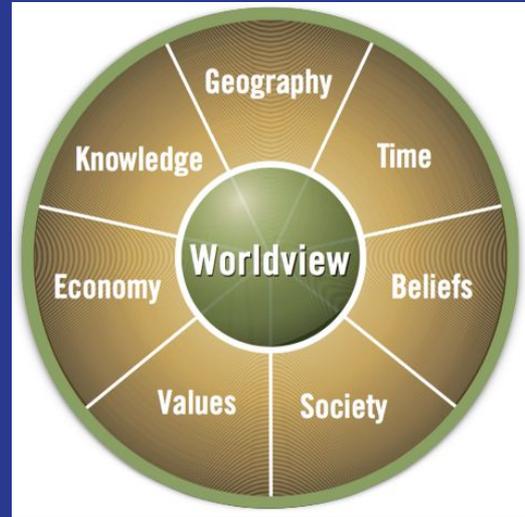
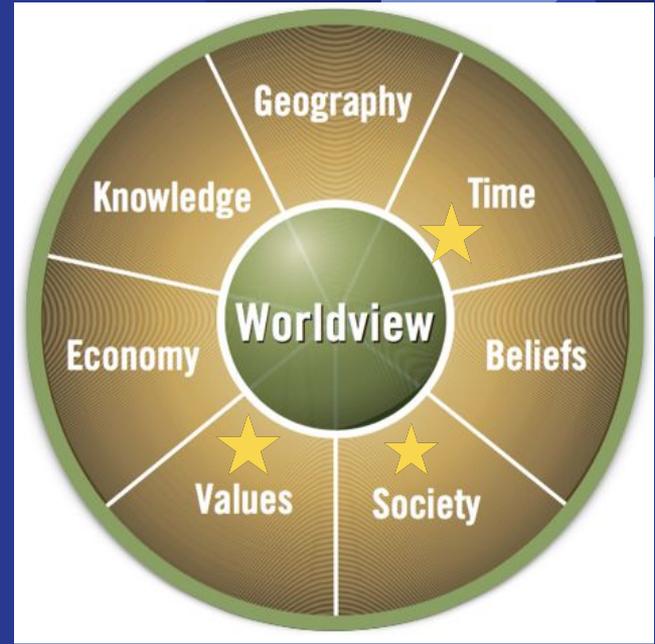


