I. The Renaissance (1300s-1500s)
   1. A rebirth or revival of the Greek and Roman classics
   2. Intellectual and artistic creativity
   3. Began in Florence, Italy in the 1300s
   4. Rome, Italy – center of the Roman Empire – natural place to revive the Roman classics
   5. Merchants “ran” the local governments
      a. they were the wealthiest due to an increase in trade following the Crusades
      b. The Medici Family – wealthiest family; “ruled” Florence
         1. Cosimo de’ Medici – controlled Florentine government
         2. Lorenzo de’ Medici – grandson; ideal Renaissance man; controlled Florence
II. Causes of the Renaissance
   A. The Plague: loss of life meant people had to innovate.
   B. The Fall of Constantinople: Scholars move to Italy from shattered Byzantine Empire.
   C. Competition: City-States competed against each other to have the best and brightest of everything.
III. Middle Ages v The Renaissance
   A. Middle Ages
      1. Celebrate God; focus on religion
      2. Unknown authors and artists; work for the glory of God
      3. Dark Ages; little learning and advancement; disorder
      4. Plain food and clothing; few luxuries
   B. Renaissance
      1. Celebrate the individual; worldly or secular focus – religious themes are set in a Greek or Roman classical background
      2. Known authors and artists; want fame and personal glory
      3. Humanism – intellectual movement; study the Greek and Roman classics
      4. Material luxuries; spices for food, dyes for clothing, perfume, etc.
IV. Ideal Renaissance Person – described by Castiglione in *The Book of the Courtier* which describes that nobles should learn all types of skills (soldier; educated; cultured) and have chivalrous behavior
   A. Ideal Renaissance Man
      1. Education – Greek, Latin
      2. Cultured – dancer, singer, poet, artist, musician
      3. Athletic – strong, skilled rider, graceful, wrestler
      4. Behavior – witty, polite, charming
   B. Ideal Renaissance Woman
      1. Education – just as men were; communicate intelligently
      2. Cultured – write, paint, dance, musician
      3. Inspiration to men – did not seek fame
      4. Behavior – proper manners, etiquette
V. Art
   A. Patrons - supporters of the arts
      1. Wealthy families (Medici), popes, kings – afford to support “starving artists”
      2. Paid for works of art for libraries, churches, castles, etc.
   B. Fresco – painting on wet plaster (adopted this technique from the Greeks)
   C. Perspective – technique giving the appearance of depth and distance (3-D); create a vanishing point or draws the viewers eye to a central point
      1. Objects are smaller the further they are from the viewer and vice versa
      2. Parallel lines draw the eyes to the central point in the painting
   D. Shading – objects look round and real
   E. Oil paint – reflects light
   F. Live models – used to study human anatomy; also dissected corpses
G. Fig Leaves/Fabric on bodies – Catholic Church’s effort to cover parts of the anatomy

VI. Artists
A. Leonardo da Vinci (1452-1519)
   2. Sketches for inventions like flying machines and undersea boats
B. Michelangelo (1475-1564)
   1. Pieta, marble statue of David, ceiling of the Sistene Chapel
   2. Dome of St. Peter’s Basilica – model for the US Capitol Building
C. Raphael (1483 – 1520)
   1. The School of Athens in Pope Julius II’s library
   2. madonnas (Virgin Mary) – blended Christian and classical styles
D. Donatello – bronze statue of David standing over a decapitated head of Goliath
E. Massacio – father of modern painting; The Holy Trinity
F. Durer – “The German Leonardo;” spread the Renaissance in Europe
   1. woodcuts, engravings (etch a design with acid on a metal plate), grayscale
   2. The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse; Adam and Eve
G. Rembrandt – portraits of common people; self-portraits - Rembrandt; Biblical scenes
H. Jan van Eyck – The Wedding Portrait (symbolism)
I. Botticelli – Birth of Venus (mix mythology and religious creation)
J. Brunelleschi – made the cupola of the Florence cathedral (a symbol of wealth and power of Florentine families during the Renaissance)
K. Ghiberti – sculptor; bronze doors of the main cathedral in Florence referred to by Michelangelo as the “gates of paradise”

VII. Authors
A. Petrarch – first humanist; poet, scholar; Sonnets to Laura
B. Shakespeare – great English playwright; character development; tragedies and comedies; 37 plays like Romeo and Juliet, the Globe Theater
C. Dante – Divine Comedy – satire about religion; used vernacular (everyday language)
D. Machiavelli – The Prince (guide to keeping and holding power)
E. Cervantes – Don Quixote (satire about the Middle Ages)
F. Chaucer – Canterbury Tales (satire about people throughout Europe)

