

Chapter 17 Study Guide

– Renaissance & Reformation (1300-1600)

Movement that caused an explosion of creativity in art, writing and thought. It means “rebirth” and refers to a revival of art and learning.

The study of classical texts led to humanism and the spirit of Renaissance society was secular.

- Italy: Birthplace of the Renaissance
 - Humanism: intellectual movement that focused on human potential and achievements.
 - Secular: worldly rather than spiritual; concerned with the here and now
- The Northern Renaissance
 - Renaissance ideas spread to Northern Europe (England, France, Germany and Flanders (now part of France and Netherlands)).
 - Artists were interested in realism and social reform.
 - 1440 Johann Gutenberg develops a printing press.
- Luther Leads the Reformation (movement for religious reform)
 - 1500 – Roman Catholic Church was weakened through Renaissance emphasis on secular & the individual – which challenged Church authority.
 - Printing press spread secular ideas
 - Some rulers challenged Church’s political power
 - Northern merchants resented paying church taxes to Rome



THE RENAISSANCE

I. INTRODUCTION

A. What Was the Renaissance?

1. renaissance = " _____ "
2. rebirth of civilization after Middle Ages
 - a. people living at that time felt their civilization rebirth of man
 - b. rejected Middle Ages, looked back to _____
3. Renaissance mainly characterized by _____
4. our modern world product of Renaissance, brought about later periods of change

B. Factors Needed for Renaissance

1. _____: creates wealth, new class of people, new ideas
2. _____: grew at trade intersections, develop community pride, new forms govt.
3. _____: open to new ideas, source of funding
4. _____: new ideas & improvements
5. _____: financial sponsorship of those w/ talent by those w/ money

C. Beginnings of Renaissance

1. towns of North Italy (_____, _____) ideally situated
 - a. geographically - _____, ports (trade)
 - b. politically - _____ (as ancient Greece)
2. ergo gained great _____, could support Renaissance

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II. HUMANISM

A. What is Humanism?

1. humanism:

2. major belief of Renaissance

3. opposed to medieval view that people

a. medieval view reflected in political system

b. _____/_____ ruled & made decisions for people

4. however, humanism says people think for themselves & rule themselves ⇒ _____

5. conflict btw. humanism & "traditionalism" still fought today - how? _____

B. Humanities

1. Renaissance focused on study of humanities: how people communicate

(_____)

a. rhetoric = _____

b. important in democratic societies

2. focused on classics of _____

Italy: Birthplace of the Renaissance

Classical and Worldly Values

- During the Renaissance, scholars had access to classical texts (from _____ and _____).
- This led to humanism, an intellectual movement that focused on _____ potential and achievements.
- Humanists suggested that it was good to enjoy _____.
- People became concerned with the secular (_____) more than religious aspects of life.

Patrons of the Arts

- Church leaders beautified _____ and other cities by spending money on art
 - They were called _____ of the arts because they financially supported artists.
- Wealthy families also supported the arts by _____

The Renaissance Man

- An "ideal person" wanted to be an expert at _____ - this kind of person became known as a "Renaissance Man".
- A "Renaissance Man" should be
 - Charming
 - _____
 - Well educated in the classics
 - Able to _____, sing, play music, write _____.
 - A skilled _____, wrestler, and swordsman.

The Renaissance Woman

- Ideas about ideal _____ for Renaissance men and women came from the book *The Courtier* by Baldassare Castiglione.
- A Renaissance woman should:

- Know the _____
- Be charming
- Inspire _____, but not create it
- While they were better educated than medieval woman, Renaissance women had little influence in _____.

Characteristics of Renaissance Art

- Introduction of _____
- Shading
- Secular topics
- Study of human anatomy means more _____ human bodies
- Focuses on the importance of the _____

Important Artists:

- Michaelangelo - Used a _____ style to depict the human body
- Donatello- Used classical subjects (David), used posture and expressions to reveal _____
- Leonardo da Vinci- A Renaissance Man – artist and _____
- Raphael- Used expressions to reveal personality, Used _____ subjects

Renaissance Writers Change Literature

- Wrote in the _____
- Wrote for _____, or to portray the individuality of their subjects

Important Writers

- Petrarch - Most famous for a series of love poems dedicated to a mysterious woman named _____
- Boccaccio- Wrote realistic stories, presenting both _____ and _____ aspects of life, Used humor to illustrate both positive and negative aspects of characters

Introduction to Classical, Medieval, and Renaissance Art



500 B.C.

A.D. 500

A.D. 1400

A.D. 1650

Classical Period

The Classical Period covered the height of the Greek culture and the Roman Empire, from its rise to its fall, about 500 B.C. to A.D. 500. The people of these ancient societies developed many of the ideas that, today, make up our mathematics, science, literature, and art.

