

# **CHAPTER 12**

## Recovery and Rebirth: The Age of the Renaissance

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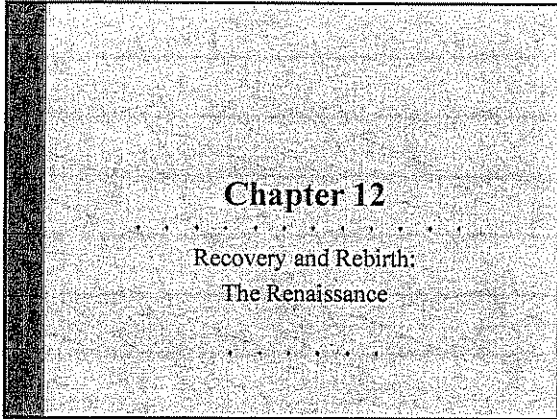
1. \* Lecture Notes
2. \* Chapter Vocabulary
3. \* Chapter Questions
4. \* Chapter Review Packet

\* = MANDATORY

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5. Other Assignments = OPTIONAL - (essay questions, graded maps, charts, graphs, etc.)



Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ Period \_\_\_\_\_



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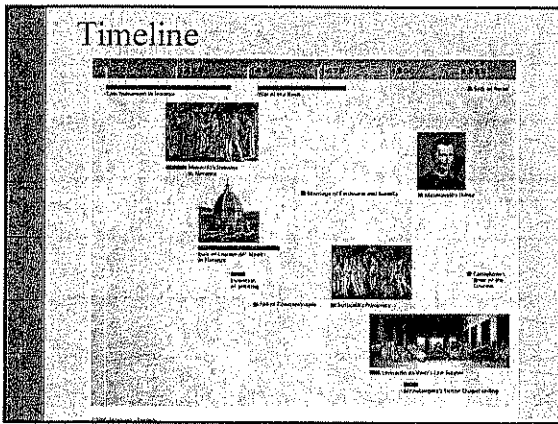
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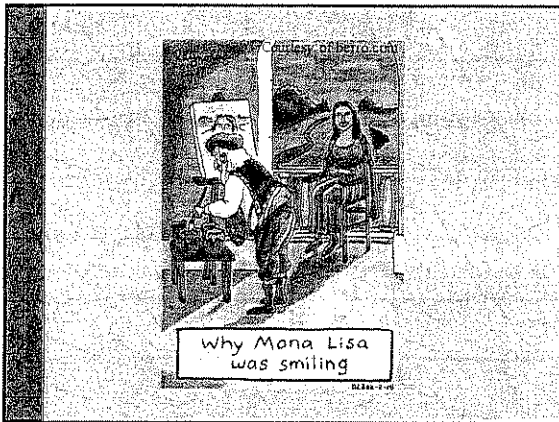
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Meaning and Characteristics of the Italian Renaissance

- ✧ Renaissance = Rebirth
- ✧ Jacob Burckhardt
  - *Civilization of the Renaissance in Italy* (1860)
- ✧ Urban Society
- ✧ Age of Recovery
- ✧ Rebirth of Greco-Roman culture
- ✧ Emphasis on individual ability



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The Making of Renaissance Society

- ✧ Economic Recovery
  - Italian cities lose economic supremacy
  - Hanseatic League
  - Manufacturing
    - Textiles, printing, mining and metallurgy
  - Banking
    - Florence and the Medici



Lorenzo de Medici

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The Polish City of Gdansk  
An Important Member of the Hanseatic League



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### Social Changes in the Renaissance

- \* The Nobility
  - ◆ Reconstruction of the aristocracy
  - ◆ Aristocracy, 2 – 3 percent of the population
- \* Baldassare Castiglione (1478 – 1529)
  - ◆ *The Book of the Courtier* (1528)
  - ◆ Service to the prince



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### Peasants and Townspeople

- \* Peasants
  - ◆ Peasants: 85 – 90 percent of population
  - ◆ Decline of manorial system and serfdom
- \* Urban Society
  - ◆ Patricians
  - ◆ Petty burghers, shopkeepers, artisans, guildmasters, and guildsmen
  - ◆ The poor and unemployed
  - ◆ Slaves



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### Family and Marriage in Renaissance Italy