# Renaissance Ch. 3 & 4

Humanism & The Exchange of Ideas





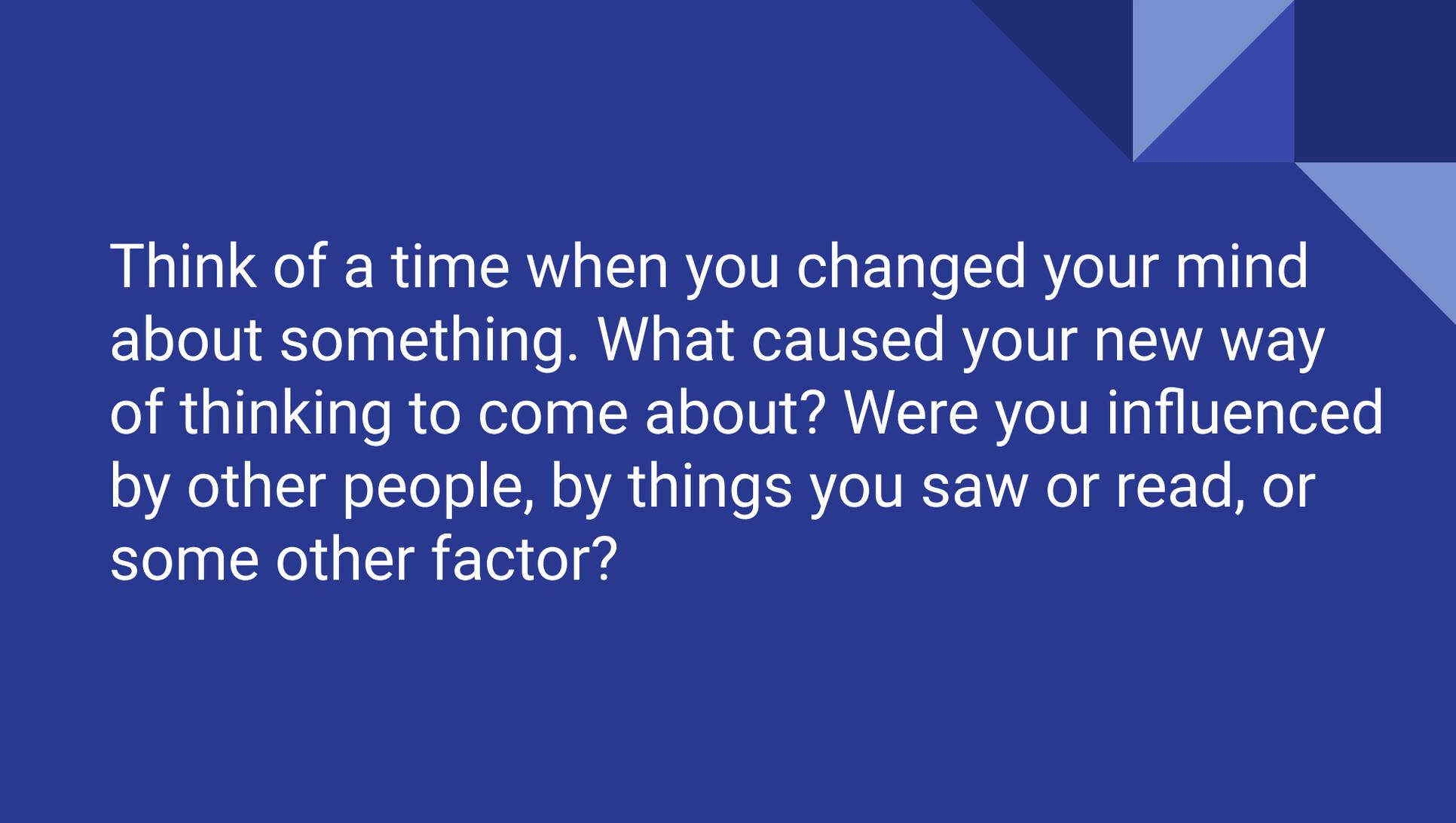
# Ch. 3 - The Humanist Approach

Essential Question: In what ways can shifts in ideas affect a society's worldview?

# A Rebirth of Ideas

Which ideas from classical times helped to form the Renaissance humanist worldview?

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Think of a time when you changed your mind about something. What caused your new way of thinking to come about? Were you influenced by other people, by things you saw or read, or some other factor?

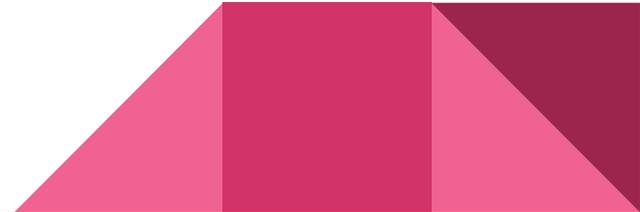
# Humanism

- A new way of thinking that started in the northern Italian city-states



# Humanist

- Educated people who looked at the ancient civilizations of Greece and Rome, studying their writing and art to apply these classical ideas in their own lives and work.



