

# Taxonomy Question

- Knowledge: Who painted the School of Athens?
- Comprehension: Describe humanism.
- Application How would the printing press effect the spread or information?
- Analysis: What about Marlowe's poem might Raleigh have considered naive?
- Synthesis: What country would be the center of the Renaissance?
- Evaluation: What caused the Renaissance?

An aerial photograph of Florence, Italy, taken during the golden hour. The Florence Cathedral (Duomo) is the central focus, with its massive red-tiled dome and the adjacent Giotto Campanile tower. The city's dense, terracotta-roofed buildings are visible in the foreground and surrounding areas. The sky is a clear, warm orange-brown.

# HISTORY

## Of the Renaissance

# The Printing Press

- Before Gutenberg's printing press, books were all written by hand, making them very expensive.
- Movable type had been developed in East Asian countries but the plethora of character's in Asian writing systems made movable type impractable.
- In 1453, the first printed bible was made by Gutenberg.





- Gutenberg's development of movable type revolutionized the way information could be spread in Europe.
- Ideas would spread much faster and more people would have access to written material.

# THE REFORMATION

- The Protestant Reformation was started by a monk named Martin Luther.
- Martin Luther was troubled by many practices of the Catholic church, especially the selling of indulgences.
- In response to these practices, Martin Luther posted the *95 theses* to the Wittenberg church door in 1517.



- *The 95 theses* criticized the Catholic church on points such as the selling of indulgences and purgatory.

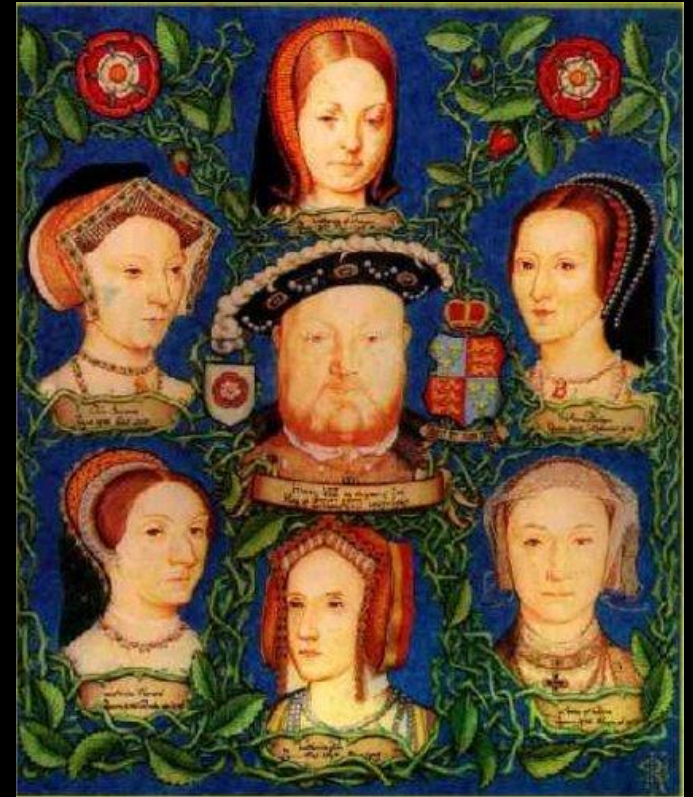
- Martin Luther's actions sparked a large movement that eventually led to several protestant churches forming.
- The Thirty Years' War was waged between 1618 and 1648 as a result of the spread of the reformation.
- The Peace of Westphalia, which ended the Thirty Years' war, also ended much of the power that the Catholic church had across Europe. It is also considered the end of the Protestant Reformation.



# Henry VIII leaves the Catholic Church

- In 1509, at age 17, Henry VIII married his brother's widow, Catherine of Aragon, and was crowned King of England.
- By the late 1520's, Queen Catherine had failed to give birth to a male heir.
- Henry VIII claimed that his marriage was cursed because he had married his brother's wife, which was forbidden in the book of Leviticus.
- He sought annulment, but the pope refused to annul the marriage, largely out of fear of Catherine's nephew, the Holy Roman Emperor Charles V.

