Beginning of Modern Times

- 1300: Scholars promote classical learning
- 1418: Prince Henry of Portugal starts school for navigators
- 1440: Johannes Gutenberg develops printing press
- 1478: Lorenzo de Medici rules Florence

Compass and sundial

Master shipwright, aided by his apprentice
**Sequencing Events Study Foldable** Make this foldable to help you sequence events that led to the Age of Discovery.

**Step 1** Fold two sheets of paper in half from top to bottom.

**Step 2** Turn the papers and cut each in half.

**Step 3** Fold the four pieces in half from top to bottom.

**Step 4** Tape the ends of the pieces together (overlapping the edges very slightly) to make an accordion time line.

**Reading and Writing** As you read the unit, sequence the events that led to European voyages of exploration by writing a date and an event on each part of the time line.

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**Primary Sources Library**

See pages 690–691 for other primary source readings to accompany Unit 9.

Read “Columbus Reaches the Americas” from the World History Primary Source Document Library CD-ROM.

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**Journal Notes**

What changes took place in western Europe between 1300 and 1600? Note details about these changes as you read.

- 1492: Columbus lands at San Salvador
- 1517: Martin Luther posts 95 theses
- 1519: Magellan begins voyage to Pacific
The Renaissance
1300 A.D.–1600 A.D.

- c. 1440: Johannes Gutenberg develops printing press
- 1478: Lorenzo de Medici becomes ruler of Florence
- 1485: Tudors take over the English throne
- 1494: The Renaissance spreads to France
- 1580: First English theaters built

A replica of a bicycle designed by Leonardo da Vinci

Renaissance musicians
SECTION 1  The Italian City-States

The first and leading center of the Renaissance was Italy, which consisted of small, independent city-states. The most important were Florence, Venice, and the Papal (pā’ puhl) States. The Papal States in central Italy included Rome and were ruled by the Pope. All these city-states had grown wealthy from trade.
At first, each city-state was ruled by guilds. Later, powerful individuals or families took control. They often fought each other for land and wealth. At times, they had difficulty gaining the people’s loyalty and had to govern by force.

The leaders of the Italian city-states, however, were interested in more than power. They wanted to be remembered as wise, generous rulers. To be sure this would happen, they spent money on ceremonies and parades to impress and entertain the people. They ordered the building of churches and palaces. They also encouraged scholars, poets, and philosophers to set up palace schools to educate the sons of the rich. In these schools, pupils learned to develop their minds and make their bodies stronger. They spent part of the day studying classical writings and learning good manners. They spent the rest of the day wrestling, fencing, and swimming.

Art

Art was an important part of life in Renaissance Italy. City-states were proud of their artists. In fact, the city-states often competed for the services of certain painters and sculptors. The artists knew they were important and began to seek individual honor and attention. They worked hard to develop their own distinctive style.

Renaissance artists carefully studied ancient Greek and Roman art, science, and mathematics. They began to pay close attention to the details of nature. They became interested in perspective (puh spek’ tiv), or a way of showing objects as they appear at different distances. Above all, the artists studied the structure of the human body to learn how to draw it accurately. They began to experiment with light, color, and shade. As a result, they painted and sculpted works that were true to life and full of color and action.

Good artists were given money by the rulers of the city-states. In return, they were expected to make paintings and sculptures for the rulers’ palaces and gardens. Artists often had workshops where they trained apprentices. The apprentices added backgrounds, costumes, or hands to the artists’ paintings.

Many artists painted portraits for the rich. The artists tried to paint people’s facial features so they showed what the people really looked like. At first, portraits were painted only to honor dead or famous people. Later, any merchant with money could have a portrait painted.

One of the greatest Renaissance artists was Leonardo da Vinci (lë uh nahr’ dô dah vin’ chë). He is known for the Mona Lisa, a portrait of an Italian noblewoman. He also painted a fresco called The Last Supper on the wall of an Italian monastery’s dining room. It shows Christ and his disciples at their last meal before Christ’s death. In these works, da Vinci tried to reveal people’s feelings as well as their outward appearance.
Da Vinci was a scientist as well as an artist. He filled notebooks with drawings of inventions that were far ahead of the times. Da Vinci designed the first parachute and made drawings of flying machines and mechanical diggers.

Another outstanding artist was Michelangelo Buonarroti (mî kuh lan’ juh lō’ bwah nah rō’ tē). He is known for his paintings on the ceiling and altar wall of Rome’s Sistine (sis’ tēn) Chapel. He also sculpted the Pietà (pē’ ā’ tah), which shows the dead Christ in his mother’s arms. Michelangelo went farther than the ancient Greeks and Romans in presenting the human body. His figures are large and muscular and show a sense of motion.

