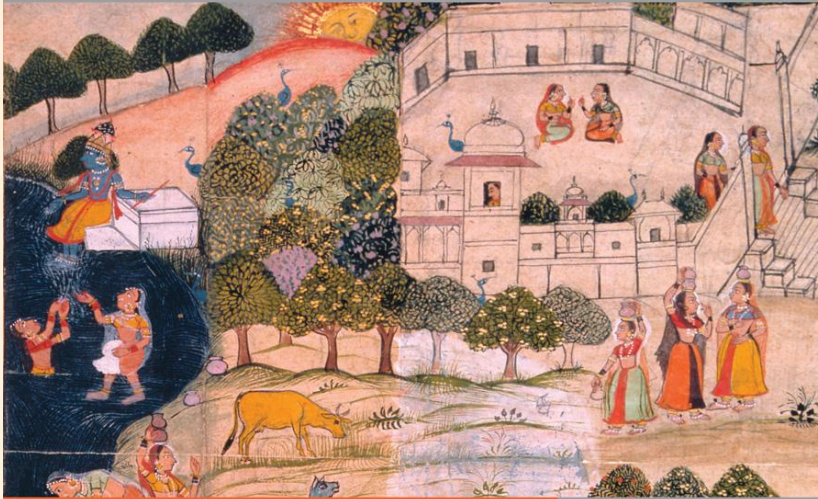


PHILIP J. ADLER / RANDALL L. POWELS

# WORLD CIVILIZATIONS



Seventh Edition

## Chapter 21

# The Late European Middle Ages and the Renaissance

<b>1300s</b>	Renaissance begins in Italy
<b>1400s</b>	Renaissance spreads north of Alps
<b>1461–1483</b>	Reign of Louis XI of France
<b>1485–1509</b>	Reign of Henry VII Tudor of England
<b>1480</b>	Russians terminate Mongols' occupation
<b>1500s</b>	New monarchies, new concept of state
<b>1511</b>	"Third Rome" idea broached in Russia



# The Renaissance

- Renaissance, “rebirth”, had two distinct facets
  - Change in economic and social conditions
  - Artistic and cultural movement based on that change
- Differed south and north of the Alps
  - Italian Renaissance more secular, anticlerical
  - North more religious, less concerned with individual excellence



# The Rise of Italian City-States

- Began in Florence, Venice, Milan, Pisa – all rich from trade, finance
- Attained independence pitting papal claims to those of the Holy Roman Empire
- Wealth of Italian cities
  - Genoa and Venice controlled sea trade in Mediterranean and Atlantic
  - Florence center of textile, leather and metal production
  - Papacy makes Rome center of art and culture
- Oligarchies
  - Government run by wealthy aristocrats, headed by prince
  - Huge gap between rulers and the people





# Renaissance Attitudes

- Individualism
  - Wealthy wanted to separate from masses
  - Encouraged new pride in human potential
- Secularism
  - Focus of attention from eternal to worldly affairs
  - Saw life as opportunity for glory and pleasure
  - Man is the measure of all things
- Revival of Classical Values
  - Greeks and Romans became focus of interest
  - Collecting, editing of ancient texts



# Northern Renaissance

- Rather different character: more reformist, less self-centered
- Humanism
  - Humanists were scholars aware of corruption of society, wanted changes
  - Reawakened sense of Christian duties and responsibilities
  - Confidence in power of the intellect to find truth: use reason, not dogma



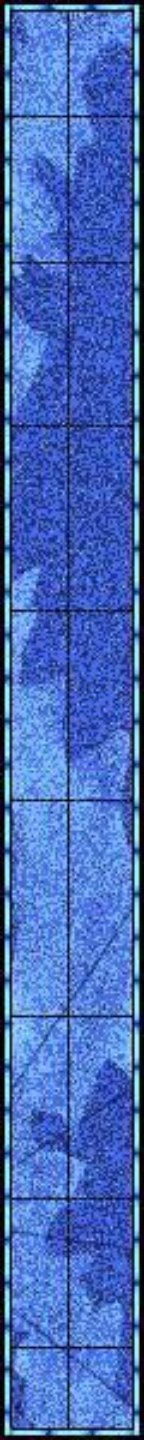
# Northern Renaissance Thinkers

- Thomas Moore's *Utopia*
  - Written as satire of society
  - People in *Utopia* looked out for others; were totally equal; lived by reason
  - Saw society as reason for problems of the world, not individual sinners
- Erasmus
  - *Praise of Folly*
    - Indictment of world, plea for return to simple virtues
  - New edition and translation of the New Testament
  - Two basic themes: inner nature of Christianity, importance of education
  - Inadvertent forerunner of Protestant Reformation