- Henry VIII broke from the Catholic church and was made head of the Church of England.
- Catherine was stripped of her title as queen and Anne Boleyn was made Queen consort.
- Henry VIII went on to marry four other wives after executing Anne Boleyn.



- He was able to produce only one male heir, Edward VI



- Edward VI was only nine when he ascended the throne, in 1547, and died in 1553.
- Mary I took the throne after Edward died, and tried to bring England back to Catholicism, but died without an heir in 1558, leaving her protestant half-sister to take the throne.
- Elizabeth I took the throne and once again severed England's connection with Rome. She ruled until her death in 1603 about 45 years after inheriting the Throne. She had no children.



# The Spanish Armada





- Phillip II of Spain sent a large fleet of ships to invade and conquer England in 1588.
- Phillip II wished to stop the English from supporting rebels in the Spanish Netherlands and also conflicts with England in the Americas.
- The fleet made it to Gravelines and was damaged considerably by an English Attack. And was forced to abandon the invasion.
- On the return trip to Spain, the Armada suffered more casualties due to storms that crashed 24 ships into the coast of Ireland.



# Social and Cultural context

- books
- Table games and games of chance were popular among the nobility and common folk.
- Jousting, archery, swordsmanship, wrestling--spinning, weaving, sewing, embroidery and knitting--plays, poetry was very popular
- Renaissance art is more lifelike than in the art
- singing and dancing☐



