The Renaissance

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The Renaissance -The Rebirth

The Renaissance was a **Movement** that extends from the middle of 14th. to the beginning of 17th. Centuries.

The Renaissance was the Bridge between the Medieval Era and Modern World.

> The Renaissance was the period

The Renaissance was built on Economic and Political Development in the City-States of Northern Italy: Florence, Venice, Genoa, Milan & Rome

> The Renaissance was the locomotive of modernization.

- ➢ It led to the following:
 - Religious reformation
 - Scientific Revolution
 - Enlightenment
 - Industrial Revolution.....etc.

"La Mona Lisa'' Da Vinci (1452-1519)

The Renaissance

- The Renaissance was characterized by a deep interest in ancient Greek & Latin (Roman) literature and philosophy.
- Through reflecting on Classics, Renaissance thinkers developed new ideas of human nature, new methods of education, and new concepts of political role.
- The advent of the printing press with movable type print would help to accelerate and spread new ideas and knowledge throughout Europe.



Why Italy?

➢ It has the history

- ► Wealth, Italian City-States in trade & commerce.
 - ✓ While Northern Italy was not richer in resources than many other parts of Europe, the level of development by trade allowed it to prosper.
 - ✓ Florence became one of the wealthiest cities in Northern Italy.
 - ✓ Florence became the center of this financial industry, and the gold florin became the main currency of international trade.
 - ✓ Luxury goods bought in the Levant, such as spices, dyes, and silks, were imported to Italy and then resold throughout Europe.
 - ✓ The Italian trade routes that covered the Mediterranean and beyond were also major channels of culture and knowledge.

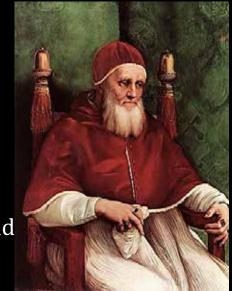




Why Italy?

➢ Patronage & Popes

- ✓ The House of Medici was an Italian banking family, political dynasty, and later royal house in Florence that was the major sponsor of art and architecture in the Renaissance.
- ✓ The Renaissance began in times of religious turmoil, especially surrounding the papacy, which culminated in the Western Schism, in which three men simultaneously claimed to be the true pope.
- The new engagement with Greek Christian works during the Renaissance, and particularly the return to the original Greek of the New Testament promoted by Humanists Lorenzo Valla and Erasmus helped pave the way for the Protestant Reformation.
- ✓ In addition to being the head of the church, the pope became one of Italy's most important secular rulers, and pontiffs such as Julius II often waged campaigns to protect and expand their temporal domains.





PAUL STRATHERN

Pope Julius II, 1512





Florence

https://www.yout ube.com/watch?v =ACpIPj5CCk&t=25s

Rebirth of the West: The Renaissance

• Johann Gutenberg (1400-1468): Moveable Type

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Gutenberg Bible1455 AD



Johann Gutenberg

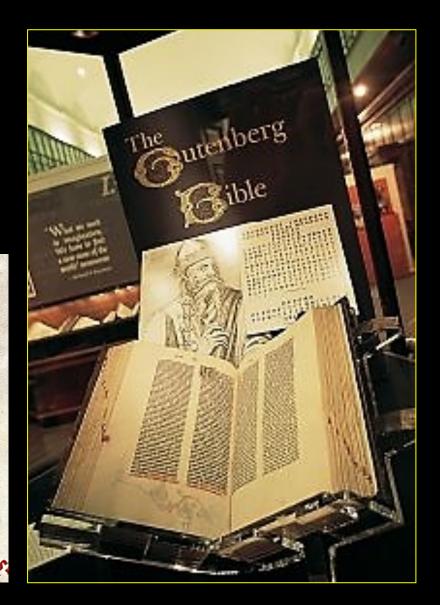


Gutenberg Bible: Huntington Library San Marino, California

Henry Huntington purchased the Bible in 1911 for the thenunimaginable sum of \$50,000.

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Renaissance Humanism

Humanism:

- A cultural and intellectual movement in 14th–16th century Europe characterized by attention to Classical culture and a promotion of vernacular texts, notably during the Renaissance.
- The study of classical antiquity, at first in Italy and then spreading across Western Europe in the 14th, 15th, and 16th centuries.
- Humanist schools combined Christianity and classical texts to produce a model of education for all of Europe.

