

STANDARD WHI.13a) identifying the economic foundations of the Italian Renaissance.

The Crusades stimulated trade by introducing Europeans to many desirable products.

Trade promoted frequent contacts with the Byzantine and Muslim Empires.

New economic institutions developed.

Economic effects of the Crusades

- Increased demand for Middle Eastern products
- Stimulated production of goods to trade in Middle Eastern markets
- Encouraged the use of credit and banking

Important economic concepts

- Church rule against usury and the banks' practice of charging interest helped to secularize northern Italy.
- Letters of credit served to expand the supply of money and expedite trade.
- New accounting and bookkeeping practices (use of Arabic numerals) were introduced.

The Crusades stimulated trade by introducing Europeans to many desirable _____.

One of the economic effects of the Crusades was it encouraged the use _____ and _____.

The use of _____ made banking easier? _____

Church rule against usury, and the banks' practice of charging interest, helped to secularize what geographic area?

After the Crusades, which was NOT a Middle Eastern product traded? Silk, spices, silver, textiles

Trade promoted frequent contacts with the Byzantine Empire and the _____ Empire.

The Crusades introduced Europeans to products from the _____.

Letters of credit (increased or decreased) the money supply and there was (more or less) trade volume.

After the Crusades

When Europeans returned home after the Crusades, they brought with them ideas and desires for goods from the Muslim world. These demands increased the number of goods traded.

Banking

With increased levels of trade and economic activity, merchants had a growing need for money exchange, places for making monetary deposits, and credit. From this need, modern banking was born.

Usury

Initially there was initiative for lender to lend merchants money since the Church outlawed usury—the charging of interest on loans. As trade and the need for loans grew, the Church changed its opinion about Usury. It declared it legal to charge interest on high risk loans as long as the interest rate wasn't super high. The use of usury secularized Northern Italy.

Mathematics

The Crusades and the Muslims in Spain also brought about change in how Europeans thought about mathematics. In 1202, Leonardo Fibonacci wrote *Book of the Abacus*. This was the first European book to discuss Arabic numerals. Soon the use of the number system and concept of zero was incorporated into the accounting practices of banking.

Growth of Cities

For centuries, coastal Italian city-states had a monopoly on trade in their region, the Mediterranean Sea. Many trade routes from Asia to Europe passed through Italy. As a result, large cities developed, including Florence, Venice, and Milan in northern Italy.

Cities provided an ideal environment for exchanging ideas and goods. People lived close together and could meet to talk to one another. Merchants and travelers introduced new styles, attitudes, and views on life. These conditions helped cities become the location from which Renaissance ideas spread.

Within these cities a wealthy merchant class formed. These merchants were involved in politics. They also had the time and money to pursue other interests, such as the arts. Many of these wealthy merchants became patrons which means their money funded great art and literature.

1. What type of products did Europeans want after the Crusades?
2. What did the demand do to the amount of goods traded?
3. Modern banking was formed from merchants' need for what 3 things?
4. What is usury?
5. Why did the Church decide to allow it?
6. Usury secularized which part of Italy?
7. What kind of numbers (numerals) were brought to the west?
8. What 2 items were introduced into accounting and banking?
9. Name 3 large cities in Italy.
10. Wealthy merchants had the time and money to what?

STANDARD WHI.13b) sequencing events related to the rise of Italian city-states and their political development, including Machiavelli's theory of governing as described in *The Prince*.

Wealth accumulated from European trade with the Middle East led to the rise of Italian city-states. Wealthy merchants were active civic leaders.

Machiavelli observed city-state rulers of his day and produced guidelines for the acquisition and maintenance of power by absolute rule.

Florence, Venice, and Genoa

- Had access to trade routes connecting Europe with Middle Eastern markets
- Served as trading centers for the distribution of goods to northern Europe
- Were initially independent city-states governed as republics

Machiavelli's *The Prince*

- An early modern treatise on government
- Supports absolute power of the ruler
- Maintains that the end justifies the means
- Advises that one should not only do good if possible, but do evil when necessary

What political philosopher said the "ends justify the means"? _____

The Prince was written by _____

The Renaissance started in the country of _____

Machiavelli felt the ruler should have _____ power.

Who said "one should do good if possible; but evil when necessary?" _____

Italian cities like Venice and Genoa became important after the Crusades due to the access to _____ between Europe and Asia.

Florence, Genoa and Venice were in what country? _____

Florence, Venice, and Genoa had access to trade routes that served as a connection between Middle Eastern markets and _____.