# Humanism

However, during the Renaissance, not only did educated people begin to look at ancient works in a different way. They admired the eloquent writing styles of the ancient writers and became interested in their ideas about **society, politics, history, and the arts.**



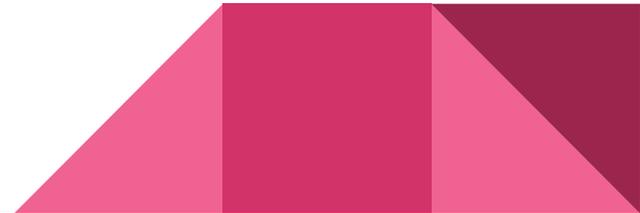
# Humanism

- **The Renaissance worldview was a result of intercultural contact with earlier civilizations :**
    - Greek & Roman “Classical Civilization”
    - Islamic civilization that preserved the knowledge of Classical civilization and further developed it, especially through math, science, and medicine
- 

<https://saud.instructure.com/courses/27483/assignments/79988>

# Humanism

- Humanist ideas spread mainly among the wealthy people in society. Reading and discussing ancient writers became a kind of fad among the new merchant & business class



Many cultures have rules or commandments to guide behaviour. Most focus on how to live a 'good life'

## Rules for Living

Ojibwa vs Christianity

---

# Humanism

Borrowing from the Greeks and Romans

## On Mind and Body

*You should pray for a sound mind in a sound body.*

— **Juvenal**

## On History

*To be ignorant of the lives of the most celebrated men of antiquity [great age] is to continue in a state of childhood all our days.*

— **Plutarch**

## On Education

*The educated differ from the uneducated as much as the living from the dead.*

— **Aristotle**

# Humanism

Most important classical concept: Belief in the dignity and potential of the individual

Renaissance thinkers believed that people could **shape their lives through their own efforts and talents**. These new ideas were easily integrated into the **Christian worldview**: To develop one's talents was to serve God, because God had provided you with those talents.



# Humanism

The four key points that humanists believed:

- Human beings can use the power of reason, that is, thinking to find truth for themselves
- It is important for a person to have an open, curious, and questioning mind
- People can achieve great things through learning
- Individuals should be skilled in many different areas. They should develop not just their minds but also their bodies and spirits.

*Where do we see  
these beliefs today?*

# Humanism

- Humanists began to see their time as a glorious time, a “renaissance,” when the ideas and values of ancient times were “reborn”
- Francesco **Petrarch**, a humanist thinker of the Renaissance, collected Greek and Roman texts and made copies and translations of them.
- Humanists wanted to make the ideas in these ancient works widely available to readers
- They thought that in order to be truly cultured, a person should read good books and look at great works of art.

Petrarch



# Thinkers and Society

Renaissance humanists were often the intellectual leaders of their communities.

There were humanist scholars, philosophers (a person who offers views or theories on profound questions in ethics, metaphysics, logic), teachers, public officials, writers, scientists, architects, artists, and musicians. Some had important positions in government, the Church, and at royal courts. As a result, they were able to affect many aspects of Renaissance society.



# Thinkers and Society

Who are three people who have or had an affect on the way that OUR society thinks? What means did they use(d) to achieve it?

---

# Humanism & Education

One of the most important ways that the humanists influenced Renaissance society was the **emphasis they put on education.**

## **Civic - citizen**

**Civic humanism** is interested in how people can be good members of their society.



# Humanism & Education

Think about the subjects that you study in school. Why do you think educators decided that students should study these subjects?



# Humanism & Education

Many humanists were dedicated teachers who ran their own schools and believed it was important to train young people's characters and bodies as well as their minds → “educating the whole child.”

Many rulers and wealthy people hired humanists as tutors for their children. How do you think this might help to spread humanist ideas?



### Studied in Middle Ages

grammar, **rhetoric** (public speaking),  
logic, arithmetic, geometry,  
astronomy, music, theology,  
scripture, medicine

### Studies added during Renaissance

Greek and Roman writings, physical  
training, ethics and morality (right  
behaviour), aesthetics (philosophy of  
beauty), manners and behaviour,  
history, eloquence (persuasiveness)

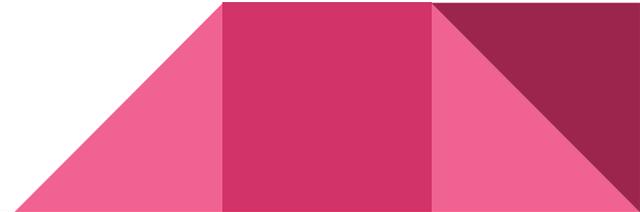
# Humanism and Religion

Renaissance thinkers emphasized ideas and values such as individual achievement and the importance of history and the arts. Religion continued to play an important part in their lives, just as it had during the Middle Ages.



