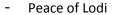
Italian Renaissance

Location

- Italian City States
 - Birthplace for the Renaissance
 - 1401 Official Beginning
 - Bidding on doors of Baptistery in Florence
 - Rich and wealthy
 - Each one jealous of the other
 - Trade
 - Connection with Mediterranean
 - Crossroads of ideas
 - o Golden Age of arts
 - Only when there is extra wealth to invest in the arts
 - Each had different governments
 - But mostly ruled by Merchant Oligarchies
 - Merchants = most powerful / ruling class



- 0 1454
- o Peace between Venice and Milan
 - Venice's allies were Florence, Naples, and Rome
 - Milan's ally was France
- Allowed for 40 years of peace
 - Allowed Renaissance to flourish

Power

- Popes
 - o Power severely limited
 - o Strengthened Again until Rodrigo Borgia
 - Pope Alexander VI
 - 1492-1503
 - Gained power through Simony
 - o Later outlawed it
 - Pope known for fighting corruption
 - Used children Juan, Lucrezia, Jofre, and Cesare as pawns
 - Cesare successful and brutal military general
 - Conquered Romagna, Umbria, and Emilia
 - Made alliances with other influential Italian families
 - o Sforza (Milan)
 - Medici (Florence)
 - o Farnese (Parma)
 - Ornisi (Naples)
 - Portugal
 - o Spain
 - Also made many enemies
 - Della Rovere (Savona/Rome)
 - o Orsini
 - o France



Italy c. 1494



Portrait of a Gentleman, By Altobello Melone 16th Century

- Julius II
 - 1503-1513
 - Giuliano della Rovere
 - "Warrior Pope"
 - o Fought to keep French out of Northern Italy
 - Patron of the Arts
 - o Rebuilt St. Peter's Basilica
 - Hired Raphael and Michelangelo

- Families
 - The Medici's
 - Wealthy merchant family in Florence
 - Bankers
 - Bought influence
 - Patrons of the arts
 - Hired Botticelli, Michelangelo and Da Vinci
 - "Civic glory"
 - Lorenzo "the Magnificent"
 - Presided over Florence's glory years
 - 0 1478-1492
 - Political tyrant
 - Afterwards city and area declined into stability



Portrait of Lorenzo de Medici By Agnolo Bronzino 16th century

- Military
 - Cities' armies were small
 - Needed to protect city states from neighbors
 - o Relied mostly on Condottieri
 - VERY Unreliable

Philosophy of the Renaissance

- Secularism
 - o Ideas outside the church
 - o "Here and now"
 - Paintings still carried certain religious themes
- Individualism
 - Applauded differences
 - o Personal credit for achievement
 - o Portraits, autobiography
 - o "Renaissance Man"
 - Spend money to enjoy life
- Classicism
 - o Interest in the culture of the ancient Greeks and the Romans
 - o Renewal of arts and sculpture
 - Rejection of the Middle Ages
 - Scholasticism = philosophy of the Middle Ages, reason to prove religious ideas
- Humanism
 - o Interested in the 7 liberal arts (rhetoric, etc....)
 - Outlook of philosophical schools of the Renaissance
 - Away from scholasticism
 - Man is the measure of all things
 - Man as opposed to God

- o A theme of the renaissance
- o Petrarch
- Worldliness
 - Interest in material rewards
- Education
 - Grades in school, age groups
 - o Rejected universities due to scholasticism
 - Book of etiquette
 - Custiglione and The Book of the Courtier
- Niccolo Machiavelli
 - 1st political scientist
 - Reacting to chaos in Italy
 - City-states were losing power
 - Admired and studied successful rulers
 - Ideal = Cesare Borgia
 - Separated politics and religion
 - What strong rulers do, not what they should do
 - o The Prince, 1513
 - Most lasting book of the Renaissance
 - Strong rulers
 - Act in their own self-interest
 - Both ruthless and merciful
 - Both forthright and sly
 - Both feared and loved
 - Break promises and treaties
 - Significance of Machiavelli
 - 1st political scientist
 - Pawed way for absolute monarchs
 - Similar to realpolitik of 19th century
 - Interested in the ends and not the means
- Castiglione
 - The Book of the Courtier
 - How men should behave
 - Book of etiquette