In *The Prince*, Machiavelli explained why it is necessary for leaders to have _____ power.

A prince, therefore, ought always to take counsel, but only when he wishes and not when others wish . . . also, on learning that any one, on any consideration, has not told him the truth, he should let his anger be felt.

— Machiavelli, *The Prince*

Based on this quote, Machiavelli's political writings supported the

Florence

In many city-states merchants dominated politics. They were successful due to their hard work, unlike nobles who inherited their wealth and title. These merchants passed on these ideas of earning and achieving onto the Renaissance peoples.

Florence had been a republican form of government from the 1200s. A wealthy family named Medici took over. They controlled the banks and therefore the money in Florence. In essence, the Medici's were dictators who kept up the appearance of elections.

Florence was located on the Arno River. It was an important place for trade. All of Europe's wool clothing came through Florence.

Venice

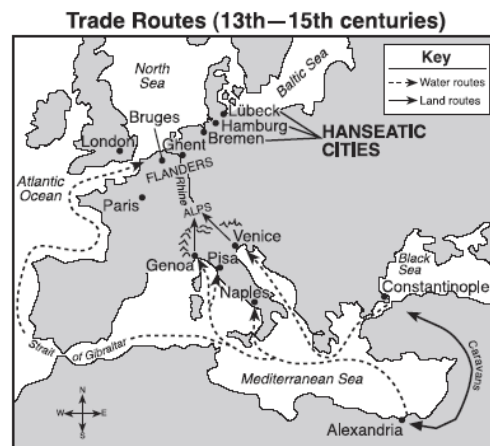
Venice was actually founded by Attila the Hun. During the Crusades, Venice provided ships to the Holy Land. By the 13th century, Venice was the richest city in Europe. It was on a crossroads of trade. This location meant it could tax all merchandise in its ports. Its wealth also allowed for a generous flowing of the arts.

Genoa

Genoa was in an easy to get to location that was great for trade and commerce. Being in the middle of a major trading route, it had a lot of contact with other cultures. Genoa even captured Constantinople to gain trade rights.

Machiavelli

The Prince, by Niccolo Machiavelli, examines the relationship between rulers and subjects. Machiavelli looks at how rulers get power and how they need to keep it. He said a prince must be strong and clever. It is not about what is right but what will be effective. He says bad things are okay IF they keep you in power. A ruler may need to lie or be deceiving. At all times the ruler must hold all power and be ruthless as needed. A very famous quote: Upon this a question comes: whether it is better to be loved than feared or feared than loved? It may be answered that one should wish to be both, but, because it is difficult to unite them in one person, it is much safer to be feared than loved, when you have to choose one.



Source: Steven Goldberg and Judith Clark DuPré,
Brief Review in Global History and Geography,
Prentice Hall (adapted)

1. Name three important trading cities in Italy.
2. These cities became wealthy because of their location to t_____
3. In the beginning Florence (and the others were also) had a _____ form of government.
4. Items, like Florence's wool or the ships that docked at Venice, were then sent all over _____
5. *The Prince* is about (government or economics).
6. How much power does Machiavelli say a ruler should have?
7. Does Machiavelli think a ruler needs to be ethical?

STANDARD WHI.13c) citing artistic, literary, and philosophical creativity, as contrasted with the medieval period, including Leonardo da Vinci, Michelangelo, and Petrarch.

The Renaissance produced new ideas that were reflected in the arts, philosophy, and literature. Patrons, wealthy from newly expanded trade, sponsored works that glorified city-states in northern Italy. Education became increasingly secular.

Medieval art and literature focused on the Church and salvation, while Renaissance art and literature focused on individuals and worldly matters, along with Christianity.

Artistic and literary creativity

- Leonardo da Vinci: Mona Lisa and The Last Supper
- Michelangelo: Ceiling of the Sistine Chapel and David
- Petrarch: Sonnets, humanist scholarship

Humanism

- Celebrated the individual
- Stimulated the study of classical Greek and Roman literature and culture
- Supported by wealthy patrons

Which movement during the Renaissance period used a shift from a religious view of the world to more of a celebration of the individual? _____

Who experimented with manned flight, war machines, and art and was a “Renaissance” man? _____

Who painted the Sistine Chapel? _____

Medieval art and literature focused on what 2 things? _____ and _____

Who made the Mona Lisa? _____

During the Renaissance, the worth of what was the focus of humanism? _____

During what era did Petrarch create poems, sonnets, and prose? _____

Medieval art was more focused on the _____ and _____

Who wrote poems, was a humanist, and scholar of Greek and Roman lit? _____

What movement had a great influence on the Renaissance? _____

The Mona Lisa, The Last Supper, and the David are all _____

Who created the sonnet?

