



THE RENAISSANCE  
1350 – 1600 A.D.

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*Mrs. B. Thompson*

*6<sup>th</sup> Grade*



# INDIANA STANDARDS


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❖ 6.1.8 Compare the diverse perspectives, ideas, interests and people that brought about the Renaissance in Europe.

❖ 6.1.9 Analyze the interconnections of people, places and events in the economic, scientific and cultural exchanges of the European Renaissance that led to the Scientific Revolution, voyages of discovery and imperial conquest.

# EUROPEAN “REBIRTH”

- ❖ began in Florence Italy during the Late Middle Ages and later spread to the rest of Europe
- ❖ a cultural movement that brought about the revival of learning based on knowledge from Classical Greece & Rome
- ❖ An intellectual change that became the bridge between the Middle Ages and the Modern era
- ❖ Also brought about social and political changes - best known for its artistic developments and contributions



❖ Renaissance influence affected literature, philosophy, art, politics, science, religion, and other aspects of intellectual inquiry.



# A NEW WAY OF THINKING

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- ❖ The intellectuals (educated) strived to study and improve the secular (non-religious) view of the world
- ❖ Scholars searched for realism and human emotion in art and emphasized individual talents and individualism -- HUMANISM



# HUMANISM

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- ❖ Deep interest in the achievement of man – both past and present
- ❖ Scholars tried to understand things in their own terms and not connect them with Christian (religious) teachings
- ❖ Suggested that humans can enjoy life without “offending God”

# ERASMUS



- A Catholic theologian also been called the 'Prince of the humanists'
- Was willing to raise questions about the teachings of the church and not relying on blind dogma
- Was critical of the abuses of the church and advocated reform from within the church
- Was an early advocate of religious tolerance and advocated a middle path between the Catholic and Protestant movements

# MARTIN LUTHER



- Leader of the Protestant reformation.
- wrote 95 thesis attacking the church, such as criticizing the belief sin could be mitigated by paying money to the church.
- ex-communicated from the Catholic church
- A key figure in the new Protestant religion



# WHY ITALY?

❖ Italy had 3 distinct advantages

- 1) City-States
- 2) Merchants and the Medici
- 3) Classical Heritage of Greece and Rome

# 1) CITY-STATES



## Key Points

- ❖ Crusades brought about more overseas trade
- ❖ Northern Italy was urban (cities) and the rest of Europe was still rural (country)
- ❖ Cities were the place to exchange ideas and increase intellectual growth
- ❖ Merchants had little opportunity to expand businesses so they pursued art
- ❖ Plague survivors demanded higher wages

## 2) MERCHANTS & MEDICI


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- ❖ A wealthy merchant developed in each city-state and dominated politics
- ❖ Merchants had to earn “social rank” – using their wits to earn individual merit
- ❖ The Medici banking family dominated Florence (the center of the Renaissance)

## MEDICI FAMILY



- ❖ Cosimo de Medici was the wealthiest of the time period
- ❖ Had branches throughout Europe and Italy
- ❖ Lorenzo de Medici (Cosimo grandson) became a great **patron** (*financial supporter of artwork/artist*) of the arts



### 3) CLASSICAL GREECE & ROME

- ❖ Renaissance artist looked down on art & literature of the Middle Ages
- ❖ Wanted to bring back the learning values of the Greeks & Romans
- ❖ Many ruins of ancient Rome in Italy – showed the “power of man”
- ❖ Christian scholars brought Greek manuscripts to Rome

# POLITICS

- ❖ Constant shifting in power led to new advances in diplomacy (ability to work with/negotiate with other “powers”) – “balance of power”
- ❖ 1300’s republicanism became 1400’s despotism (single ruler with unlimited power)
- ❖ Removing religion from politics
- ❖ 3 basic forms of government: monarchies, princedoms, and oligarchies (Renaissance called republics)

# ECONOMY

- ❖ Profit making became more important than the Church
- ❖ High profits led to the economic expansion
- ❖ Influence of guilds (craftsman unions) declined
- ❖ Art became a way to show wealth
- ❖ Competition created the need to be efficient in producing goods
- ❖ “Cottage Industry” created (creating good in one’s home)

# SOCIETY

- ❖ Family-oriented society
  - father authority over family
  - Some wealthy women played important roles in city-states
- ❖ Marriages frequently arranged to strengthen business ties
- ❖ Social classes very divided by wealth
- ❖ Focus on man's free will
- ❖ Poor increasingly tried to improve their social status
  - The Ciompi Revolt (1378) -- “populo minuto”



A decorative border with intricate scrollwork and floral patterns surrounds the central text. The border is white and set against a dark background.

# EDUCATION

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- ❖ Critical examination of “ancient” documents
- ❖ Produces moral uplift
- ❖ Study of history and the “classics” is most important
- ❖ First influence on secondary education (high school/college)
- ❖ Knowledge must be useful
- ❖ Led to important scientific discoveries, theories, inventions, etc.



