

Unit I - Renaissance and Exploration c.1450-c.1648

Guided Notes ANSWERS

Italian Renaissance

Question	Notes	Extra Information
<p>What were the driving forces behind the Renaissance and how did they establish the Renaissance as a turning point?</p>	<p>Renaissance literally means “rebirth”, and it is referencing a newfound interest in the Ancient cultures of Greece and Roman culture. The Renaissance is considered to be a bridge between the Ancient World and the Modern Era.</p> <p>The driving forces behind this time period were Individualism and Humanism. The first being the drive that individuals at the time had to be the best and to triumph over everyone else. And the second was a philosophy that focuses on the unlimited potential of human beings through an emphasis on the Greek and Roman cultures. This manifested itself in the Arts through the works of artists like Michelangelo, in literature through the works of individuals such as Petrarch, in Politics through Machiavelli and the rulers who his work influenced, and economically through the Medicis and the establishment of the first banking system.</p>	<p>The Medici’s Bank established in Florence, Italy became the center for international trade and produced the first internationally recognized currency - the Gold Florin.</p> <p>The Renaissance saw shifts in society intellectually from the scholasticism of the Middle Ages to the humanism of the Renaissance, artistically from the idealism of the Southern Renaissance to the realism of the Northern Renaissance art, and religiously from the secularity of Italian humanism to the more religious Northern humanism.</p>
<p>Identify and explain how the role of the individual in society changed during the Renaissance period.</p>	<p>Machiavelli - in his book <i>The Prince</i> - Machiavelli laid out the goal of rulers, which was to stabilize their state’s by maintaining power at all costs. This also influenced the role of individuals in society as their roles were to be the pawn in which the rulers maintained that power.</p> <p>Civic humanism, which was</p>	<p>Thomas More - <i>Utopia</i></p>

	<p>something that was discussed in Castiglione's <i>The Courtier</i>, was the understanding that the very individual had an important role in maintaining the stability of the state and contributing to society as a whole.</p> <p>Leonardo Bruni emphasizes the value of republicanism which existed in Ancient Rome, which would imply an increased value of the individuals within society.</p>	
<p>Explain how Individualism and Humanism were reflected in the artwork of the Italian Renaissance.</p>	<p>When the Medicis ruled Florence they honored and celebrated the artists of the time, bringing them to Florence to make the City the center of artistic accomplishments. Their patronage encouraged artists to come to Florence, and fueled their Individualism as they were able to achieve recognition and glory by going there.</p> <p>Michelangelo's <i>David</i> is a clear reflection of humanism and the influence of antiquity. Rather than depict David as a scrawny shepherd boy, per the Biblical story, he sculpted him in the image of the Ancient Greek Gods.</p> <p>Raphael's <i>School of Athens</i>, which includes most of the major figures of the Ancient Greek intellectual society as well as a clear reflection of Greek architecture, is also a clear representation of the influence of antiquity through humanism.</p> <p>Brunelleschi was the first to develop the use of one point perspective in art and he also created Brunelleschi's Dome, which is an architectural marvel. His skills were unmatched architecturally at the time, reflecting individualism.</p>	<p>Leonardo Da Vinci was not a humanist, but he was a Renaissance Man, he excelled in science, engineering, art, philosophy, mathematics, etc, which reflected the influence of individualism and striving to be the best. He also inspired others to follow in his footsteps such as Albrecht Durer of Germany.</p> <p>Michelangelo's <i>Pieta</i> was one of his most prized sculptures and he completed it when he was just 25 years old. When Michelangelo heard that someone had attributed this masterpiece to another artist, his ego couldn't take it, and he put his name on the piece. This is a clear example of Individualism.</p> <p>Botticelli's <i>The Birth of Venus</i> is the artist's interpretation of the Renaissance, and shows the "rebirth" of the ancient goddess, Venus.</p>

Northern Renaissance

Question	Notes	Extra
<p>Compare and Contrast the Italian Renaissance and the Northern Renaissance in terms of how religion influenced their cultural movements.</p>	<p>Humanism vs. Christian or “Northern” Humanism - As the Renaissance moved into Northern Europe, humanism still played a major role in the intellectual and artistic developments, however, the Northern Humanists also focused on Christian piety as well as the influence of antiquity.</p> <p>However, the difference between humanism in Italy and the Christian Humanism in the North was not easy to see as the art produced was strongly influenced by patronage. Southern art was very religiously based, not because of the artists’ interests in religion, but rather because the Catholic Church was the primary patron. Whereas the art of the Northern Renaissance, was more depictions of everyday life - such as in Pieter Bruegel’s work.</p> <p>Desiderius Erasmus - was a Christian Humanist and through his work, such as <i>In Praise of Folly</i>, Erasmus’s goal was to clean up the corruption that he saw within the Church, and encourage true societal reform based on the “Philosophy of Christ.”</p>	<p>Thomas More Jan Hus Albrecht Durer</p>

Printing Press

Questions	Notes	Extra
How does the introduction of moveable type print change Europe intellectually and religiously?	<p>Intellectually - increased access to books - somewhere between 10 and 20 million, led to major increases in the literacy rates throughout Europe.</p> <p>Religiously - the printing of the Gutenberg Bible, and later the printing of the Bible as well as other religious texts in the vernacular (the language of the people), lessened the power of the Catholic Church, which at the time conducted all services in Latin and only allowed for Bibles to be printed in Latin. This helped to spread the Protestant Reformation.</p>	