# Humanism and Religion

Although many of the texts used by the Humanist scholars were written prior to the beginning of Christianity, why did religion continue to be important in the daily lives of the people of the Renaissance?



# Society and the Arts

What are some famous works of art you can think of?

Do you all recognize those names or titles?

---



Following and connected to humanism, artists became interested in portraying the **beauty of the human body and the natural world.**

**Patrons**, people who paid artists to produce works, played an important role in promoting the arts during the Renaissance. They included members of the new wealthy merchant class, as well as members of government and the Church. Artists made works to decorate private homes or to display in public places.

# Do you think art is important?

Is it something we *need* to have? Yes or No? DISCUSS.

<https://www.khanacademy.org/humanities/art-history-basics/art-1010-ddp/v/renaissance-art-introduction>



# Painting

What do you notice about this painting?

Texture and Pattern:

Realistic detail:

light/shadow:

Natural world present:

Elegance:

Texture and Pattern: carpet

Realistic detail: child peeking around a corner

light/shadow: on faces and ground

Natural world present: peacock

Elegance: Mary's hands



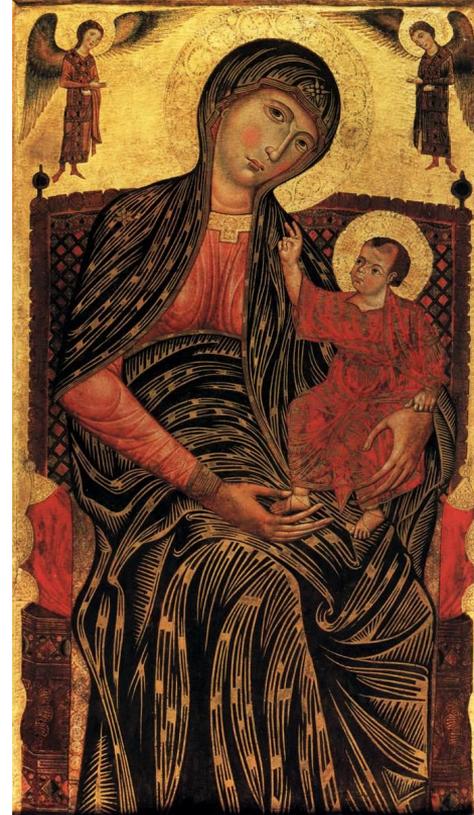
*Marriage at Cana* (1562-1563) by  
Paolo Veronese  
This image is HUGE! Almost  
covers a wall!



# How is Renaissance painting different from Medieval painting?



*The Madonna of the Meadow (early 1500s)*



*Enthroned Madonna and Child (1200s)*



# Architecture





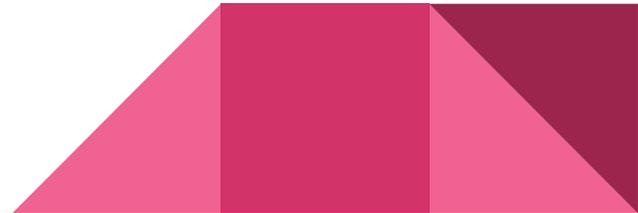
Renaissance 1425-1446 - Church



Roman Empire - Pantheon

# Sculpture

- Sculptors in the Middle Ages were seen as craftspeople rather than artists. They were usually part of a cathedral construction team and rarely signed their work.
- The role of the artist changed dramatically during the Renaissance.
- As wealth raised social status of merchants and business people. Their artistic genius raised the status of artists.
- Sculptors like Michelangelo became celebrities with international reputations



Michelangelo's  
*Pieta* (1496)



# Literature

- In early Renaissance, writers focused on translating works of Roman and Greek writers and copying their styles.
- Books written in the vernacular, the language spoke - Italian, French, and English, became more accessible.
- Humanism influenced writers to focus on expressing their thoughts and emotions.