Studia Humanitates

- 1. Liberal Arts Curriculum
- Those areas of learning that require and cultivate general intellectual ability rather than technical skills; the humanities.
- 1. Glorification of Humans



Human Nature

Before the Renaissance:

- The Christian view of humanity dominated the Middle Ages
- Original sin = each of us is born in a state of sin
- ➢ We are infected with carnal will
- Human-initiated actions & thoughts are sinful
- Salvation requires submitting to God's plan
- We have the free will to avoid our carnal nature & choose a path to God.

Human Nature Revisited

The Renaissance model of human nature: Greco-Roman
The Greco-Roman view of human nature is positive.
Aristotle's Ethics views human knowledge & will as good
The Renaissance adapts Plato's vision to Europe
Humanity must take charge of its future
Humans define their own behavior and their own reward

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Human Nature Revisited

- ✓ 1453: the Turks capture Constantinople
 ✓ Greek scholars flee
- ✓ They bring the Greek language & Philosophy to the West
 - Europe recovers direct access to the ancient Greek texts
 - The resurgence of individualism.
- A secular world is where they choose to live.

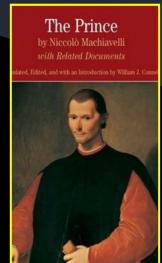
It was often assumed that God had given a single unified truth to humanity and that the works of ancient philosophers had preserved part of this original deposit of divine wisdom.

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The Renaissance and Italy's Political Tragedy

Secular Politics

- Niccolo Machiavelli (1469-1527)
- An Italian historian, politician, diplomat, philosopher, humanist
- He was a founder of modern political science and, more specifically, political ethics.
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Niccolo Machiavelli (1469-1527)

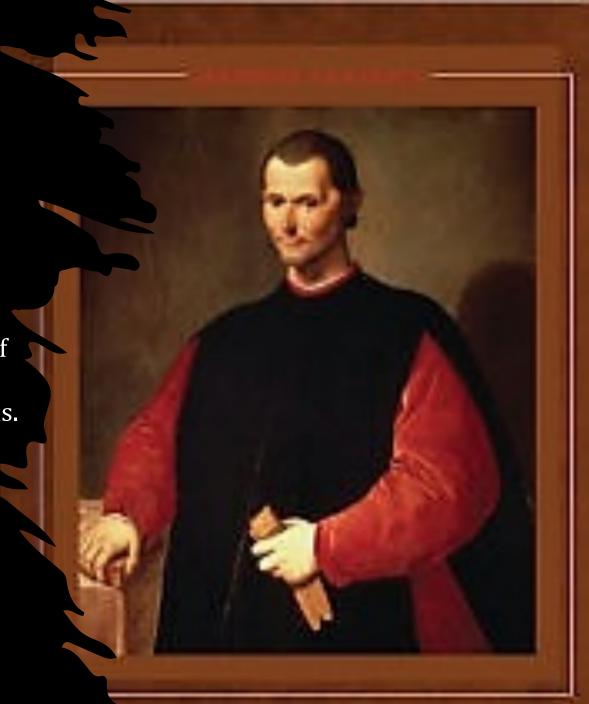
The Renaissance and Italy's Political Tragedy

The Prince

Violence may be necessary for the successful stabilization of power and the introduction of new legal institutions.

➢ Force may be used to eliminate political rivals.

"The Ends Justify the Means"!



Humanism and Art



Sandro Botticelli 1445-1510



Leonardo Da Vinci 1452 - 1519



Michelangelo (1475-1564)



Raphael (1483-1520)

Art in the Renaissance

This is how art was before the Renaissance!



Art in the Renaissance

► And this is the Renaissance art!



What are the Characteristics of Renaissance Art?

Chiaroscuro & Linear Perspective
Anatomical Accuracy
Invention of Oil Paints









The Renaissance







Pope Julius II, 1512



Raphael (1483-1520)



