

Transformations in Europe (1450-1750)

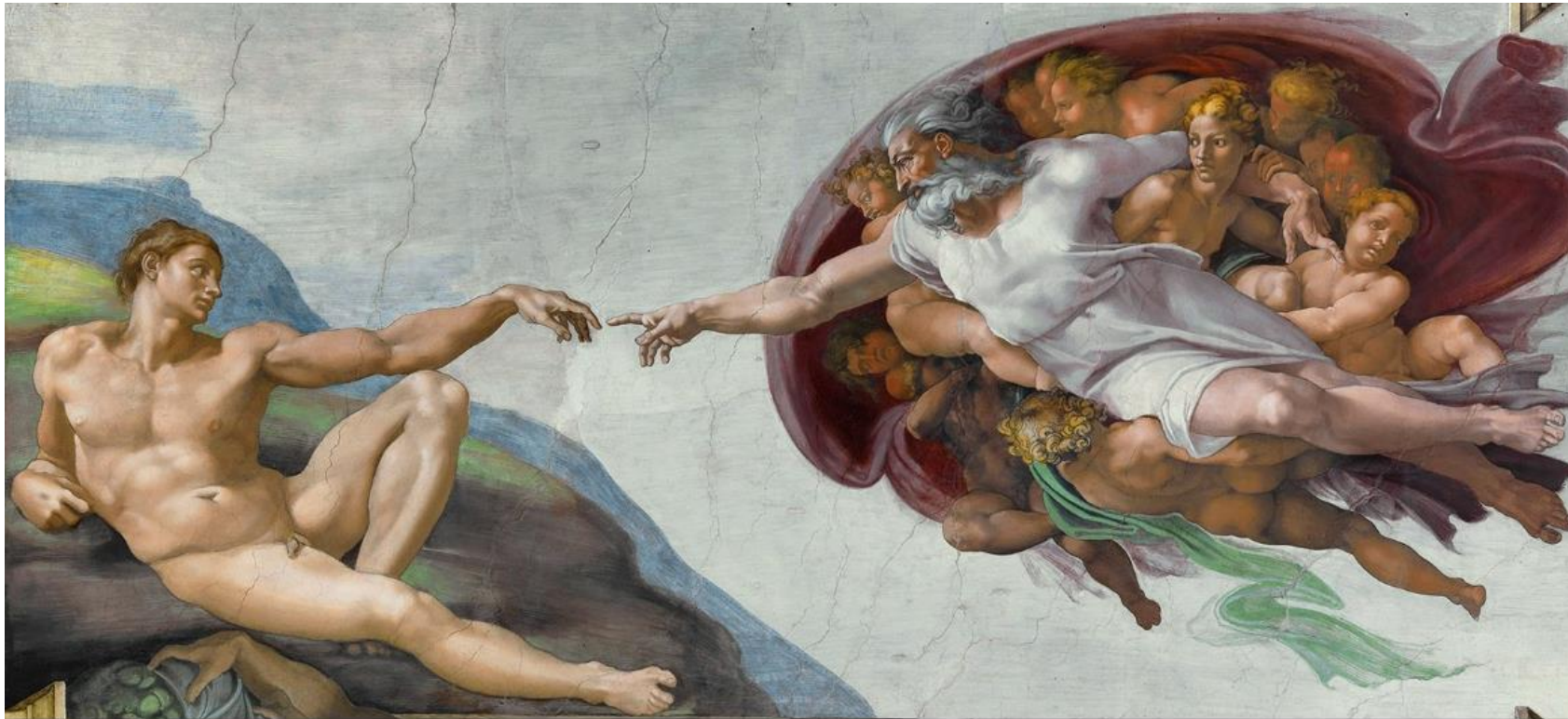


The Renaissance

- Period in Western European history marking the transition from the Middle Ages to the modern world
- Began in 14th century (1300s) and end in early 17th century (1600s)
- “Rebirth”= efforts to revive and surpass ideas and achievements of classical antiquity (ancient Greece and Rome)
- Started in Italy
- By the 14th century, northern Italy had many urban areas, while rest of Europe was still mostly rural. Urbanization was a function of the region’s growing trade and the resulting wealth of merchants, who came to dominate politics and society as well as business= patrons
- Revived interest in classical writing and secular subjects in opposition to the emphasis on theology and spiritual topics of the Middle Ages

Humanism

- Emphasized individual capabilities and accomplishments supported an entrepreneurial spirit
- Francesco Petrarch (Italian early humanist)



Medieval Art vs. Renaissance Art

- **During the Middle Ages**

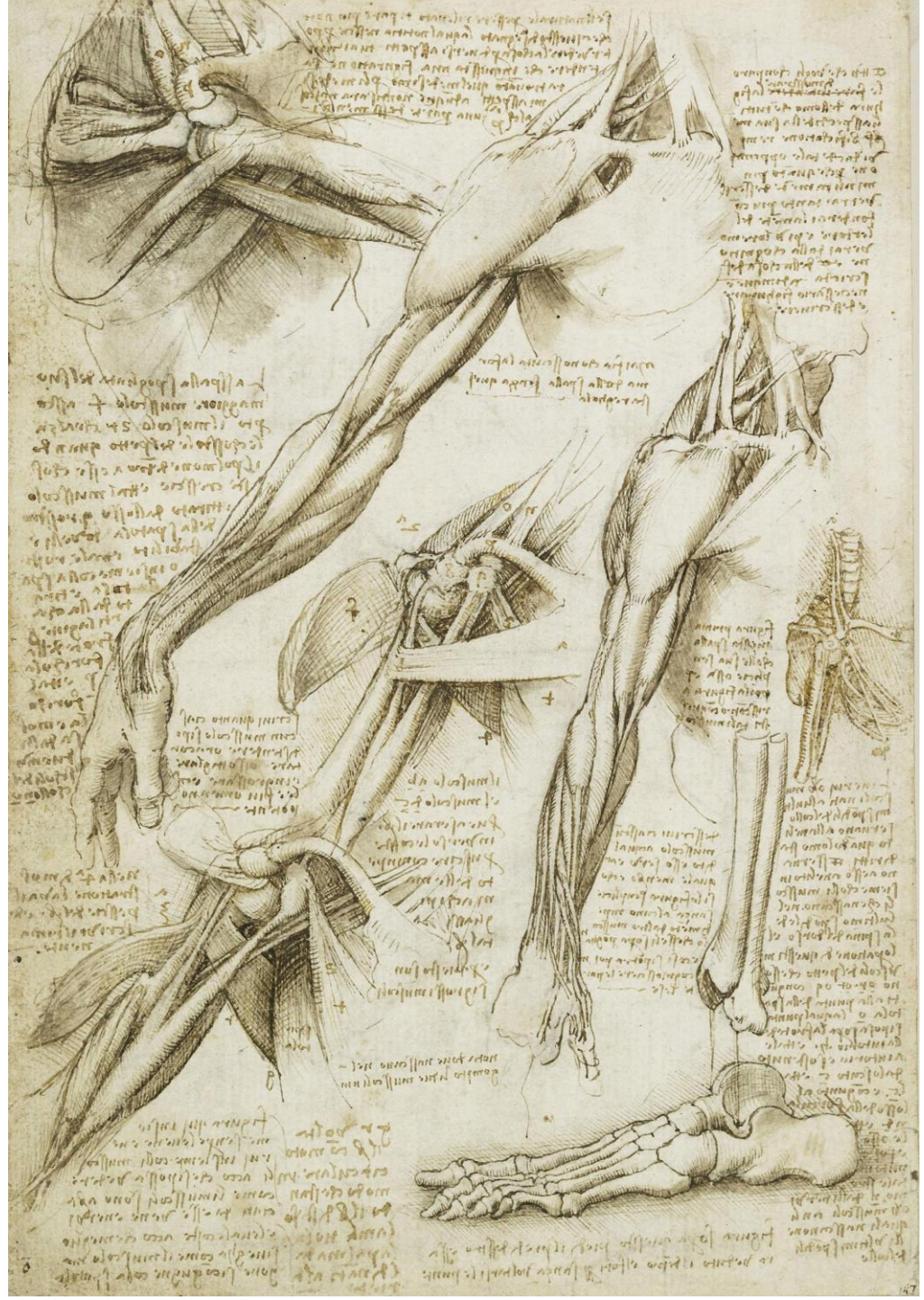
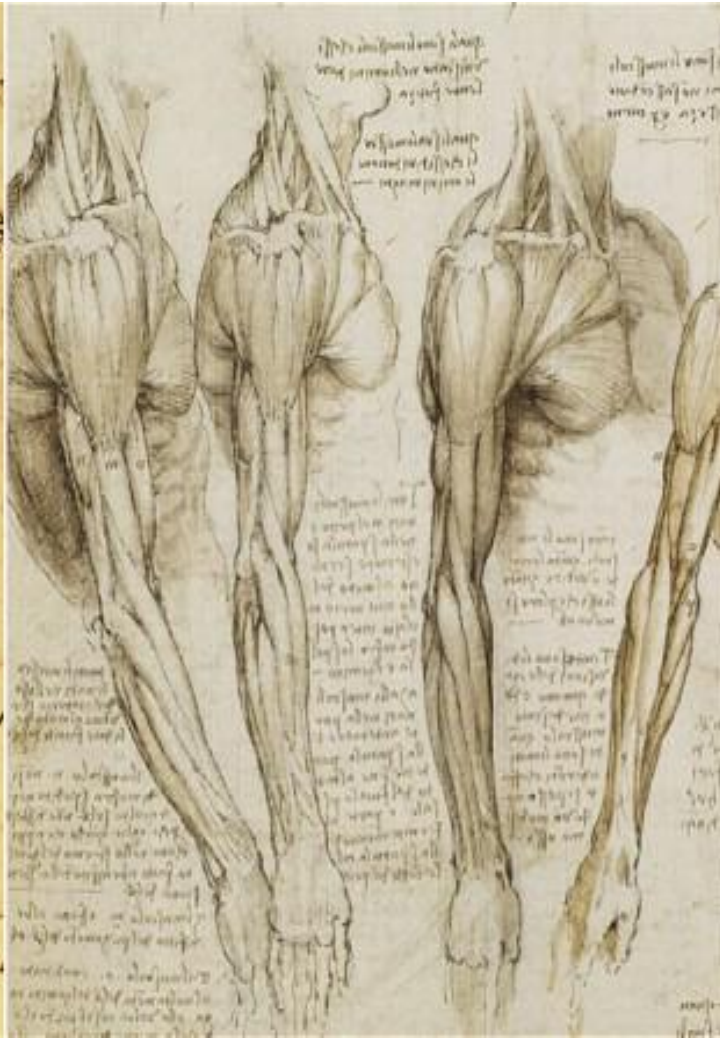
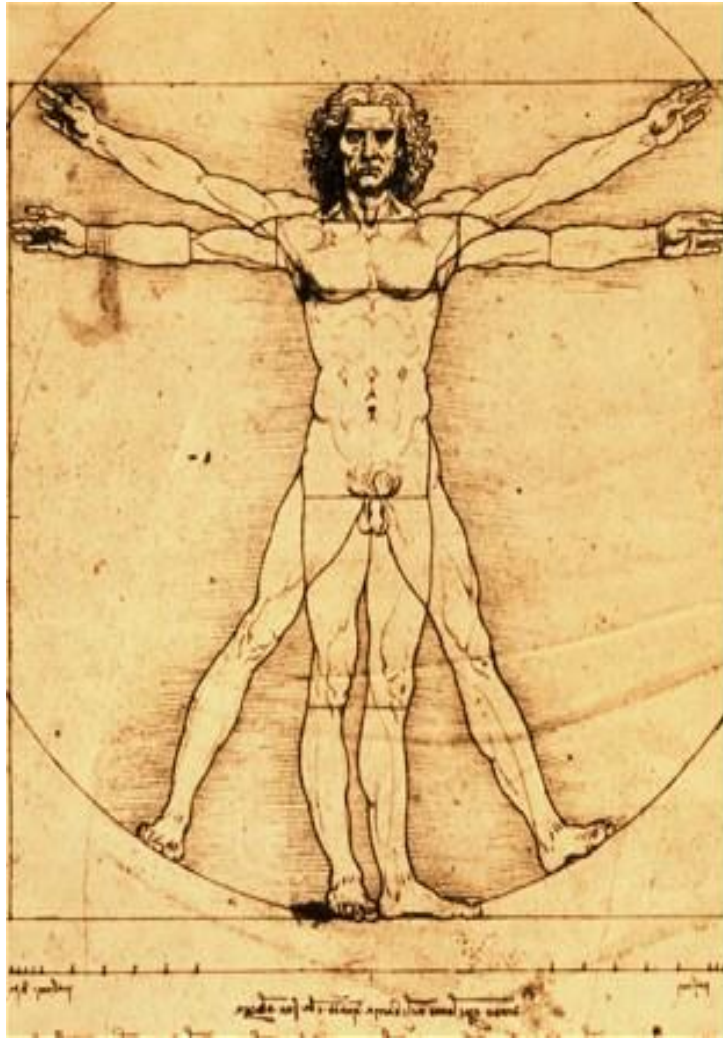
- Find God
- Prove pre-conceived ideas (in other words, not try to challenge the “status quo” what they had always believed.