Francis G. Mayer/Corbis Art/Corbis

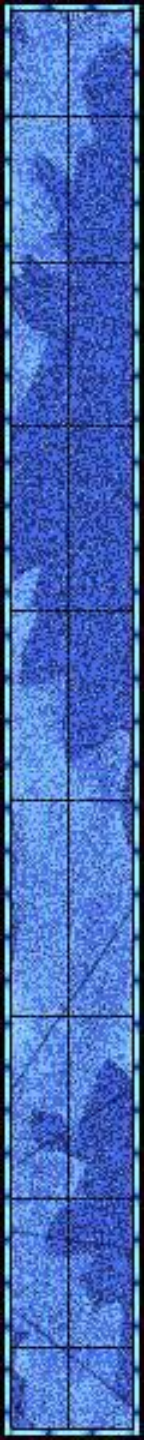


# Political Economy of Renaissance Europe, Theory of the State

- State has three essential attributes:
  - Legitimacy,
  - Sovereignty,
  - Territory
- Royalty only the servant, protector of the state
- New style of monarchy with only one goal: power
- Machiavelli and *The Prince* – power as it is in fact, not as it “should” be

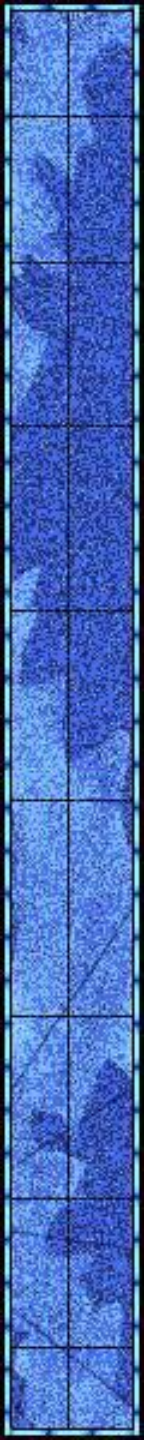


Bosch, Hieronymus/The Art Gallery Collection/Alamy Limited



# Royal Governments

- France
  - Recovered quickly from Hundred Years War
  - Charles VII created first truly royal army
  - Louis XI gained middle class support, expanded area of royal domain
- England
  - Magna Carta
  - Confirmed royal privilege
  - Monarchy bound by laws
  - Royal power weakened; Parliament strengthened by Hundred Years War
  - War of the Roses
  - Henry VII rebuilt royal power, avoided foreign wars



# Royal Governments: Holy Roman Empire

- Struggles between Emperor and Papacy destroys centralized power
- Emperor was elected by seven leading princes and bishops
- Votes exchanged for concessions
- No bureaucracy, royal army, national parliament or power to tax
- Confederation of principalities
- Habsburg Dynasty became major ruling family
- Territories came to include Spain and overseas empire





