

## Renaissance and Late Middle Ages Outline

### I. A Time of Troubles: Black Death and Social Crisis

- A. “Little Ice Age”
  - 1. Small drop in average temperatures
- B. Famine
  - 1. Heavy rain (1315 – 1317) led to food shortages
- C. Population growth up to 1300 put pressure on food supply

### II. The Black Death

- A. Most devastating natural disaster in European History
- B. Bubonic Plague
  - 1. Rats and Fleas
  - 2. Yersinia Pestis
- C. Spread of the Plague
  - 1. Originated in Asia
  - 2. Arrived in Europe in 1347
  - 3. Mortality reached 50 – 60 percent in some areas
  - 4. Wiped out between 25 – 50 percent of European population (19 – 38 million dead in four years)
- 5. Plague returns in 1361 – 1362 and 1369

### III.

#### Life and Death: Reactions to the Plague

- A. Plague As a Punishment from God
- B. The Flagellants
- C. Attacks Against Jews
- D. Violence

### IV. Economic Dislocation and Social Upheaval

- 1. Labor Shortage + Falling prices for agricultural products = Drop in aristocratic incomes
- A. Statute of Laborers (1351) sought to limit wages
- B. Social Mobility
- C. Peasant Revolts
  - 1. Jacquerie in France (1358)
  - 2. English Peasants’ Revolt (1381)
- D. Revolts in the Cities
  - 1. Ciompi Revolt in Florence (1378)

### V.

#### The Hundred Years’ War

- A. Causes
  - 1. Entanglement of French and English royal families
  - 2. King Edward III (1327 – 1377) claims French crown

3. French seize duchy of Gascony (1337) sparking war
- B. Conduct and Course of the War
  1. Differences in the armies
  2. Battle of Crecy (1346)
  3. Henry V (1413 – 1422)
    - a. Battle of Agincourt (1415)
  1. Charles the Dauphin (heir to the French throne)
  2. Joan of Arc (1412 – 1431)
    - a. Siege of Orleans
    - b. Captured by allies of the English in 1430
    - c. Burned at the stake (1431)
  1. Gunpowder
  2. War ends with French victory (1453)

## VI. Political Instability

- A. Breakdown of Feudal Institutions
  1. Scutage
- B. New Royal Dynasties
- C. Financial Problems
  1. Parliaments gain power

## VII.

### The Growth of England's Political Institutions

- A. Edward III (1327 – 1377)
  1. Parliament
    - a. House of Lords
    - b. House of Commons
- B. Richard II (1377 – 1399)
  1. Aristocratic factionalism
- C. Henry IV (1399 – 1413)
  1. Deposed Richard II

## VIII.

### The Problems of the French Kings

- A. Weakness of the French Monarchy
- B. Estates-General
  1. 1357 meeting
- C. Charles VI (1380 – 1422)
  1. Competition between the dukes of Burgundy and Orléans to control Charles

## IX.

### Germany & Italy

- A. The German Monarchy
  1. Breakup of the Holy Roman Empire
  2. Hundreds of States
  3. Elective Monarchy

- a. The Golden Bull (1356)
- b. Weak kings

## X.

### The States of Italy

- A. The States of Italy
  - 1. Lack of centralized authority
  - 2. Republicanism to Tyranny
  - 3. Development of regional states
    - a. Milan
    - b. Florence
    - c. Venice

## XI.

### The Decline of the Church

- A. Boniface VIII and the Conflict with the State
  - 1. Boniface VIII (1294 – 1303)
    - a. Conflict with Philip the Fair of France
    - b. *Unam Sanctam* (1302)
    - c. Captured by French at Anagni
  - 2. Clement V (1305 – 1314)
- B. The Papacy at Avignon (1305 – 1377)
  - 1. Stay at Avignon leads to a decline in papal prestige
  - 2. Captives of the French monarchy
  - 3. New sources of revenue
  - 4. Catherine of Siena (c. 1347 – 1380)

## XII. The Great Schism

- A. Papacy returns to Rome in 1378
- B. Rival popes elected
  - 1. Pope Urban VI
  - 2. Pope Clement VII
- C. The Great Schism divides Europe
- D. Calls for systematic reform
  - 1. Marsiglio of Padua (c. 1270 – 1342), *Defender of the Peace*
- E. Conciliarism
  - 1. Council of Pisa (1409)
    - a. Deposed both popes and elected a new pope
    - b. Popes refuse to step down
    - c. Results in three popes
  - 2. Council of Constance (1414 – 1418)
  - 3. End of the Schism
  - 4. Pope Martin V (1417 – 1431)