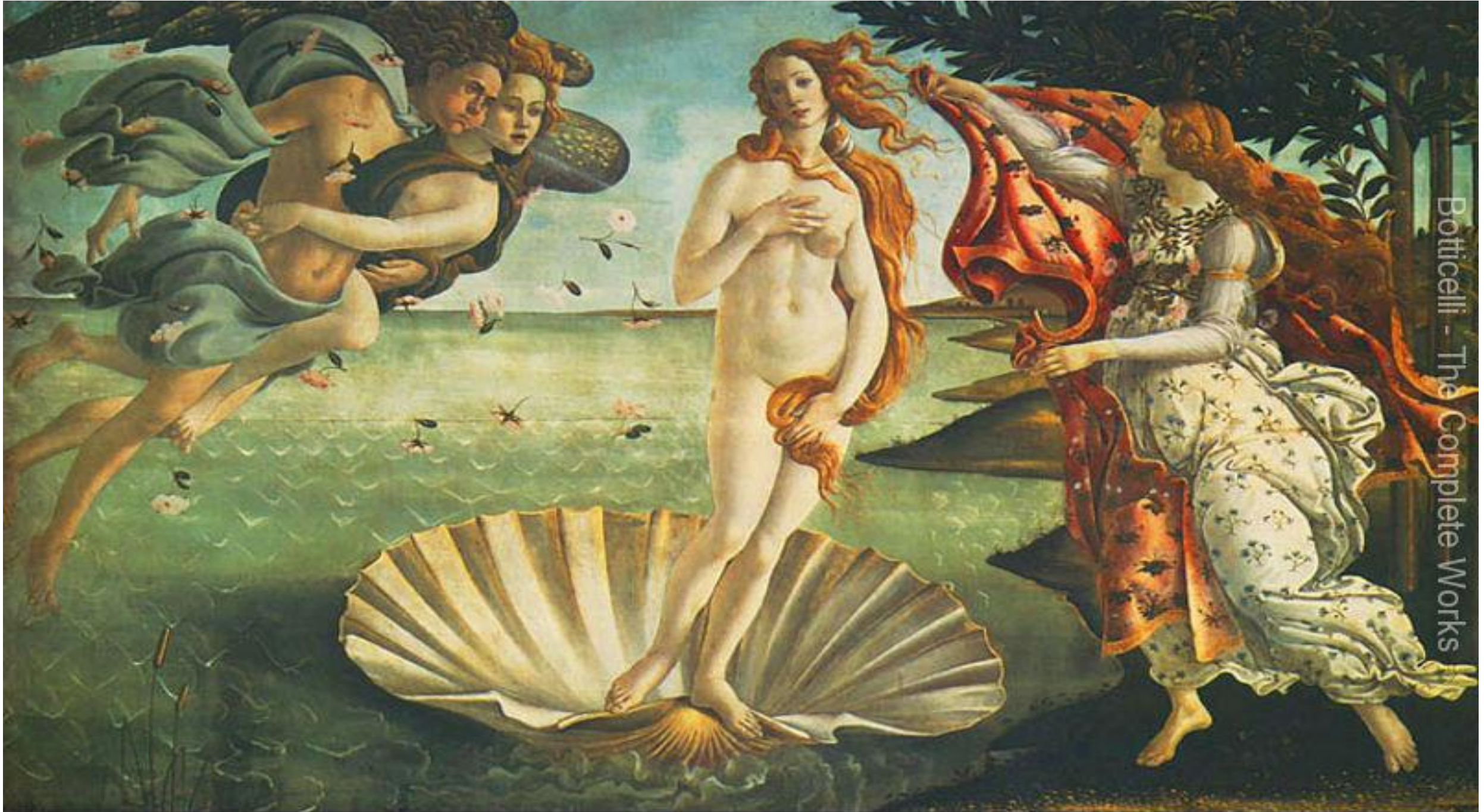
- **During the Renaissance**

- Find man
- Promote learning









Botticelli - The Complete Works

courtesy of www.sandrobotticelli.net



The Medici Family

- Italian banking family and political dynasty that first began to gather prominence under Cosimo de' Medici in the Republic of Florence
- Early patrons of the arts
- The Medici Bank (largest in Europe during the 15th century)
- Produced 4 popes of the Catholic Church and 2 queens of France



Medieval Gothic Cathedrals (rib vault and the flying buttress)



Renaissance Architecture

- Example: Saint Peter's Basilica (1506) → influenced by ancient Greece/Rome and strayed away from Gothic medieval themes

