

Ch.1-2: The Northern Renaissance

Essential Question: How did the Renaissance impact the idea of democracy?

- The Northern Renaissance Begins
- Artistic Ideas Spread
- Northern Writers Try to Reform Society
- The Elizabethan Age
- Printing Spreads Renaissance Ideas
- The Legacy of the Renaissance

The Northern Renaissance

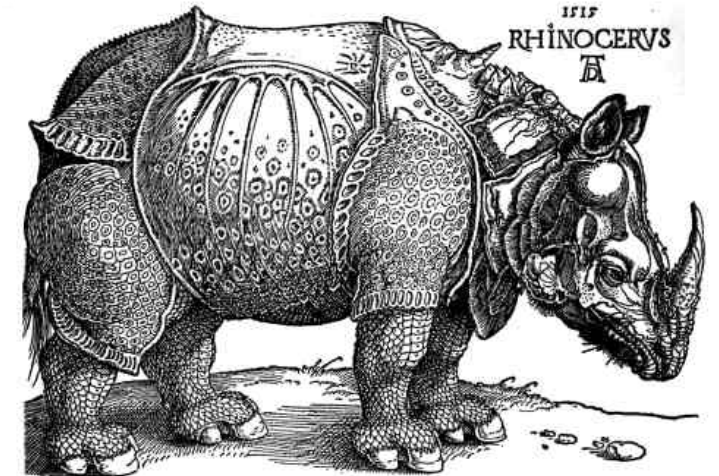
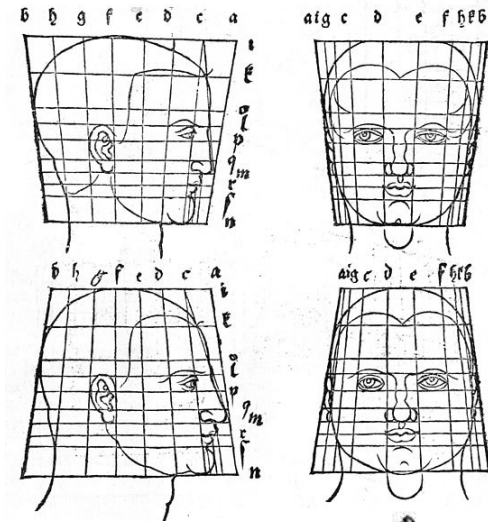
- ▶ As plague and Hundred Year's War ends, population rises in Europe and trade flourishes
- ▶ Around 1500, ideas of Renaissance carried into Europe with travelers and traders
- ▶ European artists visit Italy and take ideas back to their homeland (France, Germany, England, Netherlands)
- ▶ Northern Europeans mix ideas from Italy with their own to create its own character



Artistic Ideas Spread : German Painters

▶ Albrecht Durer

- ▶ Woodcuts and Engravings
- ▶ Religious subjects
- ▶ Classical Myths
- ▶ Realistic Landscapes



Artistic Ideas Spread: Flemish Painters

- ▶ Jan van Eyck
 - ▶ Oil based paints
 - ▶ Layering techniques
 - ▶ Realistic details



Artistic Ideas Spread: Pieter Bruegel the Elder

- ▶ Realistic details
- ▶ Individuals
- ▶ Large numbers of people
- ▶ **Everyday peasant life**
- ▶ Rich colors
- ▶ Pg. 47



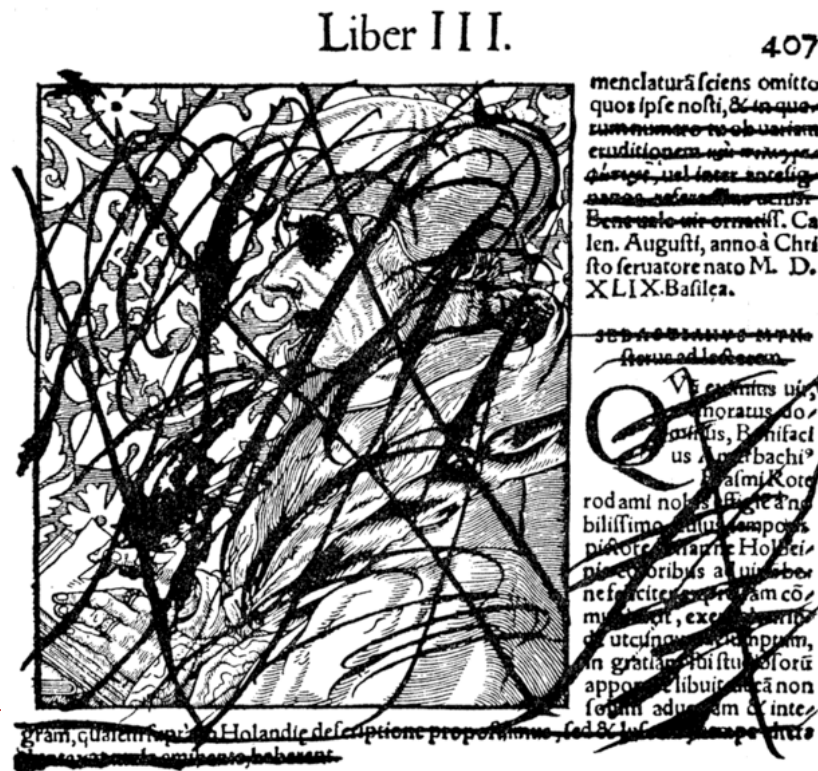
Northern Writers Try to Reform Society

- ▶ Critical of the Roman Catholic Church
- ▶ Wanted people to live a Christian life
- ▶ Developed movement known as **Christian Humanism**
 - ▶ Education was particularly important
- ▶ Promoted education for men and women, founded schools for boys and girls