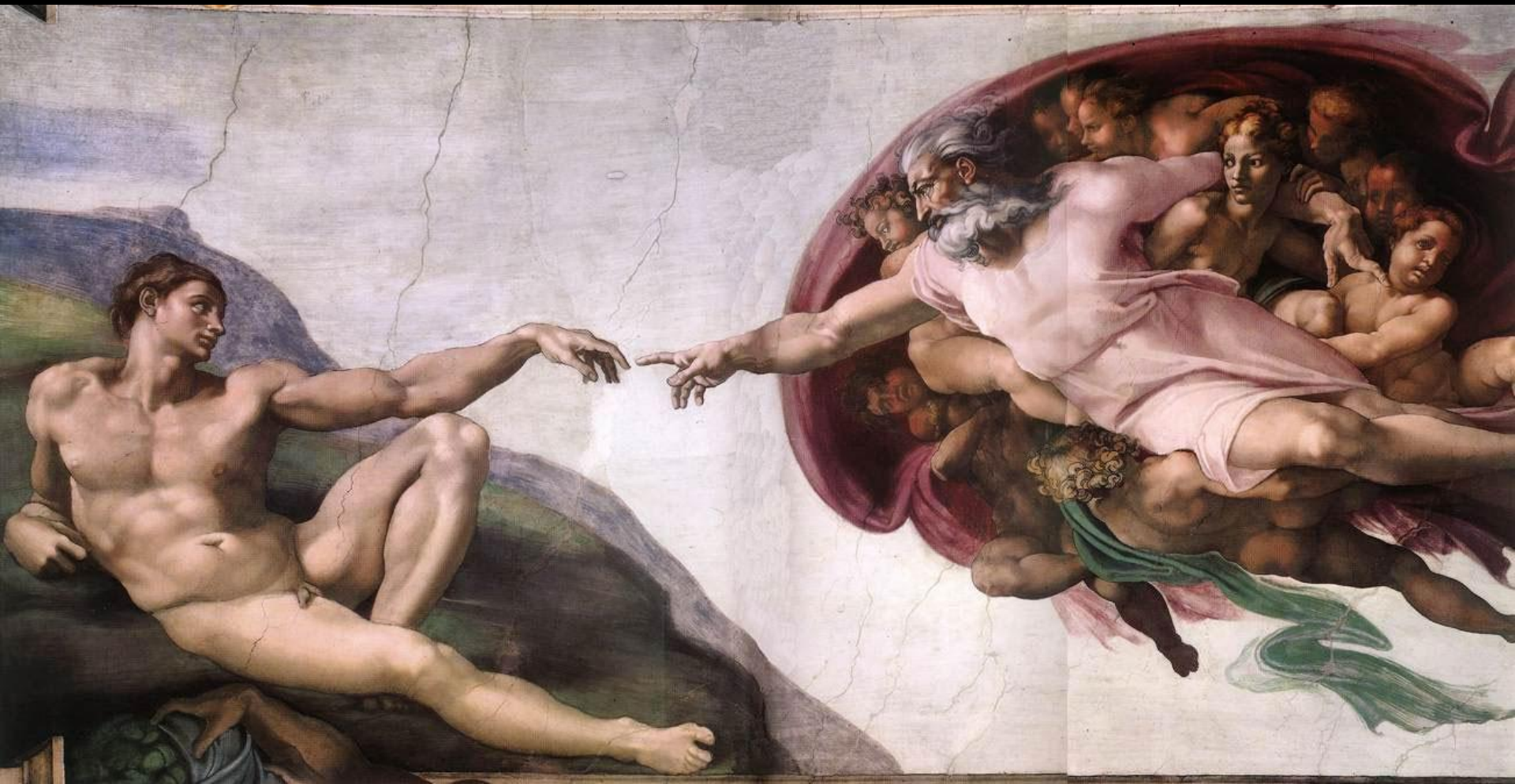
# Vitruvian man





- Vitruvian man also known as proportion of man was drawn around 1487 in one of his journals by Leonardo da Vinci.
- It is an anatomical drawing
- It mapped the human body and compared the length of other body parts.
- It represents how a man's body structure can perfectly fit either a square or a circle.

# God Creates Adam



- *God creates Adam* was painted 1508-1512  
it took four years to complete.
- This was created by Michelangelo.
- On the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel.



# School Of Athens.



- Was painted between 1510-1511 by Raphael
- one of the most interesting part was that Raphael included himself within the picture.
- The picture glorified classic philosophers like Plato and Aristotle.



A black and white photograph of a grand Renaissance building entrance. The central feature is a large, arched doorway with a dark, paneled door. The arch is supported by two massive, fluted columns. On either side of the doorway are large windows with intricate, diamond-patterned tracery. In the foreground, two classical statues of female figures stand on pedestals, flanking the entrance. The statues are draped in classical-style garments. The overall scene is dramatically lit, with strong shadows and highlights.

# *Literature of the Renaissance Period*



# The Passionate Shepherd to His Love

- Come live with me and be my love,  
And we will all the pleasures prove,  
That valleys, groves, hills, and fields,  
Woods, or steepy mountain yields.

And we will sit upon the rocks,  
Seeing the shepherds feed their  
flocks,  
By shallow rivers, to whose falls  
Melodious birds sing madrigals.

And I will make thee beds of roses,  
And a thousand fragrant posies,  
A cap of flowers and a kirtle  
Embroider'd all with leaves of myrtle:

- A gown made of the finest wool,  
Which from our pretty lambs we pull;  
Fair lined slippers for the cold,  
With buckles of the purest gold:

A belt of straw and ivy buds,  
With coral clasps and amber studs;  
And if these pleasures may thee  
move,  
Come live with me and be my love.

The shepherd swains shall dance and  
sing  
For thy delight each May morning;  
If these delights thy mind may move,  
Then live with me and be my love.

# THE PASSIONATE SHEPARD TO HIS LOVE

- Written by Christopher Marlowe in the 1590's.
- One of the earliest British poems to be written in the pastoral style of poetry.
- “Pastoral” describes literature that describes shepherd life in an idealized way.
- The poem was “replied” to by Sir Walter Raleigh in *The Nymph's Reply to the Shepherd*. It criticized Marlowe's poem as being too naïve and childish.



