Review of the Middle Ages

The Christian Church: most important institution
Aka : Roman Catholic Church

The “Age of Faith”

The Renaissance-

-The “Classical” (Greco-Roman) World

- I. Causes of the Renaissance

- Italy

- Italian City-States

- Florence
• The Medici family

• Lorenzo de’ Medici

• II. The Intellectual Renaissance

• Humanism

Francesco Petrarch (1304-1374)

• The “Liberal Arts” (Humanities)

• Female Education?

• Laura Cereta, Defense of the Liberal Instruction of Women

• Example of a primary source

• http://www.lib.uchicago.edu/efts/IWW/BIOS/A0009.html

• Values of the Renaissance:

1) Secularism

2) Individualism

• The Printing Revolution
– Johann Gutenberg

– ca. 1450s

• Printing press

• III. The Artistic Renaissance

• Naturalism

• Giotto

• Masaccio

  – Perspective

• Leonardo da Vinci

• Michelangelo

• David

• Raphael

• The School of Athens

• IV. Society in the Renaissance
• Social Classes

• Upper
  – Clergy
  – Nobility

• Middle-Townspeople

• Lower-Peasants

• (Eastern Europe-Serfs)

• V. The State in the Renaissance

• The State-defined

• Feudalism declining

• The Rise of the New Monarchies

• Monarch/ Monarchy

• Formation of the Nation-State

• A Geographical Area
- Common history

- Language

- Customs

- Central government

  - Bureaucracy

A. France (in the 15th Century)

  - Louis XI (1461-1483)

B. England (in the 15th Century)

  - “Wars of the Roses”

  House of Lancaster (Red) vs. House of York (White)

  - Henry VII (1485-1509)

C. Spain

  - Reconquista
• Ferdinand of Aragon and Isabella of Castile

D. Portugal

• Afonso I

• (r. 1128-1185)

• E. Russia

  – The Mongols

  – Princes of Muscovy (Moscow)

• F. The Prince

Niccolo Machiavelli