sexually
transmitted disease.
(Not an ironic death)

- Edward VI

- becomes king and
dies very young.

"Bloody" Mary takes
the throne

Mary was married
to Phillip II of
Spain. A very
powerful Catholic
monarch.

- Mary took steps to bring Catholicism back to England.

- Including the execution of over 400 bishops and clergy members.

Clergy - Church administrators
took vow to God.
lay people - Church members

→ "Bloody" Mary

- Mary dies childless.

- Elizabeth I

"The Virgin Queen"
Anglican/protestant.

Returned The Church of England to power.

(She killed many Catholic Priests & bishops but was never given the nickname.)

- Elizabeth I

↳ comes into conflict w/ Phillip II because she allows English pirates to attack Spanish treasure ships returning to Spain.

Phillip II invades w/ The Spanish Armada, the most dominant power on the sea.

War!!

- ~~Eng~~ England gets lucky.

Bad weather + local knowledge
English win.

Long-term results

1. England emerges as dominant naval power in the world.
2. England remains protestant

waning: to become progressively smaller; weaker.

waxing: to increase in size, strength, prosperity, or numbers.

Protestants: Roman Catholics who wanted to reform the Catholic Church and then started their own religions after the reform movement failed to change the Church.

[illegible]