**Utopia**

**More in 1516.**

**d in the Atlantic**

**ct society.**

**from Greek and**

**This suggests that**

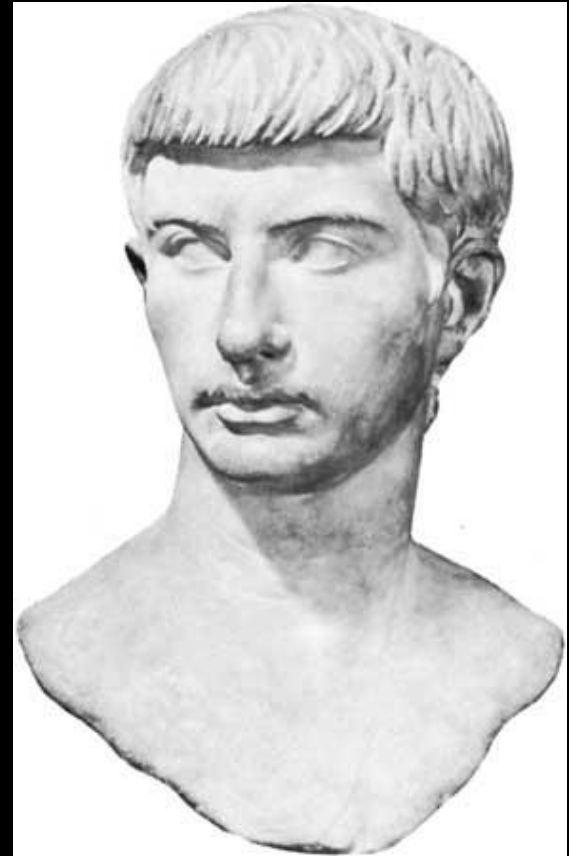
**Utopia is unreachable.**

- Described an island in the Atlantic Ocean with a perfect society.
- The title is derived from Greek and means “no place.” This suggests that the society on Utopia is unreachable.