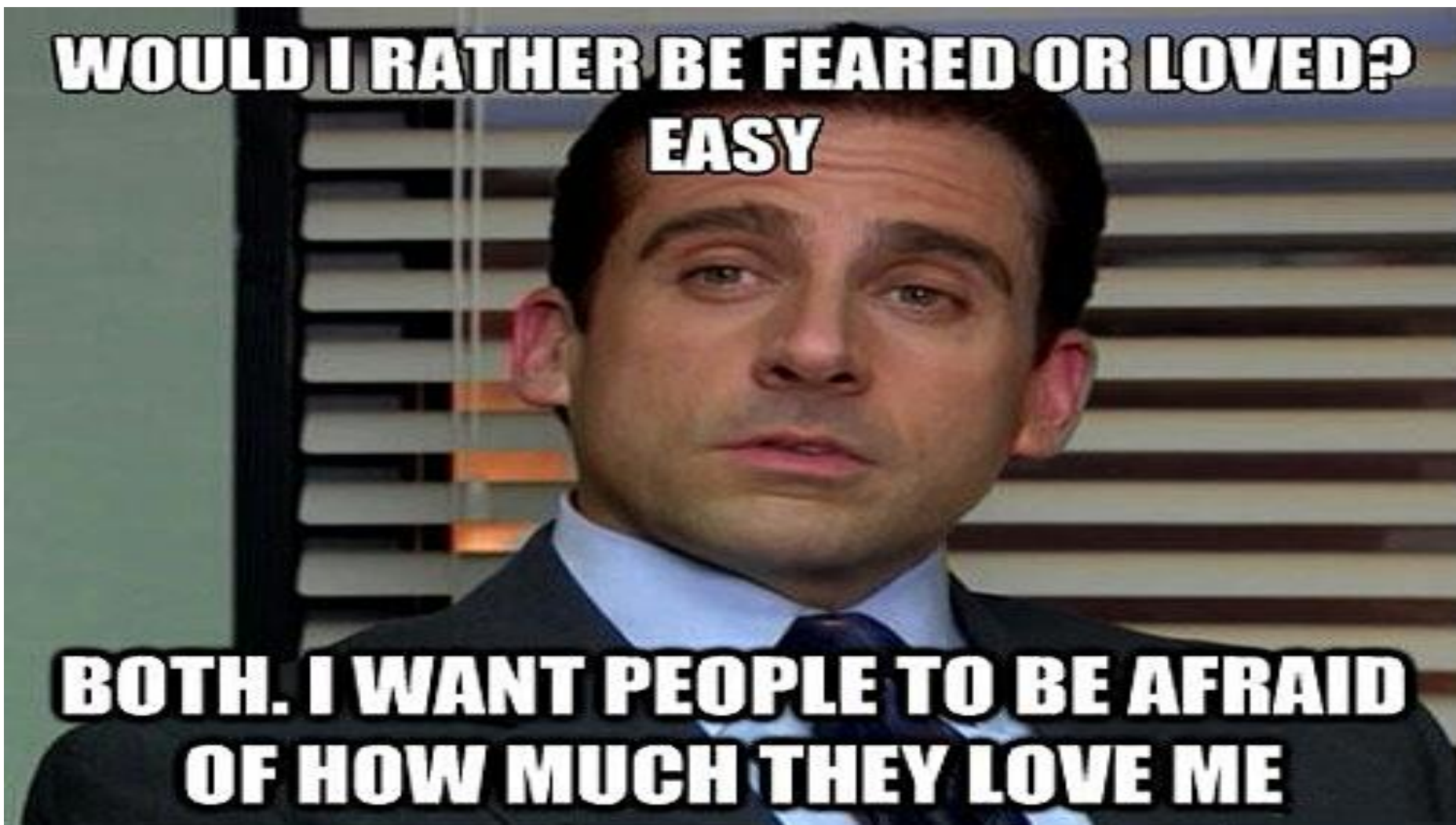




Johann Gutenberg (1454) = Printing Press and Gutenberg Bible



Machiavelli "The Prince"



The “Renaissance Man”

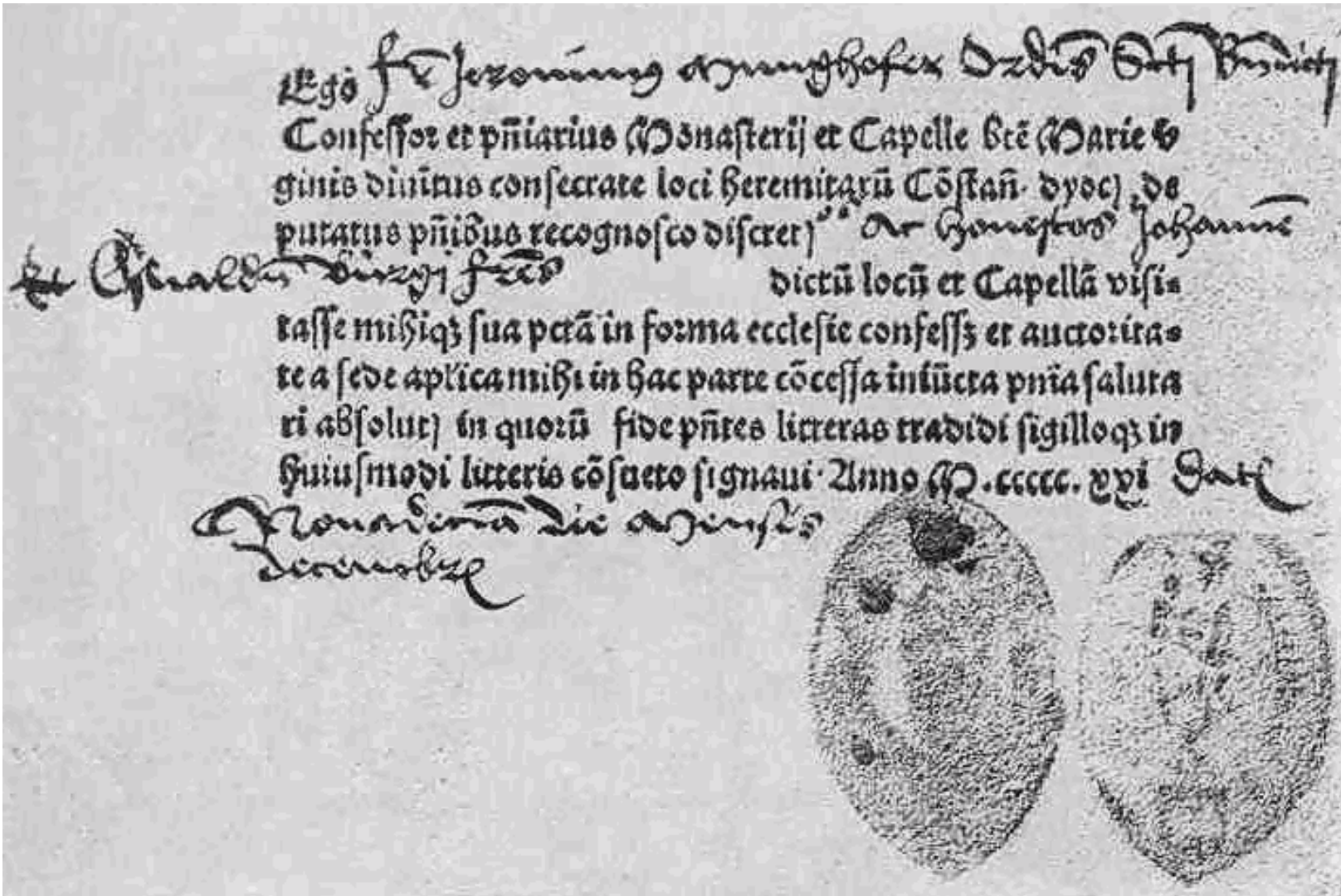
- “Ideal” man with broad talents and expertise
- Baldassare Castiglione= *The Courtier* (1528)
- The ideal embodied the basic tenets of Renaissance humanism, which considered man the center of the universe, limitless in his capacities for development, and led to the notion that men should try to embrace all knowledge and develop their own capacities as fully as possible.



Papacy/Papal Authority

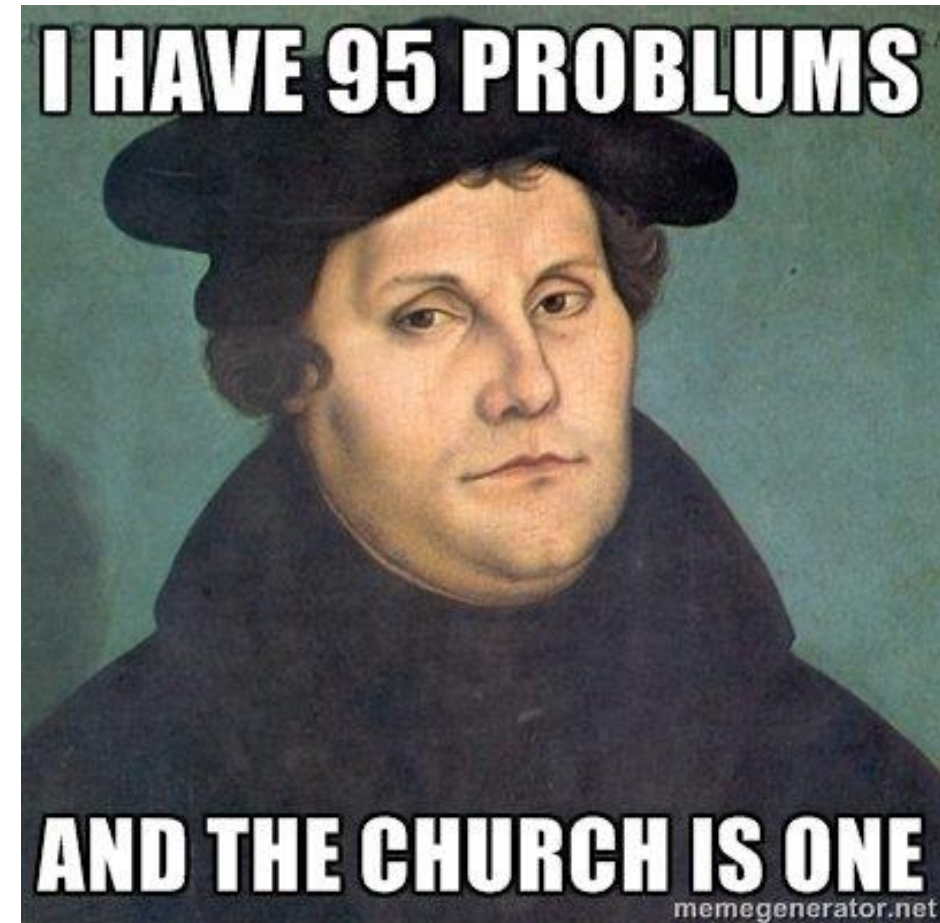


Indulgences



The Protestant Reformation (1517)

- Schism in Western Christianity
- Martin Luther's "95 Theses"
- Calvinists (John Calvin)= Predestination
- Regardless, no question male dominance in the church and family
- The impact of **humanism**, and the new learning of the Renaissance that questioned much traditional thought.
- Luther's translations into the Bible into the German vernacular (instead of Latin) made it more accessible to the laity, an event that had a tremendous impact on both the church and German culture. → Lutheran churches



Catholic Reformation (Counter-Reformation)

- Council of Trent (1545-1563)
- Jesuits (Spanish)
- Inquisitions: group of institutions within the Catholic Church whose aim was to combat heresy, conducting trials of suspected heretics.





