**Italian Renaissance, Northern Humanism, and the Reformation**

1. Western Eurasia
   a. most backward area revivifies itself, while Islamic and Confucian Asia throw off Mongols but increasingly withdrawn and ossified
   b. Why this change in Medieval Europe?, in Italy?, in Florence?

2. Burkhardt and the Italian Renaissance (1375-15727)
   a. German historian, Jacob, B., *Civilizations of the Renaissance in Italy* (1860), centrality of Italian Renaissance in birth of modern world
   b. secular and individualist values
      i. Rome and modernity
   c. chapters:
   d. some religion in the Renaissance, but not its focus
      i. other earlier Renaissances, but none as dramatic nor as self-conscious

3. Renaissance Society and Politics
   a. medieval roots
   b. Northern Italy

4. Renaissance Society and Art
   a. 3 stages
      i. 1350-1400 (declining pop., recovery of classical texts, art experimentation; plague and investment in luxury)
      ii. 1400-1500 (new cultural standards, dev. of Italian city-state govt–government as art)
      iii. 1500-1550 (height of Italian art achievement, Michelangelo and Machiavelli; Spain and France invade and occupy; Renaissance ideals radiate to rest of Europe)

5. Renaissance Ideals (crucial)
   a. Humanism (19th c.), *studia humanitatis* (grammar, rhetoric, poetry, history, politics, moral philosophy)
   b. Early Humanism
      i. rhetoric and grammar
   c. Critical Humanism
      i. philology
   d. Civic Humanism
      i. *virtù* = civic engagement

6. Northern Renaissance and Reformation
   a. Printing
   b. Renaissance Popes and Reaction
      i. Alexander VI, of the Borgia family (1431–1503, reigned 1492–1503)
      ii. Julius II (1443–1513, reigned 1503-13)
      iii. Leo X, of the Medici family (1475–1521, reigned 1513-21)
   c. Call for Reform (spirituality and venality)

**The Reformation**

1. Luther and Lutheranism
   a. Ideas
      i. *Sola scriptura; Sola fide; Sola gratia*
   b. Spread

2. Calvin and International Protestantism
   a. systemizing and the elect (Geneva, Scotland, Netherlands, French Huguenots, New England)

3. The radical hydra
   a. Anabaptists

4. Henrician Reformation
   a. Religious Zeal (Edward VI and Mary)
   b. Anglicanism, the State, and Puritans

5. Counter Reformation
   a. 1560, Europe split into a Protestant and Catholic Europe
   b. Aspects of the Counter Reformation
   c. Inquisition
d. *Index auctorum et librorum prohibitorum*, 1559-
   e. educative and charity work: Society of Jesus, 1540-