# ART, ARCHITECTURE & SCIENCE

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- ❖ Artists discovered how to paint in 3-D – creating “realism”
- ❖ Artists broke away from religious tradition and created new genres & techniques of art – such as paintings rich in drama & emotion, oil paint, use of different perspectives, etc.
- ❖ Buildings were bigger and better than ever before
- ❖ Teachings of the church were NO longer taken at face value
- ❖ Men wanted to study the natural world and discover for themselves the secrets of the universe



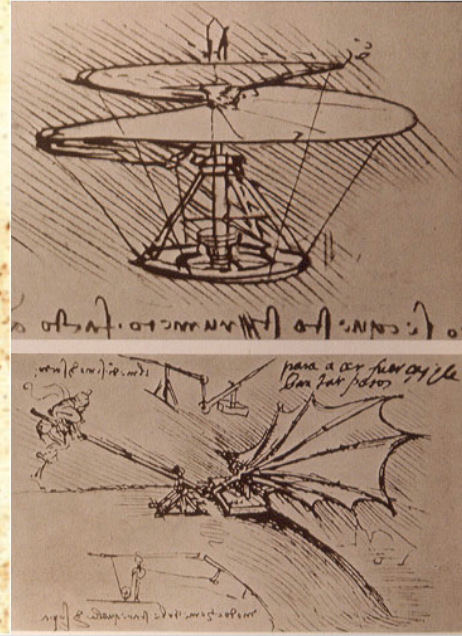
**IMPORTANT SCIENTIFIC  
CONTRIBUTIONS/  
INVENTIONS**

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# SCIENTIFIC REVOLUTION

- ❖ A period in time (15<sup>th</sup>, 16<sup>th</sup>, & 17<sup>th</sup> centuries in Europe) in which science went through MANY changes.
- ❖ Scientific ideas and principals were based on observations of the natural world and not the beliefs under Christianity.
- ❖ Astronomy, Physics, Optics/light, Chemistry/medicine
- ❖ Science was being observed on the “how” not the “why”.

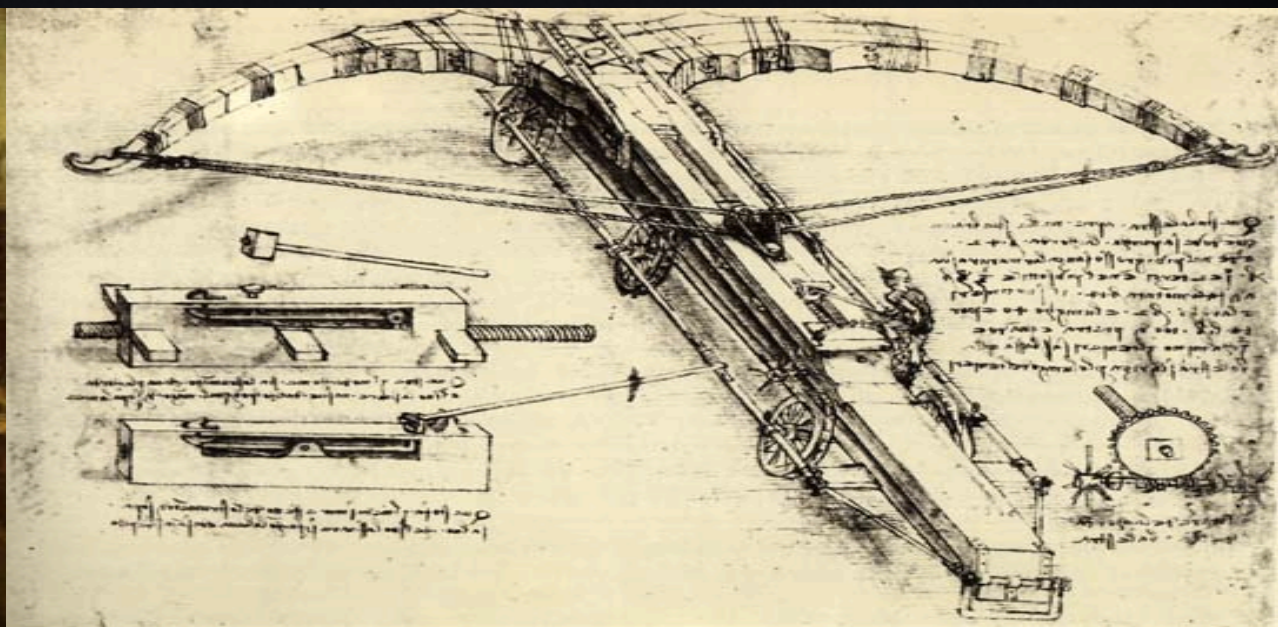
# LEONARDO DA VINCI



❖ started the study of the human anatomy and designed “ideas” well before his time (helicopter, blimp, etc.)