Forms of Art: sculpture, painted pottery, murals, mosaics

Purposes: to show the importance of people and leaders, as well as gods and goddesses

Characteristics of Classical Art:

- figures look idealized, perfect
- bodies look active, move convincingly
- bodies are often nude, sometimes draped in togas
- faces are bland and calm, without emotion
- scenes show heroic figures or real people doing real tasks of daily life
- little background or sense of perspective (when distant objects look smaller and far away)

Medieval Period

The Medieval Period in Europe, which lasted roughly from A.D. 500 to A.D. 1400, was characterized by the rise of feudalism and the controlling power of the Catholic Church in people's lives.

Forms of Art: stained-glass windows, sculptures, illuminated manuscripts, paintings, tapestries

Purposes: to teach religion to people who cannot read or write

Characteristics of Medieval Art:

- subjects mostly religious
- figures look flat and stiff with little real movement
- important figures are large
- fully clothed, draped in deeply carved, stiff-looking clothes
- faces are solemn with little emotion
- paintings use vibrant colors
- flat, two-dimensional painted figures
- backgrounds a single color, often gold, no interest in creating a realistic space

Renaissance

The Renaissance included a rebirth of interest in Classical culture. It began around 1400 and lasted until 1650. People rediscovered the writings and artworks of the Greeks and Romans, borrowed their ancient ideas, and combined them in new ways.

Forms of Art: sculptures, murals, drawings, paintings

Purposes: to show the importance of people and nature, not just religion

Characteristics of Renaissance Art:

- both religious and nonreligious scenes
- figures look idealized, perfect
- bodies may look active, moving
- bodies may be nude or clothed
- real people doing real tasks of daily life
- faces express what people are thinking
- colors respond to the light that falls on them
- interest in nature, lots of natural detail
- full, deep backgrounds with perspective
- paintings are symmetrical (balanced on both sides)



Art Terminology

Cartoon = A full sized drawing made in preparation for a painting, particularly for a fresco. The cartoon was pinned to the wall to be painted, marks were usually made along the outlines of the drawing. The artist then dusted his cartoon with charcoal, so that when it was removed the marks of the outline would be left on the wall.

Carving in the Round = A three-dimensional sculpture designed to be viewed from all sides.

Chiaroscuro = This means "light-dark" in Italian. It refers to the strongest contrast between light and shadow used to mold the shapes in paintings - particularly in oil paintings. Portraits with light faces molded with strong shadows and with dark backgrounds are good examples of chiaroscuro.

Fresco = The traditional method of making a wall painting, popular during the Renaissance. The word means "fresh" or "cold" in Italian. The artist applied paint directly onto the surface of a freshly plastered wall. As the paint dried it became part of the wall itself. Fresco colors were soft and muted. It was difficult for the fresco artist to correct his mistakes afterwards.

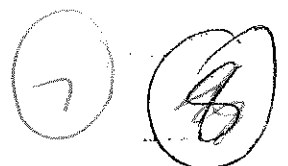
Foreshortening = The method of making limbs appear shorter or hidden if they are pointing directly at the viewer.

Perspective = Painters in the early 15th century observed that the angles of regular shapes, such as the rooflines of buildings, appear to converge on a single point, called the vanishing point. This effect is known as "linear perspective." Leonardo also noticed that colors became gradually lighter in the far distance - an effect called "aerial perspective."

Pieta = A painting or sculpture depicting the Virgin Mary cradling the body of her son, Jesus after he had been crucified.

Relief = a sculpture carved into a flat surface and designed to be seen from the front only.

Sfumato = In Italian this means hazy or smudged, and relates to the word for smoke or something seen through a smoky haze. It is used in particular to refer to distant, hazy blue landscapes, as seen in many of Leonardo's paintings.