VIII. Scholars
A. Erasmus – Dutch priest and humanist; most famous humanist
   1. The Humanities – subjects such as grammar, history, poetry, philosophy, rhetoric
   2. wrote a Greek edition of the Bible
B. Thomas More
   1. Wrote about an ideal society (utopia) where there is peace, work, education, and justice
   2. Executed for treason for rejecting Henry VIII’s offer to be leader of Church of England; made a saint by the Pope

IX. Scientists
A. begins a break with the Catholic Church
B. Scientific Method – scientists collect and measure data and use it and reasoning to propose a hypothesis (an educated guess or possible explanation)
C. Well-known scientists
   1. Galileo:
      a. telescope, pendulum, supported the heliocentric theory (sun is the center of the universe)
      b. placed on trial for heresy; recanted to avoid execution
   2. Copernicus – credited for developing the heliocentric theory (against Catholic beliefs)
   3. Isaac Newton
      a. gravity – the force that kept planets revolving around the sun
      b. supported the heliocentric theory; developed Calculus
   5. Kepler – calculated the orbits of planets revolving around the sun
   6. Francis Bacon – experimentation and observation; use science to improve life through
practical technologies
7. Descartes – human reasoning rejects traditional authorities (church) for provable knowledge
8. Boyle – the difference between individual elements and chemical compounds; the effect of temperature and pressure on gases
10. Harvey – the heart is a pump; describes how blood circulates in the body
11. Leeuwenhoek – perfected the microscope; first to see cells and microorganisms

X. The Reformation
A. A crisis in the Catholic Church that led to the development of the Protestant Churches
B. Started by Martin Luther in 1517
C. Spread by the invention of the printing press
   1. Invented by Johann Gutenberg
   2. Allowed the ideas of the Reformation to quickly spread
   3. Bible was cheaper and available to everyone

XI. Weaknesses of the Roman Catholic Church
A. Corruption
   1. Focus on money (build hospitals, schools, cathedrals, support arts, etc.)
   2. Rich and powerful; more secular than religious
   3. Popes wanted political power
   4. Many of the clergy were illiterate
B. Indulgences – buying forgiveness for sins
C. Interpretation of the Bible
   1. No individual interpretation; only the Pope interprets the Bible
   2. Popes told priests what to preach
D. Cost of Bibles
   1. Copied by hand, therefore they were expensive
   2. Most families did not own a Bible due to the expense
E. Foreign Language
   1. Church services were in Latin (language of the Pope in Rome)
   2. People recited Latin prayers without knowing what they meant
   3. Bibles were written in Latin; most people couldn’t read them

XII. Martin Luther
A. German monk, priest, and professor – leader of the Protestant Reformation
B. Wrote the 95 Theses
   1. Luther’s arguments against the Catholic Church
   2. Indulgences – main argument
   3. Nailed to the door of the church in Wittenberg, Germany
C. Beliefs/Teachings
   1. Earn salvation by faith, not good works
   2. Opposed indulgences (we don’t have to pay for forgiveness; Jesus did that for us)
   3. Pope has no authority; only God
   4. Priesthood of all believers – the right to interpret the Bible for yourself
   5. Changes in the church - no indulgences; no mandatory confessions; no mandatory pilgrimages; no praying to saints; a simplified service, in own language; clergy can marry
D. Reaction
   1. Accused of heresy
   2. Diet of Worms (Trial)
      a. Luther refuses to recant (take back his beliefs)
   3. Edict of Worms (verdict)
      a. Pope Leo X excommunicates Luther
      b. Emperor Charles V declares Luther an outlaw
   4. Luther lives in exile in Germany and translates the Bible into the German vernacular
E. Lutherans – his followers

XIII. Other Protestant Reformers

A. Anabaptists – led by Zwingli
   1. People should not own weapons
   2. Church and state (religion and government) should be separate
   3. No infant baptisms, only adults are baptized

B. John Calvin
   1. Theocracy – society run by the government (Geneva, Switzerland – “City of the Saints”)
   2. Predestination – God has known since time began who will be saved
   3. Institutes of the Christian religion
   4. Teachings are the basis for the Presbyterian Church
   5. Followers are known as Calvinists

