**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