- \* Husbands and Wives
  - ◆ Arranged Marriages
  - ◆ Husband head of household
  - ◆ Wife managed household
- \* Children
  - ◆ Childbirth
- \* Sexual Norms



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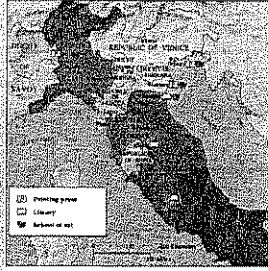
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### The Italian States in the Renaissance

- ✦ Five Major Powers
  - ◆ Milan
  - ◆ Venice
  - ◆ Florence
    - The Medici
  - ◆ The Papal States
  - ◆ Kingdom of Naples
- ✦ Independent City-States
  - ◆ Mantua
  - ◆ Ferrara
  - ◆ Urbino
- ✦ The Role of Women
- ✦ Warfare in Italy
  - ◆ Struggle between France and Spain
  - ◆ Invasion and division



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### The Birth of Modern Diplomacy

- ✦ Modern diplomacy a product of Renaissance Italy
- ✦ Changing concept of the ambassador
  - ◆ Resident ambassadors
  - ◆ Agents of the territorial state

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### Machiavelli and the New Statecraft

- ✦ Niccolo Machiavelli (1469 – 1527)
  - ◆ *The Prince*
  - ◆ Acquisition, maintenance and expansion of political power
  - ◆ Cesare Borgia



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Masaccio, *Tribute Money*



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Sandro Botticelli - *Primavera*



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The Artistic High Renaissance

- Leonardo da Vinci (1452 - 1519)
  - ♦ *Last Supper*
- Raphael (1483 - 1520)
  - ♦ *School of Athens*
- Michelangelo (1475 - 1564)
  - ♦ *The Sistine Chapel*

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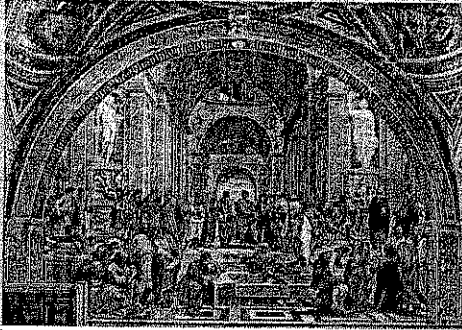
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### Raphael, *School of Athens*



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### The Artist and Social Status

- ✱ Early Renaissance
  - ◆ Artists as craftsmen
- ✱ High Renaissance
  - ◆ Artists as heroes



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### The Northern Artistic Renaissance

- ✱ Jan van Eyck (c. 1380 – 1441)
  - ◆ *Giovanni Arnolfini and His Bride*
- ✱ Albrecht Dürer (1471 – 1528)
  - ◆ *Adoration of the Magi*



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### Music in the Renaissance

- \* Burgundy
- \* Guillaume Dufay (c. 1400 – 1474)
- \* The Renaissance Madrigal



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### The European State in the Renaissance

- \* The Renaissance State in Western Europe
  - France
    - Louis XI the Spider King (1461 – 1483)
  - England
    - War of the Roses
    - Henry VII Tudor (1485 – 1509)
  - Spain
    - Unification of Castile and Aragón
    - Establishment of professional royal army
    - Religious uniformity
    - The Inquisition
    - Conquest of Granada
    - Expulsion of the Jews



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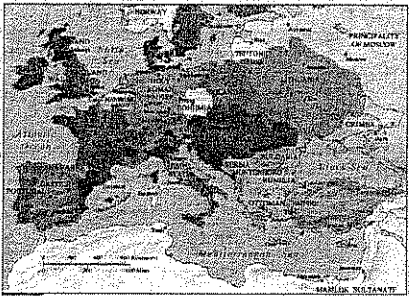
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### Map 12.2: Europe in the Second Half of the Fifteenth Century



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### Central, Eastern, and Ottoman Empires

- ✦ Central Europe: The Holy Roman Empire
  - ◆ Habsburg Dynasty
  - ◆ Maximilian I (1493 – 1519)
- ✦ The Struggle for Strong Monarchy in Eastern Europe
  - ◆ Poland
  - ◆ Hungary
  - ◆ Russia
- ✦ The Ottoman Turks and the End of the Byzantine Empire
  - ◆ Seljuk Turks spread into Byzantine territory
  - ◆ Constantinople falls to the Turks (1453)