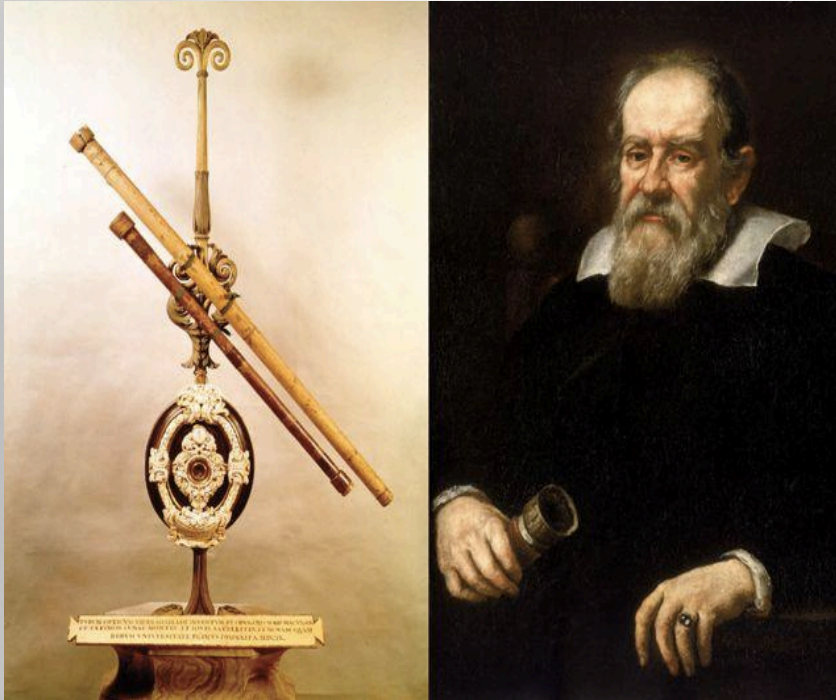


MONA LISA



THE LAST SUPPER

# GALILEO GALILEI



❖ – among many inventions/ discoveries (modern telescope), he went against the church's viewpoint by announcing that the Earth revolved around the sun --- led the way for the Scientific Revolution (Modern Era)

# FRANCIS BACON



- English Renaissance statesman and philosopher, best known for –  
“scientific method”



# J. KEPLER

❖ Created laws of planetary motion (elliptical orbits)



# N. COPERNICUS

❖ used  
mathematics to  
calculate that our  
solar system was  
**NOT**  
“sun-centered”





IMPORTANT ARTISTS &  
ARCHITECTS

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# F. BRUNELLESCHI

❖ brilliant engineer who built the largest dome in the world



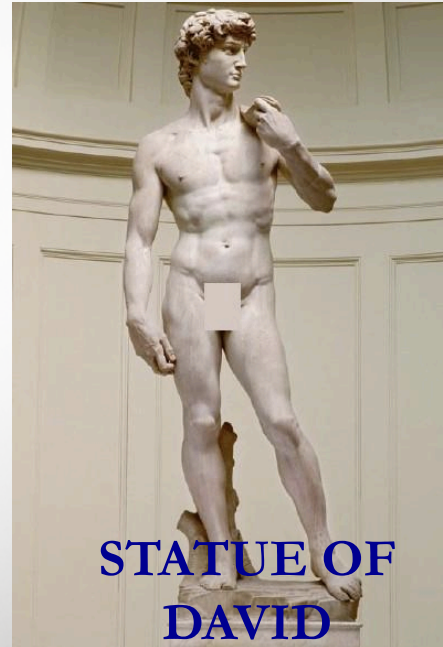
## FLORENCE CATHEDRAL



# DONATELLO



# MICHELANGELO



STATUE OF  
DAVID



# SIR ISAAC NEWTON

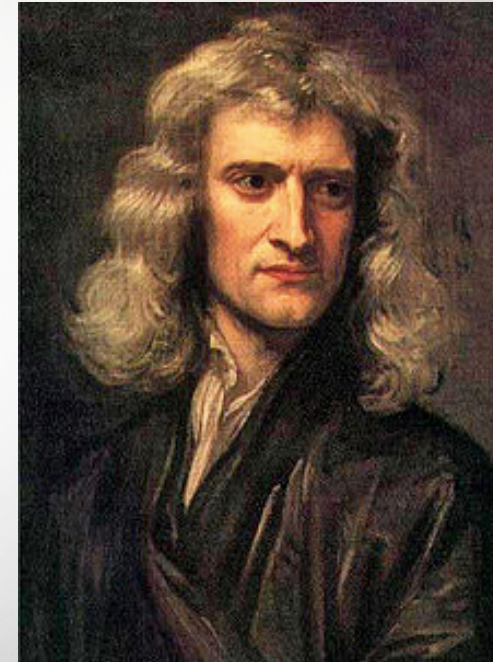
- ~ English physicist and mathematician
- ~ wrote a book on physics that contains info on all necessary concepts of physics except energy

*(Philosophiae Naturalis Principia Mathematica --  
(Mathematical Principles of Natural Philosophy))*

- ~ **Scientific discoveries includes:**

- 1) three laws of motion
- 2) law of universal gravity
- 3) color and light

~ his science and findings are VERY important part of the scientific revolution (17<sup>th</sup> century)





# RAPHEL

