

AP WORLD HISTORY

RENAISSANCE & REFORMATION IN EUROPE

RENAISSANCE

- Rebirth of European learning and science
- Rediscovery of Greco-Roman ideas
- Starts in the northern Italian city states because of the money from the spice trade
- Mostly an artistic movement in southern Europe (Italy)
- Mostly a literary movement in northern Europe (England)

HUMANISM

- Really an old idea from Ancient Greece and Rome
- Based on the Socratic and Platonic ideas of observation and reasoning
- Idea that man, not God, was the center of the universe
- Man controls his own destiny
- Man can learn about and understand his world by observation and reason without God's help
- Helped spark a new age of secular learning and the development of early modern schools and universities such as Oxford and Cambridge
- Led many to question both governments and the institutional Church

The Three Parts of Humanism

1- Revival of Greco Roman culture, literature, philosophy, etc...

2- Questioning, Skeptical spirit, Human improvement, Individualism, Concept of the Renaissance Man

3- Study ancient/original texts of the church, reform of the Church, challenge traditions of the church

SPICES & NORTHERN ITALY

- Different cities signed exclusive contracts with the Arab spice merchants
- Trade brought riches to the different Italian city states
- Venice, Genoa and Florence were the wealthiest and most important
- Europeans craved spices
 - Covered the taste of bad meat
 - Used for medicinal purposes
 - No refrigeration: food went bad quickly
- Arabs controlled the trade coming from Asia
 - Muslim trade routes ran through Egypt to Mecca and out to India and Indonesia





MAP OF SPICE
ROUTES FROM ASIA



ITALIAN RENAISSANCE

- Italian City States began to compete against each other for prestige, beauty and knowledge
- Venice – city of merchants run by the “Doge” (an elected official)
- Florence – run by the Medici family (a very powerful banking family with considerable influence over the papacy)
- mostly an artistic movement (rediscovery of Greco-Roman 3-Dimensional ideas)
- Today these cities are like outdoor museums – even the buildings themselves are works of art, not to mention the priceless pieces of art contained within them

GREAT ITALIAN ARTISTS OF THE RENAISSANCE

Leonardo da Vinci

Michelangelo

Donatello

Raphael

DONATELLO

- Early renaissance artist (before the other masters)
- One of the first to rediscover the Greco-Roman 3-D form
- Worked in Florence and the surrounding area – his sculptures are found throughout the city
- David (seen here) – first free standing nude since ancient times – first major Renaissance sculpture (in bronze – 1430)



LEONARDO DA VINCI

- Inventor, scientist and artist who applied Greco-Roman ideas of science and math to the world around him
- Famous for his drawings, sculptures and paintings
- Came up with “modern” machines such as the helicopter and glider



MICHELANGELO

- Greatest and most well known Renaissance artist
- Sculptor first – painter second
- Worked all over Italy, but especially in Florence and Rome (the Vatican)
- Lived to be 90 years old and worked up to the end – that allowed him to produce an immense volume of work
- Some of the most famous sculptures and paintings in the world are his



RAPHAEL

- Worked in Florence and Rome – studied the works of Leonardo and Michelangelo
- Greatest artist of the late renaissance period (16th century)



NORTHERN ITALIAN ART

- Some of the most famous art in the world is found within the cities of Northern Italy
- Like walking through a museum – around every corner is another recognizable piece of art or architecture
- Even the buildings themselves are pieces of art – many were designed by renaissance artists



MACHIAVELLI: NORTHERN ITALY'S LITERARY GENIUS OF THE RENAISSANCE

- Florentine writer, politician and historian
- Many different types of writings – novels, plays and other works
- *The Prince* (written in 1513 – published in 1532)
 - Written as a message to the Medici family, for whom Machiavelli worked as an advisor
 - Book is a critique of how a ruler should treat his people
 - He believed that it is better to be feared than loved as a ruler
 - If a ruler is loved – people can turn on him if they disagree
 - If a ruler is feared – the people will never rise up against him
 - Machiavelli considered the mass of people to be ignorant and unworthy of political rights
 - A government's job was to create a sense of order and stability
 - One of the most famous books on political theories in history – still read widely today
 - Used by many rulers since the 16th century to justify brutality and oppressive regimes

