



HISTORY & GEOGRAPHY

STUDENT BOOK

► **10th Grade | Unit 4**

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HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY 1004

Renaissance and Reformation

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Renaissance and Reformation

Introduction

The medieval systems of government, social structure, culture, science, and religion underwent significant changes within a span of only a few centuries. This contact with other cultures and civilizations led to increased exploration and trade and to the development of cities. A spirit of inquiry led scholars to study classic Greek and Roman literature. From a society organized around feudalism and the church, Western Europe evolved into a society composed of strong monarchies.

In this LIFEPAK®, you will trace this change through the transitional period known as the Renaissance. In the first section, you will be especially aware of changes in government, the arts, literature and thought, and science.

In the second section, you will study changes in religion. Catholicism had been a cohesive force in medieval Europe. During the Later Middle Ages, religious unrest developed into a movement known as the Protestant Reformation. This movement involved such men as John Wycliffe, Martin Luther, and John Calvin. The Reformation in England involved political, as well as religious changes and issues. You will learn more about the Protestant influences, as well as about reforms within the Catholic Church. All of these religious changes culminated in a series of religious wars which influenced most of Europe.

Objectives

Read these objectives. The objectives tell you what you will be able to do when you have successfully completed this LIFEPAK. When you have finished this LIFEPAK, you should be able to:

1. Trace the development of France, England, and Spain from feudal kingdoms to strong monarchies.
2. Trace the development of the five Italian states.
3. Identify and describe the developments made in the arts during the Renaissance.
4. Identify outstanding Renaissance writers and their work.
5. Identify major Renaissance scientists and explain their contributions to modern science.
6. Trace the European Protestant Reformation.
7. Trace the development of the Reformation in England.
8. Trace the Catholic reform movement.
9. Describe the impact of the religious wars upon Western Europe.

Survey the LIFEPAK. Ask yourself some questions about this study. Write your questions here.

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1. THE RENAISSANCE

Toward the end of the Middle Ages, a movement known as the Renaissance arose. The Renaissance was a transitional period, bridging the gap from medieval to modern times. Various changes occurred during this period: changes in the governments of Western Europe, changes in the arts, changes in literature and thought, as well as changes in science.

In this section, you will learn how the feudal system gradually faded away, leaving the strong national powers of France, England, and Spain. Italy, although not a national power, had expanded her city-states into five powerful regions or states.

Architecture, rather than painting, was the main interest during the medieval period. Gothic, Romanesque, and Byzantine styles of architecture were combined into new forms. Some of the Renaissance artists you will learn

more about include Michelangelo, Raphael, and Leonardo da Vinci. You may be surprised by the many accomplishments of these Renaissance men who became proficient in many fields, rather than specializing in just one area.

The Italian writers, Petrarch and Boccaccio, were actually transitional figures leading to the Italian Renaissance movement in literature. Their words influenced later Italians and other European writers. Literature flourished throughout Europe during this period.

Renaissance scientists ushered in a new approach to the study of science. Early in the thirteenth century, Roger Bacon had introduced experimentation as a scientific technique. Other outstanding scientists you will study include da Vinci, Copernicus, Galileo, Kepler, and Newton. Newton applied earlier knowledge in his discovery of laws of gravity.

Section Objectives

Review these objectives. When you have completed this section, you should be able to:

1. Trace the development of France, England, and Spain from feudal kingdoms to strong monarchies.
2. Trace the development of the five Italian states.
3. Identify and describe the developments made in the arts during the Renaissance.
4. Identify outstanding Renaissance writers and their works.
5. Identify major Renaissance scientists and explain their contributions to modern science.

Vocabulary

Study these words to enhance your learning success in this section.

bourgeoisie
humanities
poet laureate

Christian humanism
Moors

heliocentric
Neoplatonism

Note: All vocabulary words in this LIFEPAAC appear in **boldface** print the first time they are used. If you are not sure of the meaning when you are reading, study the definitions given.

CHANGES IN GOVERNMENT

The medieval feudal system was gradually replaced by the development of commerce throughout Western Europe. Changes were occurring during this period of transition, especially in the areas of government, politics, and human rights. The people began to strive for personal freedom. Serfs were becoming free-men, and countries were becoming nations. Some of these changes were brought about through wars.

The concept of Roman law, which supported strong monarchs by granting them unlimited authority, was absorbed slowly into most European countries. The acceptance of this idea, in turn, denied many the rights of the nobility, thus weakening the feudal structure.

The feudal system had been an outgrowth of the search for military protection. By the late Middle Ages, new discoveries in weaponry had made it possible for kings to hire mercenaries (or professional soldiers) to fight for money, rather than for land and favors. Both the cross-bow and the long bow made a knight's chain mail obsolete. Even armor had its drawbacks: Knights were clumsy and virtually helpless when unhorsed in battle. The development of gunpowder and cannons made it possible to storm even the most massive medieval castles. All of these developments replaced feudal war tactics.

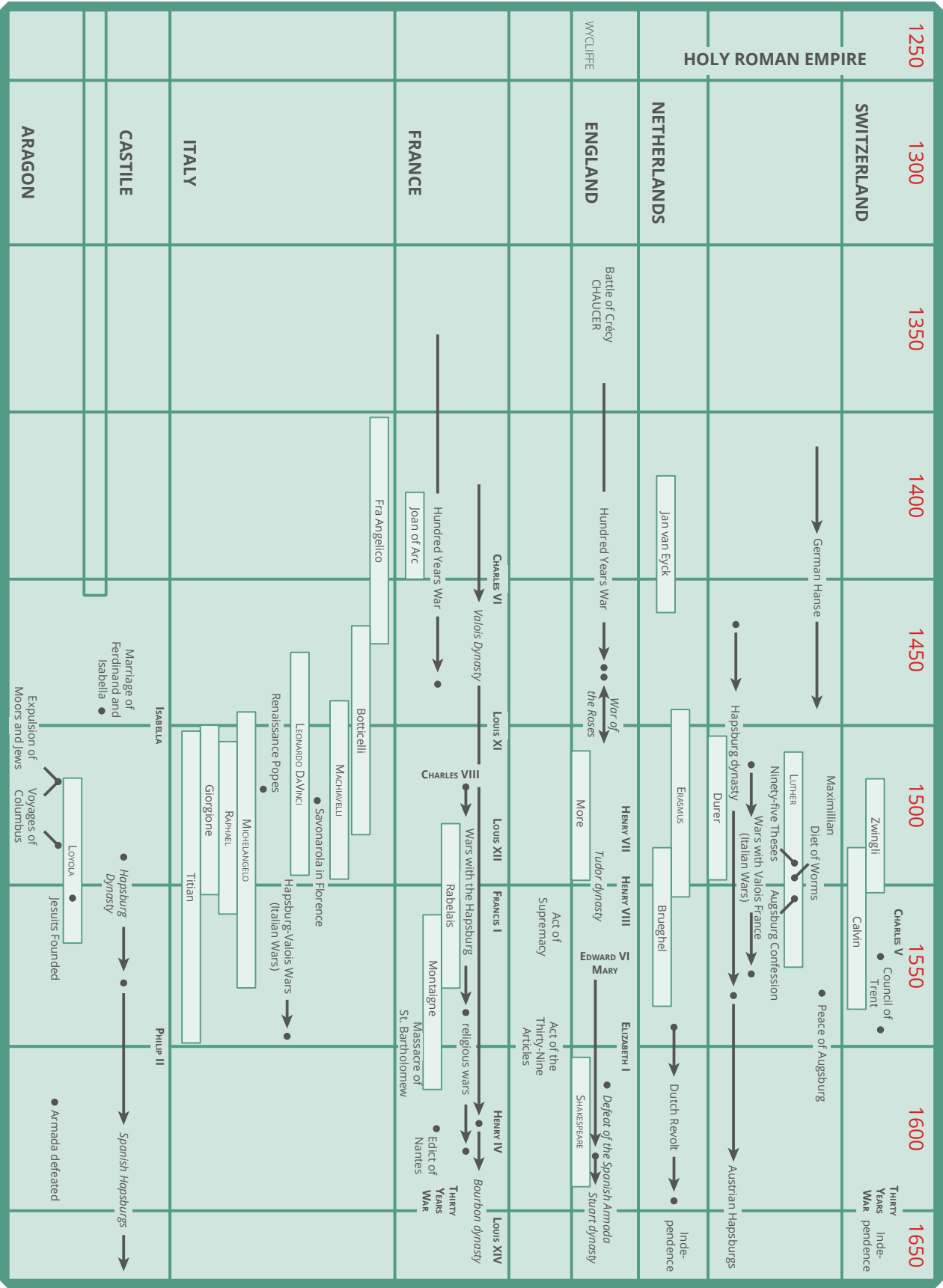
The growth of trade, which was stimulated by the crusades and later exploration, encouraged the establishment of commercial towns. These centers of commerce supported a centralized government to protect their trade routes from roving bands of robbers. Out of this commercial development emerged a new class of people—the middle class. Since the medieval feudal and manorial systems included only the nobility and the peasants, they were not supported by this newer middle class. Members of the middle class began to find places for