La Stanza Della Signatura



The School of Athens, Raphael



Pope Julius II, 1512



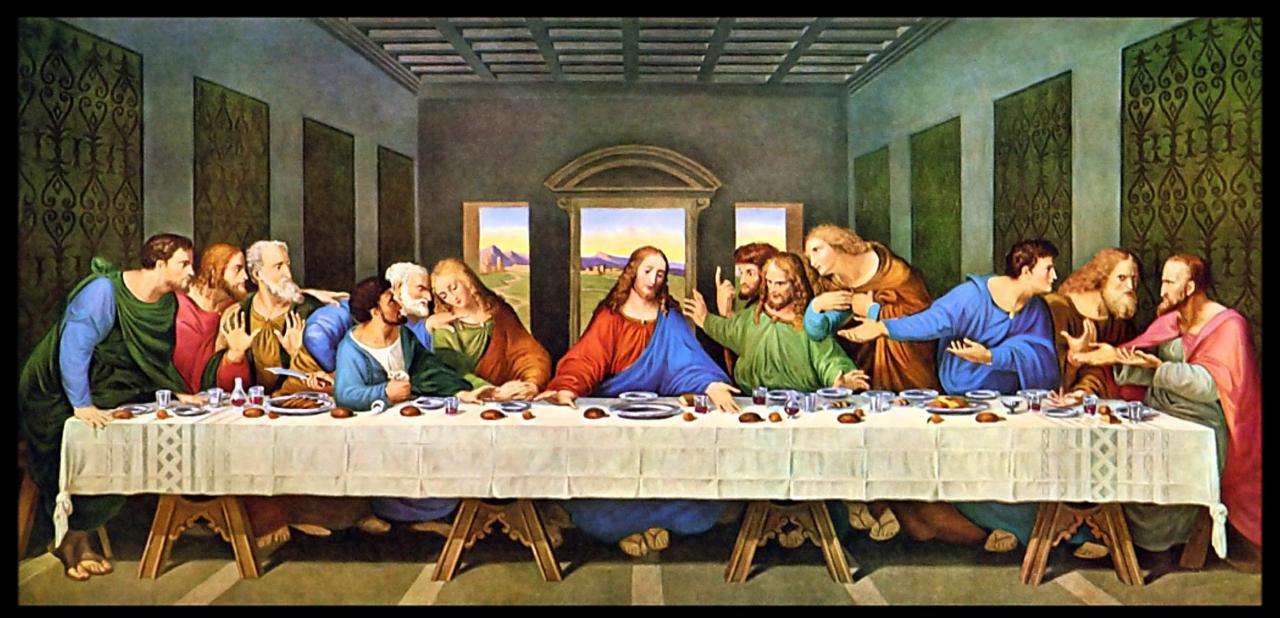


The Renaissance

Leonardo da Vinci (1452-1519)

"La Giaconda" or Mona Lisa"Last Supper"





Da Vinci: The Last Supper

Michelangelo Buonarroti (1475-1564)

- Humanism
- Sculpture
- Sistine Chapel



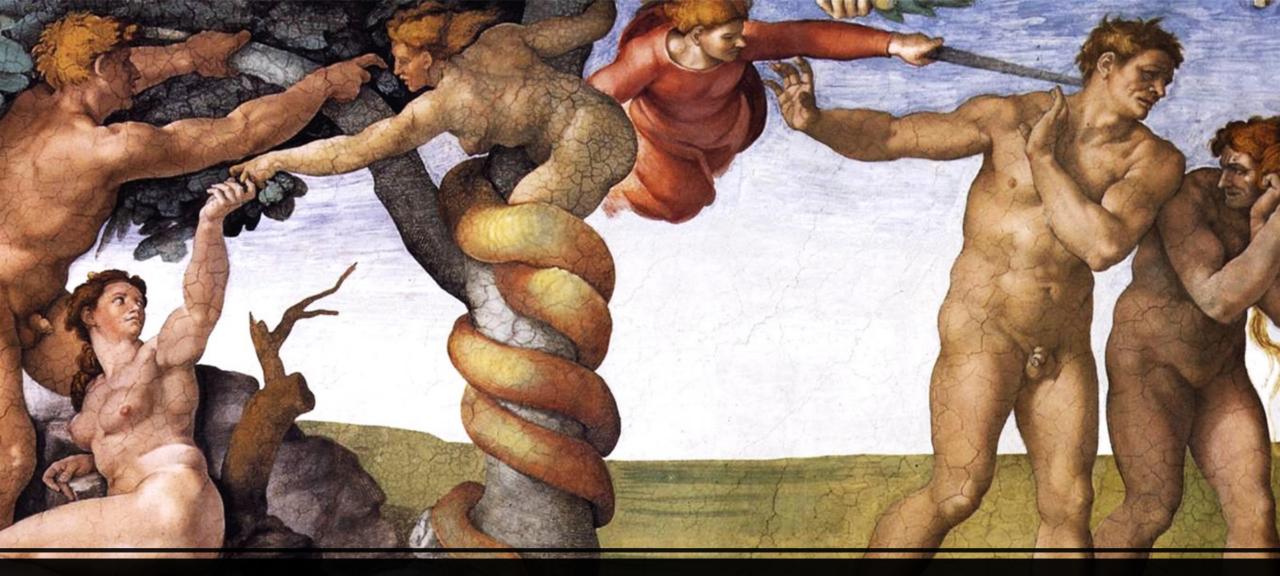


Michelangelo (1475-1564)