## XIII.

### Popular Religion

- A. Trends
  - 1. Mechanical paths to salvation
- B. Mysticism and Lay Piety
  - 1. Meister Eckhart (1260 – 1327)
  - 2. Modern Devotion
    - a. Gerard Groote (1340 – 1384) and the Brothers of the Common Life
- C. Unique Female Mystical Experiences

#### XIV. Changes in Theology

- A. Challenges to Scholastic Thought
- B. William of Occam (1285 – 1329)
  - 1. Nominalism
  - 2. Consequences of William's ideas

#### XV. The Development of Vernacular Literature and New Directions in Art

- A. Dante (1265 – 1321)
  - 1. *The Divine Comedy*
- B. Petrarch (1304 – 1374)
  - 1. Sonnets
- C. Boccaccio (1313 – 1375)
  - 1. *Decameron*
- D. Chaucer (c. 1340 – 1400)
  - 1. *The Canterbury Tales*
- E. Christine de Pizan (c. 1364 – 1430)
  - 1. *The Book of the City of Ladies*
- F. Art and the Black Death
  - 1. Giotto (1266 – 1337)
  - 2. Morbidity of late fourteenth-century art

#### XVI. Change & Invention

- A. Changes in Urban Life
  - 1. Greater Regulation
  - 2. Marriage
  - 3. Gender Roles
    - a. Male: active and domineering
    - b. Women: passive and submissive
  - 1. Medieval children
- B. New Directions in Medicine
  - 1. Hierarchy
  - 2. Trends
- C. Inventions and New Patterns
  - 1. The mechanical clock

- a. New conception of time
2. Gunpowder and cannons

## ***Renaissance***

### I. Meaning and Characteristics of the Italian Renaissance

- A. Renaissance = Rebirth
- B. Jacob Burkhardt
  1. *Civilization of the Renaissance in Italy* (1860)
- C. Urban Society
- D. Age of Recovery
- E. Rebirth of Greco-Roman culture
- F. Emphasis on individual ability

### II. The Making of Renaissance Society

- A. Economic Recovery
  1. Italian cities lose economic supremacy
  2. Hanseatic League
  3. Manufacturing
    - a. Textiles, printing, mining and metallurgy
  4. Banking
    - a. Florence and the Medici

### III.

#### Social Changes in the Renaissance

- A. The Nobility
  1. Reconstruction of the aristocracy
  2. Aristocracy: 2 – 3 percent of the population
- B. Baldassare Castiglione (1478 – 1529)
  1. *The Book of the Courtier* (1528)
  2. Service to the prince

### IV.

#### Peasants and Townspeople

- A. Peasants
  1. Peasants: 85 – 90 percent of population
  2. Decline of manorial system and serfdom
- B. Urban Society
  1. Patricians
  2. Petty burghers, shopkeepers, artisans, guildmasters, and guildsmen
  3. The poor and unemployed
  4. Slaves

### V.

#### Family and Marriage in Renaissance Italy

- A. Husbands and Wives
  1. Arranged Marriages
  2. Husband head of household
  3. Wife managed household
- B. Children
  1. Childbirth
- C. Sexual Norms

## VI. The Italian States in the Renaissance

- A. Five Major Powers
  1. Milan
  2. Venice
  3. Florence
    - a. The Medici
  4. The Papal States
  5. Kingdom of Naples
- B. Independent City-States
  1. Mantua
  2. Ferrara
  3. Urbino
- C. The Role of Women
- D. Warfare in Italy
  1. Struggle between France and Spain
  2. Invasion and division

## VII.

### The Birth of Modern Diplomacy

- A. Modern diplomacy a product of Renaissance Italy
- B. Changing concept of the ambassador
  1. Resident ambassadors
  2. Agents of the territorial state

## VIII.

### Machiavelli and the New Statecraft

- A. Niccolo Machiavelli (1469 – 1527)
  1. *The Prince*
  2. Acquisition, maintenance and expansion of political power
  3. Cesare Borgia