ET
EGRESSO
TIBI QVIATVS
ESPE TIBI
EVRES HANC DE
TAM ADIFICAN
E CLESIAM MELI
ET PORTA INTE
RINDITA QVAL
EDVNT ADIM
VSTAMME
THELI

C O N C I L I U M
HERCVLES GONTAGA MANTVAN⁷ HIER^S. SERIPANDVS NEAP^S STANISLAVS POLONVS⁴ LVDOVICVS
SIMONETA MEDIOLANE⁵ MARVS SITICVS DALCEPS GERMAN⁶ CAROLVS ALOTARINGIAGATVS⁷ LVDONJ
CVS MATRV TIVS ELEC⁸ EPS. TRID⁹ ANTONI ARCHIEPS PRAGEN ORAT. CA^S PREG. BOHE¹⁰ GEORGI EPS.
ORAT. CA^S PREG. HVG¹¹ VALENTINVS EPS. PREMISCIE ORAT. REGIS POLONIA¹² MANTONI EPS. AVGVSTA
ORAT. DV¹³ IS SABANDI¹⁴ SIGISMVNDVS ATVN ORAT. CA^S SAREVS¹⁵ LVDOVICVS. LANSAC ORAT. REGIS
FRANCIA¹⁶ FERDINAND MARTINET ORAT. REGIS PORTVGA¹⁷ NIKOLAVS DE PONTE ORAT. VENETVS¹⁸
AVGVSTINVS PAVNGARTNER ORAT. BAVAR¹⁹ MELCHIO LVISI ORAT. HELVETIE²⁰ IOANES STROGVNS ORAT.
AVGVSTINVS IN SECRETARI CONC²⁰ CLAVD COMES LVNEN ORAT. REGIS HISPANIA²¹



Holy Roman Empire



Charles V's reign

The Holy Roman Empire



Holy Roman Empire



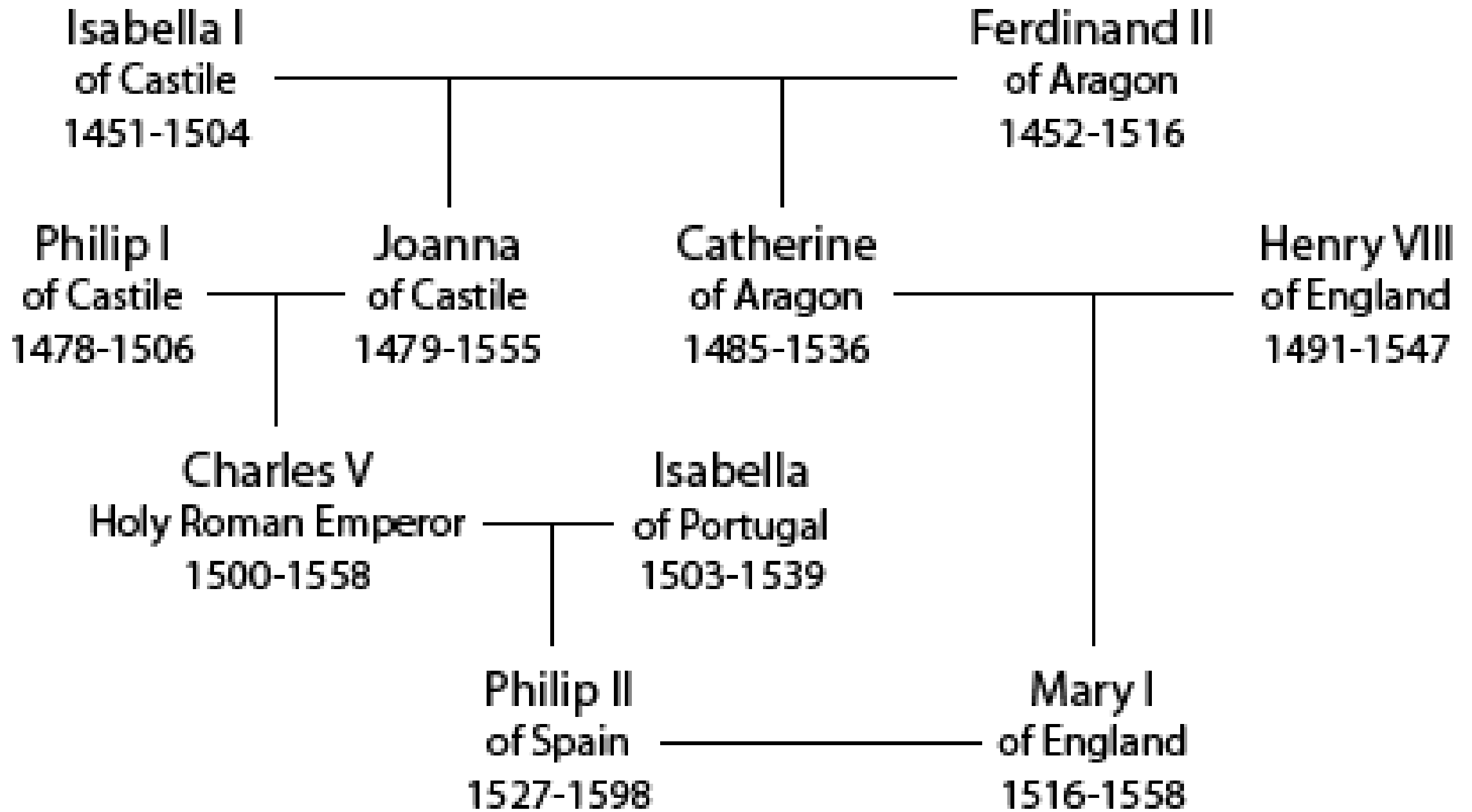
Catholic Multinational Ethnically German
Sub divided Estates

Neither Holy Nor Roman Nor An
Empire

Charles V, Holy Roman Empire

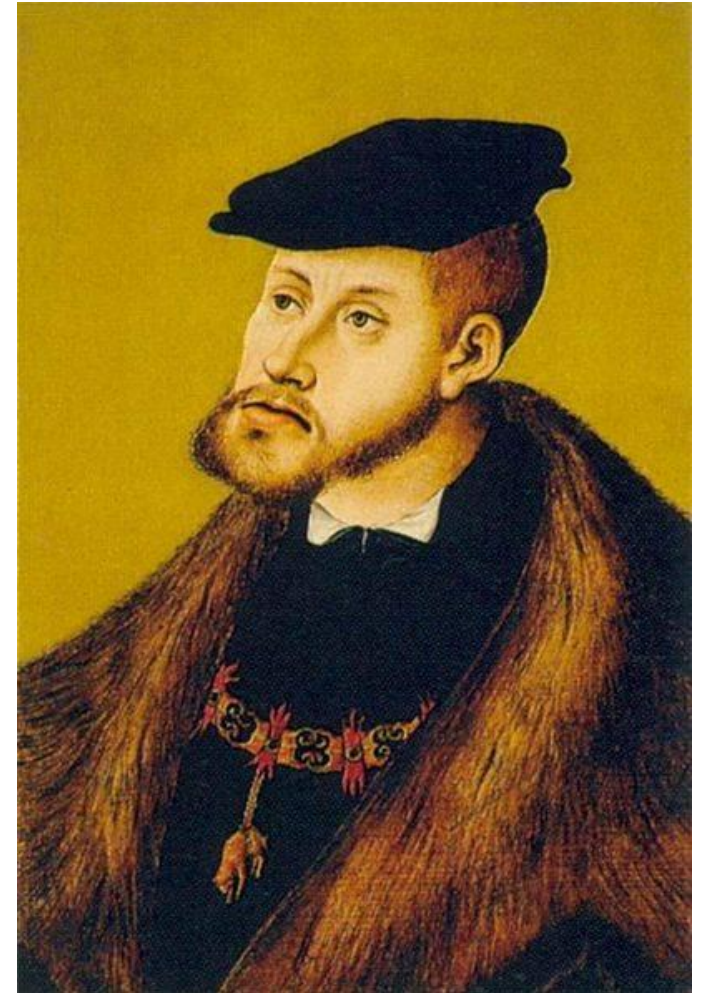
- The Holy Roman Empire was a multi-ethnic complex of territories in Western/Central Europe that developed during the Early Middle Ages and continued until its dissolution in 1806 (1,004 years!)
- 800 CE Germanic war leader **Charlemagne** and Pope (deal I get to be “Cesar”, and I’ll acknowledge church’s religious superiority over my secular power)= HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE= rocky relationship for years to come
- Charles V managed to bankrupt Holy Roman Empire (defaulted on massive debts to creditors)- always doomed?
- Lacked nationalism, never had means of levying direct taxes/raising army from territories, TOO BIG





Habsburgs

- European warrior clan claimed emperors throne and establish dominance over the papacy= dynastic marriages between family members= inheritance within family and out of the church