themselves in city government. Their loyalties were usually with the king rather than with the church, which disapproved of trade and banking.

France. The Treaty of Paris established between Louis IX and Henry III in 1259, temporarily formed the basis for foreign relations between France and England. Edward I, Henry's successor, also carried out the terms of the treaty. By this treaty, a large portion of French territory remained under the control of England, but France was dissatisfied with this arrangement. The English-held duchy of Aquitaine was also a trade center.

A disagreement between French and English sailors was used as an excuse by Philip VI to attempt his take-over of Aquitaine. At the same time, Philip VI and Edward III both claimed the French throne. This action resulted in war between the two countries, and an uneasy peace was achieved for a short period. Finally, Edward III decided to fight France in an effort to prevent the loss of English land in France and declared war in 1337. This intermittent fighting which lasted over a century was known as the Hundred Years War. Although such issues as boundaries and feudal rights were involved, the underlying issue was the fact that the French could not accept English possession of French territory. Other factors leading to war included France's intervention against England in a dispute with Scotland and England's economic interest in Flanders, a French fief.

Flanders had been a center for weaving woolen cloth. Although France claimed Flemish allegiance through the Flemish count, the allegiance was not supported by the weavers. When the count tried to restrict trade with England, which supplied both the raw wool to Flanders and the market for the woolen products, the weavers overthrew him. Flanders then allied herself with England.

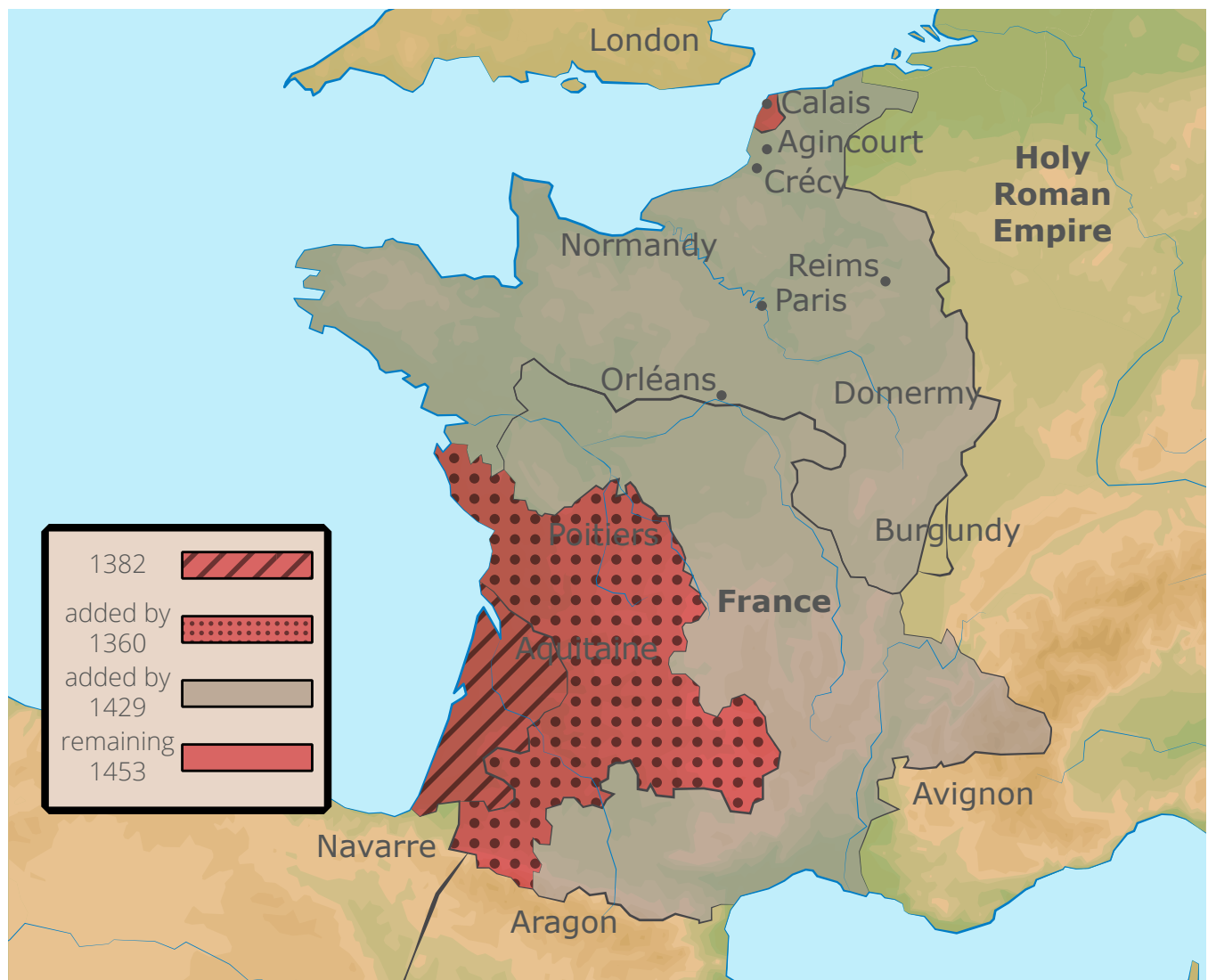


The Battle of Crecy in 1346 resulted in the overwhelming defeat of the French forces. Calais was the next to be attacked. After a year long siege, the English finally overcame this strategically located town. England had gained control of the narrowest part of the English Channel. While they were attacking France, the English were unsuccessfully invaded by the Scots.