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE

- English Renaissance playwright and author
- Rediscovered old Greco-Roman themes in literature and drama and brought them into the “modern age”
- Many of his plays are simply old stories with “modern” characters (modern to his time) – that’s why they are still read today – the themes are timeless
- Globe Theatre – brought plays to the masses
 - Romeo and Juliet
 - Hamlet
 - Julius Caesar
 - Othello



ROMAN RENAISSANCE

- Outgrowth of the Italian renaissance
- Popes had the most money and could afford to pay for the best artists – Michelangelo is perhaps the most important
- If the Church needed money, it just had to issue a special indulgence for the building of St. Peter's or anything else (spices were unnecessary)
- Millions of pounds of gold flowed into Rome





PROTESTANT REFORMATION

“PROTESTANT” REFORMATION

Reformation – a reform movement

Protestant – one who protests

Protestant Reformation – reform movement
outside the Catholic Church

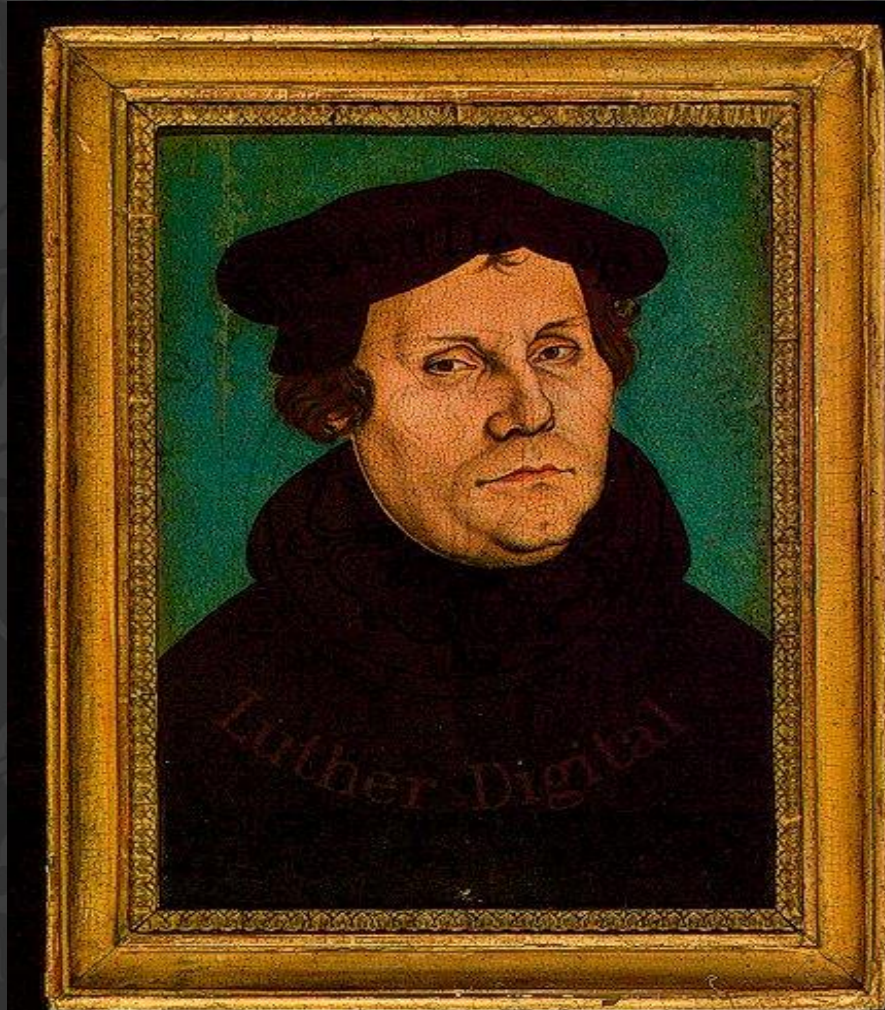
Catholic (Counter) Reformation – reform
movement inside the Catholic Church