Name 2 da Vinci works.

Humanism

Humanism grew for several reasons. First the Crusades and the Plague created a new respect for life. People wanted to enjoy themselves and enjoy life. Increased trade has also brought new ideas to Europe. **Greek and Latin texts** were more widely available. More people studied the “classics” of the **Greeks and Romans**. The ideas of order, harmony, balance, logic and individual achievement came from the classical texts to form humanism and Renaissance values.

Humanism stresses the study of things like history, grammar, literature, and philosophy. **Above all it prizes the individual**. Rather than follow the Church’s teachings, people were encouraged to think for themselves. Humanists believe faith and intellect can coexist without one dominating the other. Humanist said one could question the Church’s teaching and still be a good person and a good Christian.

Humanism meant that religion was not the focus of the entire world. Instead people focused on things of the world—we call this a secular view. **Church officials and wealthy merchants became patrons** (supporters) of the arts. Art returned to the classical styles of Greeks and Romans.

Michelangelo Buonarroti was born in 1475 in the village of Caprese, Italy. He was one of the most important artists of the Italian Renaissance, a period when the arts and sciences flourished. He began work on the enormous figure of "**David**" in 1501, and by 1504, the sculpture was finished. Unlike Michelangelo’s predecessors, which depicted David with the head of Goliath under his foot, Michelangelo poses David at the moment he faces the giant, with the deed before him. He believed this was the moment of David's greatest courage. From 1508 to 1512, Michelangelo worked on his most celebrated project, the ceiling of the **Sistine Chapel** in the Vatican. Michelangelo later painted "The Last Judgment" on the altar wall of the Sistine Chapel.

Leonardo da Vinci’s mastery in art, science, and engineering have earned him a place among the most productive geniuses of history. In 1472, Leonardo became a member of the painter's guild of Florence, where he had contact with other great Florentine artists including Michelangelo Buonarroti. In 1481, Leonardo left Florence for . During this period he painted the "**Last Supper**". After returning to Florence, between 1503 and 1506, he had his greatest following and painted such classics as the "**Mona Lisa**". After this period, he devoted the rest of his life to engineering and scientific studies. Da Vinci studied anatomy, engineering, flight, botany, and many other subjects. His ability to excel in so many different areas made him a "**Renaissance Man**".

Petrarch was a **poet** and scholar whose humanist philosophy set the stage for the Renaissance. He is also considered one of the fathers of the modern Italian language. He was a devoted classical scholar who is considered the "**Father of Humanism**," a philosophy that helped spark the Renaissance Petrarch was an early practitioner of the **sonnet** form and helped to popularize it.

Art in the Renaissance was most humanistic. It focused on the person rather than solely religion. It was more realistic and used to show everyday life. Before in the Middle Ages, art was meant to be concerned only with the Church and Christianity.

1. What 2 other civilizations were studied in humanism?
2. What does humanism stress as the most important?
3. What 2 groups became patrons of humanism?
4. What is Michelangelo’s most famous sculpture?
5. What famous ceiling did Michelangelo paint?
6. What famous 2 famous paintings did da Vinci make?
7. Why is da Vinci called a Renaissance man?
8. Petrarch was a big supporter of what movement stressing the individual?
9. What form of poetry did he help popularize?
10. How is Renaissance art different from the Middle Ages?

STANDARD WHI.13d) comparing the Italian and the Northern Renaissance, and citing the contributions of writers.

With the rise of trade, travel, and literacy, the Italian Renaissance spread to northern Europe. The art and literature of the Italian Renaissance changed as people of different cultures adopted Renaissance ideas.

Northern Renaissance

- Growing wealth in Northern Europe supported Renaissance ideas.
- Northern Renaissance thinkers merged humanist ideas with Christianity.
- The movable type printing press and the production and sale of books (e.g., Gutenberg Bible) helped disseminate ideas.

Northern Renaissance writers

- Erasmus: The Praise of Folly (1511)
- Sir Thomas More: Utopia (1516)

Northern Renaissance artists portrayed religious and secular subjects.

Who wrote the Praise of Folly?

What was a patron?