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### Map 12.4: The Ottoman Empire and Southeastern Europe

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### The Church in the Renaissance

- ✦ The Problems of Heresy and Reform
  - ◆ John Wycliff (c. 1328 – 1384) and Lollardy
  - ◆ John Hus (1374 – 1415)
    - Urged the elimination of worldliness and corruption of the clergy
    - Burned at the stake (1415)
  - ◆ Church Councils - Sacrosancta & Frequens
  - ◆ The Papacy - 1460 Execrabilis
- ✦ The Renaissance Papacy
  - ◆ Julius II (1503 – 1513)
    - “Warrior Pope”
  - ◆ Nepotism
  - ◆ Patrons of Culture
    - Leo X (1513 – 1521)


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Utilize the chapter readings, the textbook glossary, index, a dictionary, or any other helpful resource to help you identify, define, describe, or explain the following people, terms, words or phrases. When identifying people (1) include the dates of their life. e.g.: Charles VII (1422-1461) and (2) include a description of their importance (ideas, inventions, leadership/political qualities, famous artistic works, etc.).

- Section 1 pg. 313 (Meaning & Characteristics of the Italian Renaissance/The Making of Renaissance Society)
- Section 2 pg. 320 (The Italian States in the Renaissance)
- Section 3 pg. 324 (The Intellectual Renaissance in Italy)
- Section 4 pg. 330 (The Artistic Renaissance)
- Section 5 pg. 337 (The European State in the Renaissance)
- Section 6 pg. 342 (The Church in the Renaissance)

**Section 1**

1. Renaissance
2. Antiquity
3. Secularism
4. Urban
5. Elite
6. Entrepreneurs
7. The Medici
8. Estates
9. Nobility
10. Baldassare Castiglione
11. Peasant
12. Serf
13. Dowry
14. Heir

## Section 2

15. Aristocrats
16. Papal States
17. Isabella d'Este
18. Aggrandizement
19. Alliance
20. Diplomacy
21. Ambassador
22. Niccolo Machiavelli

## Section 3

23. Individualism
24. Secularism
25. Humanism
26. Petrarch
27. Civic Humanism
28. Leonardo Bruni
29. Lorenzo Valla
30. Marsilio Ficino
31. Neoplatonism
32. Hermeticism
33. Pantheism
34. Francesco Guicciardini

35. Johannes Gutenberg

#### Section 4

36. Naturalism
37. Perspective
38. Sandro Botticelli
39. Filippo Brunelleschi
40. Patronage
41. High Renaissance
42. Leonardo da Vinci
43. Raphael
44. Michelangelo
45. Donato Bramante
46. Apprentice
47. Jan van Eyck
48. Albrecht Durer
49. Guillaume Dufay

#### Section 5

50. Monarchy
51. Centralize
52. Charles VII
53. Louis XI
54. War of the Roses
55. Henry VII

56. Isabella of Castile and Ferdinand of Aragon

57. Clergy

58. The Inquisition

59. Maximilian I

Section 6

60. The Great Schism (chapter 11)

61. Heresy

62. Lollardy

63. Hussitism

64. John Wyclif

65. John Hus

66. The Council of Constance

67. *Sacrosancta*

68. *Frequens*

69. *Execrabilis*

70. Julius II

71. Nepotism

72. Leo X





5. PRIMARY SOURCE DOCUMENT QUESTION "Marriage Negotiations" (page 319)  
(1) What were the most important considerations in marriage negotiations? (2) Why were they so important? (3) What were the secondary considerations, and why were they secondary? (4) Why and to which segments of society was formal marriage important to in the Renaissance?

(1)

(2)

(3)

(4)

## Section 2

6. What were the five major powers who dominated the Italian peninsula during the Renaissance?

7. What role did Florence play in dominating the region of Tuscany?

8. Why was Isabelle d'Este important?

9. PRIMARY SOURCE DOCUMENT QUESTION "The Letters of Isabella d'Este" (pg. 322)

(1) What do these letters reveal about the character of Isabella and about the attributes and strategies of expression upon which noble females had to rely for effective participation in high politics? (2) What does Isabella's second letter suggest about her marriage and her relationship with her husband?

