

Renaissance





I. The Renaissance was the period that followed (brought Europe out of) the Middle Ages. It was a time of renewed interest in things of this world.

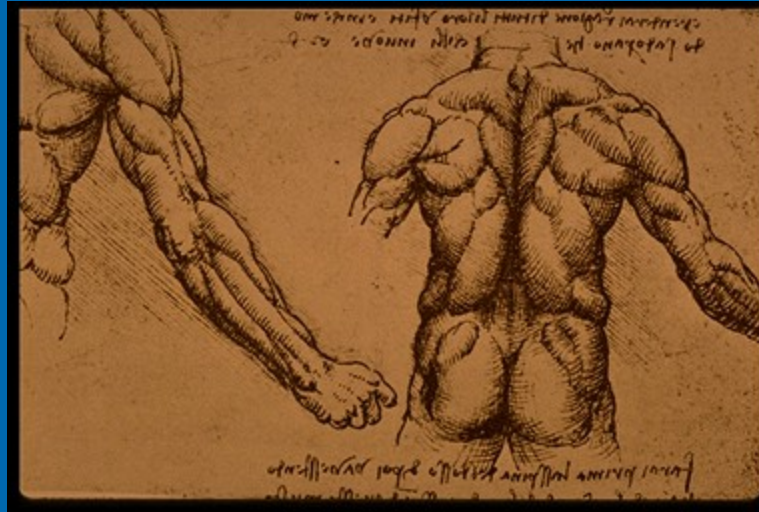
- A. Human beings and their conditions
- B. Education, art, literature, and science
- C. Approximately 1300 - 1600



- II. The Renaissance started in Italy where wealth from trade supported art learning.
- A. Here also modern **capitalism** was born. Private individuals or companies, not the government, owned businesses. The main goal is profit.
 - B. **Republican** government arose in most cities. Citizens participated.

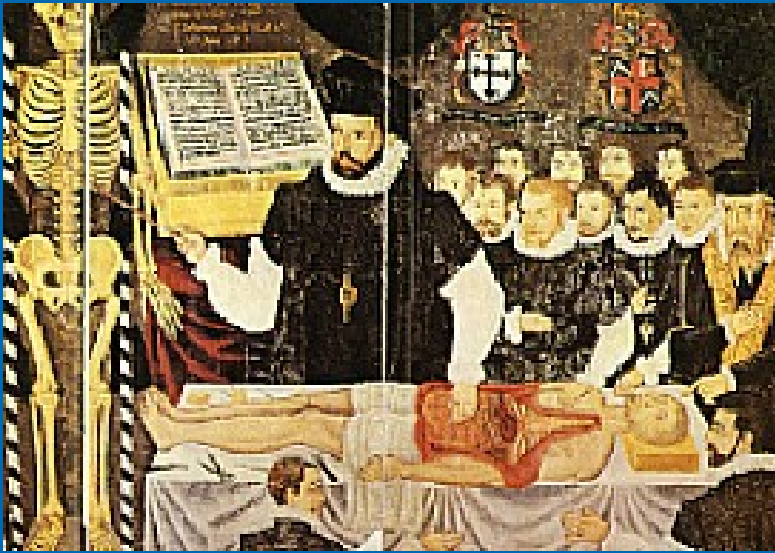


III. Niccolo Machiavelli (1469-1527), in *The Prince* (1513) said, basically, one must do whatever one must do to get and stay in power. If it works, it is the "right" thing to do. Forget ideals; lie, cheat, even murder if you must. A stable state is needed.



IV. Humanism, a system of thought and action concerned with human interests and values, was the dominant movement of the Renaissance.

- A. Human beings have dignity and intelligence.
- B. They (we) can change the world and make it a better place for all.



- V. The ideal so-called Renaissance man was successful in business, well-mannered, educated, athletic, and brave.
- A. The goal of education became making people well-rounded.
 - B. Religion remained important, but the authority and some practices of the church began to be questioned.

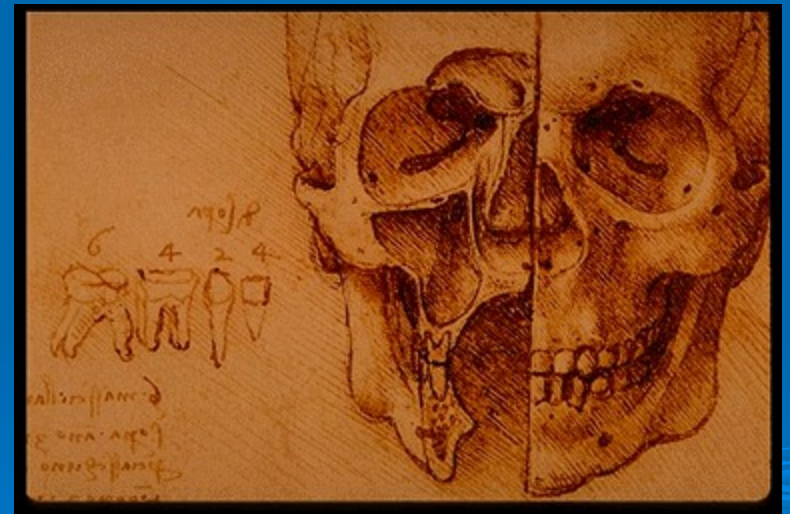
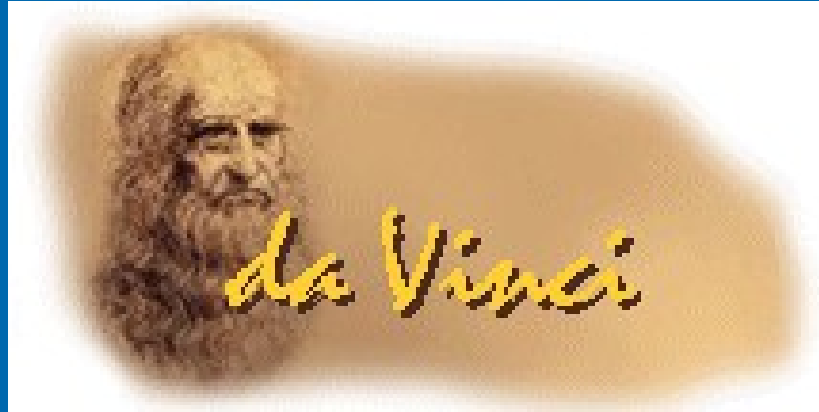