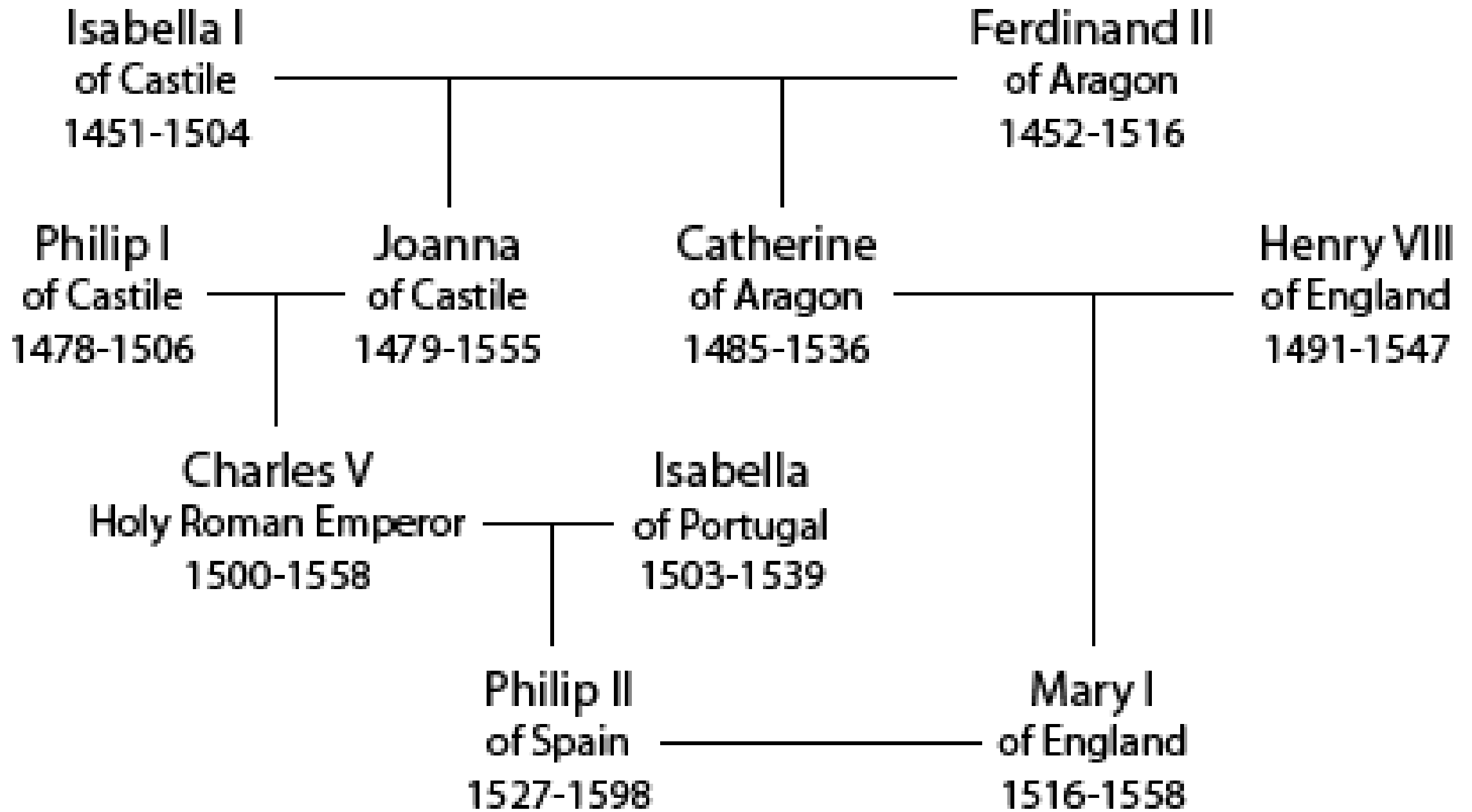
Spain

Spanish Empire of Philip II



Spain (absolute monarchy)

- Kingdom unified in the late 15th century by the marriage of **Ferdinand and Isabella**, combining to small kingdoms of Castile and Aragon
- Columbus, drove out Muslims from Southern Spain with the **conquest of Granada in 1492**
- Devoutly Catholic (Spanish inquisition 1478) → Expulsion of Jews and Muslims (Moors)
- Rich from New World...silver? JK massive inflation
- **Divine rights of a king; absolutism**
- Spanish armada vs England

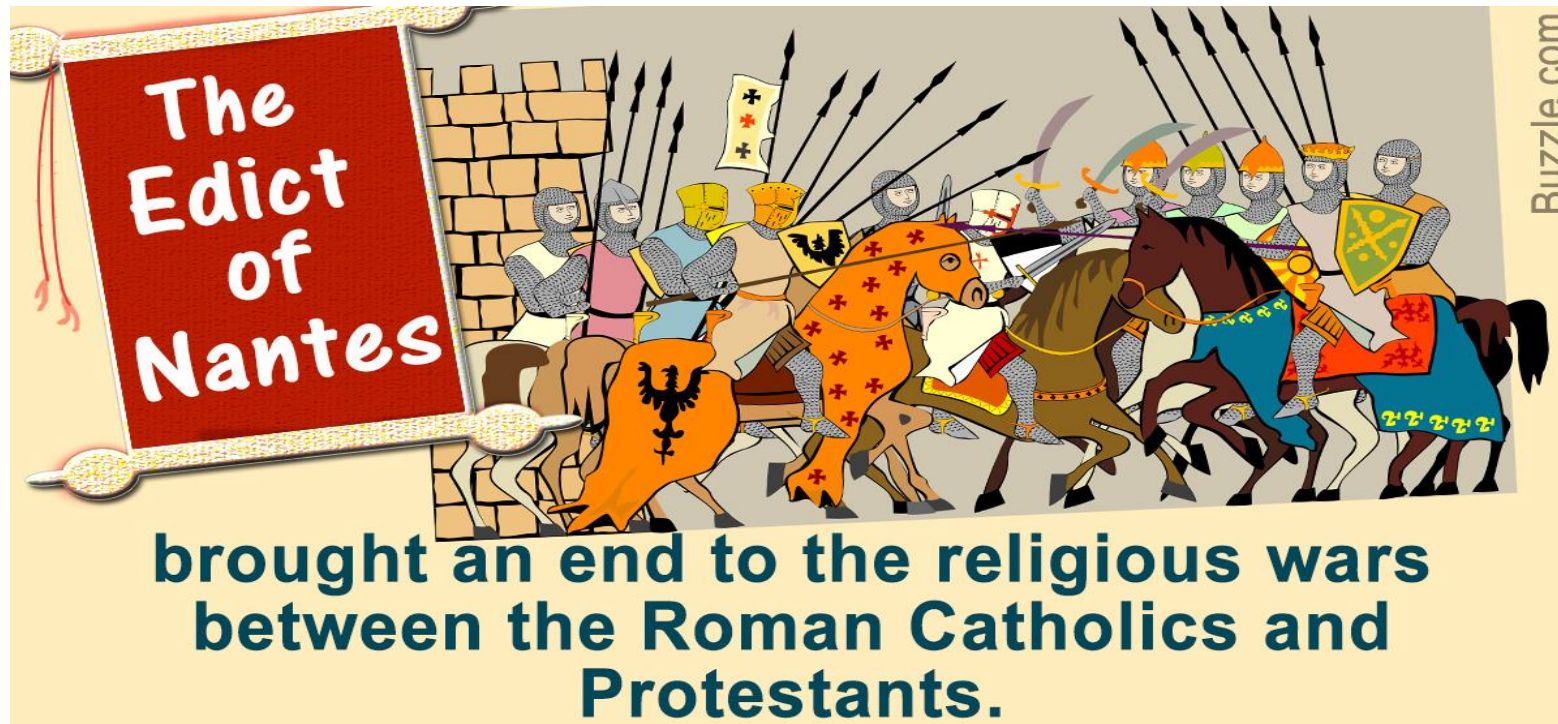


France



Catholicism in France

- French Wars of Religions (1562-1598) → Huguenots v. Catholics → Estimated 3 million people died in this period of violence, famine, and disease
- Louis XIV revoked Edict of Nantes (r. 1643-1715)