(1)

(2)

10. How did the breakdown of the Italian balance of power encourage invasions and begin the Italian wars?

11. Explain how the role of the ambassador changed during the Renaissance? How could this change signify the beginning of modern politics?
12. How did Machiavelli's works reflect the political realities of Renaissance Italy?
13. PRIMARY SOURCE DOCUMENT QUESTION "Machiavelli: 'Is It Better to Be Loved than Feared?'" (page 325)  
(1) What does Machiavelli have to say about being loved rather than feared? (2) How do his theories in this regard make his politics modern and distinguish his advice from Greco-Roman notions of good rulership? (3) Are Machiavelli's comments in the excerpt at all relevant to today's democratic politics?

(1)

(2)

(3)

### Section 3

14. Humanism was an intellectual movement based on the study of the classical literary works of what two ancient civilizations?
15. PRIMARY SOURCE DOCUMENT QUESTION "Petrarch: Mountain Climbing and the Search for Spiritual Contentment" (page 326)  
(1) What were Petrarch's motives for climbing Mount Ventoux? (2) What bothers Petrarch about his own intellectual pursuits? (3) Why did the excerpt from St. Augustine's *Confessions* disturb him so much? (4) How does the conflict within himself reflect the historical debate about the nature of the Renaissance?

(1)

(2)

(3)

(4)

16. How did Petrarch foster Humanism?
17. What was humanism, and what effect did it have on philosophy, education, attitudes toward politics, and the writing of history?
18. PRIMARY SOURCE DOCUMENT QUESTION "Pico della Mirandola and the Dignity of Man" (page 328)  
(1) What does Pico mean by the "dignity of man"? (2) Why would Pico be regarded as one of the most representative examples of a Renaissance man? (3) Can Pico della Mirandola be considered a "modern" man? Why and/or why not?
- (1)
- (2)
- (3)
19. PRIMARY SOURCE DOCUMENT QUESTION "A Woman's Defense of Learning" (page 329)  
(1) How does Laura Cereta explain her intellectual interests and accomplishments? (2) Why were Renaissance women rarely taken seriously in their quest for educational opportunities and recognition for their intellectual talents? (3) Were any of those factors unique to the Renaissance era? Can Cereta be described as a "feminist"? Why or why not?
- (1)
- (2)
- (3)
20. Explain the importance and impact of the invention of printing.

#### Section 4

21. What were the chief characteristics of Renaissance art?
22. List three artists and their most famous works who emerged in Florence during the 15<sup>th</sup> century under the patronage of the Medici.
- 1.
  - 2.
  - 3.
23. What was the “final stage” of Renaissance art called and what was this marked by? When was this time period? What three artistic giants dominated this period and what were their most famous works of art?
24. How was the Northern Artistic Renaissance different than the one that took place in Italy? How was the work of Jan van Eyck revolutionary and how was his work indicative of northern Renaissance painters?
25. PRIMARY SOURCE DOCUMENT QUESTION “The Genius of Leonardo da Vinci” (page 336)  
(1) How did Leonardo da Vinci exemplify the ideal of the “Renaissance man”? (2) How do you think Vasari's comments on Leonardo fostered the image of the Renaissance artist as a “creative genius with almost divine qualities?” (3) What makes for genius in the twenty-first century?
- (1)
  - (2)
  - (3)

## Section 5

26. Why do historians sometimes refer to the monarchies of the late fifteenth century as “new monarchies” or “Renaissance states?”
27. List at least three things that Henry VII of England did to reduce internal dissension and establish a strong monarchical government.
- 1.
  - 2.
  - 3.
28. List at least three things that Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain did which led Spain toward unification.
- 1.
  - 2.
  - 3.
29. Generally speaking, why was the Habsburg dynasty successful during the fifteenth century? Explain.

## Section 6

30. What were the policies of the Renaissance popes, and what impact did those policies have on the Catholic Church?
31. Explain why the Catholic Church felt threatened by people such as John Wyclif and John Hus.

## Critical Thinking

32. How did Renaissance art and the humanist movement reflect the political, economic, and social developments of the period?