Other destructive raids were made on France. France suffered military devastation since all of the fighting had occurred in France. The Black Death had weakened the country as well. The Black Death, or bubonic plague, killed a large portion of the population.

All the pillaging and looting disgusted the French people who rebelled in protest against King John, the head of a weak government. Although these rebellions were put down, France was a defeated country. The Treaty of Calais in 1360 brought an apparent end to the war. Since the terms of the treaty restored to England all the French territories claimed by them, the French people were again provoked.

At the death of John in 1364, Charles V, sometimes called Charles "the Wise," ascended to the throne. His reign brought about the elimination of governmental corruption and the establishment of France as a strong nation.



| English Possession in France During the Hundred Years War 1337-1453

The war effort, which in fact had not stopped, was renewed by Charles V in 1369. The French, led by Bertrand du Guesclin, were at a definite advantage. France was aided by the Spanish fleet. As a result, the English agreed to another truce, which lasted until the death of Edward III in 1377.

Richard II of England inherited the crown as a child. His incompetent counselors were unable to pull the country together to resist renewed coastal attacks by the French.

During Charles' reign, the tax system became more efficient. The French monarchy was supported by a tax structure that brought in more money than that of any other European power.

In 1380 both General du Guesclin and Charles V died. Charles VI, called Charles the Mad, was not old enough to rule. His uncles, who were selfishly acting in their behalf, were unable to unite the factions in France. By 1394, a truce was signed with England, and in 1396, Richard II married the daughter of Charles VI. The result of this alliance was peace with England for about thirty years.

France, however, was plunged into a period of civil strife because illness had left Charles VI insane. France had no strong central government such as England had in Parliament. The *Parlement* of Paris was a law court and the *Estates General* was almost nonexistent. Two contenders for power were Philip the Bold, the Duke of Burgundy and the uncle of Charles VI, and Louis, the Duke of Orléans and the brother of Charles VI. After Philip's death in 1404, his son, John the Fearless, had Louis murdered. A few years later, Duke John was himself assassinated.

By 1415, Henry V had invaded France and gained a victory. The Treaty of Troyes was signed in 1420. France was still a divided country.

Joan of Arc, a young girl from Domremy, furthered the cause of French nationalism. Joan

had absorbed the people's feelings of resentment against the English occupation and civil disorder. The legendary and historical aspects of the story of Joan of Arc are intertwined. Both affected a twenty-year period of history.

Joan had heard voices and had seen visions as an adolescent. She believed she had been visited by the archangel Michael, who instructed her to become "an instrument of divine will." Whatever her motivation, she set out to help the king receive his rightful crown and kingdom by driving out the English and subduing the opposition. Joan convinced Charles VII of her divine mission, and she was allowed to accompany troops to relieve the troops of the besieged Orléans. With her help, the French troops promptly defeated the English along the Loire.

Joan decided that Charles should be crowned at Rheims, which was held by the English. Therefore, French troops stormed through the English-held territory. In 1429 Charles was crowned in an extremely simple ceremony. With the crowning of a king, the national spirit of the people arose.

Feeling that her goal had been accomplished, Joan wished to return home. Charles, however, refused to let her go. After a military setback, Joan of Arc was captured in 1430 by the English, who sent her to the Inquisition. She was tried as a witch and a heretic and was burned at the stake in 1431.


The French forces rallied and a period of negotiation followed. By 1436, the capital and most of France had been restored to Charles VII, known as the Well Served. France emerged from the Hundred Years War a national power, supported by people desiring protection from war and lawlessness.

Louis XI became king of France in 1461, succeeding Charles VII. He was a monarch used to getting his own way by whatever means it might take. He would use diplomacy, bribery, and even poison. One stumbling block for Louis

XI was Charles the Bold of Burgundy. In an effort to increase his own power, Charles was killed. Louis then seized Burgundy.

France also captured Provence and Brittany. By the end of the fifteenth century, France had

become a strong monarchy. It had a strongly centralized administration and a royally controlled judicial system. Under France’s system, the nobility played a secondary role to the king, but the **bourgeoisie** had risen in importance.

KINGS OF FRANCE			
ROYAL HOUSE	REIGNING NAME	EPITHET OR NOTABLE ACTS	REIGN AS KING
<div>House of Capet</div> 	Louis IX	<i>"Saint Louis"</i>	(1226-1270)
	Philip III	<i>The "Bold"</i>	(1270-1285)
	Philip IV	<i>The "Fair"</i>	(1285-1314)
	Louis X	<i>The "Stubborn"</i>	(1314-1316)
	John I	Died in Infancy	(1316)
	Philip V	<i>The "Tall"</i>	(1316-1322)
	Charles IV	<i>The "Fair"</i>	(1322-1328)
<div>House of Valois</div> 	Philip VI	<i>The "Fortunate"</i>	(1328-1350)
	John II	<i>The "Good"</i>	(1350-1364)
	Charles V	<i>The "Wise"</i>	(1364-1380)
	Charles VI	<i>The "Mad"</i>	(1380-1422)
	Charles VII	<i>The "Victorious"</i>	(1422-1461)
	Louis XI	<i>The "Spider"</i>	(1461-1483)
	Charles VIII	<i>The "Affable"</i>	(1483-1498)
	Louis XII	<i>"The Father of the People"</i>	(1498-1515)
	Francis I	Standardized the French Language	(1515-1547)
	Henry II		(1547-1559)
	Francis II		(1559-1560)
	Charles IX		(1560-1574)
	Henry III	King of Poland-Lithuania before France	(1574-1589)
<div>House of Bourbon</div> 	Henry IV	<i>"Good King Henry"</i>	(1589-1610)
	Louis XIII	<i>The "Just"</i>	(1610-1643)
	Louis XIV	<i>The "Great" or "The Sun King"</i>	(1643-1715)



Complete the following activities.

- 1.1** What was the Renaissance? _____

- 1.2** List four reasons for the Renaissance.
- a. _____
 - b. _____
 - c. _____
 - d. _____
- 1.3** List four major areas of change.
- a. _____
 - b. _____
 - c. _____
 - d. _____

Write the letter for the correct answer on each blank.

- 1.4** One factor *not* leading to the Hundred Years War was _____.
 a. England's trade with Flanders
 b. English possession of French territory
 c. The marriage between Richard II and the daughter of Charles VI
 d. French alliance with Scotland against England
- 1.5** Bertrand Du Guesclin was the _____.
 a. French advisor to Scotland
 b. French general under Charles V
 c. Count of Flanders, a French fief
 d. leader of the French sailors
- 1.6** Flanders was important as _____.
 a. a French fief
 b. a strategically located town on the English Channel
 c. Du Guesclin's duchy
 d. a center for weaving woolen cloth

- 1.7** The fact that was *not* true of France during the period before 1364 is that _____.
 a. France was a strong national power
 b. France had a weak government
 c. France suffered military devastation
 d. the war ended temporarily with the Treaty of Calais
- 1.8** The reign of Charles V did *not* bring about _____.
 a. a lasting peace
 b. the elimination of governmental corruption
 c. the establishment of France as a strong nation
 d. an efficient tax structure bringing in more money than that of any alien European power

Complete the following statements.