## IX. Italian Renaissance Humanism

- A. Classical Revival
- B. Petrarch (1304 – 1374)
- C. Humanism in Fifteenth-Century Italy
  1. Leonardo Bruni (1370 – 1444)
    - a. *New Cicero*

2. Lorenzo Valla (1407 – 1457)
- D. Humanism and Philosophy
  1. Marsilio Ficino (1433 – 1499)
    - a. Translates Plato's dialogues
    - b. Synthesis of Christianity and Platonism
- E. Renaissance Hermeticism
  1. Ficino, *Corpus Hermeticum*
  2. Giovanni Pico della Mirandola (1463 – 1494), *Oration on the Dignity of Man*

## X.

### Education, History, and the Impact of Printing

- A. Education in the Renaissance
  1. Liberal Studies: history, moral philosophy, eloquence (rhetoric), letters (grammar and logic), poetry, mathematics, astronomy and music
  2. Education of women
  3. Aim of education was to create a complete citizen
- B. Humanism and History
  1. Secularization
  2. Guicciardini (1483 – 1540), *History of Italy*, *History of Florence*
- C. The Impact of Printing
  1. Johannes Gutenberg
    - a. Movable type (1445 – 1450)
    - b. Gutenberg's Bible (1455 or 1456)
  2. The spread of printing

## XI.

### Art in the Early Renaissance

- A. Masaccio (1401 – 1428)
- B. Perspective and Organization
- C. Movement and Anatomical Structure
- D. Paolo Uccello (1397 – 1475)
  1. *The Martyrdom of Saint Sebastian*
- E. Sandro Botticelli (1445 – 1510)
  1. *Primavera*
- F. Donato di Donatello (1386 – 1466)
  1. *David*
- G. Filippo Brunelleschi (1377 – 1446)
  1. The Cathedral of Florence
  2. Church of San Lorenzo

## XII. The Artistic High Renaissance

- A. Leonardo da Vinci (1452 – 1519)
  1. *Last Supper*
- B. Raphael (1483 – 1520)
  1. *School of Athens*

- C. Michelangelo (1475 – 1564)
  - 1. The Sistine Chapel

### XIII.

#### The Artist and Social Status

- A. Early Renaissance
  - 1. Artists as craftsmen
- B. High Renaissance
  - 2. Artists as heroes

### XIV.

#### The Northern Artistic Renaissance

- A. Jan van Eyck (c. 1380 – 1441)
  - 1. *Giovanni Arnolfini and His Bride*
- B. Albrecht Dürer (1471 – 1528)
  - 1. *Adoration of the Magi*

### XV. Music in the Renaissance

- A. Burgundy
- B. Guillaume Dufay (c. 1400 – 1474)
- C. The Renaissance Madrigal

### XVI.

#### The European State in the Renaissance

- A. The Renaissance State in Western Europe
  - 1. France
    - a. Louis XI the Spider King (1461 – 1483)
  - 2. England
    - a. War of the Roses
    - b. Henry VII Tudor (1485 – 1509)
  - 3. Spain
    - a. Unification of Castile and Aragón
    - b. Establishment of professional royal army
    - c. Religious uniformity
    - d. The Inquisition
    - e. Conquest of Granada
    - f. Expulsion of the Jews

### XVII.

#### Central, Eastern, and Ottoman Empires

- A. Central Europe: The Holy Roman Empire
  - 1. Habsburg Dynasty
  - 2. Maximilian I (1493 – 1519)
- B. The Struggle for Strong Monarchy in Eastern Europe
  - 1. Poland
  - 2. Hungary



3. Russia
- C. The Ottoman Turks and the End of the Byzantine Empire
  1. Seljuk Turks spread into Byzantine territory
  2. Constantinople falls to the Turks (1453)

## XVIII.

### The Church in the Renaissance

- A. The Problems of Heresy and Reform
  1. John Wycliff (c. 1328 – 1384) and Lollardy
  2. John Hus (1374 – 1415)
    - a. Urged the elimination of worldliness and corruption of the clergy
    - b. Burned at the stake (1415)
  3. Church Councils
  4. The Papacy
- B. The Renaissance Papacy
  1. Julius II (1503 – 1513)
    - a. “Warrior Pope”
  2. Nepotism
  3. Patrons of Culture
    - a. Leo X (1513 – 1521)