# Literature

- **Christine de Pisan** was a humanist writer, some of whose ideas may seem very modern to you. One of a very few women to receive a humanist education, Pisan was educated at the court of King Charles V of France.
- In her writings, she protested the way women were portrayed in medieval literature. She argued that men and women should be judged not on the basis of their gender but on their abilities and virtues.





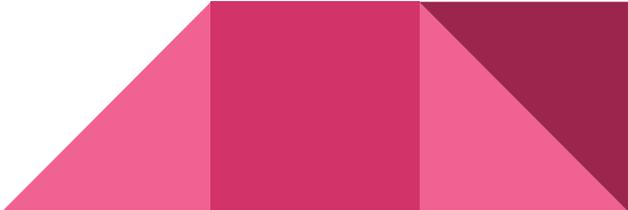
# Science: A New Way of Seeing

The Top 7 Leonardo da Vinci Inventions

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PwOIIGGDVjE> (5:12 min)

The Most Important Renaissance Thinkers (and Ninja Turtles)

<https://www.brainscape.com/blog/2015/06/most-important-renaissance-artists/>

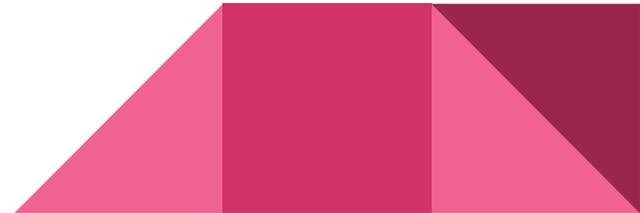


# The Scientific Method

Attitudes toward science changed during the Renaissance.

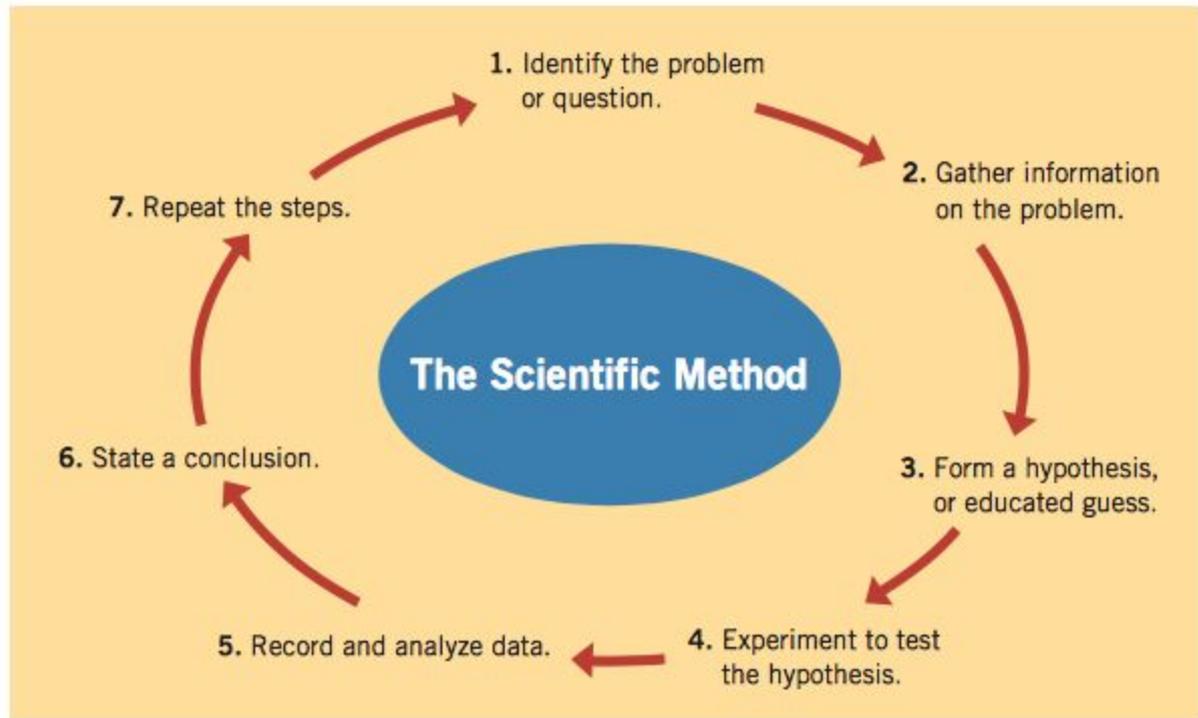
The new importance that humanism placed on human beings and their experience encouraged people to question and experiment.