- 1.9** Joan of Arc believed in a strong _____.
- 1.10** In a simple ceremony, _____ was crowned king of France.
- 1.11** Joan was captured, sent to the Inquisition, and _____.
- 1.12** France emerged from the Hundred Years War as a _____.
- 1.13** Charles VII was succeeded by _____.

England. Before the reign of Edward III, England was weakened by the differing factions. Edward II was opposed by barons who were afraid of a powerful monarchy. They forced the king to grant them powers of reform in 1311. The ordinances they made reorganized the government, giving it greater power. They removed all opponents from power and forbade the king to act without their approval. The king, accused of neglect and incompetence, was deposed from the throne and subsequently was murdered. Although the actions of the barons were selfish in motive, the result of these actions were forerunners of a representative system of parliamentary government.

Edward III brought unity to England. The barons caused him to restore Archbishop Stratford, who had been removed from office, to his position as chancellor. The conflict between the barons and the royalty almost disappeared during his reign. Edward was a popular monarch. He was energetic, ambitious, gracious, and responsive to the people. The middle class began to become more influential during

Edward's reign. His major contribution to the unity of England was to prevent domestic strife by becoming involved in foreign affairs. The Hundred Years War, which began during Edward's reign in 1337 and continued until 1453, was dominated by English victories until the 1420s when France began to win significant battles and finally won the war.

Edward III was a popular king and the war was welcomed by the English people. The English had utilized the longbow and the pike successfully in many battles. The Black Death, or plague, of 1348 and 1349, delayed the war for a time. Economic problems were magnified by unemployed, unskilled veterans. During this period of domestic unrest, Parliament became more important, especially as a source of levying revenue.

By the mid-fourteenth century, groups of knights and burgesses had begun meeting to discuss common problems or to write petitions to submit to the king's council. From this consultation grew the House of Commons, which

gained control over taxation and other matters, limiting the king's powers. As a result of the growth of power, the House of Commons gained the right to impeach certain royal ministers on charges of misconduct. The House of Lords, in turn, decided the innocence or guilt of the accused.

Richard II, young successor of Edward III, was surrounded by plots. Domestic struggles ensued and, as an outgrowth of this discontent, the Peasants' Revolt occurred in 1381. Both the Archbishop of Canterbury and the treasurer were assassinated, but the rebels finally were subdued.

Richard II set out to provide a strong monarchy, but lost the support of both the nobles and the middle class. As a result of Richard's unlawful confiscation of Lancaster, Henry of Lancaster, with his men, captured the king and claimed the crown. Parliament met to affirm Henry IV as king. Parliament's very usefulness preserved its existence during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries.

Henry IV suppressed several rebellions, but his son Henry V, beset by domestic strife, diverted the rebellious forces to France. The English, under Henry's rule, won several important victories. In 1420, Henry V married Catherine, daughter of Charles VI, uniting France and England. Henry V died in 1422.

Henry VI was a baby when he succeeded his father. His representatives quarreled among themselves, resulting in a weakening of England's position in France. By 1453, the English had lost all French positions except Calais.

The Wars of the Roses, a domestic conflict between the Yorkists and the Lancastrians, broke out in 1455. The term *Wars of the Roses* grew out of the emblems of the opposing forces. The emblem of the Yorkists was a white rose, and the emblem of the Lancastrians was a





red rose. The two houses were struggling over the claim to the throne. King Henry VI claimed the throne through the male descendants of Edward III; the Yorkist dukes claimed the throne through the female line.

In 1483 Edward of York defeated Henry VI. Edward, who reigned as Edward IV from 1461 until 1483, brought a strong rule to England. He had to squelch uprisings, one of which resulted in the temporary crowning of Henry VI. Henry was subsequently murdered and Edward reigned until his death, when his son became King Edward V.

Almost immediately, Edward IV's brother, Richard, the duke of Gloucester, claimed the throne after condemning his nephews, Edward V and his younger brother, Richard, as being illegitimate. He had the brothers arrested and imprisoned in the Tower of London. No one knows exactly what happened to them after that, but they were probably murdered, possibly by their uncle. Parliament was required to legalize Richard III's claim to the throne.

In 1485 Richard III fell to the sword of Henry Tudor. Through his mother, Henry claimed right to the throne. He united Yorkist and Lancastrian claims by marrying one of Edward IV's daughters. Henry VII used subtle means to rid himself of his enemies. Henry allowed them to plot against him, then exposed them. The Star Chamber, which he created, held secret trials to convict enemies of the government. Through Martin, one of Henry's ministers, Henry VII collected a vast amount of money. Since its aid in obtaining money was not needed, Parliament seldom met; therefore a more powerful monarchy developed.

The Tudor dynasty eventually brought about a period of peace and prosperity, lasting over one hundred years. Growing out of the apparent chaos of the fifteenth century, strong elements of a centralized government and a sound economy evolved.

ENGLISH MONARCHS			
ROYAL HOUSE	REIGNING NAME	EPITHET OR NOTABLE ACT	REIGN AS MONARCH
House of Plantaget 	Edward I	<i>"Longshanks"</i>	(1272-1307)
	Edward II		(1307-1327)
	Edward III	Revolutionized the English Military and Government	(1327-1377)
	Richard II	Overthrown then Imprisoned	(1377-1399)
House of Lancaster 	Henry IV	Delt with many rebellions	(1399-1413)
	Henry V	<i>"The Star of England"</i>	(1413-1422)
	Henry VI	Deposed then Restored	(1422-1461) and (1470-1471)
House of York 	Edward IV	Deposed then Restored	(1461-1470) and (1471-1483)
	Edward V		(1483)
	Richard III	Last English King to Die in battle	(1483-1485)
House of Tudor 	Henry VII	Last english king to win the crown through battle	(1485-1509)
	Henry VIII	Founded Anglican Church	(1509-1547)
	Edward VI	Died at age 15	(1547-1553)
	Mary I	<i>"Bloody Mary"</i>	(1553-1558)
	Elizabeth I	Patron of the Arts	(1558-1603)



Write true or false.

- 1.14 _____ The barons who deposed Edward II because they feared a strong monarchy paved the way for a parliamentary government.
- 1.15 _____ The middle class became more important during the rule of Edward III.
- 1.16 _____ Edward III's major contribution was to restore Archbishop Stratford as chancellor.
- 1.17 _____ The Hundred Years Wars lasted over a century.
- 1.18 _____ Although the French won most of the battles after 1350, the English won the war.
- 1.19 _____ Henry VI was the young successor of Edward III.
- 1.20 _____ Edward V escaped from the tower and claimed the throne from the duke of Gloucester.
- 1.21 _____ The Tudor dynasty brought over one hundred years of peace and prosperity.

Italy. During the fourteenth century, the Renaissance began in the strife-torn country of Italy. As a result of political and religious struggles between the Holy Roman emperors, the papacy, and other factions, regionalism, rather than nationalism, prevailed during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. This regionalistic tendency led to the development of the city-states into five major states: the Republic of Venice, the Duchy of Milan, the Republic of Florence, the Papal States, and the Kingdom of Naples.