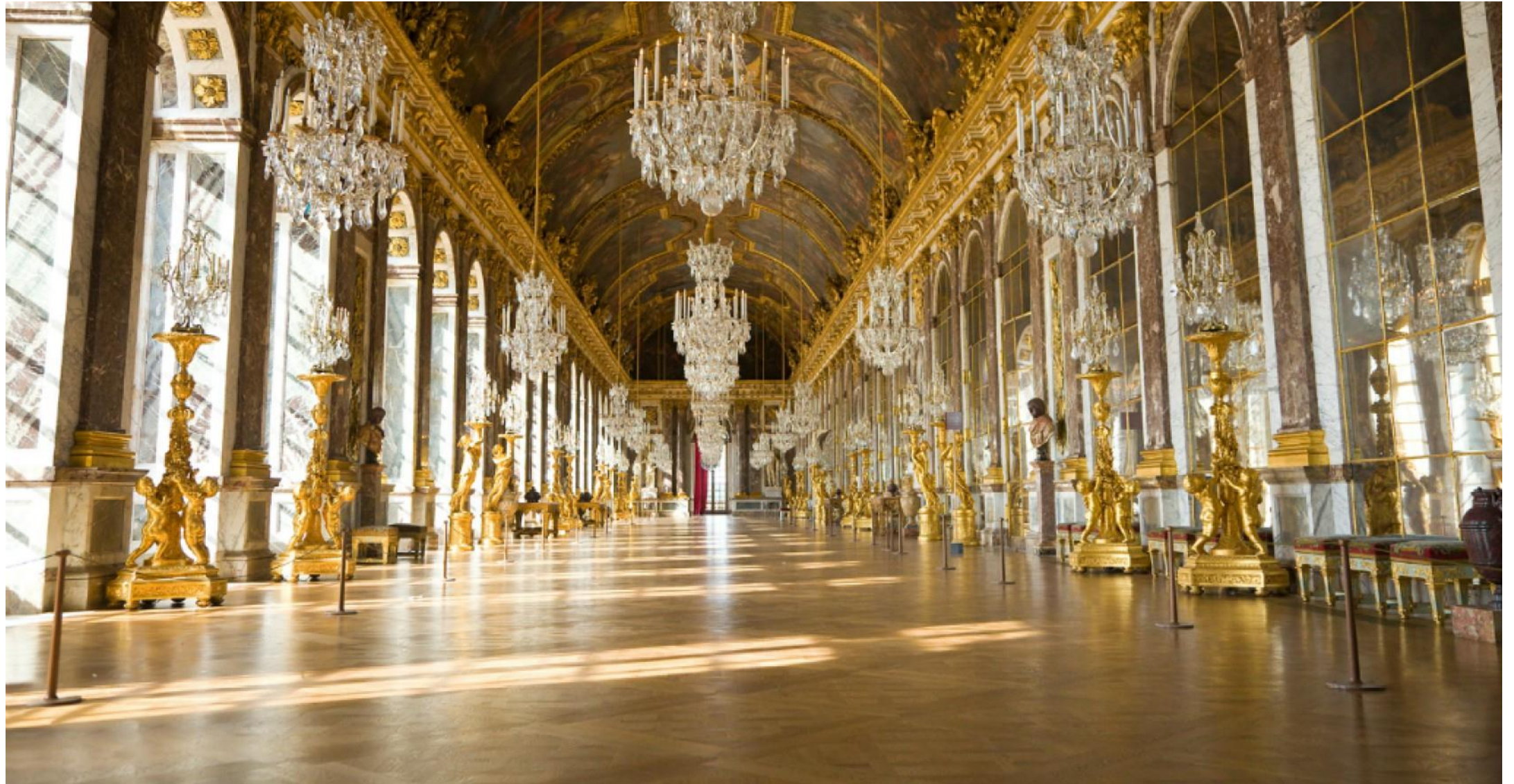
French Absolutism

- **Louis XIV and Versailles** (“Sun King”) (r. 1643 –1715)
- “Divine Rights of Kings”
- Sought to eliminate feudalism by compelling many members of the nobility to inhabit his palace
- Longest reigning monarch (72 years)
- Leader in the growing centralization of power
- War defined foreign policy





Hall of Mirrors





England



Wars of the Roses (1455-1487)

- Richard III (killed princes in the tower???) (hunchback???)
- Battle of Bosworth Field → Henry Tudor wins → Became Henry VII (7th not 8th) starts Tudor period in England



Lancaster Rose



York Rose



Tudor Rose





ENTRY TO THE TRAITORS GATE



King Henry VIII (8th) (1509-1547) (Tudors)

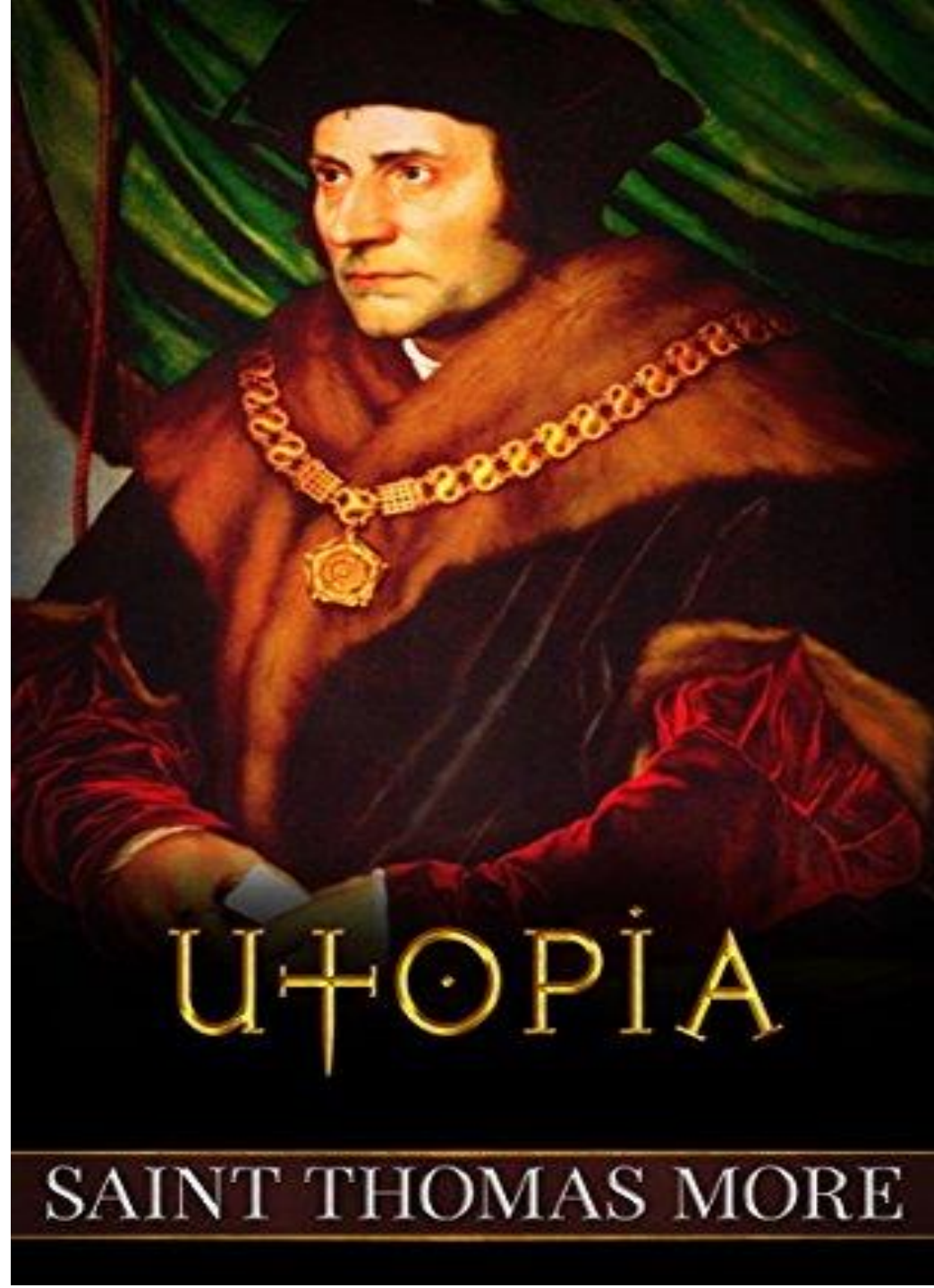
- “Divorced, beheaded, died, divorced, beheaded, survived.”
- Wanted divorce/annulment from **Catherine of Aragon** (daughter of Fernanda and Isabella and aunt to Charles V) → Pope says no → what now?
- Created **Church of England/Anglican Church** (Protestant) to marry Anne Boleyn
- **Thomas More**: “I die the King's good servant, but God's first.”
- Thomas Cromwell (also later executed) Chief Minister
- Offspring? Edward, Mary, and **Elizabeth**
- **Puritans** are “pure” Calvinists → Plymouth, MA 1620 Mayflower voyage





When your parents ask where all the monasteries went





U+OPIA

SAINT THOMAS MORE

Henry VIII's successor's

- Edward VI
- Mary ("Bloody Mary") Catholic (WHY? WHO IS HER MOTHER?)
- **Elizabeth I** (Protestant) (WHY? WHO IS HER MOTHER?)
 - During Mary's reign, Elizabeth was imprisoned for nearly a year on suspicion of supporting Protestant rebels.
 - "The Virgin Queen"
 - Elizabeth's reign became known as the **Elizabethan era**. The period is famous for the flourishing of English drama, led by playwrights such as William Shakespeare and Christopher Marlowe, and for the seafaring prowess of English adventurers such as **Francis Drake**. (2nd to circumnavigate globe: 1st?)
 - Defeated Spanish Armada (Speech to the Troops at Tilbury) (1588)
 - Executes Mary Queen of Scots → no heir for Liz → King James I (Stuarts)