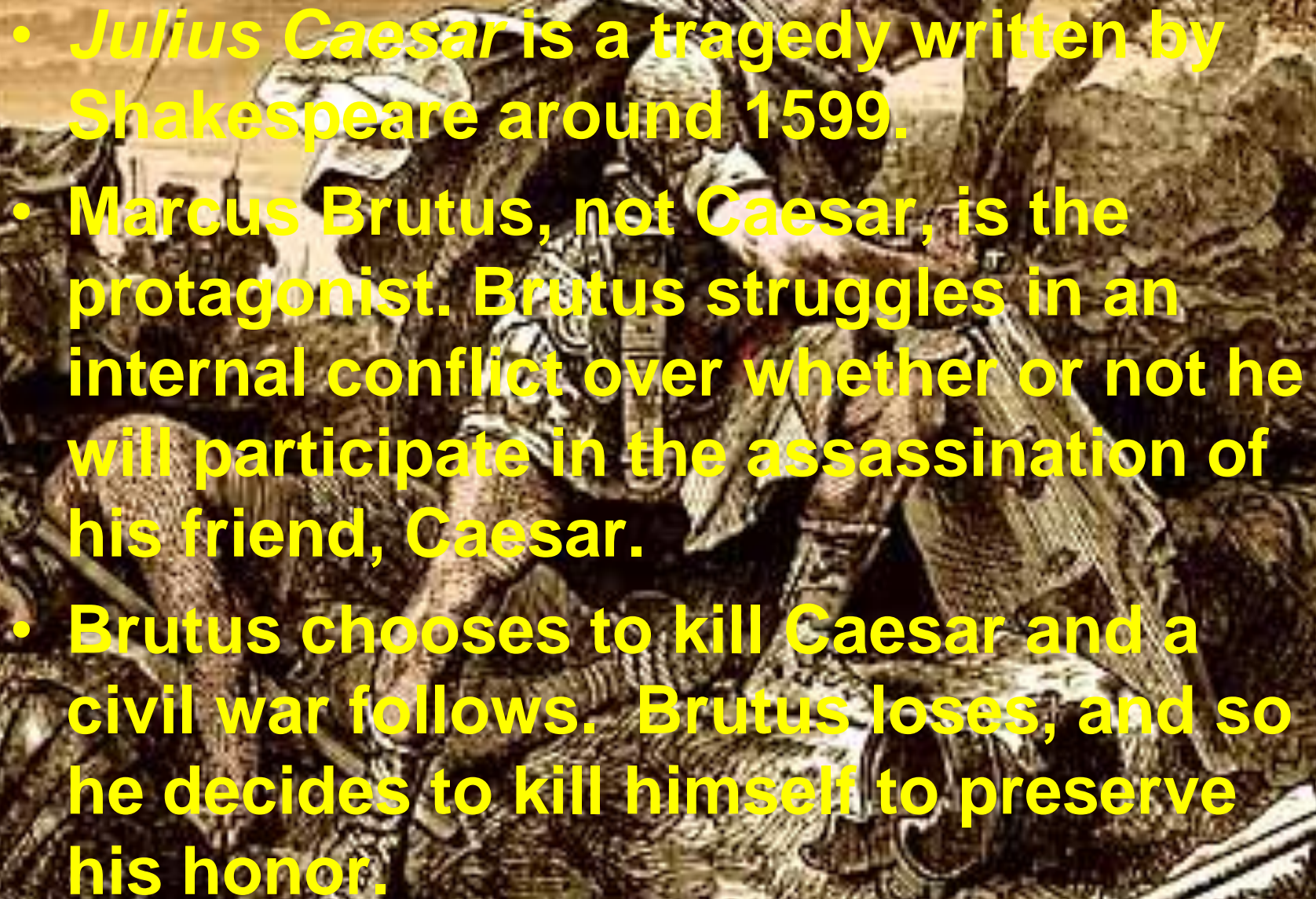




# Julius Caesar



By William Shakespeare

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- *Julius Caesar* is a tragedy written by Shakespeare around 1599.
  - Marcus Brutus, not Caesar, is the protagonist. Brutus struggles in an internal conflict over whether or not he will participate in the assassination of his friend, Caesar.
  - Brutus chooses to kill Caesar and a civil war follows. Brutus loses, and so he decides to kill himself to preserve his honor.



# Excerpt from *Julius Caesar*:

MESSALA:

How died my master, Strato?

STRATO:

I held the sword, and he did run on it.

MESSALA:

Octavius, then take him to follow thee,  
That did the **latest service to my master**.

ANTONY:

This was the noblest Roman of them all:  
All the conspirators save only he  
Did that they did in envy of great Caesar;

He only, in a general honest thought  
And common good to all, made one of  
them.

His life was gentle, and the elements  
So mix'd in him that **Nature might stand up  
And say to all the world 'This was a man!'**

OCTAVIUS:

According to his virtue let us use him,  
With all respect and rites of burial.  
Within my tent his bones to-night shall lie,  
Most like a soldier, order'd honourably.  
**So call the field to rest; and let's away,  
To part the glories of this happy day.**



# Literary Devices

- Brutus's death was what made the play a *Tragedy*.
- In this scene, Brutus' role as a *tragic character* is confirmed.

“latest service to my master.” This quotation is an example of irony. Strato's last service was helping Brutus commit suicide.

“Nature might stand up And say to all the world 'This was a man!’” This quotation is an example of personification. Nature described as something that can speak.

“So call the field to rest; and let's away, To part the glories of this happy day.” Shakespeare ended the play with two rhyming lines in iambic pentameter.