The Republic of Venice, the most politically stable of the five states, was the wealthiest Italian state, because it controlled Mediterranean commerce. Venice had a state fleet of more than three thousand ships and a huge arsenal that produced ship parts, cannons, and other related products.

Venice was controlled by a *doge*, or duke who was a figure elected by the Great Council which consisted of about two hundred wealthy merchants. The Council of Ten wielded the actual powers of the state. Venice had the most efficient government in Italy, with its diplomatic service and official poisoner, who was used to rid the state of enemies. The church was also dominated by the governor.

The Duchy of Milan, also a wealthy state, manufactured silks, woolens, and armor. Because of its location, the Duchy of Milan was both a commercially important trade center and an agriculturally self-sufficient producer of food. Tyrants of the aristocracy dominated it politically. The duchy included a large portion of northern Italy. At the death of the last Visconti ruler, Milan was proclaimed a republic.

Almost immediately, Francisco Sforza took over the duchy, bringing progress to Milan. He achieved independence and peace through diplomacy. After the turn of the sixteenth century, Milan fell under Spanish rule.

The Republic of Florence, the second wealthiest Italian state, based its economy on textile



| Italian City-States in 1494

factories, flourishing trade, and outstanding banking houses. Florence controlled Pisa, providing access to the Mediterranean. Florence provided the standard gold coin of Europe—the *florin*. Florence was actually an oligarchy, a government ruled by only a privileged few. Florence's government was controlled by seven major guilds representing bankers, merchants, and manufacturers. Only members of these seven major guilds and fourteen minor ones had the right to vote.

Several wealthy families struggled over power, but the Medici family actually ruled without holding office. For a period of over three hundred years, they were the most powerful political force in Florence. Cosimo de' Medici, the first Medici ruler, was the richest banker in Florence. Lorenzo, the Magnificent, was the most famous Medici. By 1530 the Medici family officially became hereditary rulers, combining Florence and the surrounding area into the Duchy of Tuscany.

The Renaissance, which began in Florence, was financially encouraged and supported by the Medicis and its chief patrons. Such Renaissance artists as Giotto, Botticelli, Leonardo da Vinci, and Michelangelo were products of Florence.

With the coming of the Renaissance, some of the popes virtually became worldly princes. They sponsored the Renaissance movement, granting privileges to relatives and conducting wars. The Papal States, given to the popes by Pepin in 751, consisted of Rome and the central portion of the Italian peninsula. The papacy had lost control over secular affairs, which were controlled by individual lords and tyrants.

Pope Nicholas V founded the Vatican library. Pope Pius II, a multitalented man, could have been considered an example of the *universal man*—the Renaissance ideal. Pope Sixtus IV, patron of Botticelli and other artists, encouraged Rome's architectural improvement. He sponsored the building of the Sistine Chapel.

Other popes increased papal authority by subjugating local rulers through such violent methods as murder and treachery. Cesare Borgia, Pope Alexander VI's ruthless son, was the model for Machiavelli's *The Prince*. Pope Julius II ended Cesare Borgia's career and militarily restored papal authority. Sponsoring Michelangelo and Raphael brought a golden age to Rome.

A Florentine Dominican friar named Savonarola denounced the elements of paganism and worldliness exhibited in Florence. A forerunner of the Reformation, Savonarola established himself as dictator. Pope Alexander VI excommunicated him for attacking the church. Savonarola attacked the pope verbally, was tried for heresy, and was hanged in 1498.

The Kingdom of Naples was ruled by the French until 1435 when the Spanish seized control. Ferdinand I allied with Florence and Milan. After his reign, the French invaded Italy in 1495. Nine years later the Spanish seized control.



Identify or define the following terms.

1.22 doge _____

1.23 oligarchy _____

1.24 Savonarola _____

1.25 Great Council _____

1.26 Francisco Sforza _____

1.27 De' Medici _____

1.28 florin _____

Match the correct term on the left with characteristics on the right.

1.29 _____ The Republic of Venice




1.30 _____ The Duchy of Milan

1.31 _____ The Republic of Florence

1.32 _____ The Papal States

1.33 _____ The Kingdom of Naples

- a. consisted of Rome and the central portion of the Italian peninsula
- b. was the wealthiest and most politically stable of the Italian states
- c. was under French rule until Spain took over
- d. was the scene of the Wars of the Roses
- e. was an important banking center, governed by seven major guilds
- f. manufactured silks, woolens, and armor

KINGS OF SPAIN			
ROYAL HOUSE	REIGNING NAME	EPITHAT OR NOTIBLE ACT	REIGNED AS KING
House of Trastámara 	Ferdinand of Aragon and Isabella of Castile	United the crowns of the Iberian Peninsula	1479-1504
	Ferdinand of Aragon	Acting regent for his daugther then grandson	1504-1516
House of Hapsburg 	Charles I	Also reigned as Holy Roman Emperor	1516-1556
	Philip II	"The Prudent"	1556-1598
	Philip III	"The Pious"	1598-1621
	Philip IV	"The Great"	1621-1665
	Charles II	"The Bewitched"	1665-1700
House of Bourbon 	Philip V	"The Spirited"	1700-1746

Spain. The Muslim Caliphate had declined and the Christian states of the Iberian peninsula had emerged by the end of the tenth century. During the eleventh century and part of the twelfth, these states grew in importance. The Christians drove out many of the **Moors** who had occupied the southern areas of Spain. This movement was called the *Reconquista*, or reconquest. By 1140 Christian Spain consisted of three parts: Castile and Leon, Portugal, and Aragon.

In 1146 the Almohads, a new Muslim power originating in Africa, renewed the fighting. Enemies tended to be poorly defined, resulting in the fighting of Christian against Christian and Moor against Moor. By the thirteenth century the Almohads seemed to be winning. A special crusade was sent out by Innocent III, resulting

in the defeat of the Almohads in 1212 at *Las Navas de Tolosa*. Ferdinand III from Castile joined James I, the conqueror of Aragon, in another reconquest effort. Because of the military efforts of these two armies combined with the internal quarrels of the Almohads, only Granada remained a Moorish possession by 1270. Things remained relatively static until the reign of Ferdinand and Isabella, despite internal struggles. The powers of the monarchy were intensified by national unity against the Moors. When Ferdinand of Aragon married Isabella of Castile, a greater national unity was achieved. During their reign a royal police force, known as a "holy brotherhood," restored civil peace. The Spanish treasuries were filled by payments for privileges that some of the nobles had taken from the crown.



| European Nations of the Sixteenth Century

Under Ferdinand and Isabella, the Spanish Inquisition—a form of church court—was established, Granada was recaptured, and the Moors and Jews were either converted or expelled. For the first time, a unity existed among the people of Spain. A political Spanish unity similar to that of England was impossible.

Spain, however, did achieve a unity of faith and of territory. During Ferdinand and Isabella's reign the beginnings of a world power were established. Spanish influence through trade and expansion began with the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus, whose expedition was financed by Spain.



Complete the following statements.

- 1.34** The movement to drive out the Moors from southern Spain was called _____.
- 1.35** The three parts which made up Christian Spain in 1140 were a. _____, b. _____, and c. _____.
- 1.36** In 1146 a new Muslim power which came out of Africa was called _____.
- 1.37** A great national unity was achieved in Spain with the marriage between a. _____ of Aragon and b. _____ of Castile.
- 1.38** Four accomplishments Ferdinand and Isabella achieved were a. _____, b. _____, c. _____, and d. _____.
- 1.39** The Spanish achieved a unity of a. _____ and of b. _____.