POLITICAL:

ECONOMIC:

SOCIAL:

CHAPTER TWELVE  
RECOVERY AND REBIRTH:  
THE AGE OF THE RENAISSANCE

Name:  
Period:  
Date:  
Graded by:

Score: \_\_\_\_\_/50

*Chapter Outline*

- I. Meaning and Characteristics of the Renaissance
  - A. Urban Society
  - B. Age of Recovery
  - C. Rebirth of Classical Culture
  - D. Recovery of the Individual
- II. Making of Renaissance Society
  - A. Economic Recovery
    1. Hanseatic League
    2. Wool and Silk
    3. Banking
  - B. Social Changes
    1. Domination of the Nobility
    2. Courtly Society in Castiglione's *Courtier*
    3. Peasants and Townspeople
    4. Slavery
    5. Families
- III. Italian States in the Renaissance
  - A. Major States: Milan, Venice, Florence, Naples, and the Papal States
  - B. Examples of Federigo da Montefeltro and Isabella d'Este
  - C. Birth of Modern Diplomacy
  - D. Machiavelli's *Prince*
- IV. Intellectual Renaissance in Italy
  - A. Humanism
    1. Petrarch
    2. Leonardo Bruni
    3. Lorenzo Valla
    4. Ficino and the Platonic Academy
    5. Pico della Mirandola
  - B. Education
    1. Vittorino da Feltre and "the Liberal Studies"
    2. Pietro Paolo Vergerio's *Concerning Character*
  - C. Humanism and History
    1. Secularization of History
    2. Francesco Guicciardini
  - D. Impact of Printing
    1. Johannes Gutenberg's Bible
    2. Scholarly Research and Lay Readership

## V. Artistic Renaissance

- A. Early Renaissance
  - 1. Masaccio
  - 2. Uccello
  - 3. Botticelli
  - 4. Donatello
  - 5. Brunelleschi
  - 6. Piero della Francesca
- B. High Renaissance
  - 1. Leonardo da Vinci
  - 2. Raphael
  - 3. Michelangelo
  - 4. Bramante
- C. Artist and Social Status: Artist as Hero
- D. Northern Artistic Renaissance
  - 1. Jan van Eyck
  - 2. Albrecht Dürer
- E. Music in the Renaissance
  - 1. Dufay
  - 2. Madrigal

## VI. European State in the Renaissance

- A. New Monarchies
- B. Growth of the French Monarchy
  - 1. Charles VII and the *Taille*
  - 2. Louis XI and Commerce
- C. England: Civil War and New Monarchy
  - 1. War of the Roses
  - 2. Henry VII and the Tudors
- D. Unification of Spain
  - 1. Ferdinand and Isabella
  - 2. Expulsion of Muslims and Jews
  - 3. Inquisition
- E. Holy Roman Empire: Success of the Habsburgs
- F. Struggle for Strong Monarchy in Eastern Europe
- G. Ottoman Turks and the End of Byzantium

## VII. Church in the Renaissance

- A. Heresy and Reform
  - 1. John Wyclif's Lollards
  - 2. John Hus
  - 3. The Doctrine of *Sacrosancta*
  - 4. Pius II and *Execrabilis*
- B. Renaissance Papacy
  - 1. Sixtus IV and Alexander VI
  - 2. Julius II and the New Saint Peter's
  - 3. Leo X and Raphael



### Chapter Summary

The Age of the Renaissance has a distinct image in most people's minds. It is one of our most recognized eras, populated with artists and writers of great genius, vivid imagination, and amazing skill. Yet the violence of its rising political leaders and daring of its financiers made it, as one historian has said, an age characterized by "the mixed scent of blood and roses."

The strong economic recovery of the day, prefiguring the modern world, created a refined courtly society which supported the arts but planted seeds of envy in the hearts of peasants and city laborers who did not share the wealth. Strong Italian merchants and European kings held seats of power. Writers and artists, widely honored for their work, served at the pleasure and taste of wealthy patrons. Renaissance popes, freeing themselves from the fourteenth century's chaos, used their office to enrich themselves and their families. Heresy loomed, and intellectuals called for reform.

Still the roll call of personalities—Castiglione, Machiavelli, Ficino, Pico, Leonardo, Michelangelo, Raphael—confirms that the Renaissance was indeed an age of genius and achievement, a high point in Western Civilization.

