

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 - a. most backward area revivifies itself, while Islamic and Confucian Asia throw off Mongols but increasingly withdrawn and ossified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 vengality)

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-