The Northern Renaissance

*In what ways does the Northern Renaissance reflect Italian Renaissance Principles? In what ways does it differ?*

* Ideas of Humanism began to spread out from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Moved in the wake of travelling scholars, merchants, and artists hired to northern courts (Francis I and Leonardo)
* French invasions of Italy also helped spread ideas

Renaissance with a Northern Twist

* There were some key differences and commonalities between the Northern and Southern Renaissance:

Commonality

* Both focused on the basic concepts of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (studying the ancients to gain wisdom, faith in the power of man and learning, questioning of tradition, taking action, etc.)

Differences

1. NR Humanists came from more diverse social backgrounds
2. NR was less focused on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ works
3. NR was more focused on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, especially in German states:
* Idea that people could understand Bible and God without \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ intervention
* Desire for the “pure” forms of religion and religious texts
* Brotherhood of the Common Life: Dutch religious group who gave up worldly goods and lived together, “lay piety”, mass education of the poor
* NR benefitted from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ invention of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (movable type)
* Often used for printing religious texts (even new Bibles) that challenged traditional Church texts
* Ideas of the NR spread quickly across Europe (Germany, France, Spain, England – each with their own spin)

Desiderious Erasmus (1466-1536): Prince of Northern Humanism

* Most famous NR Humanist
* Educator, writer
* Prepared short dialogues in Latin and Greek designed to teach the “good life” - *Colloquies* and *Adages*
* Adages:
	+ To call a spade a spade
	+ Time heals all wounds
	+ To have an iron in the fire
	+ Between a rock and a hard place
	+ No sooner said than done
* Devout Catholic, tried to unite classical ideals (humanity and virtu) with Christian values (love, piety).
* Believed in simple ethical piety - just like Christ “*philosophia Christi*”
* Becomes known as “Christian Humanism”
* Satirized the clergy and religious \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and dogma
* Believed Man could discover the truth about God and nature by closely reading the Bible and classical sources \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Helps lead to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Reformation

“*Erasmus lay the egg that Luther hatched*”

* Erasmus…

**On education…**

* To be a school master is an office second in importance to a King

**On mankind…**

* By the nature of man, we mean, as a rule, that which is common to man as such: the characteristic ... of being guided by reason. But we may mean something less broad than this: the characteristic peculiar to each personality, which we call individuality.

**On religion…**

* I find that in comparison with the Fathers of the Church, our present-day theologians are a pathetic group. Most of them lack the elegance of language, and the style of the Fathers. Content with Aristotle, they treat the mysteries of revelation in the tangled fashion of the logician. Excluding the Platonists from their commentaries, they strangle the beauty of revelation.

**Erasmus on God’s relationship with man and free will…**

* The mercy of God offers everyone favorable opportunities for repentance. One needs only to attach the rest of one’s will to God’s help, which merely invites to, but does not compel to, betterment. Furthermore, one finds the opinion, that it is within our power to turn our will towards or away from grace—just as it is our pleasure to open or close our eyes against light. It is incompatible with the infinite love of God for man, that a man’s striving with all his might for grace should be frustrated.

**The Age of European Exploration**

*What drove European voyages of discovery? What effects did these voyages have on Europe?*

* Beginning in the late \_\_\_\_\_th century, European explorers began venturing out into the world.
* The explorers were primarily driven by economic motives – desire for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ were the two most valuable commodities.
* Received commissions from monarchs, looking to increase their own wealth and gain more prestige (national rivalry)
* For many (the Pope), religion was also a motivating factor – desire for converts, Kingdom of Prester John, desire to compete with Muslim Ottomans/Venetians for trade.

The Portuguese

* Prince Henry “the Navigator”
* Sponsored explorers who began sailing down the coast of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (gold, spices, god)
* Traded \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Pope granted Portugal all revenues from Africa and Asia
* 1487 - Bartholomew \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ rounds Cape of Good Hope
* 1498 – Vasco da \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ reaches India

The Spanish

* Genoese captain Christopher \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, ie. *Cristoforo Colombo, Cristóbal Colón,* convinced Ferdinand and Isabella to sponsor a trip to the East – by going West.
* F and I had just completed the *Reconquista*, now hoped to outflank the Portuguese spice trade
* Didn’t really expect him to return
* He arrived in the Caribbean, convinced it was Asia
* Amerigo Vespucci and Magellan continued to expand European reach.

Spanish Conquest

* The Spanish defeated indigenous people of Central and South America by allying with other \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, using more advanced weaponry, and though effects of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Cortes – Aztecs
* Pizarro – Incas
* Brought priests, many of whom were repulsed by Spanish tactics
* Catholic Church became most powerful institution in the Americas.
* Results
* Wealth solidified Spanish power:

Mining: *quinto* (1/5 of revenue to the crown)

Agriculture: *Hacienda*/Plantation

Labour: *Encomienda/Repartimiento, debt peonage, s*lavery

* Other nations began to sponsor expeditions, fueling an economic boom (and inflation)
* Introduction of non-native plant and animal species
* Spread of disease (syphilis, measles, smallpox, etc.)
* Economic and social disaster for Native Americans
* Increased skepticism of ancient sources
* Expansion of gov’t investment in industry
* Increase in capitalism (and corruption)