**Key Questions**:

How much of a break was the Renaissance from medieval life?

Why was Italy the birthplace of this movement?

What are the five key ideas “reborn” during the Renaissance?

**Jacob Burckhardt: The Civilization of the Renaissance in Italy (1860)**

* Created the modern concept of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* 14th-15th c. Italy was the birthplace of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ world
* Distinguishing features of the period…
	+ Revival of antiquity
	+ “perfecting the individual”
	+ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- “worldliness”
* Represents a sudden and dramatic \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ break with the Middle Ages

**The Italian City States**

* Most were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ powerhouses (shipbuilding, foreign trade, banking, and manufacturing)
* Organized as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ Efficiently managed cities
	+ Association of free men who won \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from local nobles
	+ Powerful local oligarchies wrote \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and declared them republics (the popolo or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ were disenfranchised)
	+ Some oligarchies brought in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ leaders or handed the government over to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ man
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ constantly with each other
	+ Invented modern \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ Created concept of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of power

**The 5 Major City States of Renaissance Italy**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Renaissance Florence**

* Type of Government
	+ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ controlled by small \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ oligarchy
* Most Powerful Family
	+ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Family
* Most Famous ruler(s)
	+ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Economy based on
	+ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (cloth & wool)
	+ Artistic & cultural \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of Early renaissance
* Architectural Landmark
	+ The “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”
	+ Built between 1420-1436
	+ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ >> Filippo Brunelleschi

**Renaissance Milan**

* Type of Government
	+ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (rule by Dukes)
* Most Powerful Family
	+ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (After 1447)
* Most Famous ruler(s)
	+ Francesco Sforza
* Economy based on
	+ Efficient \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ system
	+ Thriving \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ industry
	+ Controlled \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ route through Alps
* Architectural Landmarks
	+ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Sforzesco (Sforza Castle)
	+ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of Santa Maria della Grazie

**Renaissance Venice**

* Type of Government
	+ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ republic controlled by a small oligarchy of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ aristocrats
* Most Powerful Family
	+ Great Council, Senate & Council of Ten
* Most Famous ruler(s)
	+ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ = elected leader
* Economy based on
	+ Commercial \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ empire
	+ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ industry
* Architectural Landmarks – St. Mark’s Square
	+ St. Mark’s Cathedral
	+ Doge’s Palace
	+ Venice: A city with no \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Renaissance Rome AKA \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ State**

* Type of Government
	+ Ruled by the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Most Powerful Family
	+ High ranking officials of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Church
* Most Famous ruler(s)
	+ Pope \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ VI
	+ Pope Julius II
	+ Pope Leo X
* Economy based on
	+ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ pilgrimages
	+ Church funds & taxes
	+ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ center of High Renaissance
* Architectural Landmarks- The Vatican
	+ St. Peter’s Basilica (1506-1567)

**Kingdom of Naples**

* Type of Government
	+ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Most Powerful Family
	+ House of Aragon
* Most Famous ruler(s)
	+ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of Aragon (the Magnanimous)
* Economy based on
	+ A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ system consisting largely of poverty stricken \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ dominated by unruly nobles

**The Five Key Ideas of the Renaissance**

1. HUMANISM
* Originated with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (14th c. poet)
* Derived from the term studia humanitates – “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ studies”
* Important characteristics
	+ Study of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ classics
	+ Goal = revive the art of rhetoric and lively dialogues of the Platonic Academy
	+ Use of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ language
	+ Emphasized the abilities, achievements & greatness of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Humanists were intellectual \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ admired beyond the borders of their city states
* Pico della Mirandola
	+ “On the Dignity of Man”
	+ 1486
1. INDIVIDUALISM
* “Man is the measure of all things”
* A sense of power and greatness of the human being \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ religious awe
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ambitions and accomplishments were celebrated
* Can easily be seen in Renaissance \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (autobiography) & visual arts (portraits)
1. VIRTU
* “The Quality of Being a Man”
* Means living up to one’s highest \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and excelling in all endeavors
* Ex. Vitruvian Man (1492): Leonardo da Vinci
* Leonardo da Vinci (1452-1519)
	+ Self Portrait-1512
	+ Artist
	+ Sculptor
	+ Architect
	+ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ Engineer
	+ Inventor
* Baldassare Castiglione by Raphael, c. 1514-1515
	+ Castiglione represented the humanist “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” as a man of refinement and self control
	+ *The Courtier* (1528)
1. SECULARISM
* Focus on the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ world, not the heavenly one
* Enthusiastically adopted by new wealthy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ who patronized the arts and sought more pleasurable lives
* Examples
	+ Lorenzo Valla, On Pleasure
	+ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, Decameron
	+ Machiavelli, The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
1. HISTORICAL CONSCIOUSNESS
* Humanism provided a new periodization, or chronology, to history

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Age >>>>>> \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Ages >>>>>>> \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

* Secularized the writing of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Examples
	+ Leonardo Bruni, History of the Florentine People
	+ Francesco Guicciardini, The History of Italy and his History of Florence