LATE MEDIEVAL / RENAISSANCE CHURCH

- Bad Popes – many of them corrupt and under the control of wealthy families, especially in Florence and other Italian city states
- Some popes had mistresses and illegitimate children – one ran a brothel (John XII) from inside the Vatican (10th century)
- Church had lost touch with ordinary Christians
- Church used its power and authority to keep the people ignorant and illiterate – people couldn't think for themselves
- Indulgences – money is flowing to Rome – people will give everything they have in the hope of reaching Heaven – Church taught that salvation could only be achieved **INSIDE THE CATHOLIC CHURCH**
- Worship of “relics” was out of control – people paid to see everything from the bones of saints to pieces of the cross

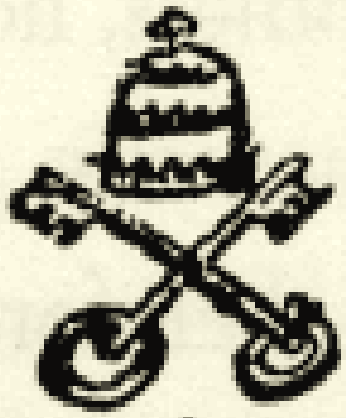
MARTIN LUTHER: WHO WAS HE?

- Monk and religious scholar from the German lands (Saxony)
- Trained in the law before going into the seminary – understands legal arguments and the use of logical reasoning
- One of the most educated men at the time in Europe
- Also a man of the people
- Understood the power of the people and used it to his advantage



MARTIN LUTHER: WHY DID HE CHALLENGE THE CHURCH?

- **“When the coin in the coffer rings, the soul from purgatory springs.” – saying attributed to Johann Tetzel (famous seller of indulgences in Saxony)**
- Purgatory – place between heaven and hell where sins were punished and the soul was “purified” before going to heaven (mentioned for the first time in Church documents in 1031 at the Council of Florence)
- Indulgences – like “get out of sin cards” – given for money paid by Christians to get rid of sin on earth and /or as a means to lessen the number of days someone spent in purgatory – could be purchased for others as well

In Vollmacht  aller Heiligen
und in Erbarmung gegen Dich, absolviere
Ich Dich von allen Sünden und Missetha-
ten und erlasse Dir alle Strafen auf zehn
Tage.
Johannes Tetzel.

AN INDULGENCE (1517) SIGNED
BY JOHANN TETZEL

With the Authority of all Saints and with mercy for you, I free you of
all sins and crimes and excuse you from all punishments for ten days —
Johann Tetzel

THE 95 THESES (1517)

- 95 specific arguments against corruption in the Catholic Church
- Written by Luther in response to Tetzel and the selling of Indulgences in Saxony
- Romans 1:17 -- “He who through faith is righteous shall live”
- Nailed to the door of the cathedral at Wittenberg, Saxony (in the Holy Roman Empire)
- Called for the Church to turn away from corruption and indulgences

WHAT WAS THE KEY TO LUTHER'S SUCCESS?

- He wrote in German language so the people could read it (or have it read to them)
- His writings were published on the newly created printing presses – allowed his message to be spread quickly – thousands of copies of Luther's 95 theses were made and distributed all over Europe
- Brought the idea of salvation to the common people
- Church had been weakened in the eyes of many people
- Many German princes (especially Prince Fredrick of Saxony) in the Holy Roman Empire stood by Luther and against the pope – some for political and economic reasons, others because they believed in Luther's ideas regarding salvation and they liked the idea of a “German Church”

LUTHER'S IDEAS

- Justification (salvation) by faith alone with no “works” of any kind necessary – one could not “earn” redemption by doing good deeds
- The Bible is the word of God and therefore must be true – anything outside the Bible is unnecessary
- Print the Bible in local languages so the people could read it themselves (first non-Latin Bible will be in German in 1522 – it was dedicated to Prince Frederick of Saxony)
- People needed to be educated so they could understand and read the Bible – allows people to think for themselves and not just be told what to do – this also opens the door for the education of the people in other areas – citizens in “protestant” areas of Europe will generally be more literate than in Catholic ones well into the 20th century

CALVINISM – ANOTHER INTERPRETATION OF THE BIBLE

John Calvin

- **16th century Swiss lawyer in Geneva**
- **Based his ideas on the Book of Revelation (14:1-3)**
- **Believed in Predestination and the “Elect” – only 144,000 going to heaven in the end**
- **Heavy influence on colonial Puritans and modern Congregationalist churches of New England – legacy is now part of the American idea of supremacy (we’re God’s chosen people)**
- **Ideas also influenced Scottish Presbyterians**