### Learning Objectives

1. Be able to describe the social changes that characterize Renaissance life, particularly alterations in the economic system, class structure, and family life.
2. Explain the historical events that led to Machiavelli's theories of statecraft and how his theories differed from the published works of political theorists before him.
3. Define Renaissance humanism and show how it reached into all branches of education, politics, learning, and into the arts.
4. Describe the new forms of art and architecture the Renaissance introduced and sustained, from the early works of Masaccio through those of Raphael.
5. Detail the character of the Renaissance Papacy and Church, how it developed skills of survival in a difficult era and how its practices made it vulnerable to attack by reformers.

### Glossary of Names and Terms

1. Jacob Burckhardt: Swiss historian of the nineteenth century who started the modern study of the Renaissance as a distinct period.
2. Medici: Florentine banking family that became not only rulers of the city but the greatest patrons of Renaissance art.
3. Isabella d'Este: one of the Renaissance's most impressive women, often called "first lady of the world," whose court in Mantua attracted artists and writers.
4. *The Prince*: short work by Machiavelli which outlined the characteristics that could establish a leader and make him successful, all without personal moral integrity.
5. Vittorino da Feltre: founder of a school in Mantua, where he based the curriculum on classical "liberal studies" and set the standard for humanistic education.

6. Johannes Gutenberg: pioneer of the use of moveable metal type for printing, whose Bible of 1456 was the first book in the Western world produced with the new method.
7. Masaccio: artist whose series of frescoes in Florence is considered to be the first great masterpiece of Early Renaissance art, establishing a style that endured.
8. John Wyclif: Oxford theologian who was the first reformer to condemn Church corruption and call for popes to be stripped of authority and power.
9. Nepotism: derived from the Greek word for nephew, the word was coined to describe the awarding of offices, particularly Church commissions, to relatives.
10. Julius II: pope who led his army into battle and whose artistic patronage included raising money to build the new Saint Peter's in Rome.

*Match the Following Words with their Definitions:*

- |                         |  |
|-------------------------|--|
| 1. Castiglione          | A. Founder of Florence's Platonic Academy                                |
| 2. Machiavelli          | B. Called even in his day "Il Divino"                                    |
| 3. Leonardo Bruni       | C. Established the Court of the Star Chamber                             |
| 4. Marsilio Ficino      | D. Renaissance authority on courtly etiquette                            |
| 5. Pico della Mirandola | E. Warrior pope who decided to rebuild Saint Peter's Church              |
| 6. Michelangelo         | F. Advocate of Ciceronian civil humanism                                 |
| 7. Charles VII          | G. Medici pope who commissioned Raphael to paint frescoes in the Vatican |
| 8. Henry VII            | H. Humanist who called Hermetic philosophy the "science of the Divine"   |
| 9. Julius II            | I. Author of the "realistic" Renaissance treatise on politics            |
| 10. Leo X               | J. Established the French royal army                                     |

*Choose the Correct Answer:*

1. The Italian Renaissance
  - a. was born in the universities.
  - b. saw a spiritual renewal within the papacy.
  - c. transformed rural life.
  - d. demonstrated that Europe was recovering from the fourteenth century's calamities.
  - e. saw little economic change in the cities.

2. Economic developments in the Renaissance included
  - a. the concentration of wealth in fewer hands.
  - b. increased employment as wool gave way to luxury goods.
  - c. an economic boom that rivaled that of the thirteenth century.
  - d. new trade opened between Italy and the Ottoman Turks.
  - e. a papacy that needed less and less support from bankers.
  
3. Castiglione's *Courtier*
  - a. rejected the idea of a classical education.
  - b. outlined the rules of aristocratic society.
  - c. advocated Hedonistic pursuits.
  - d. disapproved of the active political life.
  - e. described how to be selected pope.
  
4. Renaissance banquets were
  - a. simpler and more informal than those of the Middle Ages.
  - b. never held on Holy Days or Sabbaths.
  - c. used to demonstrate power and wealth.
  - d. banned from the Vatican after 1417.
  - e. used primarily to celebrate baptisms and weddings.
  
5. The "third estate" of the fifteenth century was
  - a. predominantly urban and commercial.
  - b. essentially free of the manorial system.
  - c. relatively free from the old menaces of violence and disease.
  - d. almost a thing of the past.
  - e. highly stratified, both socially and economically.
  