New Monarchies

Questions	Notes	Extra
How did the new Monarchies of Europe use religion to assert power and control?	<p>Henry VIII at first used religion to gain favor from the Catholic Church and his Catholic subjects by denouncing the actions of Martin Luther and the Protestant Reformation, earning himself the title "Defender of the Faith".</p> <p>The Monarchs unified their subjects under one religion so as to merge political and religious loyalties. Henry VIII and Elizabeth I did this with the Church of England, and Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain, and Francis I of France did this with Catholicism.</p> <p>Other Monarchs tried ways in</p>	<p>Henry VIII's - Act of Supremacy</p> <p>Henry VIII's - marriage to Anne of Cleves.</p> <p>Mary I of England's marriage to Philip I of Spain</p> <p>Elizabethan Settlement</p>

	<p>which to set aside the religious differences that were causing unrest in their respective kingdoms, by passing laws that would allow for a minimal amount of religious tolerance. This was done by Charles V with the Peace of Augsburg.</p>	
<p>How did Individualism influence the economic advancements of Europe during the Renaissance?</p>	<p>The establishment of banking systems, such as the Fuggers' and the Medicis' which led to an increase in international trade, and the establishment of two economic centers, one in Augsburg Germany, and the other in Florence.</p>	<p>Patronage System</p>

The Age of Exploration

Question	Notes	Extra
<p>Identify and explain the political, economic and religious motives behind European Exploration?</p>	<p>Political (Glory) - to solidify their positions in the international community the countries of Europe vied to acquire the most colonies</p> <p>Economic(Gold) - initially motivated to find a trade route to Asia that would avoid the Ottoman Empire - but also once the Americas were discovered it was means of gaining money and resources - for example the Royal Fifth that went to the Spanish Monarchy - Mercantilism</p> <p>Religion (God) - a means to spread Catholicism around the world, and especially after the Protestant Reformation the desire to increase the numbers of Catholic followers to counter the decline the was occurring in Europe - for example the Jesuits</p>	<p>Individualism reflected in the motivations of the explorers as well as the monarchs who sent them</p>
<p>What were some of the lasting consequences of the Age of Exploration on both American</p>	<p>The treatment and destruction of the Native Populations and their cultures - Pizarro and the</p>	<p>The Spanish Armada's failed invasion of Elizabeth's England</p>

<p>and European societies?</p>	<p>Incas - Cortes and the Aztecs, Columbus and the Tainos.</p> <p>Establishment of colonies that would provide raw materials that would fuel the Industrial Revolution - the encomienda system in Latin America as well as the plantations in North America</p> <p>Treaty of Tordesillas - split the world in half, lasting result can be seen in the language and culture of Latin America - Brazil is the only Latin American country to speak Portuguese, the rest which fell on the other side the Line of Demarcation speak Spanish</p>	
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The Columbian Exchange

Question	Notes	Extra
<p>Identify and explain the positive impacts that the Columbian Exchange had on the Americas and Europe.</p>	<p>Europe - Antwerp and the economic rise of the Netherlands</p> <p>Europe - new crops from the Americas - potatoes, tomatoes, corn and chocolate</p> <p>Americas - the introduction of new livestock - horses, chickens, pigs and cows, and new crops from Africa and Europe, most importantly the grains</p>	
<p>Identify and explain the negative impacts that the Columbian Exchange had on the Americas and Europe.</p>	<p>Americas - the Slave Trade which provided labor, but also enslaved people, forced migrations, divided families, and destroyed lives, as well as promoted a feeling of racial superiority that would contribute to racial unrest</p> <p>Americas - the encomienda system which saw the enslavement of the Native population in America</p>	<p>Pizarro - used Smallpox to defeat a divided Incan Empire.</p>

	Americas - the introduction of new diseases, such as Smallpox that killed off a large portion of the Native population.	
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The Slave Trade

Question	Answer	Extra
Explain how the Slave Trade was a reflection of the theories of Machiavelli?	Machiavelli's famous quote "the end justifies the means" which was means of justifying immoral acts in the name of something greater. This was used to justify the horrendous actions surrounding Slave Trade in order to increase the power of the European Countries - this also shows how a country or a leader should do whatever it takes to increase and maintain their power.	

The Commercial Revolution

Question	Notes	Extra
How did the Age of Exploration lead directly to the Commercial Revolution?	<p>Exploration led to the development of the colonies, and the establishment of cash crop plantations</p> <p>Exploration led to the establishment of the joint-stock companies and an increase in international trade that would fuel the Commercial Revolution</p> <p>Exploration led to an influx of gold and silver from the Americas, especially into Spain, which led to the Price Revolution and the commercialization of agriculture</p>	
Explain how the Agricultural Revolution was paving the way towards the Industrial	The Agricultural Revolution - which was the move away from subsistence farming in Europe	Gleaning

Revolution.	and move towards industrial farming - Enclosure policies made farming out of reach for the poor farmers and forced them off their land - the moved to the cities (urbanization) in the search of work, becoming the labor source necessary for the Industrial Revolution	
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