ENGLISH REFORMATION: PART 1

- Henry VIII (1509-1547)
 - “Defender of the Faith” -- Opposed Luther and strongly supported the Pope in 1517
 - Married to Catherine of Aragon – marriage had been arranged by Henry VII and Phillip II of Spain
 - When Catherine failed to produce a male heir, Henry asked the pope for a divorce – pope wouldn’t grant it (Charles V, the emperor of the HRE , was Catherine’s uncle)
 - Broke with the Roman Catholic Church and created the Church of England (Protestant in name – Catholic in practice)
 - Eventually had 6 wives – 1st three are really important (they gave him legitimate children)
 - Tradition says he had 150+ children (no way to get an exact count as Henry really believed in sharing himself with his female subjects)
 - Only 3 of the children were legitimate (with Henry’s wives)

ST. THOMAS MORE



- Henry VIII's Chancellor and personal friend
- Perhaps the king's closest advisor before the split with Rome
- Wrote extensively on matters of government, philosophy and the relationship between God and Man
- Very Devout Catholic
- Refused to endorse Henry's decision to break with Rome
- Beheaded by Henry for treason against the crown
- Made a saint by the Catholic Church for standing by his faith

ENGLISH REFORMATION: PART 2

HENRY'S KIDS

- Edward VI (1547-53)
 - hard line Lutheran
 - Very sick – lives only into his late teens
- Mary I (1553-58)
 - Daughter of Catherine of Aragon
 - Hard line Roman Catholic
 - Executes thousands of citizens who refuse to reconvert
 - Known in history as “Bloody Mary”
- Elizabeth I (1558-1603)
 - Created a compromise church – The Anglican Church
 - Oath of allegiance to her as the head of the Church
 - Defeats the Spanish Armada in a great naval battle (1588)



Reformation Europe (Late 16th century)

MAJOR PROTESTANT REFORMERS

Luther

- Northern Germanic Lands (H.R.E.)
- Justification by Faith Alone

Calvin

- Swiss Lands -- influence in Scotland, France and the Netherlands
- Ideas behind Predestination

English

- England
- Henry VIII and his Kids
- Creation of the Anglican (English) Church

Reformation Europe (Late 16th century)



CATHOLIC (COUNTER) REFORMATION

- Eventually the Catholic Church had to respond to the charges leveled by Luther and other reformers
- Ignatius Loyola
 - Spanish soldier and nobleman
 - Founds the Society of Jesus (Jesuits) in 1534
 - Dedicated to absolute obedience to the pope, but also at the forefront in cleaning up the Church – a reformation from within the Church in response to Luther, Calvin and other Protestants
 - Opened schools and colleges – was dedicated to teaching more people to read both the bible and other works
 - Emphasized a Classical Education (Greco-Roman) with faith woven into the curriculum
 - Jesuits and others succeeded in cleaning up the Church from within – the Church maintains its reliance on “Faith through Works” as the path to salvation

ST. IGNATIUS LOYOLA

Jesuits

- The Society of Jesus
 - An “Army” for the revival of the Catholic Church
 - Successful in stopping the spread of Protestantism in Europe
 - Failed to win back already Protestant areas.



THE FRENCH RELIGIOUS WARS

Henry II & Calvinism in France

- French King Henry II (1547-59) persecutes Calvinists
- Calvinism spreads despite this threat

Religious Background – State of the French Church

- 1516 French king got the right over appointments to bishoprics, convents
- Appointments often political

Economic Situation

- War w/Spain ended in 1559
- Finance war, Henry II borrowed from French bankers at high interest rates, by 1559 the crown is bankrupt
- Damage to French economy

Calvinism & French Nobility

- Lesser nobility deprived of feudal share in govt
- After 1559 → 50% of French aristocracy joins Calvinists

THE FRENCH RELIGIOUS WARS ~ CONTINUED

Political Factions & Weakness of the Crown

Henry II dies 1559 → Francis II became king of France at 15

Francis II was weak, 3 major noble families began to struggle for control of France:

Guises (geez) E. France → most powerful & fanatical Catholics

Gain control of the young monarch & rule the state of France

Bourbons S. France & **Montmorency - Chatillons** central France

Mostly Catholic—political reasons—support the Protestants

French Protestants (Calvinists) → Huguenots (hoo-guh-no)