# Royal Governments: Russia

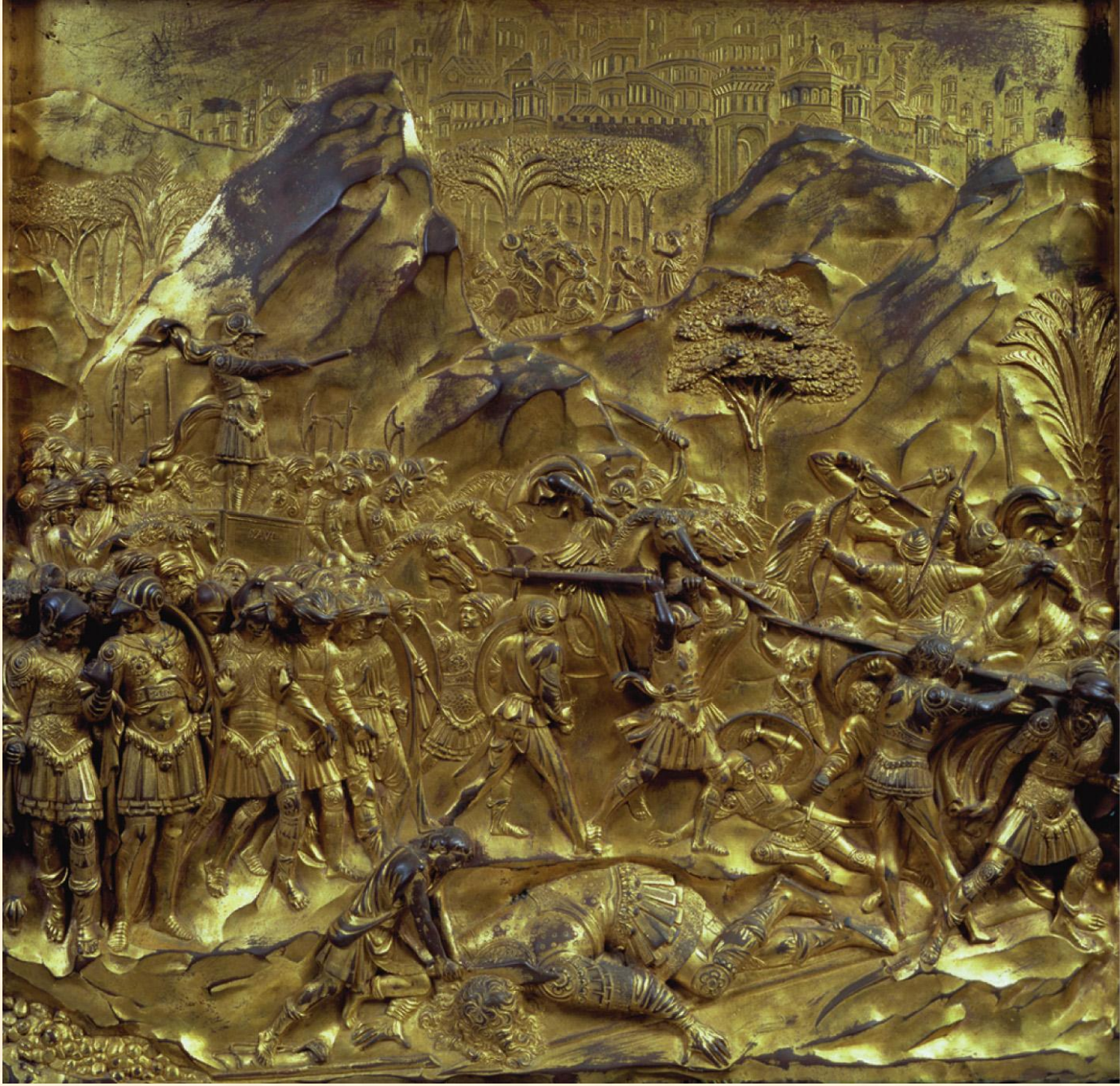
- Principality of Kiev strong ties with Byzantine Empire
  - Informed religion, literature, and law
- Under Mongols Russia became isolated from Latin and Byzantine worlds
- Princes of Moscow able to establish independence from Mongols in 1480
  - Claiming to be the Third Rome, take title of 'tsar' or ceasar
  - Exercised more absolute power than any other European rulers
  - Lack of a middle class



# Art and its Patrons

- Tremendous creative outburst in Italy
- Northern art, architecture more overtly religious
- Art was supposed to show artistic skill, experimentation
- Mastery of perspective, realism
- Sculpture – saw human body as beautiful
- Architecture
  - Adaptation of classic temples with columns and domes
  - Gothic style rejected
- Artists like Da Vinci, Michelangelo, Raphael respected, powerful members of society
- Patrons used art to display their wealth, treated artists as equals