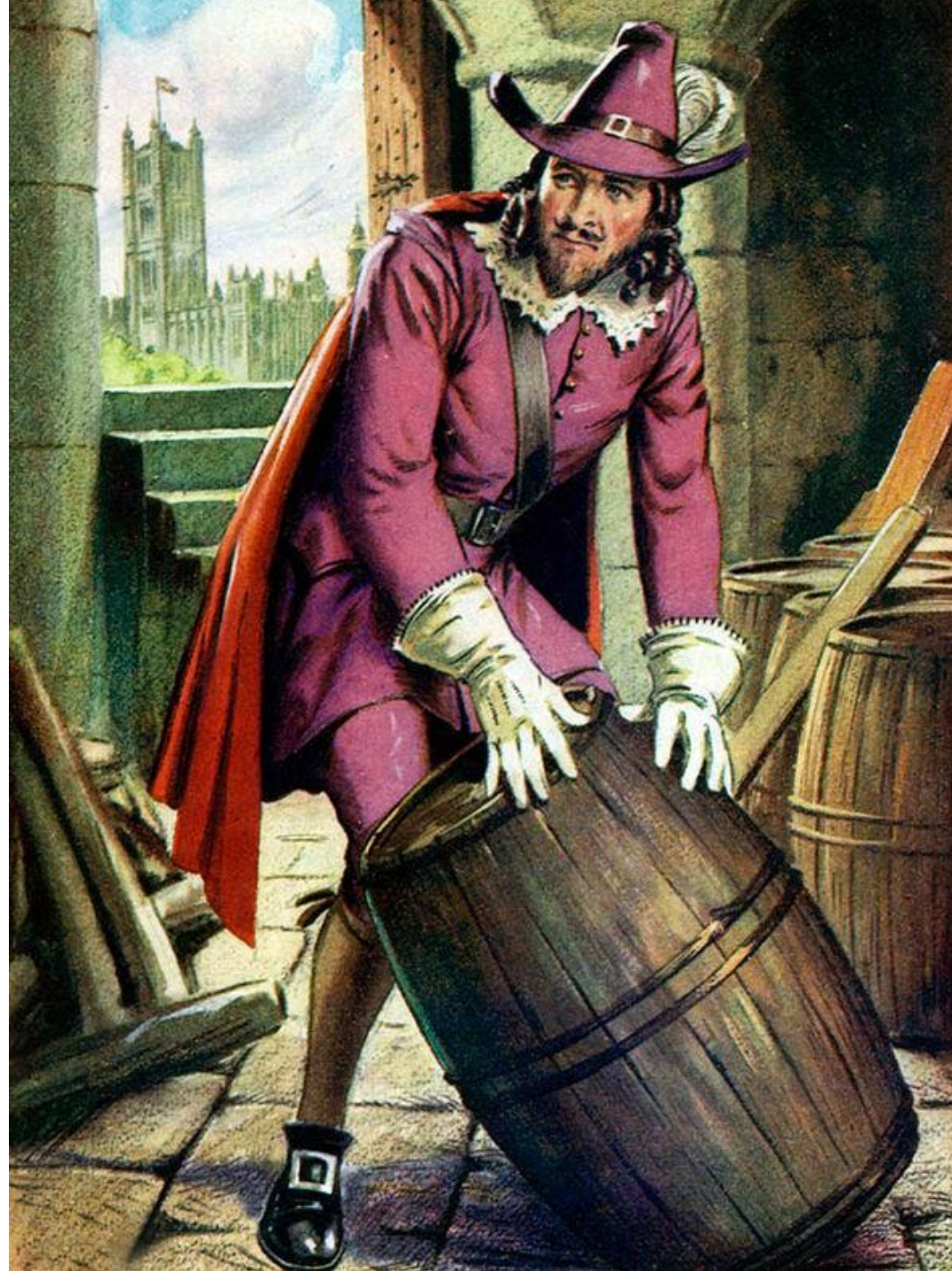






King James I of England (1603-1625)

- **The Stuarts**
- Protestant
- King James Bible
- First English colony in New World (Jamestown) (1607)
- **Gunpowder plot** against King James I (1605) (Jesuit Treason) (Guy Fawkes Day)
- As King of Scots, James had become accustomed to Scotland's weak parliamentary tradition since assuming control of the Scottish government in 1583, so that upon assuming power south of the border, the new King of England was genuinely affronted by the constraints the English Parliament attempted to place on him in exchange for money. In spite of this, James' personal extravagance meant he was perennially short of money and had to resort to extra-Parliamentary sources of income.
- Sold titles to make money for crown= old nobility not happy about this
- Divine Rights of a King vs Parliament...."I will not thank where I feel no thanks due"





English Civil War (1642–1651) and the Glorious Revolution (1688)

- Parliamentarians vs. Royalists
- “Little Gods on earth”
Parliament says uhhhh nope
- **King Charles I executed → Oliver Cromwell → King Charles II**
- **King James II (warming pan baby)**
(Catholic wife is a threat?)
- **Glorious Revolution (1688) → King and Queen William and Mary of Orange → English Bill of Rights (1689)**
- **Constitutionalism**



Witch Hunts

- **Malleus Maleficarum (1487)**
- Jennet Davis (Pendle Witch Child)
- 3/4ths women (why?)
- 100,000 people tried; 60,000 executed
- These events coincided with rising social tensions, growing rural poverty, and environmental issues

MALLEVS MALEFICARVM, MALEFICAS ET EARVM

hærefim frameâ conterens,

EX VARIIS AVCTORIBVS COMPILATVS,
& in quatuor Tomos iustè distributus,

*QVORVM DVO PRIORES VANAS DÆMONVM
versutias, prestigiosas eorum delusiones, supersticiosas Strigimagarum
ceremonias, horrendos etiam cum illis congressus; exactam denique
tam pestifera secta disquisitionem, & punitionem complectuntur.
Tertius praxim Exorcistarum ad Dæmonum, & Strigimagarum male-
ficia de Christi fidelibus pellenda; Quartus verò Artem Doctrinalem,
Benedictionalem, & Exorcismalem continent.*

TOMVS PRIMVS.

Indices Auctorum, capitum, rerumque non desunt.

*Editio nouissima, infinitis penè mendis expurgata; cuique accessit Fuga
Dæmonum & Complementum artis exorcistica.*

*Vir siue mulier, in quibus Pythonicus, vel diuinationis fuerit spiritus, morte moriatur;
Leuitici cap. 10.*

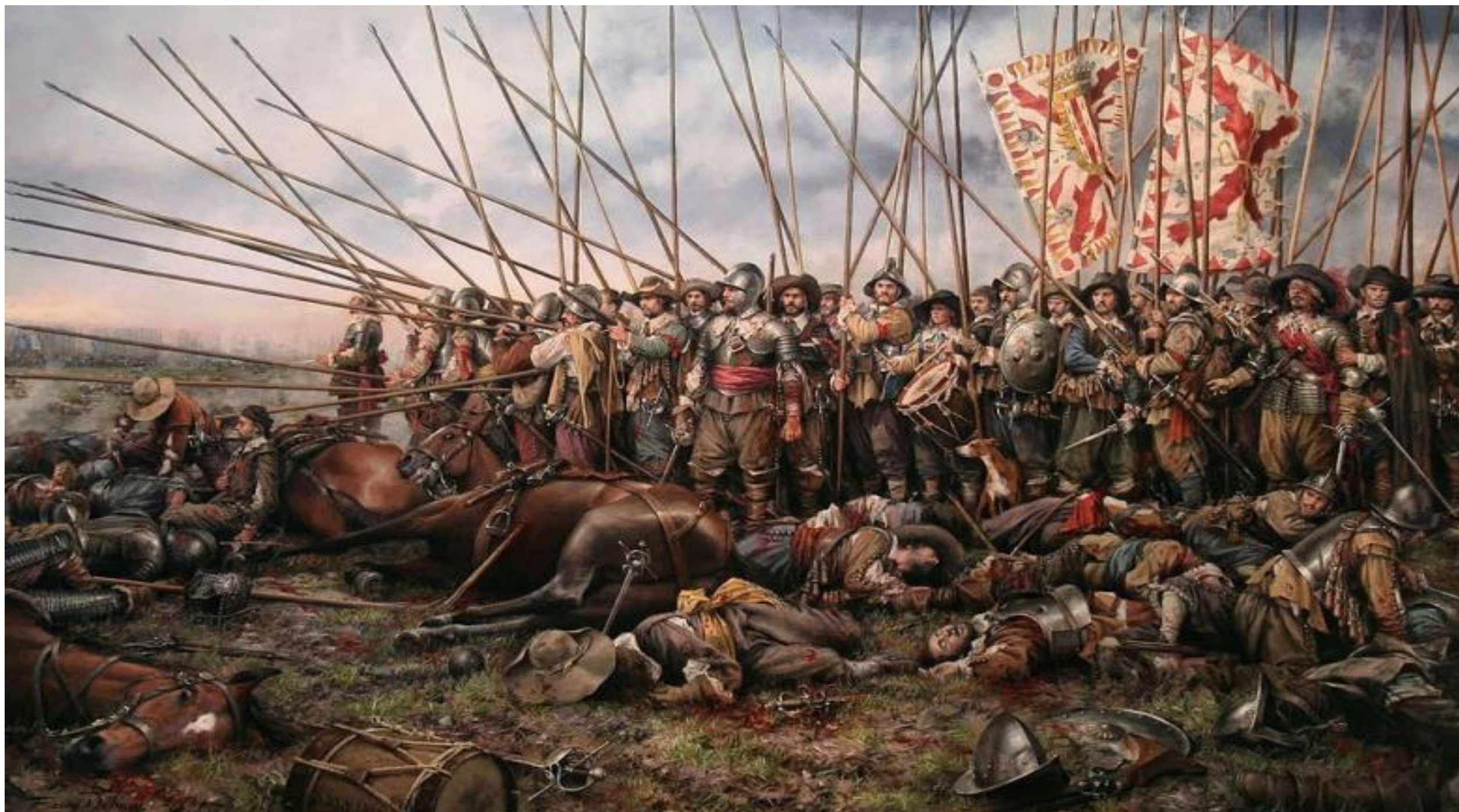


LUGDVNI,
Sumptibus CLAVDII BOVRGEAT, sub signo Mercurij Galli.