Bourbon & M - C families leaders in the movement

Huguenots represented very small part (8%) of the French pop. (1560)

Francis II died in 1560 after only 1 yr as king

THE FRENCH RELIGIOUS WARS ~ CONTINUED

Charles IX (9 yrs old) assumed the throne (ruled 1560-1574)

- Too young to serve as king, his mother, **Catherine de Medici** became regent (ruler of a kingdom when king is incapable of exercising that rule)

Catherine understood the Guises were a threat to her & Charles

Became close to other families (B & M-C) → cultivate support of the Huguenots

Illegal for Huguenots to worship publicly (over 2000 Huguenot churches 1561)

Allowed Huguenots to public worship *outside* of towns (1562)

She wanted France to remain Catholic & did not want Guises to rule

Chip away political power of the Guises & increase political power other families (B & M-C) & Protestant allies

THE FRENCH RELIGIOUS WARS ~ CONTINUED

Guises slaughtered (province of Champagne) unarmed men, women, & children [**beginning of the French Wars of Religion (1562-1598)**]

Catherine did not want a Protestant France (play both sides)

Catherine helped the Guise family plot assassination of M-C family member (major leader of the Huguenots)... assassination failed

Balancing game over → Huguenots were furious at Catherine & Guises

Catherine → Charles IX the Huguenots were plotting his overthrow

St. Bartholomew Massacre → royal forces executed over 20,000 Huguenots

Most bloody & systematic extermination of non-combatants in Europe until WWII

Protestants fighting (reformed church) → fighting for survival against Catholics

Protestant movements transformed → militant movements

THE FRENCH RELIGIOUS WARS ~ CONTINUED

1576 **Henry III** took the throne → youngest brother of Francis II & Charles IX.

(Guises) **Catholic League** → violent / fanatical & **Huguenots** → vengeance
Henry → middle of the conflict → popular support

St. Bartholomew Massacre → troubled moderate Catholics

Conflict upset moderate Huguenots → **politiques** ("politicians") political & social stability of France not their religious beliefs

Catholic League aided by Philip II (Spain) overthrow Protestant church in other countries

(Mid-1580's) Catholic League → control of France

Henry attacked League (1588) → out of Paris & massacre rivaled St. Bartholomew's

Henry III made alliance → Huguenot cousin, Henry of Navarre (politique)

Peace & security of France more important than religious views

THE FRENCH RELIGIOUS WARS ~ CONTINUED

Henry III was killed by a fanatical Dominican friar (1589)

Henry III → no heir, Henry of Navarre (next in line) King of France → Henry IV (1589-1610)

Only way France would find peace → ruled by tolerant *Catholic* king

July 25, 1593 → rejected his Protestant faith and officially became Catholic.

On April 13, 1598, ended religious wars in France → **Edict of Nantes**

Edict granted Huguenots the right to...

- Worship publicly

- Occupy public office

- Assemble

- Gain admission to schools & universities

- Administer their towns

THIRTY YEARS WAR

- War between Catholics and Protestants (1618 to 1648)
- Culmination of a series of sporadic wars that first broke out in the German lands during the time of Luther (1520s)
- Motives were political and economic as well, especially with the Hapsburg family in the Austrian empire
- Brutal warfare with horrible atrocities on both sides – the most destructive war in European history before the outbreak of World War I in 1914 – millions were killed
- Forever shatters idea of religious unity in Germany
- **Treaty of Westphalia (1648)** – Catholic nations are forced to recognize the existence of Protestant states (countries not-allied to the pope) – this forever shatters Catholic unity and really damages the authority of the pope, even with the remaining Catholic countries of Europe