The process of making observations, experimenting, and drawing conclusions based on evidence is known as the “scientific method”



## Think IT THROUGH

Today we have a great deal more knowledge about astronomy, medicine, and mathematics than people had during the Renaissance. What do you think you know that Renaissance people had not yet learned? Explain your thinking.



**FIGURE 4-3** The scientific method is still used today. Why do you think it is so effective?

Astronomer	How Discoveries Were Made	Discoveries
 <p><b>FIGURE 4-4</b> Nicolaus Copernicus, Polish astronomer.</p>	<p>Got ideas from ancient Greek astronomers whose ideas were not accepted in their day.</p>	<p>Earth is a planet that moves around a stationary Sun.</p>
 <p><b>FIGURE 4-5</b> Johannes Kepler, German mathematician and astronomer.</p>	<p>Tried to combine Ptolemy's and Copernicus's systems. Spent 20 years using mathematics to test and prove his ideas.</p>	<p>Concluded that planets travelled in an elliptical (oval) orbit, not perfect circles as Copernicus believed.</p>
 <p><b>FIGURE 4-6</b> Galileo Galilei, Italian astronomer and philosopher.</p>	<p>Built telescopes and studied objects in the sky.</p>	<p>Through observation confirmed Copernicus's idea of a Sun-centred universe. Saw sun spots, craters, and mountains on the moon, the stars of the Milky Way, and Jupiter's moons.</p>



**FIGURES 4-7** Ptolemy, a Greek astronomer who lived during the first century CE, introduced this idea of the universe. Europeans believed that God had placed the Earth at the centre of the universe.



**FIGURE 4-8** During the Renaissance, Copernicus suggested a very different view of the universe.

The new theories by Galileo and the astronomers that came before him threatened the worldview of their time and permanently changed the way people looked at the universe.

# Medicine

- During the Renaissance midwives and others with knowledge of traditional and herbal remedies played an important role in treating the sick
  - Natural remedies have always been important in healing for First Nations peoples
  - During the Renaissance medical knowledge grew, particularly in anatomy and surgery. Scientist and doctors began to apply the **scientific method** to make new discoveries about the human body and how it worked.
  - **Dissection was made legal** for the purposes of study in many Italian cities
- 

Leonardo da Vinci  
dissected bodies and  
made drawings of what  
he saw.

His knowledge of the  
human anatomy is  
apparent in his sculptures





# Changing Leadership in the Church

# Changing Leadership in the Church

- During the Middle Ages and the Renaissance, the Catholic Church was the most powerful institution in Europe.
  - As happens today, people in positions of authority do not always behave appropriately. Some Church leaders and parish priests took advantage of their authority to gain power and money for themselves and members of their family.
  - Some bishops and cardinals “bought” their titles.
  - Some priests did not honor their vow of poverty but spent the Church’s money on themselves.
  - People complained and over the decades, the complaints became louder
- 

# Savonarola



- Girolamo Savonarola was a monk who dedicated his life to fighting against the corruption he saw in the Church and in society
- Savonarola preached sermons in which he accused the Pope, Alexander VI, of corruption.
- Under Savonarola's direction in 1497, the citizens of Florence build a huge "bonfire of vanities" in their town square and burned their wigs, make up, fancy clothing, art, and books. He taught that these things kept people's attention away from God.
- His constant ranting against the pope and the Church led to his excommunication from the Church and in 1498 he was tried for heresy, found guilty, and executed.