Renaissance Art

Art	Artist/Country/Date	What do you see? Describe objects, setting and people.	How is it indicative or reflective of Renaissance art? What techniques are used?
David	Michelangelo, 1501-1504		
Primavera	Botticelli, 1482		
Madonna (Virgin) of the Rocks	Da Vinci, 1492		
Last Supper	Da Vinci, 1495		
Mona Lisa	Leonardo da Vinci, 1504-1506		
School of Athens	Raphael, 1508		
Creation of Adam	Michelangelo, 1509		
Madonna of Chancellor Rolin	Jan van Eyck, 1435		
Marriage of the Virgin	Raphael, 1504		
The Chess Game	Sofonisba Anguissola		

How does art reflect the "spirit of the Renaissance"?

The Prince

CHAPTER XVIII—IN WHAT WAY PRINCES SHOULD KEEP THEIR WORD¹

How praiseworthy it is that a prince keeps his word and governs by candor instead of craft, everyone knows. Yet the experience of our own time shows that those princes who had little regard for their word and had the craftiness to turn men's minds have accomplished great things and, in the end, have overcome those who governed their actions by their pledges.

You must recognize that there are two ways of fighting: by means of law, and by means of force. The first belongs properly to man, the second to animals; but since the first is often insufficient, it is necessary to resort to the second. Therefore, a prince must know how to use both what is proper to man and what is proper to beasts. The writers of antiquity taught rulers this lesson allegorically when they told how Achilles and many other ancient princes were sent to be nurtured by Chiron the centaur, so that he would train them in his discipline. Their having a creature half-man and half-beast as tutor only means that a prince must know how to use both the one and the other nature, and that the one without the other cannot endure.

Since a prince, then, is required to know how to assume a beastlike nature, he must adopt that of the fox and that of the lion: for a lion is defenseless against snares, and a fox is defenseless against wolves. Hence a prince ought to be a fox in recognizing snares and a lion in driving off wolves. Those who assume the bearing of the lion alone lack understanding. It follows, then, that a wise prince cannot and should not keep his pledge when it is against his interest to do so, and when his reasons for making the pledge are no longer operative. If all men were good, this would be a bad precept, but since they are evil and would not keep a pledge to you, then you need not keep yours to them. Nor did a prince ever lack legitimate reasons by which to color his bad faith. One could cite a host of modern examples and list the many peace treaties, the many

promises that were made null and void by princes who broke faith, with the advantage going to the one who best knew how to play the fox. But one must know how to mask this nature skillfully and be a great dissembler. Men are so simple and so much inclined to obey immediate needs that a deceiver will never lack victims for his deceptions. Of recent examples proving this, there is one I will not omit. Pope Alexander VI never gave thought to anything but deception and never lacked someone on whom to practice it.² There never was a man who made promises more persuasively or swore to them more solemnly and kept so few of them as he. Yet his tricks always brought the results he desired, for he knew this side of the world well.

Therefore a prince will not actually need to have all the qualities previously mentioned, but he must surely seem to have them. Indeed, I would go so far as to say that having them all and always conforming to them would be harmful, while appearing to have them would be useful. That is, it will be well for him to seem and, actually, to be merciful, faithful, humane, frank, and religious. But he should preserve a disposition which will make a reversal of conduct possible in case the need arises. It must be understood, however, that a prince—especially a prince who has but recently attained power—cannot observe all of those virtues for which men are reputed good, because it is often necessary to act against mercy, against faith, against humanity, against frankness, against religion in order to preserve the state. Thus he must be disposed to change according as the winds of fortune and the alterations of circumstance dictate. As I have already said, he must stick to the good so long as he can, but, being compelled by necessity, he must be ready to take the way of evil.