C. John Knox
   1. Led the Protestant movement in Scotland
   2. Followed Calvin’s teachings
   3. Started the Scottish Presbyterian Church
   4. Overthrew the Scottish Catholic Queen, Mary Stuart

D. Henry VIII of England
   1. Became a Protestant to get a divorce; formed the Church of England
   2. Act of Supremacy - the monarch is the head of the church

XIV. Religious Wars & the Peace of Augsburg

A. resulted from religious and political wars in the Holy Roman Empire
B. stated that German princes decided the religion of their people
C. allowed to be Catholic or Lutheran (no other Protestant religion)

XV. Catholic or Counter Reformation

A. Catholic Reformation – Catholic Church fixes its problems
   1. The Council of Trent
      a. organized by Pope Paul III, the leader of the Catholic Reformation
      b. clergy reviewed the teachings of the church
      c. reaffirmed - Pope is the head of the church, Pope interprets the Bible, and saved by faith and good works
      d. changes – abolished indulgences and clergy must reform

B. Counter Reformation – Catholic Church tries to stop the spread of Protestantism
   1. Inquisition – church courts that put heretics on trial; tortured and executed the guilty
   2. The Society of Jesus
      a. founded by Ignatius of Loyola
      b. Spiritual Exercise – devotions and meditations to cleanse the soul
      c. Jesuits – priests
      d. set up like an army that demanded obedience and discipline
      e. goal was to stop people from converting to Protestantism
      f. Famous for education (Notre Dame) and Missionary work
   3. The Index of Forbidden Books
      a. organized by Pope Paul IV
      b. books Catholics were not to read because they promoted Protestantism
      c. gathered and burned books

XVI. The Age of Exploration

A. Began in the Middle Ages as merchants bypassed the Middle East where the Crusades were being fought and discovered sea routes to get to Asia for goods
B. Northwest Passage
   1. Once explorers realized the American continents existed, they tried to find ways around it
   2. Sir Humphrey Gilbert looked for a sea route around North America (1576) and found what he called a “northwest passage,” but it required sailing through icy waters
C. Reasons to explore
   1. Water route to search for spices and goods in Asia
a. Preserve and flavor food; salt meat; make medicines and perfumes
b. Moluccas or “Spice Islands” in Indonesia – where most were grown and bought
c. Spices were unknown to Europe; helped bring them out of the Dark Ages

2. adventure; fortune seekers (gold); claim land for their country
3. spread Christianity to natives and introduce a “civilized” lifestyle of education, medicine, manufacturing, etc.

D. Early Explorers
1. Marco Polo- an Italian traveler who went overland to China with his father and Uncle in 1271
   a. He made friends with the ruler, Kublai Khan (Grandson of Genghis Khan) and became a wealthy man.
   b. wrote a book introducing Europeans to Asia, especially to China which inspired others such as Columbus to explore and search for goods in Asia
2. Vikings (Norse, from Greenland)
   a. first Europeans to colonize the new world (500 years before Columbus) but were not given the credit for “discovering America” because permanent settlements did not immediately follow their discovery
3. Chinese Exploration- Between 1405 and 1433, the Ming government sponsored a series of seven naval expeditions.
   a. Emperor Yongle designed them to establish a Chinese presence, impose imperial control over trade, and impress foreign peoples in the Indian Ocean basin.
   b. Zheng He was placed as the admiral in control of the huge fleet and armed forces that undertook these expeditions.
   c. Zheng He's first voyage consisted of a fleet of around 300 treasure ships holding almost 28,000 crewmen.
   d. Zheng He's fleets visited Arabia, East Africa, India, Indonesia and Thailand (at the time called Siam), dispensing and receiving goods along the way.
   e. Zheng He presented gifts of gold, silver, porcelain and silk; in return, China received such novelties as ostriches, zebras, camels, ivory and giraffes.
   f. there are speculations that some of Zheng's ships may have traveled beyond the Cape of Good Hope. But these are only speculations, and not proven facts.