Northern Renaissance thinkers blended humanisms and _____

Thomas More described the perfect society in _____

How did Gutenberg help spread ideas?

Whose machine helped spread new ideas?

Who wrote Utopia?

Who were important writer in the Northern Renaissance?

The printing press led to _____ which led to the spread of ideas

The Renaissance spread out of Italy and to Northern Europe, especially England, France, Germany and Flanders. Urban merchants grew wealthy enough to sponsor artists. First in Flanders and then in the rest of northern Europe wealth and arts grew. Unlike Italy's city-states, England and France were united under kings. These kings were often willing to pay artists to create for them. Renaissance ideas from Italy mixed with northern ideas to create a type of humanism that was mixed with Christianity. When Italian humanists' ideas reached the north, people used them to examine the teachings of the Church. Many of these northern humanists were critical of the Church to inspire its people. This criticism became "Christian humanism."

The most famous Christian humanists were Desiderius Erasmus of Holland and Thomas More of England. In 1509, Erasmus wrote *The Praise of Folly*. This book made fun of greedy merchants, whiny lovers, scholars that quarreled, and self-righteous priests. Erasmus thought Christianity was created in the heart and not by rules and ceremonies. He thought if society was going to get better, people should study the Bible, not just follow the church.

Thomas More wrote a better society. In 1516 he wrote *Utopia*. The word utopia has now come to mean the ideal society or place, like the one More wrote about. In his land there was not greed, corruption, or war.

The Chinese made the block printing. About 1440, Johann Gutenberg from Germany made the printing press that was much faster and easier to use. The printing press made books quickly and cheaply. This meant books and now ideas could spread fast and to both the wealthy and the poor. The first book ever printed with his machine was the Gutenberg Bible. Now people could afford religious books, travel guides, and medicine manuals.

1. Which direction did the Renaissance spread?
2. Name 2 groups that sponsored or paid for art.
3. What did humanism mix with in the north?
4. What did Erasmus write?
5. What did More write?
6. Who created the printing press?
7. What did the printing press do to the spreading of ideas?



renaissance

- Means _____
- Rebirth of _____ a
- Began in northern _____

- Means _____
- Rebirth of _____ and _____
- Began in northern _____

Economic Foundations

- Increased demand for _____ products
- Encouraged the use of _____ and _____
- Letters of credit _____ supply of _____ and sped up trade.
- New _____ and _____ practices used

Italy

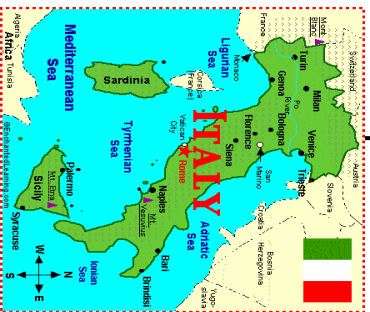
- Italian became rich from trade:

-

-

-Venice

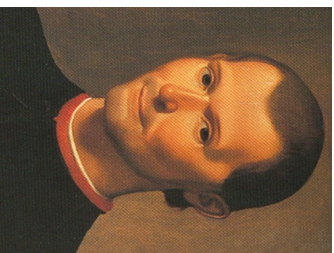
- They were _____ centers for the _____ of goods to _____ Europe.
- Independent city-states governed as _____ by wealthy _____



Niccolo Machiavelli

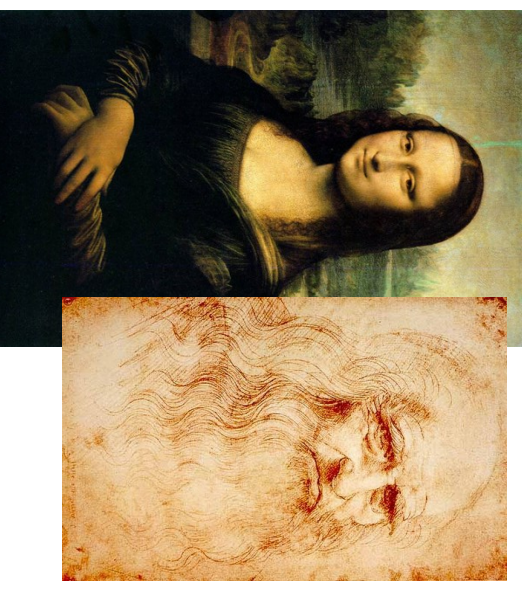
- Wrote _____ by absolute rule.

- Believed the ends _____ the means
- One should do _____ if possible, but do _____ when necessary.