Hence a prince must take care never to utter a word that is not implicit with the five above-mentioned qualities; and he must never appear to be anything but the very soul of clemency, faithfulness, frankness, humanity, and religion to all who see and hear him. But of all the qualities he must seem to have, none is more important than the last. Generally, men judge by the eye rather than the hand, for all men can see a thing, but few come close enough to touch it. All men will see what you seem to be; only a few

will know what you are, and those few will not dare to oppose the many who have the majesty of the state on their side to defend them. In all men's acts, and in those of princes most especially, it is the result that renders it verdict when there is no court of appeal. Let the prince conquer a state, then, and preserve it; the method he employed will always be judged honorable, and everyone will praise them. For the mob is always impressed by appearances and by results; and the world is composed of the mob.³ The few cannot prevail when the many have someone to rely upon. A certain ruler of our time, whom it is better not to name, preaches nothing but peace and faith, yet he is the extreme enemy of both; and if he had been true to either of them, he would more than once have had either power or reputation.⁴

- Machiavelli- Wrote *The Prince*- a political guidebook, Examines how a ruler can get and keep power, Thinks it is ok to trick people for the good of the state – he is not concerned with what is morally right, but what is _____

Machiavelli: Questions to Consider

1. Would you vote for a presidential candidate who said publicly that they would not hesitate to lie to the voters if their lies were in the best interests of the nation?

What Would Machiavelli Do?

2. The United States has been at war with Vietnam for five years. Most citizens want the war to end, and the President has promised to end the war and halt bombing raids. The military, responding to information that the enemy is using a secret route through an adjoining country to supply its forces, wants to bomb the route.
3. A noble was raised in one religion but stands to inherit the throne of his country. He must, however, give up his religion and convert to the religion of the majority of his subjects.

Is it better for a ruler to be feared, or loved?

Focus:

Would you vote for a presidential candidate who said publicly that officials should not hesitate to lie to the voters if their lies were in the best interests of the nation?

This question is particularly relevant in our study of Machiavelli, because Machiavelli urged rulers to lie to their subjects when expedient.

“Everyone knows how praiseworthy it is for a [ruler] to keep his word to live honestly and not be deceitful. Nevertheless, experience shows that princes in our times who have done great things have cared little for honesty; they have known how to confuse men’s minds with their cleverness and have finally defeated those who put their faith in honesty.”

“A prudent ruler ought not to keep faith when to do so would be disadvantageous and when the reasons for making promises no longer exist.”

“[A prince] should seem to be pious, faithful, humane, honest, religious, and to be so. But he should have his mind prepared that when occasion requires, he is able to change to the opposite.”

Write a short reaction to the scenarios below to the ruler in the spirit of Machiavelli.

- ❖ The United States has been at war in Vietnam for five years. Most citizens want the war to end, and the President has promised to end the war and halt bombing raids. The military, responding to information that the enemy is using a secret route through an adjoining country to supply its forces, wants authority to bomb the route.

- ❖ A noble was raised in one religion but stands to inherit the throne of his country. He must, however, give up his religion and convert to the religion of the majority of his subjects.

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Sir Thomas More: *Utopia*

The ideal state of Utopia (The Land of Nowhere) is located in the ocean near the Western Hemisphere. It is crescent shaped and about five hundred miles in perimeter. It is separated from other lands by a man-made channel. The capital is Amaurote. The island-state was created by King Utopus who realized, if the experiment was to succeed, it had to be isolated and protected from the encroachments of warlike and predatory neighbors.

The government of Utopia is relatively simple. It is largely vested in older men, in patriarchal fashion. Each group of 30 families is ruled by one man who is elected every year. Every ten groups annually elect a representative to the island council. The council meets every three days to take up any matters of importance; however, to avoid mistakes, no decision is made on the day a proposal is advanced. The council also elects the prince, who is a nominal ruler. He lives in the capital city of Amaurote,

In this ideal state people work for six hours a day, sleep for eight hours, and pass their leisure according to their inclination – usually by reading. Everyone works, each man having a trade or craft, except for the unusually talented who are selected for training and service in the academy of learning. The six-hour day is divided equally between morning and afternoon. Each person spends a two year period working as a farmer in the shire outside the city in which he resides. Since everyone works, there is more than enough food and supplies for all the inhabitants.

All goods are community owned, with each person guarding what is given to him for the benefit of the commonwealth. The tastes of the people are simple. No one, having enough for himself, desires to have more than his fellows. Even the prince of Utopia is designated only by the symbol of a sheaf of grain, symbol of plenty. Each person is given clothes of durable materials such as leather, linen, and wool.

Jewelry is given to children to play with, so that everyone associates such baubles with children. Gold and silver are despised. They are used for chamber pots, chains for slaves, and the marks of criminal conviction.