M. D. C. LXIX.
CVM PRIVILEGIO REGIS.

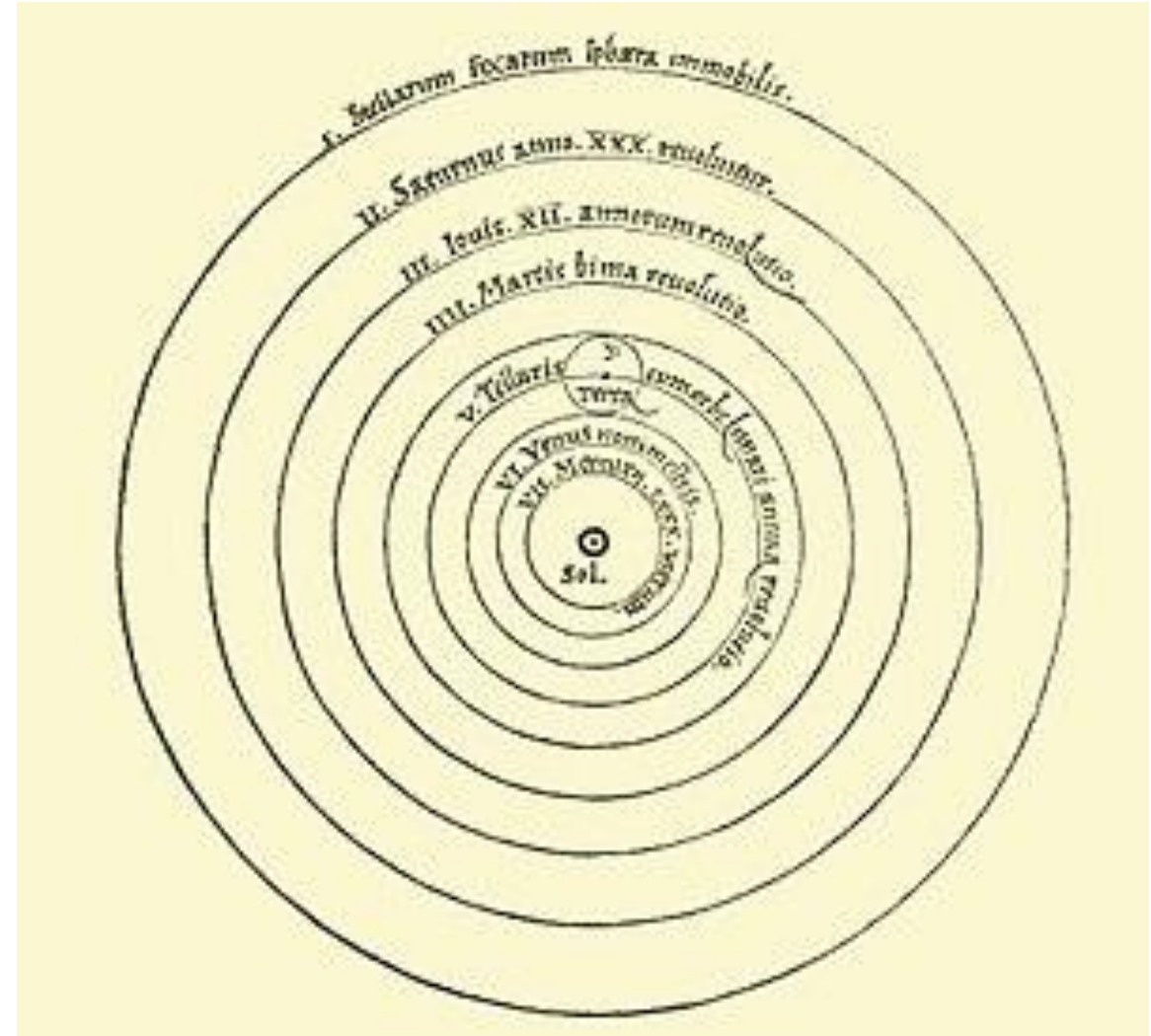
30 Years War (1618-1648)

- Involved all regions of the Holy Roman Empire
- Central Europe 8 million deaths; results in Pan-Germanism
- Since 16th century, the Reformation had been dividing the Holy Roman Empire
- Protestant and Catholic states form alliances
- Bohemia (Czech) ruler dies → has no heir → picks Catholic → Protestant peeps not happy
- **Treaty of Westphalia**, which allowed principalities and cities to choose their own religion, creating a patchwork of religious affiliations throughout the Empire. (new political order)



Scientific Revolution

- **Challenged Aristotelian physics**
- **Copernicus (1473- 1543)→ Nasir al Din→ revise Julian calendar**
- **Galileo (1564-1642)**
- “Bible should be interpreted to coincide with the evidence”
- Giordano Bruno
- **Isaac Newton (Principia Mathematica)**
- **Francis Bacon (Scientific Method)**





Scientific Revolution

- The new science contrasted to the scholasticism of the Middle Ages, in which scholars based their inquiry on the principles established by the church
- New emphasis on the freedom of inquiry sometimes resulted in clashes between scientists and religious and political authorities, and so the researchers didn't always make their findings public.
- The Scientific Revolution combined with the Renaissance and the Reformation to transition Europe from medieval to modern times.

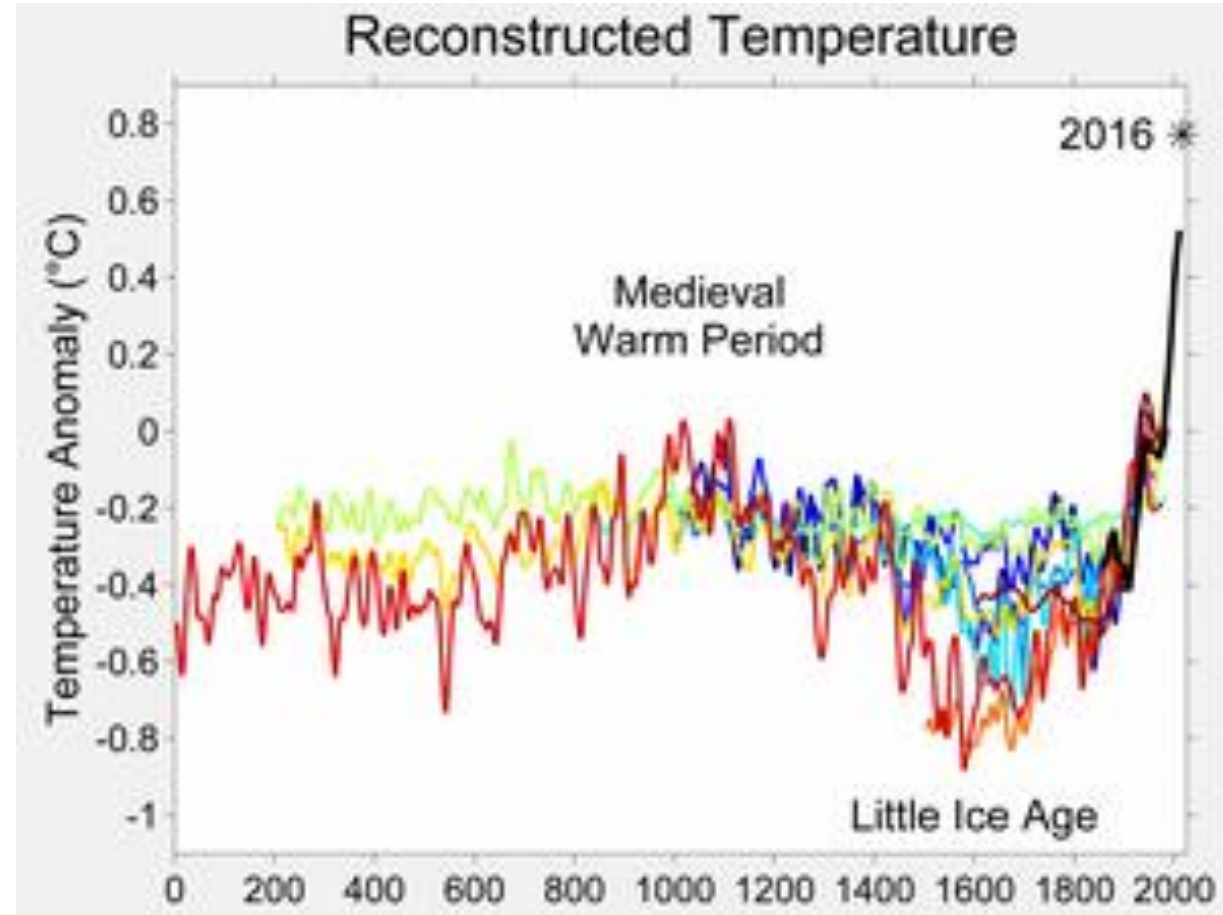


Bourgeoises

- Urban life
- Originally and generally, "those who live in the borough", that is to say, the people of the city (including merchants and craftsmen), as opposed to those of rural areas; in this sense, the bourgeoisie began to grow in Europe from the 11th century and particularly during the Renaissance of the 12th century,
- Powerful Dutch
- Joint Stock Companies → organized commercial ventures on a large scale (investors).... Absolutism??? (Britain and Netherlands)
- Stocks
- Monopolies (Dutch East and West India Companies)
- Gentry

Peasants and Laborers

- Serfs (Russia?)
- Life of a peasant/laborer
- Little Ice Age + Droughts → bad/unpredictable harvests → less food=more disease/crime BUT also very innovative! (17th century the worst) A bunch of wars...(taxes high/food is low) Witches???
- Changes in weather were profoundly disruptive because people directly depended on agriculture (work, rest, worship)
- Bread riots
- Potato (brought by Spanish in 1500s from New World)
- Deforestation
- Peasant revolts= foreshadowing...?



Women and Family

- Dowry
- “Bourgeoisie promoted marriages that advanced their social aspirations or furthered their business interests”
- 1/10th born from unwed mothers (a no no back then)