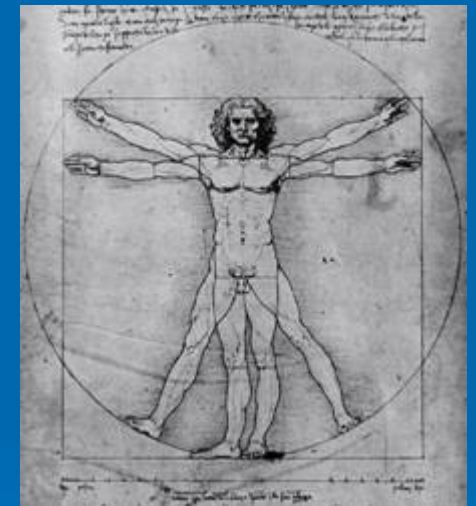
Gutenberg Bible



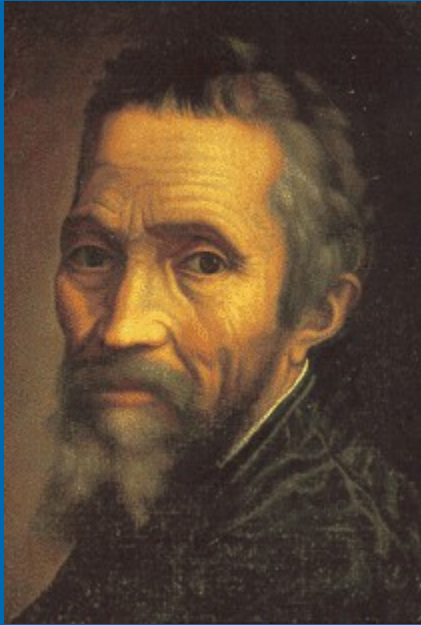
- C. The Gutenberg Bible, named for the craftsman and inventor of printing by use of moveable type, Johannes Gutenberg, was completed in **1455** at Mainz, Germany. The three-volume Latin text arguably represents the greatest single innovation in the history of communication technology, as well as a style of printing that existed almost unaltered until the twentieth century. Gutenberg's invention and the dispersion of relatively cheap printed materials ultimately stimulated enormous change—social, political, economic, and religious. Some forty perfect vellum copies of Gutenberg's masterpiece of technological advancement still exist in the world.

VI. Some brilliant people lived during this time.





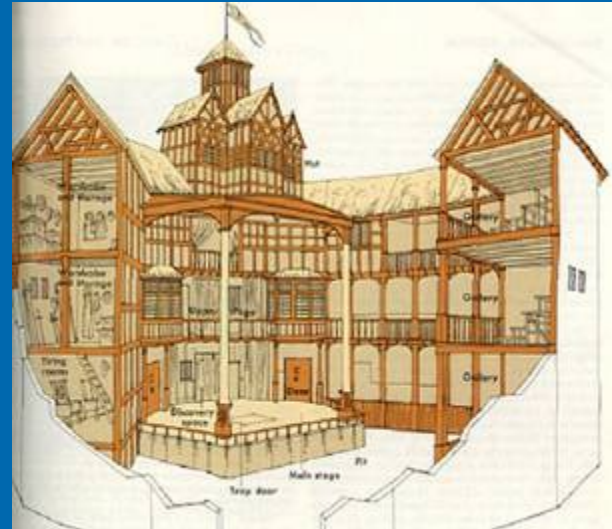
A. Leonardo da Vinci (1452-1519) painted (Mona Lisa), studied geology, chemistry and anatomy, designed buildings, canals and weapons, and sketched engines and flying machines.



B. Michelangelo Buonarroti (1475-1564) painted (the Sistine Chapel ceiling), sculptured (David), designed buildings, and wrote poetry.



C. Desiderius Erasmus (1469?-1536), a priest who wrote books, *The Praise of Folly* 1509, condemned ignorance and superstition. He believed education could lead to more perfect societies.



F. **William Shakespeare** wrote plays showing humans as in God's image, but part of this world as well.