Leonardo da Vinci

- Painted the _____ and *The _____ Supper*
- Handsome, athletic, singer, artist, scientist, inventor



Art and Literature

- Medieval _____ and literature focused on the _____ and _____.
- Renaissance art and _____ focused on _____ and _____.
- _____ along with _____.



Mic helangelo

- Painted the ceiling of the _____ Chapel and sculpted _____
- Sculptor, painter, architect, poet



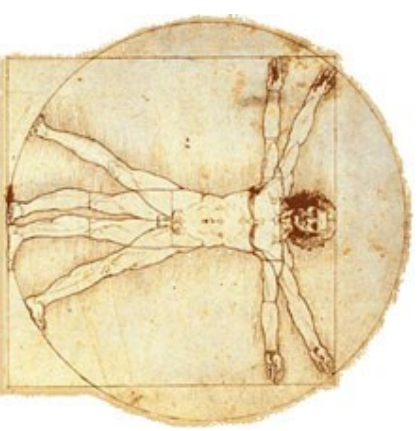
Petrarch

- Wrote _____
- He wrote with a _____ approach
- Considered the “_____ of Humanism”



Hum anism

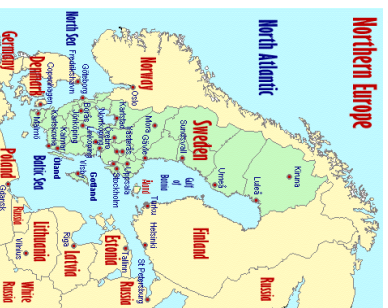
- Celebrated the _____
- Stimulated the study of Greek and Roman literature and culture
- Humanists were supported by _____ who were very wealthy



Northern Renaissance

- With the rise of trade, travel and _____, the Italian Renaissance _____ to northern Europe.

- The art and literature changed as people of different cultures adopted Renaissance ideas.



Northern Renaissance Writers

- _____—The Praise of Folly (1511)
- Critical of _____ church practices
- _____ for Protestant Reformation



Sir _____ More

- wrote Utopia (1516)
- Depicts world with _____ social, legal and political system
- Leading _____ scholar



Italian Renaissance Artists:

Michelangelo

and

Leonardo Da Vinci



- Mona Lisa
- Sistine Chapel
- David Statue
- Last Supper



???

- What is secular?
- What is Humanism?
- Early Italian Humanist – wrote poetry?

I. Renaissance

1. What does the term Renaissance mean?

2. Why did the Renaissance begin in Italy and how did it spread to Northern Europe?

3. Explain the significance of each person below for the Renaissance:

Petrarch:

Erasmus:

Shakespeare:

4. Identify the artist for each painting or sculpture and explain its importance.

| Work of Art | Artist and Importance |
|-------------|-----------------------|
| | |
| | |


Where the Renaissance did begin & where did it spread?



Why did the Renaissance begin in Italy?

- | A-Arrival (birth) of the modern world
- | R-Rebirth of ancient Greek and Roman cultures
- | T-The Renaissance started in Italian city-states.
- | I-Italian artists (Michelangelo, da Vinci)
- | S-Sonnets, essays, play (Shakespeare)
- | T-The Renaissance spread to Northern Europe.
- | I-Individualism stressed (humanism)
- | C-Church corruption criticized (Erasmus humanist)

4

| Person | Works He Created |
|---|------------------|
| Michelangelo  | |
| Leonardo da Vinci  | |
| Shakespeare  | |
| Erasmus  | |

Two Famous Humanists:

Sir Thomas M_____ wrote *U*_____

Desiderius E_____ wrote *In*_____ of _____

Medieval/Crusades/Catholic Church/Renaissance

7. _____ Michelangelo
 8. _____ Erasmus
 9. _____ Shakespeare
 10. _____ Turks
 11. _____ Leonardo da Vinci
 12. _____ Pope
 13. _____ Johannes Gutenberg
- A. Muslims from Asia Minor - defeated Constantinople - renamed it Istanbul – traded coffee and ceramics – spread Islam to Middle East, North Africa, and Balkan Peninsula
 - B. Renaissance artist - painted Sistine Chapel and sculpted la Pieta and David
 - C. Renaissance artist - painted Mona Lisa and the Last Supper
 - D. Renaissance playwright and writer of sonnets
 - E. invented the printing press. helped Renaissance ideas spread
 - F. head of the Roman Catholic Church
 - G. most famous Christian humanist