1648 – A WATERSHED YEAR

- Before 1648 – development of multinational states and empires

Egyptian

Alexander the Great

Persians

Carthaginians

Romans

Byzantines

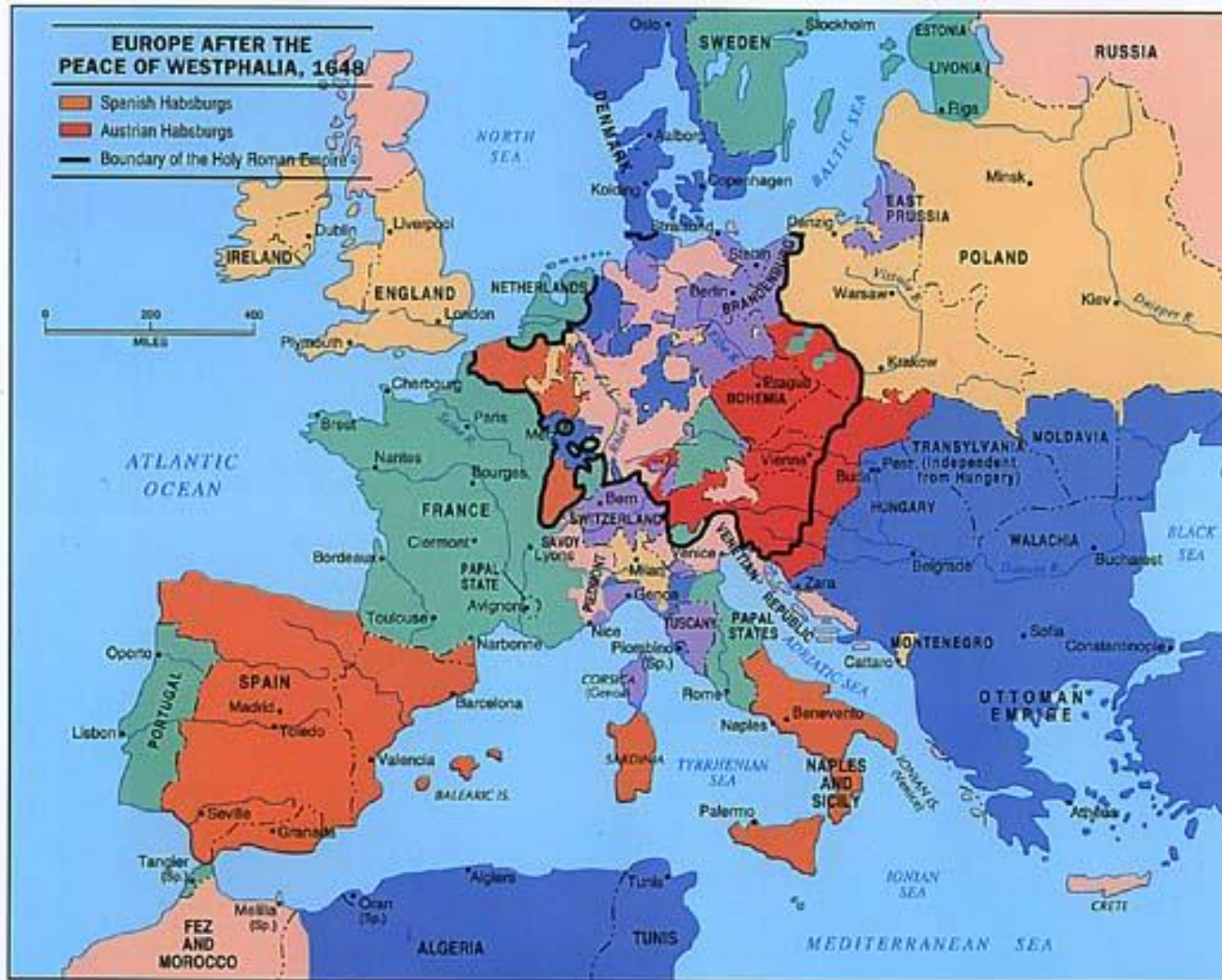
Russians

Islamic Empires

Latin Christendom (multiple nations under one pope)

- After 1648 – development and of nation-states (countries) based on the different peoples of Europe – idea continues to today's world
- On Europe's edges – religion will help unify the people in a given nation (France, Spain, Portugal, Poland, Russia, England) – anyone who is not part of the nation's religious tradition will need to leave – some of this leads to colonization in the new world, where thousands will come in search of religious choice (not necessarily religious freedom)
- In Central Europe – religion will not play a role in how to define the people – thus “Germany” can not be created until the Germans themselves solve the question of how to define their nation without religion – it won't happen until the 1870s

MAP OF EUROPE IN 1648 AFTER WESTPHALIA



Europe After the Peace of Westphalia, 1648