6. The reintroduction of slavery in the fourteenth century occurred largely as a result of
  - a. the capture of Slavic prisoners of war.
  - b. the shortage of labor caused by the Black Death.
  - c. papal decrees calling for a paternal relationship between nobles and peasants.
  - d. feelings of Italian racial superiority.
  - e. any alternatives to deal with Muslims and Jews.
  
7. Which of the following statements was *not* true of Renaissance Italian society?
  - a. A strong family bond provided political and economic security in a violent world.
  - b. Prostitution was considered a necessary evil.
  - c. Dowries were measures of upward and downward mobility.
  - d. The father had total power over the children.
  - e. Women had power only as managers of the household.

8. Machiavelli's *Prince* paved the way for
- republican government in many Italian cities.
  - higher moral standards for Renaissance politicians.
  - the modern secular concept of power politics.
  - higher moral standards in the papacy.
  - none of the above
9. Petrarch affected Renaissance humanism by encouraging all of the following *except*
- a more rational approach to the veneration of saintly relics.
  - the use of Ciceronian Latin for poetry and prose.
  - the dismissal of the time just preceding his own as a "dark" age.
  - a search for ancient manuscripts.
  - a deeply spiritual approach to life while pursuing classical ideals.
10. Marsilio Ficino sought in his writings to
- synthesize Christian theology and Platonic philosophy.
  - explain the characteristics of good political leadership.
  - revive the flagging mysticism of his day.
  - prove to the Medici that he would be a valuable secretary.
  - describe proper courtly behavior.
11. Pico della Mirandola's *Oration* stated that humans are
- fallen creatures but can regain paradise through public service.
  - nothing more than amoral beasts.
  - divine and destined for eternal glory.
  - capable of choosing whether to be earthly or spiritual creatures.
  - helpless without the sacraments of the Church.
12. The educational systems established by Vittorino da Feltre and Pietro Paolo Vergerio
- had as its primary goal the well-rounded citizen.
  - was designed for rich and poor alike.
  - concentrated more on science than on verbal skills.
  - excluded all moral or religious teaching.
  - gave little emphasis to physical exercise and training.
13. The influence of humanism on the writing of history can be seen in the way humanists
- looked for evidence of God's hand in historical events.
  - emphasized the influence of political, economic, and social forces.
  - so viciously attacked Christianity.
  - relied on archeology to explain historical mysteries.
  - rejected the historical accounts of peasants.

14. The advent of printing brought about
  - a. disputes over the authenticity of ancient texts.
  - b. criticism of the money printers made.
  - c. a noticeable increase in lay readership.
  - d. calls for censorship of pornographic materials.
  - e. a movement in the papacy to ban heretical titles.
  
15. Italian artists of the fifteenth century
  - a. ignored nature and painted from their "inner light."
  - b. sought to portray naturalism and realism.
  - c. often copied the works of fourteenth century artists.
  - d. abandoned the study of anatomy.
  - e. had little interest in the classical studies of humanists.
  
16. The artist Ucello
  - a. painted the first chapel ceiling.
  - b. dissected cadavers in order to learn anatomy.
  - c. called for a return to Byzantine styles.
  - d. used human figures were mere props to demonstrate space and perspective.
  - e. depended on papal patronage to survive.
  
17. The architecture of Brunelleschi was inspired by
  - a. his years as a sculptor.
  - b. ruins he studied in Rome.
  - c. designs borrowed from French Gothic cathedrals.
  - d. models of Byzantine churches in Constantinople.
  - e. the humanistic art of Masaccio.
  
18. Jan van Eyck's works demonstrate the Northern Renaissance's concern with
  - a. accurate portrayal of details.
  - b. depiction of papal and royal coronations.
  - c. moral lessons drawn from scenes of debauchery.
  - d. peasant life in holiday festivities.
  - e. the works of ancient Greece and Rome.
  
19. Examples of religious unrest in the fifteenth century included
  - a. John Wyclif and the Lollard movement in Germany.
  - b. the refusal of England's Henry VII to send a tithe to Rome.
  - c. the condemnation and execution of John Hus.
  - d. papal calls for the decrees of *Sacrosancta* and *Frequens*.
  - e. the march on Rome by an army of Nepotists.