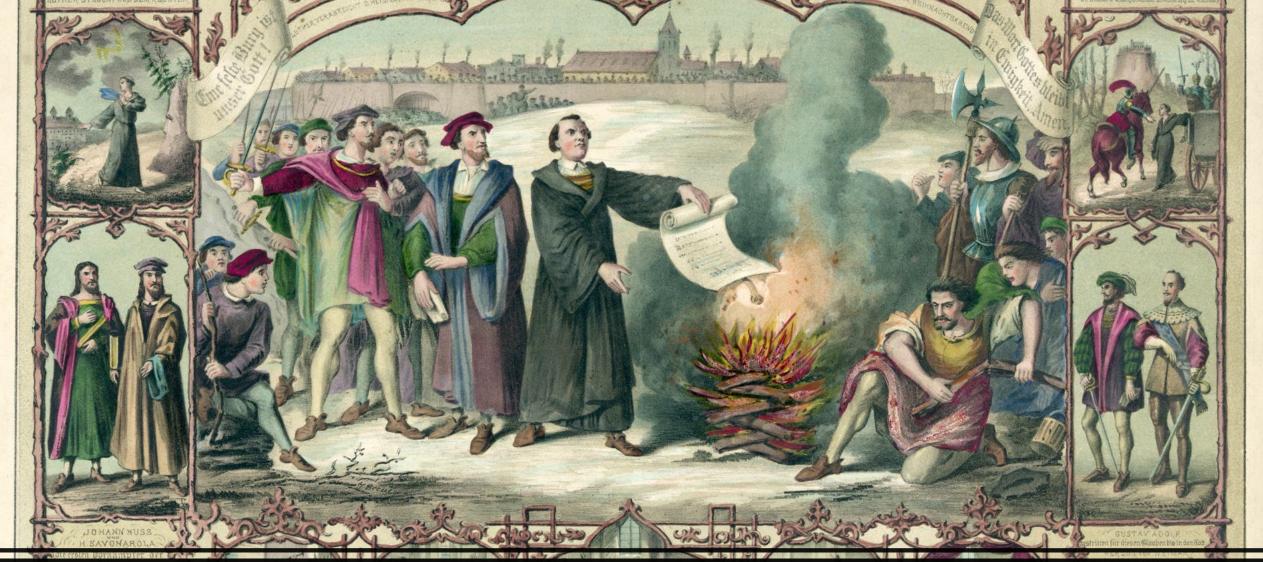


Michelangelo's The Creation of Adam

MichelangeloThe Flood



The Expulsion



THE REFORMATION 1500–1750



History 101: The Protestant Reformation | National Geographic

<u>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IATyzSAjC1w</u>

THE REFORMATION 1500–1750





SOLA GRATIA Grace Alone

SOLA FIDE Faith Alone

SOLUS CHRISTUS Christ Alone

SOLI DEO GLORIA Glory of God Alone

SOLA SCRIPTURA Scripture Alone

THE REFORMATION 1500–1750

□ What is the Protestant Reformation?

- ✓ The Protestant Reformation is "A Religious reform movement that happened in the 16 c. C.E. split the Western Church."
- ✓ This religious transformation provided a source of power for many rulers and shaped Europe politically and socially.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IATyzSAjC1w&t=118s

THE REFORMATION 1500–1750

Reasons for Reformations

- 1. Pope authorities and indulgences
- 2. Clerical Immorality
- 3. Absenteeism
- 4. Local resentment
- 5. Martin Luther and his "95 Thesis"



Lutheranism and indulgence

- Luther says that one is justified and gets to heaven through faith alone, not through good works.
- Salvation was something freely granted by God and not something that had to be earned by human beings.
- So, faith was a kind of gift that God gave you, and that faith was all you needed to get to heaven through faith alone.

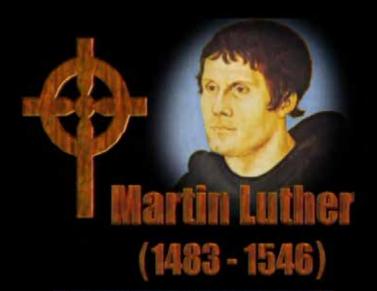




Luther's 95 Thesis

Lutheranism and indulgence

- Luther's concern about indulgences is because indulgences are this proposition that good works will hurry the soul to heaven, and the issue with the <u>whole authority</u> of the church to forgive, to remit sin, and to allow a person into heaven.
- Luther's belief was that the only power to do that is with God, not the Church or the Priest.





