**World History # 22**

 **The Renaissance**

1309 Pope held in Avignon by French

# 1356 Battle of Poitiers

1378 End of Avignon Captivity

1412 Joan Arc set out to remove English from French soil and Crown King

1415 Battle of Agincourt

1417 Pope reasserts Papacy

1431 Joan of Arc betrayed

1434 Medici’s control Florence

1440’s Prince Henry set Portugal on 1st European National Exploration

1432 Reached the Canaries Islands

1444 Reached the Cape Verde

1445/48 Gutenberg’s printing press and German Princes consolidate

1450 Cade’s Rebellion in England

# 1453 Constantinople falls to Turks – watershed for west

1454 Peace of Lodi

 Isabella of Castile married Ferdinand of Aragon

1481 Spain took Canary Islands from Portugal

1488 Cape of Good Hope

1492 Moors driven from Spain – Granada fell – gun powder won the day

Jews are expelled from Spain

Columbus claims New World for Spain

## 1494 French invade Italian City States – Milan welcome French King

1509 *The Praise of Folly* published

 Erasmus thenpublished *In Praise of Folly*

1513 *The Prince* is published and Balboa see the South (Pacific)Ocean

1516 *Utopia* published

1518 Castiglione completes *The Book of the Courtier*

1519 Magellan starts to circumnavigate the globe

1522 *Victoria* the only ship from Magellan’s fleet returned

# 1527 Emperor Charles V went and sacked Rome Italy tied to Hapsburgs

1603 Shakespeare writes *Hamlet*

Italian City-States

 Naples in the South

 Papal State in central

 Florence in north central

 Milan in north west

 Venice in north east

Local power and most started as republics then controlled by family

 Comimo de Medici held power for 30 years and held office in 1434 and 1464

 Lorenzo de Medici held power from 1469 –1492

 They used patronized individuals for popular support, favors, controlled banking, and

 participated in public events – arts

Reasons Italian City-States gave birth to Renaissance:

 Crusades

 Silk, spices and knowledge

 Geographic location in Mediterranean Sea made prefect for middle men in trade

 Commercial Revolution - Economic changes

 Service to cash

 Increase in minted coins

 Increase in circulating coins

 Money charger into banking

 Improved financial techniques – joint stocks

 Development of credit

 Bills of exchange – a promise to pay

 Drafts – Bill of exchange with 3 or more

 Acceptances – agreement to pay

 Promissory notes

 Double-entry Book-keeping – debit & credit

 Church shift from money being “sterile” (interest rate)

 Entrepreneurs

 Black Death – reduced work force & population – money in fewer hands

 Replaced subsistence farming with specialization in farming

Social Dynamics and Life

 Norms of Renaissance

 1. Dress controlled by law

 2. Turks controlled slave market in East

 3. Class ranks

 a. Old Rich – Nobles – losing power

 b. New Rich – merchants – gaining power

 c. Guild masters – professionals

 d. Clergy losing influence and status

Rural and Urban Life

 1. Windows in northern Europe

 2. Enclosed stove first used in Germany

 3. Black Death ended public bath for wooden tub

 4. Fork used in Italy

 Women and the Family

 1. Isabella d’ Este

 2. Veronica de Gambara

 3. Battista Sforza

 4. Elisabetta Gonzaga

 5. Vittoria Colonna

 Betrothal

 A Formal and binding with a size of dowry, living facilities, and clothes

 Wedding ceremony was simple at first with a kiss, exchange of rings and

 verbal promise –

 The Church saw marriage as moral control and ritualized

 Family had all Rights and Privileges & all liability(*Vendetta* = *Romeo and Juliet)*

 Family centered around woman

 Woman’s chief function was having children

 Married young by family

 Males married old into money and power

 \* Film: *The Return of Martin Guerre* 16th Century

 Nobles

 Not expected not to Do NO work

 They were not expected to make money (business)

 They held people in check with rituals and public events

Literature in the Renaissance

 Humanist history

Vernacular literature

 Machiavelli -  *The Prince* – modern political thinking (in Latin - position or standing)

 It was written to Giovanni (Pope Leo X) for Giuliano (son) as guide

 for Rovanna States – how to control Cesare Borgia the Duke of

 Valentino

 “End justified the means” to Machiavelli this ment “control the means to reach the end”

 Fortune = occasion – “if you do nothing”

 Virtu = siege the occasion and take fortune and move. The ability to

 act decisively and heroically

 Chance = beware of factions in government remove moral

 government and emancipate from religion for if man is left

 alone man will do bad

 Rome was right

 Changes

 Realist – state is a work of art – people apart of the art

 Results – looking forward

 Dante *Divine Comedy* journey through HELL

 Written in vernacular (Italian) not Latin

 Erasmus of Rotterdam 1466-1536

 “Luther hatched the egg laid by Erasmus”

 Focus on Christ rather than teachings of church

 Link to God not in institutions, rituals or sacraments,

 atonement

 Pope Sixtos IV in 1476 declared indulgences stopped punishment

 in purgatory and printing press allowed more to be printed

High Renaissance

Leonardo

Michelangelo

Raphael

Artist tried to raise above professionalist

Science and Technology

Copernicus – earth not the center of the universe

Tyco – earth too large to move – collected data

 Keppler used Tyco’s data to prove earth moves

Mathematics

 functional

 philological

 world in geometric balance

 Astronomy

Medicine

Plague and Results

 25% to 40% death

 Food price increase then dropped

 Manufacturing price goes up

 Jews and foreigners massacred

Technology

A gun maker named Urban from Hungary offered the Byzantine Emperor Constantine VI his skills in gun making and was refused in 1452. Then he offer them made to Mehmed II of the Ottoman’s and produced cannons. Constantinople fell on May 28, 1453 and was a watershed of intellectual movement to west for the best and brightest move to west.

Church in Renaissance

Orders:

St. Francis of Assisi – Franciscans – animals

St. Dominic – Dominicans – inquisition

Jesuits – educators became a threat to power

Reform, Mysticism and Heresy

Conciliarism movement tried to control the Pope

 Church link between God and man

 Gutenberg gave Church new source of income

Mystic’s held that the church not needed to communicate with God

Monks vow of poverty – many became rich

Dilemma with the Jews those that were converted still not trusted and treat harsh if they back stepped.

 John Wycliff – reaction to Church corruption

 John Hus (Hussites) were more disruptive not more radical