20. The Renaissance pope Sixtus IV is remembered for
- participating in parades and carnivals.
  - using the papacy to increase his family's power and wealth.
  - poisoning his enemies.
  - having mistresses share his Vatican apartments.
  - commissioning Michelangelo to paint the ceiling of his chapel.

*Complete the Following Sentences:*

- The Florentine family of \_\_\_\_\_ was rich enough to serve as \_\_\_\_\_ for the papacy; but their property was confiscated in 1494 by the invading King of \_\_\_\_\_.
- Castiglione, in his *Book of the \_\_\_\_\_*, outlined the ideal character of and conduct for European \_\_\_\_\_. They should openly demonstrate their accomplishments but with \_\_\_\_\_.
- Isabella d'Este, educated at her father's court at \_\_\_\_\_, attracted humanists to her husband's court at \_\_\_\_\_, where she amassed a famous \_\_\_\_\_ for humanists to use.
- Having lost his position as a diplomat for the Republic of \_\_\_\_\_, Machiavelli turned his mind to political theory and wrote \_\_\_\_\_, in which he argued that \_\_\_\_\_ plays no part in realistic politics.
- While \_\_\_\_\_ is considered Father of the Renaissance, its greatest statement, *Oration on the Dignity of Man*, was authored by \_\_\_\_\_. In it he held that human potential is \_\_\_\_\_.
- The High Renaissance was dominated by three artistic geniuses, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_, oldest to youngest.
- Bramante, who like Raphael came to Rome from \_\_\_\_\_, was chosen by Pope \_\_\_\_\_ to design the new basilica of \_\_\_\_\_.
- Michelangelo complained that Northern Renaissance art, though it agreeably impressed the \_\_\_\_\_, was without \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_.
- After their conquest of Grenada, Ferdinand of Aragon and Isabella of Castile in 1492 expelled all \_\_\_\_\_ who would not convert to Christianity from Spain and in 1502 expelled all remaining \_\_\_\_\_ from Castille, thus earning the title \_\_\_\_\_ monarchs.
- Renaissance popes had unsavory reputations, particularly the warrior-pope \_\_\_\_\_, the pope who made five of his nephews cardinals, \_\_\_\_\_, and the pope who was infamous for his debauchery, \_\_\_\_\_.

*Place the Following in Chronological Order and Give Dates:*

- |                                       |    |
|---------------------------------------|----|
| 1. Marriage of Ferdinand and Isabella | 1. |
| 2. Sack of Rome                       | 2. |
| 3. End of the Great Schism            | 3. |
| 4. Fall of Constantinople             | 4. |
| 5. Expulsion of the Spanish Jews      | 5. |
| 6. Pragmatic Sanction of Bourges      | 6. |
| 7. Battle of Bosworth Field           | 7. |

*Questions for Class Discussion*





## CHAPTER 12

# RECOVERY AND REBIRTH: THE AGE OF THE RENAISSANCE

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### EXAMINATION QUESTIONS

#### *Essays:*

1. What were the characteristics of the Italian Renaissance? How did it differ from the Renaissance of the Twelfth Century?
2. In what ways did the European world experience an economic recovery in the fifteenth century? Did the revived economy differ greatly from what it had been?
3. Discuss the major social changes of the Renaissance era. Were these changes actually a rejection of medieval trends? Why or why not?
4. Discuss the political development of Italy during the Renaissance. What new political practices (statecraft) did the Italians contribute to Europe? How are these new political practices reflected in the work of Machiavelli?
5. Compare warfare in the Middle Ages with that of the Renaissance. Consider the differences and the continuities, as regards to causes, aims, financing, technology, as well as who fought and for what motives.
6. Discuss Italian Renaissance humanism. What does the word humanism mean? Who were the humanists? What were their goals? Did they achieve them?
7. Assume that you are a pupil in a Renaissance school. How would the curriculum differ from a medieval church school? Explain what kind of education you plan to receive. For what occupations will you be prepared?
8. What were the distinctive characteristics of the Renaissance artists? How does their art reflect the political and social events of the period?
9. "The major characteristic in the development of the 'new monarchies' was the expansion of central government authority in the areas of economic, political, judicial, military, and religious policy." Is this a valid statement in regard to England, Spain, and France? Was the pattern of political development the same in Eastern Europe?
10. Discuss the major characteristics of the Renaissance papacy. What impact did the policies of the Renaissance popes have on the Catholic Church?

