**“Renaissance”**

**Chapter 15.1-2**

1. **Renaissance**
   1. rebirth of learning and development in Europe
   2. Inspired by and built upon what the Greeks and Romans did
   3. Began in Italy
      1. It was a center for trade
      2. Large, competing city-states
      3. Wealthy merchant middle class
         1. **De Medici Family**- rich Florence family that funded artists and artisans
         2. **patron**- someone who supports the arts
2. **Humanism**
   1. Ideas of **Humanism**- intellectual movement (humanities)
      1. **Classical** education- studying the Greeks and Romans (Boccaccio and Petrarch)
      2. Taught that individual humans could achieve greatness
      3. Mostly **secular** (non-religious) movement
   2. **Castiglione’s “The Courtier”** (describes the perfect renaissance man)
      * 1. Dictated social behavior for ladies and gentlemen
        2. Stressed education for all
   3. **Machiavelli’s “The Prince”** (was a political philosopher)
      * 1. Guided rulers in how to gain power by any means
        2. Believed human nature was self-centered
3. Renaissance Art
   1. At first, Church was primary patron of the arts
   2. With more private patrons, art moved from solely religious works to some secular/classical themes
   3. Art became more realistic- studying of perspective and using humanistic views to paint
   4. Major artists
      1. Donatello
      2. **Leonardo Da Vinci**- known as “The Renaissance Man”: he painted, sculpted, invented, studied math, science, and anatomy
      3. Raphael
      4. **Michelangelo**- Sculpted, painted frescos on the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel
4. Printing Revolution
   1. Before printing press, texts had to be hand copied so books were rare and expensive
   2. **Johannes Guttenberg**
      1. Invented a movable type printing press
      2. First printed book was the Bible
   3. Effects of the printing press
      1. Greater access to ancient texts
      2. Widespread learning
      3. New ideas could spread quickly
5. Northern Renaissance writers
   1. Christian Humanists
      1. Believed reading classics and early Christian works would make them more religious
      2. **Thomas More (**More)- wrote *Utopia*, a book about an ideal humanistic society
      3. **Erasmus**- critic of the Catholic Church, but did not want to split church; wanted to reform it from within
   2. **William Shakespeare**
      1. The greatest English writer of plays and poems
      2. Invented thousands of English words and phrases