# Martin Luther

- Savonarola's criticisms did not result in any changes in the Church, but almost 20 years later, a German monk took more effective action
- Influenced by humanist methods, he began to carefully study the Bible for himself. He came to the conclusion that the Bible, rather than the Church, should be a Christian's true guide.
- Luther was also upset by the wealth of the Church and was critical of the way it was gained wealth, through **indulgences**
- **Indulgences** were certificates that reduced the time people would be punished for their sins after they died.
- In 1517 Luther nailed his *Ninety-Five Theses* criticizing the selling of indulgences on a Church door

# Martin Luther

- Pope Leo X issued an official order condemning Luther and banned his works.
- Luther publicly burned the Pope's order.
- He was called before the emperor at an Imperial assembly in the city of Worms. Unlike Galileo, Luther did NOT back down. The Pope excommunicated Luther and Emperor Charles V declared Luther an outlaw who could be killed and Luther went into hiding.



# The Protestant Reformation

- Many Germans followed Luther when he broke away from the Catholic Church
- A new church was formed- the Lutheran Church
- It didn't take long for Luther's ideas to spread all across Europe
- The people that followed were called Protestants
- This time became known as the "Protestant Reformation"
- *Protestants* "protested" against the Church's refusal to allow "reform" and eventually achieved a *Reformation*

# The Catholic Counter-Reformation

- The Catholic Church lost much of its authority and membership because of the Protestant Reformation
- Corruption was cleaned up and priests were given a better education



# HUGE moment about to happen...

- Remember that only the wealthy and educated people would have been literate. Most Europeans during the Middle Ages and the Renaissance were illiterate.
- At the time, to be literate, you would have to know Latin (books and manuscripts were mainly in Latin)
- Additionally, unless you were wealthy, you couldn't even afford a book





How would these circumstances affect people's ability to learn and to share their ideas with others?

Discuss at your table group



# WAIT!

I need 5 boys and 3 girls to volunteer.

The top right corner of the slide features a decorative arrangement of overlapping geometric shapes. These include a dark pink square, a medium pink square, and a light pink square, all partially overlapping each other and the main pink background.

How would these circumstances affect people's ability to learn and to share their ideas with others?

Discuss at your table group

# Huge moment→ The Printing Press

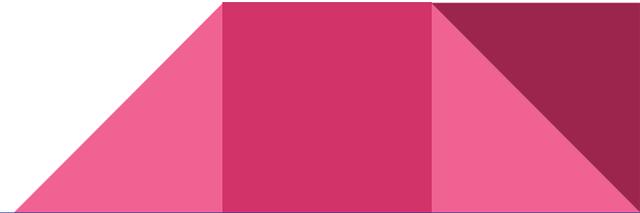
- In 1450 EVERYTHING CHANGED!
- A German named Johannes Gutenberg developed a printing press that allowed books to be produced quickly and cheaply.
- By using this new technology, printers could produce thousands of books in the time it would have taken to make a single copy letter by letter.

How do you think this invention changed society? Affected the worldview?



# The Printing Press

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OGM\\_iRh8dlo](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OGM_iRh8dlo)



# The Spread of Knowledge

- By 1500, there were more than 6 million books in print in Europe! This was major!
- **Books allowed for an exchange of ideas and knowledge** in Europe on a scale that had never been known before.
- Now that books were cheaper and more accessible, middle class people began to read, **discuss**, and eventually write themselves
- More books were being **written in ordinary language** and not Latin, especially the Bible
- Thinkers began to make money for the books they wrote. This gave them the freedom to travel to many cities and universities spreading knowledge