DEVELOPMENTS IN ART

Art during the medieval period emphasized architecture rather than painting. The three major types, or styles, of architecture that developed during this period included Gothic, Romanesque, and Byzantine architecture. Moorish architecture was a less important type used primarily in southern Spain. The Alhambra is probably the best known example of Moorish architecture.

Architecture. *Gothic* architecture, characterized by its vaulted arches, horizontal lines, elaborate carvings, and stained glass windows, is seen in many of the famous European cathedrals. Built in the shape of a cross, the medieval cathedrals have beautiful stained glass windows—sometimes round rose windows—pointed arches, towers, steeples, or spires, and slender external beams called flying buttresses that give external support to the cathedral. One of the most famous Gothic cathedrals is Notre Dame in Paris.

Romanesque architecture, used in the eleventh, twelfth, and thirteenth centuries, emphasized strength in its massiveness. Most Romanesque buildings were heavily supported, thick-walled

structures with low, wide arches. The term Romanesque refers to the Roman architecture which inspired this later form. Many monasteries and churches utilized this style. Dark and gloomy, these buildings varied somewhat from country to country. Some of the more famous examples of Romanesque architecture include the Cathedral at Worms, Germany; the Leaning Tower of Pisa, Italy; and the Angoulême Cathedral in France.

Byzantine architecture, an outgrowth of the Roman basilica, flourished from the fifth century A.D. to the mid-fifteenth-century. Byzantine churches were characterized by complex domes and vaults atop square or rectangular structures. Ornate mosaics and colorful paintings covered the church interiors. The exteriors were also usually ornate and colorful. Saint Basil's Church in Moscow and the Hagia Sophia's Church in Constantinople are uniquely beautiful examples of this exotic architectural style.

The Renaissance, which began in Italy and spread throughout the countries of Europe during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries,

brought about architectural changes. Many of the earlier medieval styles were modified or combined into new forms. Saint Peter's church in Rome was worked on by several outstanding Renaissance artists and architects including Michelangelo, who designed the dome. Renaissance architects designed houses, public buildings, and palaces, as well as churches. Inigo Jones (1573-1652) designed such English buildings as the Queen's House at Greenwich, London. These Renaissance styles developed into a baroque, or exaggerated elaborate style, by the seventeenth century.

Painting. Painting during the medieval period had been very simple and, at times, stiff and artificial. In thirteenth-century Italy, Giotto's paintings provided the transition between the Middle Ages and the Renaissance. He utilized an illusion of depth to produce a sense of real people and real space. His frescoes showed a naturalism which served as a model for other Renaissance painters and sculptors. Masaccio, another Florentine painter, contributed the use of perspective, the realistic painting of the human figure, and the experimentation with *chiaroscuro*—a technique of painting shadow.

Botticelli developed an almost ethereal style of painting idealized subjects usually from classical mythology. He later concentrated on religious subjects as a result of Savonarola's influences.

Leonardo da Vinci epitomized the *universal man* of the Renaissance. Although best-known as a painter, he was also skilled in anatomy, architecture, botany, engineering, mathematics, physiology, and sculpture. Da Vinci's "The Last Supper" eloquently portrays the faces of the Apostles at the moment of Christ's announcement of his impending betrayal. The "Mona Lisa" and "The Virgin, St. Anne, and the Infant Jesus" are other outstanding paintings by da Vinci. Da Vinci's sketches of early airplanes, tanks, and parachutes indicate a mind far ahead of its time.

Michelangelo, often considered the greatest artist of all times, was not only a painter and sculptor. He was also an architect, engineer, and poet. Michelangelo completed the momentous task of painting almost three hundred fifty fresco figures on the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel. This masterpiece of over one hundred panels, depicts such scenes from Genesis as the "Creation of Adam." The painting "The Last Judgment" appears on the altar wall of the Sistine Chapel. As a sculptor, Michelangelo produced the "Pietà," "David," and "Moses."

Raphael blended classical culture and Christianity. Raphael, with da Vinci and Michelangelo, was one of the three greatest Renaissance painters. Raphael's most famous painting is the "Sistine Madonna." Another painting, "The School of Athens," portrays the great philosophers. Raphael caused portrait painting to achieve new heights of popularity.

Other Italian painters included Bellini and his pupils Giorgione and Titian. This group, known as the *Venetian school of paintings*, used oil colors, rather than water tempera colors.

In other areas of Europe, painting flourished as well. The Flemish school of painting included Jan and Hubert van Eyck. Pieter Brueghel, the Elder, was also a Flemish painter. Unlike the Van Eycks who painted three-dimensional figures and religious themes, Brueghel concentrated on landscapes and scenes of common life. "The Harvesters" is one of his realistic peasant scenes.

Two German painters include Albrecht Dürer, who led the German Renaissance school of painting, and Hans Holbein, the Younger, who was court painter to Henry VII in England. Dürer was most famous for his engravings, and Holbein was famous for portraits and wood cuts. Holbein painted the famous portraits of *Henry VIII* and *Sir Thomas More*.

Two Renaissance artists in Spain include Murillo and Velazquez. Murillo is known for his *St. Anthony of Padua*. Velazquez studied in Rome,

then returned to Madrid to the court of Philip IV. His portraits of the royal family depict the lifestyle and personalities of the Spanish. Some of his famous paintings include *Las Meninas*,

a scene of the Court Studio; *The Water-Seller of Seville*; and *Prince Philip Prosper of Spain*, a charming portrait of the two-year-old prince and his dog.



Complete the following activities.

- 1.40** List three major styles of medieval architecture: a. _____ ,
b. _____ , and c. _____ .
- 1.41** Notre Dame in Paris is a famous cathedral built in the _____ style.
- 1.42** The dark, rather gloomy style of architecture utilizing low, wide arches is called _____ .
- 1.43** One example of brightly colored churches with complex domes and vaults is _____ .
- 1.44** Two Renaissance architects who designed churches and other structures were
a. _____ and b. _____ .

Match the artist with his technique or to his work. Some artists may be used more than once.

- | | |
|---|-----------------|
| 1.45 _____ the illusion of depth | a. Masaccio |
| 1.46 _____ perspective and <i>chiaroscuro</i> | b. Raphael |
| 1.47 _____ "The Last Supper" | c. Michelangelo |
| 1.48 _____ "Sistine Madonna" | d. Holbein |
| 1.49 _____ "David" | e. Giotto |
| 1.50 _____ "Mona Lisa" | f. da Vinci |
| 1.51 _____ early airplanes | g. van Eyck |
| 1.52 _____ portrait of Henry VIII | h. Velazquez |
| 1.53 _____ Flemish painter | |
| 1.54 _____ Spanish painter | |
| 1.55 _____ frescoes on the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel | |

Complete the following statements.

- 1.56** Art during the Renaissance became more _____ .
- 1.57** Most Renaissance painters chose _____ subjects.
- 1.58** The man who most closely approached the ideal of a universal man was _____ .
- 1.59** The Venetian school of painting used _____ rather than tempera.
- 1.60** An artist famous for his engravings was _____ .