Violence, bloodshed, and vice have been done away with in Utopia. Lest bloodshed of any kind corrupt the people, slaves are required to slaughter cattle.

Dicing and gambling are unknown. For recreation people choose to labor in their gardens, improve their homes, attend humanistic lectures, enjoy music, and converse profitably with one another.

The sick are provided for in spacious hospitals erected in each quarter of the city. In the event of painful or incurable illness, the priests consult with the patient and encourage him to choose death administered painlessly by the authorities.

Although no one is required to do so, everyone eats in mess halls where slaves prepare the meals under the supervision of the wives of the family group. At mealtimes young and old eat together, except for children under five. Enlightening and pleasant conversation is encouraged.

The Utopian criminal is enslaved, rather than put to death. Adultery is regarded as a crime and marriage for love is encouraged – but so is prudence in the selection of a mate. Males must be 22 and females 18 before marriage is permitted. The welfare of the family is a state matter since the family is the basic unit of the Utopian state.

People are anxious for the state to be rich, because Utopians buy off their enemies and hire mercenaries; they encourage their enemies to murder one another.

The Utopians are a religious people who practice toleration. Some are Christians, others worship God in other ways. Atheism and militant sectarianism are forbidden.

Utopia QUESTIONS

NAME _____

1. Physically describe Utopia.
2. What is the capital?
3. What are the three parts of government?
A _____
B _____
C _____
4. How long is the work day?
5. What are the categories of jobs?
6. How do they raise their food?
7. What is their attitude toward wealth?
8. What happens to jewelry and "precious" metals?
9. Why is there no violence or bloodshed?
10. For recreation, what do the people do?
11. What are their medical ethics (values)?
12. Why do people eat in the mess halls?
13. What do Utopians do with criminals?
14. What values guide the selection of a spouse?
15. How do they handle their enemies?
16. Are Utopians tolerant, as they profess to be?

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Leonardo da Vinci's Notebook

Historical Situation: Leonardo da Vinci kept a notebook where he wrote down ideas throughout the day as he thought them up. It included sketches of everything you can imagine and little notes to himself including his shopping lists! He wrote the book in a form of coded mirror-writing so people couldn't easily read his ideas. To make it even harder for them to steal his inventions da Vinci would often put a mistake in his diagrams on purpose.

Your Task: Create a page of da Vinci's notebook for a modern invention.

Instructions:

1. Choose a modern invention (anything that didn't exist during the Renaissance).
2. Sketch the item from 3 or more angles.
 - a. Does not have to be colored or perfect.
 - b. Must show key details.
 - c. Include one fake detail that would make the invention *less* useful or not work at all.
3. Describe it in writing (backwards)
 - a. Write at least 5 sentences describing the parts of your "invention". These should be spread all over the page.
 - b. Each sentence should describe a different function or part that makes the invention work.
 - c. Write the sentences backwards!
4. Write one paragraph explaining to your patron why this invention would be worth funding. Keep in mind; this is the Renaissance so you have to explain it to someone who doesn't understand modern technology. (This does not have to be backwards)



**THE RENAISSANCE THROUGH MUSIC:
"UPSIDE DOWN"**

Directions: Listen to the song read the lyrics and answer the question below.

Who's to say
What's impossible
Well they forgot
This world keeps spinning
And with each new day
I can feel a change in everything
And as the surface breaks reflections fade
But in some ways they remain the same
And as my mind begins to spread its wings
There's no stopping curiosity

I want to turn the whole thing upside down
I'll find the things they say just can't be found
I'll share this love I find with everyone
We'll sing and dance to Mother Nature's songs
I don't want this feeling to go away

Who's to say
I can't do everything
Well I can try
And as I roll along I begin to find
Things aren't always just what they seem

I want to turn the whole thing upside down
I'll find the things they say just can't be found
I'll share this love I find with everyone
We'll sing and dance to Mother Nature's songs
This world keeps spinning and there's no time
to waste
Well it all keeps spinning spinning round and
round and

Upside down
Who's to say what's impossible and can't be
found

I don't want this feeling to go away

Please don't go away
Please don't go away
Please don't go away
Is this how it's supposed to be
Is this how it's supposed to be

Is this a positive or negative song?

Write down any lines that support your answer above.

Explain in your own words what Jack Johnson wants to keep doing.

What does this say about the human spirit?