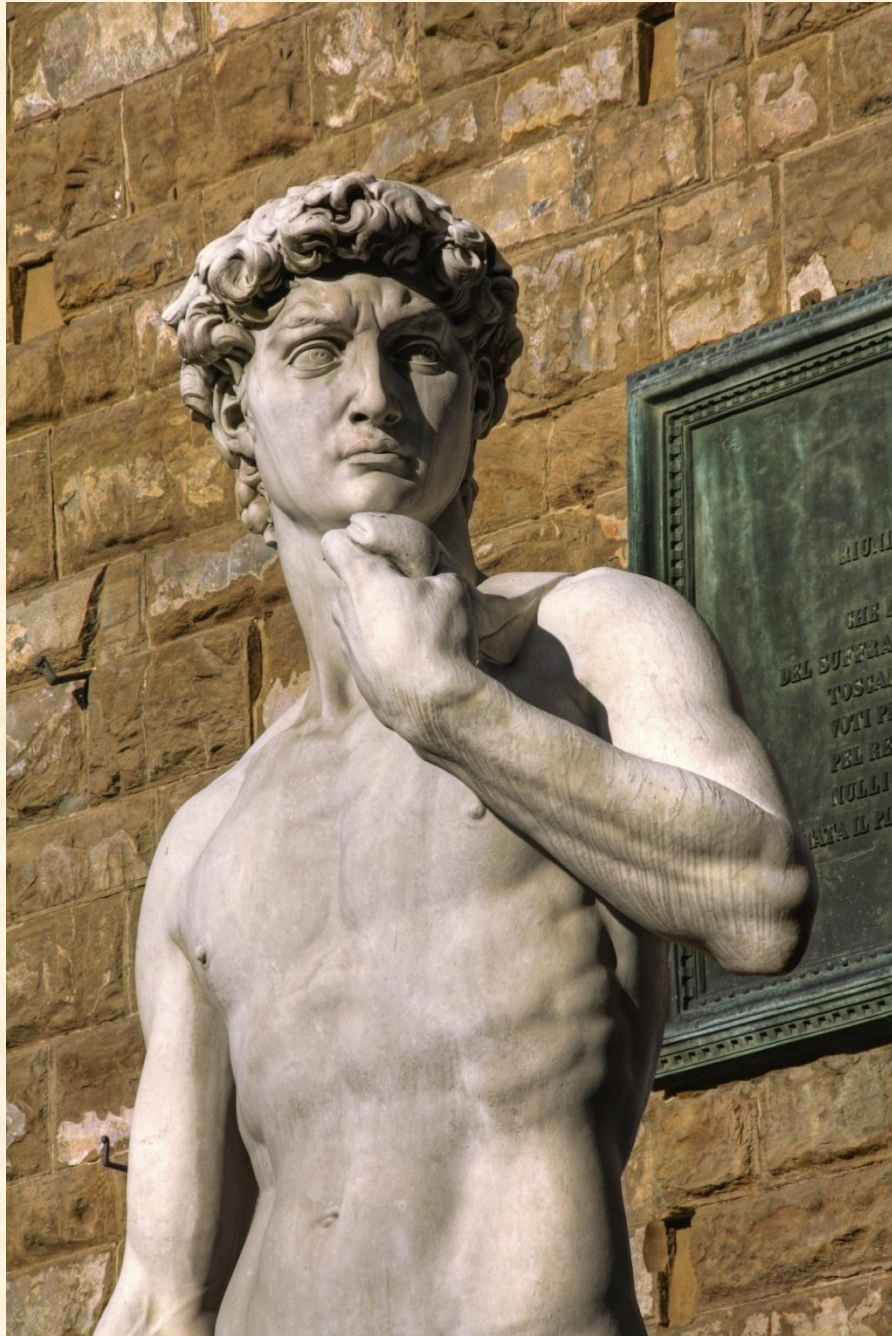




The Story of David and Goliath, one of ten relief panels from the Gates of Paradise (East doors), 1425–52 (gilt bronze) (see also 87652–59 & 87661–67), Ghiberti, Lorenzo (1378–1455)/Baptistery, Florence, Italy/The Bridgeman Art Library



The Gates of Paradise (East Doors) comprising 10 relief panels depicting Old Testament scenes by Lorenzo Ghiberti (1378–1455) 1425–52 (gilt bronze) (see also 87652–67), /Baptistery, Florence, Italy/The Bridgeman Art Library



Yu Lan



# Family Life

- Men still married late, women much younger
  - Dowries required
- Large, extended families among the wealthy
- Women
  - Expected to run household expertly
  - Upper class women's position declined
  - Middle class women had greater responsibility, nearly equal role
  - Wives of artisans, merchants often partners in business
  - Working-class women
    - Spinning, weaving, care of livestock
    - Urban workers often did the same jobs as men
    - Victims of 16<sup>th</sup> century witch hunts



# Education

- Education of Men
  - Educated for careers in commerce or crafts
  - Literacy was common in middle and upper class urban populations
- Education of Women
  - Study in home
  - Focused on vernacular literacy, music, domestic arts
  - Intellectual women had more outlets to express themselves



# Children

- Children of the wealthy
  - Cared for by wet-nurses and mother as young children
  - When they reached age of seven fathers supervised education
  - Beatings, harsh punishments not unusual
- Children of lower classes
  - About half reached age of seven
  - Represented potential labor, social security for family

St. Peter with the keys to the Church  
Saint Tomé

King Phillip II of Spain (who was still alive in 1688)

Self-portrait of El Greco

Don Juan de Silva, the official who certifies miracles

Franciscan and Dominican monks

Prominent Toledans in sixteenth-century dress, whose ancestors would have assisted at the burial.

Saint Stephen

Count in medieval armor

Son of El Greco



The Burial of Count Orgaz, from a Legend of 1323, 1586–88 (oil on canvas), Greco, El (Domenico Theotocopuli) (1541–1614)/Toledo, S. Tome, Spain/Giraudon/The Bridgeman Art Library Giraudon

Saint Augustine

Parish priest of St. Tomé