CHANGES IN LITERATURE AND THOUGHT

Beginning in Italy and spreading through Spain, France, northern Europe, and England, many changes occurred in literature and thought. The changes were aided by new inventions, especially the printing press.

Italian writers. A new learning developed in Italy in the fourteenth century through the works of Petrarch. Often called the “Father of Humanism,” Petrarch tried to spread an interest in the study of the classics. He has been called the first “modern man” because of his interest in the **humanities** and because of his methods, which differed greatly from those of medieval scholars. Petrarch encouraged Boccaccio to translate Homer’s *Iliad* into Latin. Petrarch wrote over three hundred love sonnets, which were imitated by European poets. Petrarch was the first modern **poet laureate**.

Boccaccio was the Renaissance storyteller, writing what may be called Europe’s first psychological novel. Some of his writings, although somewhat pagan and romantic in spirit, provided models for some of Chaucer’s tales. *The Decameron* was his masterpiece.

Marsilio Ficino, during the fifteenth century, first used the term *platonic* love, a pure idealized love leading to God. He synthesized the doctrines of Christian theology and the concepts of Plato. This blending of **Christian humanism** with these doctrines resulted in **Neoplatonism**.

Niccolo Machiavelli was a diplomat, dramatist, historian, and poet who dreamed of unifying Italy. He wrote a manual for rulers called *The Prince*, which encouraged unethical tactics. The idea expressed was that “the end justifies the means.” Because of his realistic look at politics, Machiavelli might be considered the father of modern political science.

Other Italian Renaissance works include *The Autobiography of Benvenuto Cellini*. Cellini was burned at the stake for expressing his agreement with Copernicus and Galileo that the sun was the center of our solar system.

Northern European writers. In northern Europe the humanists utilized the teachings of early Christianity. This movement, known as Christian humanism, attempted to restore a purity to Christianity. Reforms within the church were their aim. Erasmus was known as the greatest scholar of Europe. Born in Rotterdam in the Netherlands, he studied in Italy and Paris. A former Augustinian monk, he taught in England and finally spent the rest of his life studying in Switzerland. Erasmus’ writings exemplified exactness and thoroughness. *The Praise of Folly*, written to portray man’s nature and the problems in the church, is a satire. In *The Praise of Folly*, Erasmus ridiculed man’s interest in war and the church’s sale of indulgences.

French writers. French writers of the Renaissance include Francois Villon, who was actually a transitional part of the fifteenth century;

Pierre de Ronsard, the chief poet of the French Renaissance; Joacin de Bellay; and Francois Rabelais. Rabelais was both a Franciscan and a Benedictine monk. He was also a Christian humanist, a physician, and a scholar. He wrote satires on medieval institutions and beliefs. Rabelais believed in the benefits of education. Montaigne, another French scholar, developed the personal essay as a new type of literary form. His *Essays* influenced later writers.

English writers. England produced many Renaissance writers. Sir Thomas More, an outstanding Christian humanist, wrote *Utopia*. More also attacked money, the new capitalism in England, and the landlord class. Another writer, Francis Bacon, wrote *The New Atlantis*, which also described an idealized world. Bacon was an essayist and a scientist. Although the Renaissance was late coming to England, it flourished during the Elizabethan Age. Sir Philip Sidney, Edmund Spenser, and Michael Drayton were outstanding Elizabethan poets.

English drama achieved prominence with the works of Christopher Marlowe and William Shakespeare, who is considered the greatest literary figure in the English language. Among Shakespeare's thirty-eight known plays are the tragedies of *Hamlet*, *Macbeth*, *Othello*, and *Romeo and Juliet*; the comedies include *As You Like It*, *A Midsummer Night's Dream*, *The Taming of the Shrew*, and *The Merchant of Venice*; and such histories as *The Tragedy of King Richard II* and *The Life of King Henry V*. Shakespeare also wrote lyric poetry.

Ben Jonson was a neoclassicist. Resisting romantic style, Jonson wrote satiric comedies. He was both a dramatist and a poet. "Song to Celia" is his most famous *lyric* poem.

Spanish writers. Spanish writers of the Renaissance include poets, dramatists, and novelists. The most outstanding dramatist of the period was Lope de Vega, who had served in the

Spanish Armada, had been a priest, and had been a member of the government. His plays were usually about historical or religious subjects. He also wrote a type of adventure drama, known as *cape y espada*, or cloak and sword (dagger). These plays had imaginative plots with realistic treatment of Spanish customs and traditions.

Miguel de Cervantes was the most outstanding contributor to Spanish literature. His *Don Quixote de la Mancha* (Don Quixote) was a satire about chivalry.

Inventions. One major invention of this period made literature more readily available to poets and to the people. This invention was the printing press. The earliest printing press used in Europe before the fifteenth century used carved wooden blocks. Since this method of printing was so time consuming, relatively little material was printed until the invention of movable type. Johann Gutenberg is generally credited with its invention. He used movable type to publish a Bible in 1456. This invention was quickly adopted by European printers. By the turn of the sixteenth century, over two hundred printers were using movable type.

Paper, which had been devised in China, was manufactured and exported by the Muslims in the Middle Ages. Since it was an inexpensive substitute for parchment, printers began to use a great quantity of paper. Soon Europeans began to manufacture paper, causing the cost of printing books to be relatively low.

Various styles of type were developed by European printers. Books at last were available to the public. Previously hand-printed copies had been too expensive for the average person to buy, since an average book took around six months to copy by hand. The development of movable type encouraged the spread of learning during the Renaissance.



Write the letter of the correct answer in each blank.

- 1.61** The man who tried to spread an interest in the classics was _____.
 a. Machiavelli b. Chaucer c. Petrarch d. Montaigne
- 1.62** The author of what might be called Europe's first psychological novel was _____.
 a. Homer b. Boccaccio c. Petrarch d. Plato
- 1.63** The man who first used the term *platonic* love was _____.
 a. Ficino b. Cellini c. Petrarch d. Bruno
- 1.64** The author of *The Prince* which justifies many unethical practices in politics was _____.
 a. Machiavelli b. Cellini c. Ficino d. Benvenuto
- 1.65** Erasmus' *The Praise of Folly* is _____.
 a. lyric poetry b. a satire c. an autobiography d. a political manual

Complete the following statements.

- 1.66** Two Englishmen who wrote about an idealized world were a. _____
 and b. _____.
- 1.67** Three outstanding Elizabethan poets were a. _____,
 b. _____, and c. _____.
- 1.68** The greatest literary figure in the English language was a. _____
 who wrote three types of plays: b. _____, c. _____,
 and d. _____.
- 1.69** A neoclassicist who wrote satiric comedies was _____.
- 1.70** Lope de Vega wrote *cape y espada* or _____ plays.
- 1.71** Miguel de Cervantes is best known for his _____.

ADVANCES IN SCIENCE

The Middle Ages marks the beginning of modern science. Various elements of investigation, study, and thought, coupled with new inventions and discoveries brought about advances in science. The alchemists of this period were attempting to derive gold from other elements.