Luther's 95 Thesis

Calvinism and the Predestination



Calvinism and the Predestination

It is based on a belief in salvation through individual faith without the need for the intercession of a church hierarchy and on the belief in an individual's right to interpret scriptures for themselves.

"God is Absolutely Sovereign and Almighty, and that Humans have no free will" J. Calvin



Is Calvinism Biblical? | Costi Hinn

<u>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kIZ4bS_Gssk</u>

Is Calvinism Biblical? The Answer may Surprise you! (With Greg Laurie)

<u>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OOZ8Z_iGeOw</u>

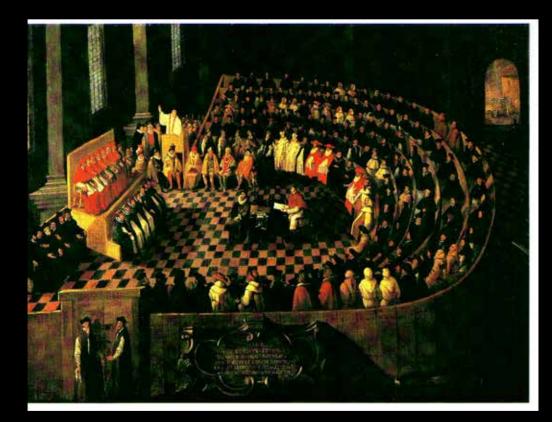
Predominant religion in 1555 loisinki Lutheran COTLAND Stockholm **Calvinist (Reformed)** Edinburgh **Church of England** IRELAND Riga **Roman Catholic** DENMARK 4 North. Copenhagen **Eastern Orthodox** Dublin LITHUANIA Sea Muslim ENGLAND - Ottoman Empire, 1566 Oxford, NETHERLANDS SAXONY BRANDENBURG PRUSSIA ondon* Wittenberg 300 -Imsterdam Münster larsow 300 kilometer FLANDERS Antwerp 150 KOLY ROMAN Brussels EMPIRE POLAND ATLANTIC anis Worms. r na a OCEAN Strasbourg BOHEMI Orláa Augsburg MORAVIA La Rochelle Base AUSTRIA* Vienna FRANCE Zurich TRAMSYLVANIA Bordeaux Lyon HUNGART Trent -Loyola Toulouse Genoa WALLACHIA ERBIA Bolog Salamanca Belgrade lorence SPAIN Lisbon Madrid ITALY BULGARIA Corsica arcelona Toledo Valencia Bari Seville Naples* 4 1 **Balearic Is.** Granad GREEC Mediterranean Sea ALGIERS OTTOMAN EMPIRE TUNES

Catholic Counter Reformations

Catholic Counter Reformations

The Council of Trent, Italy (1545-1563)

- ✓ To answer the protestant charges.
- ✓ To stamp out the heresy.
- ✓ To reform the Catholic Church to more apostolic.
- ✓ To reject the protestant's claim that through faith only one is saved.



Council of Trent

Religious Violence

- ▶ Religious differences led to riots and civil wars.
- First started in Switzerland in the 1520s and 1530s, Catholics and Protestants fought one another till a treaty was signed.
- In 1555 Charles V of France agreed on the Peace of Augsburg, which officially recognized Lutheranism and ended the religious war in Germany.
- Under this treaty, the political authority in each territory of the Holy Roman Empire was permitted to decide whether the territory would be Catholic or Lutheran.





- Boundary of the Holy Roman Empire

The Thirty Years' War 1618 - 1648

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The Thirty Years' War 1618 - 1648

- **The Peace of Augsburg** began to erode as tensions between religious groups increased.
- The Lutherans formed the Protestant Union, and the Catholics organized into the Catholic League.
- The two groups started a war that was so brutal and destructive that 1/3 of Central Europe people died.
- The Thirty Years War, it was probably the most costly war in Europe before the 20th century, even surpassing the Napoleonic Wars of the 19th century.



The Thirty Years' War 1618 - 1648

Peace of Westphalia

✓ The Peace of Westphalia ended the Thirty Years' War.

 The Augsburg Agreement became permanent, and Calvinism received official recognition and tolerance, with Lutheranism and Catholicism as legally permissible creeds.