B. Prince Henry the Navigator of Portugal (Portugal led the way in exploration)
1. Established a school to teach new maritime technology
   a. cartographers – mapmakers; make new maps for each voyage
   b. caravel – new ship with square and triangular sails
   c. astrolabe – determines the latitude of ships; measures distance north or south of the equator
   d. compass – indicates direction; magnetic needle points north
2. Treaty of Tordesillas (Established by Pope Alexander VI)
   a. Needed due to competition between Spain and Portugal
   b. Line of Demarcation – divided the control of exploration
      1. Spain – allowed to explore west of the line
      2. Portugal – allowed to explore east of the line
   c. effect – the amount of Spanish influence in the western hemisphere

C. Joint-Stock Companies
1. Investors pool money to pay for exploration and voyages, hope for profits of gold, etc.
2. Dutch West India Company – most profitable

D. Famous European Explorers
1. Bartholomeu Dias – Portuguese; 1487-1488; Southern tip of Africa; Cape of Good Hope
2. Christopher Columbus – Italian; sailed for King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella; 1492-1504
   a. did not agree with the idea of a flat world, believed it to be round as Greeks predicted
   b. sailed west to the “New World,” reached the Bahamas and other Caribbean islands; thought he reached India, hence our term for “Indians”
   c. “Admiral of the Ocean Sea” – captain of the Nina, Pinta, and Santa Maria
d. effect – led to permanent settlements and colonization (reason he’s given credit for “discovering America”)

3. Amerigo Vespucci – Italian; 1497-1503
   a. made maps of Columbus’s voyages; one of the first to realize America was a separate continent and not part of Asia
   b. explored Brazil, South America; mapmaker named the land “America”
5. Vasco da Gama – Portuguese; 1498 - sailed around the Cape of Good Hope to reach India
6. Vasco de Balboa – Spanish; 1513; reached Panama; found a water route from the Atlantic to the Pacific
7. Ponce de Leon – Spanish; 1513; discovered Florida; Puerto Rico; Mexico
8. Ferdinand Magellan – Portuguese; 1520-1521
   a. first to sail around the world (circumnavigate); died in Philippines but crew made it
   b. Strait of Magellan – southern tip of South America
9. Hernando Cortez – Spanish; 1519-1521 – conquered the Aztecs in Mexico; ruled the Aztecs through their leader, Montezuma II
10. Giovanni de Verrazano – Italian; 1523; explored the east coast of the US; NY; Cape Fear, NC
11. Francisco Pizzaro – Spanish; 1523-1535; conquered the Incas of Peru by killing their emperor
12. Hernando de Soto – Spanish; 1539-1541; southeastern US and Mississippi River areas
13. Francisco de Coronado – Spanish; 1540-1542; explored the southwestern US; Grand Canyon
14. Francis Drake – English; 1577-1580
   a. sailed around the world; explored California and the west coast
   b. traded with the Spanish until they sunk his ship and killed his crew; he raided Spanish ships for gold as revenge and attacked Spanish settlements
   c. 1588 – the Spanish Armada (fleets of ships) attacked England and pirates (sea dogs led by Drake) defeated the Armada (with the help of a storm), ending Spanish sea power
15. Sir Walter Raleigh – English; 1584 – 1590
   a. inherited the charter to explore and colonize from brother Sir Humphrey Gilbert; started the Roanoke colony, NC
   b. due to the war with Spain, England was unable to send supplies back to Roanoke; when supplies did come, the crew of that voyage found Roanoke to be deserted (The Lost Colony)
17. French Explorers – all expeditions centered around Canada (Montreal, St. Lawrence River, Quebec, Great Lakes) and around the Gulf of Mexico, Mississippi River, and Louisiana

E. Effects of exploration

1. led to colonization and permanent settlements in the new world
   a. Reasons to colonize – economic opportunity and freedom of religion
   b. Jamestown, Virginia - First successful English colony
      1. close to failure because searched for gold rather than plan for survival for winter
      2. John Rolfe – introduced tobacco; cash crop; helped Jamestown survive
   c. Plymouth, Massachusetts (Pilgrims)
      1. Escaped religious persecution in England
      2. Separatists – separated themselves from Henry VIII’s Church of England (too Catholic)
      3. Formed own church with more Protestant beliefs
   d. Massachusetts Bay Colony (Puritans)
      1. Escaped religious persecution in England
      2. Dissenters – disagreed with Catholic practices in the Church of England; stayed to “purify” or fix the church; formed own version in America

2. Columbian Exchange – trade between Europe, Africa, and the Americas
   a. Europe contributed firearms and manufacturing products
   b. slaves were taken and traded from Africa (Triangular Trade)
c. agricultural products were taken from the New World

3. Epidemics – widespread disease that killed many Native Americans