Mathematical ideas were adopted from Arabian concepts. Astronomy was actually astrology during the Renaissance. Superstition and fortune telling dominated this area of investigations. The theory of Ptolemy, set forth in the second century, was still accepted by scientists of the Middle Ages. They believed that the earth was the center of the universe and that all the heavens revolved around it. Science made great advances with the discoveries and inventions of such men as Bacon, da Vinci, Copernicus, Galileo, Kepler, and Newton.

Roger Bacon. Roger Bacon, a thirteenth-century scholar, believed in experimentation, rather than in a simple reasoning process. In his book, *Opus Majus*, Bacon described spectacles, or eyeglasses, which became popular toward the end of the Middle Ages.

Leonardo da Vinci. Although many people classify the contributions of Leonardo da Vinci among the arts, some of his most interesting ideas occurred in the fields of science. These fields included anatomy, botany, engineering, geology, and astronomy. His works reveal intricately detailed studies of bone and muscle. Other sketches show men “flying” with man-made “wings.” Da Vinci’s designs involve primitive prototypes for the helicopter, the parachute, the machine gun, armored tanks, and other machines. Da Vinci also made geological studies of rock formations and water movement. He developed canal systems complete with locks, as a part of his job to divert rivers. Because of his versatility and genius, da Vinci is considered today to be the standing representative of the ideal Renaissance man.



| Nicolaus Copernicus

Copernicus. By the mid-sixteenth century, a Polish priest named Nicolaus Copernicus had published *On the Revolution of Heavenly Bodies*, an assertion that the sun was the center of the universe, or that the universe was **heliocentric**. A scholarly man with a doctor’s degree, Copernicus believed that the earth moved through the universe and was just one of the several planets.

Although most of the Renaissance people refused to accept this new theory, his heliocentric theory influenced the other scientific developments by Galileo, Johannes Kepler, and later by Sir Isaac Newton.

Galileo. Galileo was an Italian scientist who at the turn of the seventeenth century made several important scientific discoveries. Galileo developed a way for determining the specific gravity of objects and discovered the laws of the pendulum. He also invented a type of compass that is still used by draftsmen.

Galileo is known primarily for his discoveries in the field of astronomy. His development of bigger and better telescopes enabled him to observe the heavens more closely. Galileo discovered that the moon did not generate its own light, but that light was reflected by a rough, mountainous surface. He also discovered four of Jupiter's satellites, naming them for members of the famous Medici family. Other astronomical discoveries, including sunspots and observations of phases of Venus, brought him fame as well as opposition from the church. After the publication of his *A Dialogue on the Two Principle Systems of the World*, Galileo was called before the Inquisition and publicly forced to deny the Copernican theory.

Johannes Kepler. Johannes Kepler, who lived at the same time as Galileo, publicly supported

the Copernican theory. A German scientist and mathematician, Kepler made valuable contributions to the field of astronomy. He worked with Tycho Brahe, an earlier astronomer who had made many observations of the planet Mars unaided by telescope. While investigating Brahe's theories, Kepler discovered that the orbit of Mars was oval, rather than circular. His findings included three laws of planetary motion. These laws influenced Newton's later discoveries concerning gravity.

Sir Isaac Newton. Sir Isaac Newton, who worked at the end of the seventeenth and first part of the eighteenth centuries, was able to apply earlier scientific knowledge to discover laws of gravitation and motion. His discoveries were largely unrecognized until another English astronomer, Edmund Halley, consulted him about a problem. With Halley's financial aid, Newton published his laws in book form. Newton's laws are usually considered an outstanding contribution to modern scientific discovery. Newton also made discoveries concerning light and color, paving the way for the development of spectrum analysis.



Answer the following question.

1.72 What contributions to science have the following men made?

- a. Roger Bacon _____

- b. Leonardo da Vinci _____

- c. Nicolaus Copernicus _____

- d. Galileo _____

- e. Johannes Kepler _____

- f. Sir Isaac Newton _____

Complete this activity.

1.73 Do some research about one of the Renaissance figures you have studied. Find out more about his life and his contributions. Write a short paper, about one and a half or two pages, and turn it in to your teacher.

TEACHER CHECK

_____ initials

_____ date



Review the material in this section in preparation for the Self Test. The Self Test will check your mastery of this particular section. The items missed on this Self Test will indicate specific areas where restudy is needed for mastery.

SELF TEST 1

Write true or false (each answer, 1 point).

- 1.01** _____ The Renaissance marked a drastic change from the darkness of the Middle Ages to the rebirth of knowledge.
- 1.02** _____ Wars tended to encourage the Renaissance.
- 1.03** _____ Towns sprang up as a result of the growth of trade encouraged by the crusades.
- 1.04** _____ The government of France was stable during the Hundred Years War.
- 1.05** _____ The restrictions imposed upon Edward II by the barons led to a parliamentary type of government.
- 1.06** _____ The Wars of the Roses was won by the French.
- 1.07** _____ The Renaissance encouraged a more centralized form of government and a sounder economy in most Western European countries.
- 1.08** _____ The Tudor dynasty, established by Henry VII brought peace and prosperity to England.
- 1.09** _____ Italy was composed of five relatively wealthy states during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries.
- 1.010** _____ A *duke* is the same thing as a *doge*.

Complete the following statements (each answer, 3 points).

- 1.011** The French general who led under Charles V was _____.
- 1.012** The country famous for weaving woolen cloth was _____.
- 1.013** The Hundred Years War resulted in many battles being won by the
a. _____, but the b. _____ won the war.
- 1.014** One of the most powerful political families in Italy was the _____ family.
- 1.015** The gold coin used as a standard for Europe was the _____.
- 1.016** The Wars of the Roses was between the a. _____ and the
b. _____ over c. _____.

- 1.017** Giotto was a famous Renaissance _____ .
- 1.018** The three greatest Renaissance painters were a. _____ ,
b. _____ , and c. _____ .

Match the following terms with the correct answer (each answer, 2 points).

- | | | |
|--------------------|----------------------------|---|
| 1.019 _____ | <i>The Prince</i> | a. an attempt to restore a purity to Christianity |
| 1.020 _____ | Christian humanism | b. an idealized society invented by Sir Thomas More |
| 1.021 _____ | <i>Utopia</i> | c. a play by Shakespeare |
| 1.022 _____ | <i>Hamlet</i> | d. written by Boccaccio. |
| 1.023 _____ | <i>Don Quixote</i> | e. painted by da Vinci |
| 1.024 _____ | <i>Decameron</i> | f. a book by Cervantes |
| 1.025 _____ | "Mona Lisa" | g. a book by Machiavelli |
| 1.026 _____ | <i>The Praise of Folly</i> | h. written by Ben Jonson |
| | | i. written by Erasmus |

Identify or explain these names or terms (each answer, 4 points).

- 1.027** heliocentric _____

- 1.028** oligarchy _____

- 1.029** Romanesque _____

- 1.030** mercenaries _____

- 1.031** Inquisition _____

- 1.032** Renaissance _____

Complete the following lists (each answer, 2 points).

1.033 Four reasons leading to the Renaissance:

- a. _____ ,
- b. _____ ,
- c. _____ ,
- d. _____ .

1.034 Four areas of change during the Renaissance:

- a. _____ ,
- b. _____ ,
- c. _____ ,
- d. _____ .

84

105

SCORE _____**TEACHER** _____

initials

date



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