Northern Writers Try to Reform Society: Christian Humanists

- ▶ Desiderius Erasmus
- ▶ Critical of merchants, scholars, and priests
- ▶ Believed in Christianity of the heart
- ▶ Thought to improve, people needed to read/study the Bible
- ▶ Created a Greek version of the Bible and wanted the Bible translated into the vernacular



Censoring of
Erasmus

Northern Writers Try to Reform Society : Thomas Moore

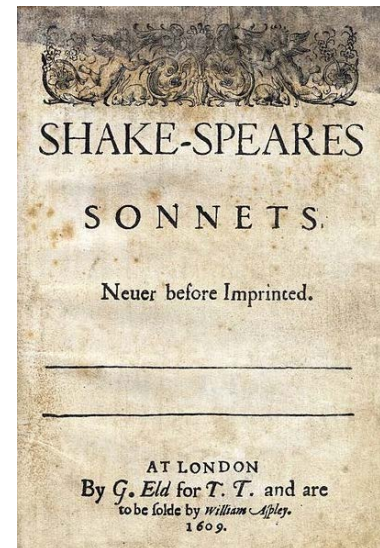


- ▶ Wrote Utopia, to show a better type of society
- ▶ Imaginary land with no greed, no need for money, everyone was educated
- ▶ Translated into many languages
- ▶ He was executed because he did not support King Henry VIII



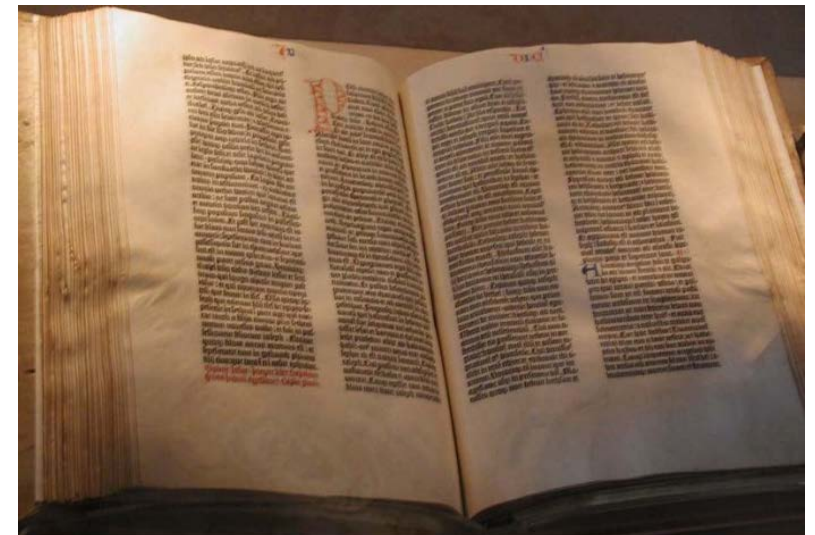
The Elizabethan Age: William Shakespeare

- ▶ Playwright (37 plays)
- ▶ Poet
- ▶ Dramatist
- ▶ Revealed humanity through characters in his play
- ▶ Showed **folly** and human **flaws**
- ▶ Wrote MacBeth, Romeo and Juliet, Hamlet, etc.



Printing Spreads Renaissance Ideas

- ▶ Gutenberg invents movable type **printing press**
- ▶ Books become cheaper and more numerous
- ▶ **Literacy spreads**
- ▶ Christian bible, religious books, then travel and medical books
- ▶ Maps and charts lead to new discoveries
- ▶ **People start to question religious and political authorities**



The Legacy of the Renaissance

- ▶ Great artistic and social change
- ▶ Break point from Medieval period
- ▶ Break point from focus on Church
- ▶ Belief in dignity of individual
- ▶ Printing press transforms communication and exchange of ideas



The Legacy of the Renaissance: Changes in the Arts

- ▶ Influences from Ancient Greece and Rome (classical)
- ▶ Paintings and sculptures focused on individuals, nature, realism, lifelike
- ▶ Secular works as well as religious
- ▶ Writers use vernacular to express ideas
- ▶ Praise for individual achievement



The Legacy of the Renaissance: Changes in Society

- ▶ Printing press makes information more available and inexpensive
- ▶ Greater availability of books encourages learning and literacy
- ▶ News of discovery and invention led to even more discovery in other fields
- ▶ Laws were published helping people understand their rights
- ▶ Christian humanism led to reforms and thoughts of how life should be led
- ▶ Questioning of how to do things led to questions and challenges about government and religious authority