**City Life** Most Italian Renaissance cities had narrow paved streets with open sewers in the middle. Merchants and shopkeepers lived on the top floors of the buildings that housed their

**RENAISSANCE ARTISTS** Michelangelo Buonarroti and Leonardo da Vinci were two leading artists of the Italian Renaissance. Michelangelo carved a very large statue of Christ and his mother known as the Pietà (left). Da Vinci tried to capture the personality of an Italian noblewoman in the painting known as the Mona Lisa (right). **What did da Vinci try to reveal in his works of art?**
shops. The rich built homes in the classical style, with rooms that were large and had high ceilings. In the center of the homes stood courtyards filled with statues, fountains, and gardens. Most people in the cities, however, were poor. They worked for low wages and lived in run-down areas.

The center of city life was the **piazza** (pē aht’ suh), or central square. There, markets were set up, and merchants traded goods. People gathered to talk to friends and to carry out business dealings. On holidays, the people often watched or took part in parades and ceremonies there.

Families were close-knit. Most family members lived and worked together in the same neighborhood. Marriages were arranged as if they were business deals. Women stayed at home, ran the household, and raised children. Men spent their days at work and talking with friends on the streets and in taverns.

Most men dressed in tights and tunics. Some also wore cloaks and caps. Women dressed in simply cut, flowing dresses with tight bodices. The rich often wore brightly colored clothing made from expensive silks and velvets trimmed with fur.

**Florence**  The Italian Renaissance began in Florence, which was ruled by the Medici (me’d’ uh chē) family. One of its most

**RENAISSANCE MANNERS**

Do not blow your nose and then open and look inside your handkerchief as if pearls or rubies had dropped out of your head.

Do not offer anyone a fruit from which you have already taken a bite.

Do not tell sad stories at parties or mealtimes. If someone starts talking this way, gently and politely change the subject and talk about something more cheerful.

Do not brag about honors, wealth, or intelligence.

Do not speak while yawning.

Do not clean your teeth with your napkin or your finger.

Do not lie all over the dinner table or fill both sides of your mouth with so much food that your cheeks stick out widely.

Do not undress, comb, or wash your hair in front of others.

Do not stick out your tongue, rub hands together, or groan out loud.

Do not talk too much, especially if your knowledge is small.
famous members was Lorenzo de Medici, who became the ruler of Florence in 1478. He made the city a center of art and learning. Artists, poets, and philosophers flocked there to benefit from his generous support. Because of the city’s prosperity and fame, Lorenzo became known as “the Magnificent.”

About 1490, Florence’s trade started to decline. Merchants began to complain that Lorenzo was too strict and spent too much money. The poor in Florence began to grumble about their housing and the shortages of food.

People looked for an escape from their problems. They thought they found it in a monk named Savonarola (sav uh nuh rō’ luh). Savonarola accused the Medicis of not ruling justly. He gained the people’s support and overthrew the Medicis in 1494. Savonarola did not like the gaiety and loose life of the Renaissance. He thought Renaissance ideas were hurting Florence. On his advice, the new government did away with parties, gambling, swearing, and horse-racing. Savonarola’s supporters also burned paintings, fancy clothes, musical instruments, and classical books.

By 1498, the people of Florence had tired of Savonarola’s strict ways, and he was hanged for heresy. The Medicis returned to power. Florence’s greatness, however, had passed.

**The Papal States** During the 1300s and 1400s, the power of the Popes declined. However, they wanted to show Europe’s
kings that the Church was still powerful. In Rome they built large churches and palaces. Piazzas and wide streets were built in areas that had been in ruins.

Most Popes were not very religious. They acted more like political rulers than Church leaders. They sent representatives to other states and countries, collected taxes, minted money, raised armies, and fought wars.

In 1492, Rodrigo Borgia (röd ré’gō bór’ jah) became Pope Alexander VI. He did this by bribing cardinals to vote for him. Pope Alexander’s goal was to make central Italy a kingdom ruled by the Borgia family. His daughter Lucretia (lū krā’ shuh) married a noble and became known for her lively parties and for poisoning her enemies.

Alexander spent a great deal of money building an army for his favorite son, Cesare (chā’ sah rā). The army marched through Italy and took control of many towns. All of this territory was lost, however, after Alexander’s death in 1503. By this time, Rome had replaced Florence as the center of the Renaissance.
CHAPTER 28 THE RENAISSANCE

Venice

The Renaissance did not reach Venice until the late 1500s. This was because the Venetians had looked to Constantinople rather than to western Europe for art and literature.

Venice was different from most Italian city-states in other ways, too. The city, including its palaces and churches, was built on 117 islands linked by nearly 400 bridges. Instead of streets, Venice had canals. The largest and busiest was the Grand Canal, which was lined with brightly colored stone and marble palaces. The Rialto (rē ah′ tō), or the business area of Venice, also lay along a stretch of the Grand Canal. There, traders from Europe and the East crowded the docks to buy and sell goods.

Venice was ruled by a few merchant aristocrats. They controlled the Senate and the Council of Ten. The Council passed laws and chose the doge (dōj), or official ruler. The doge had little power and had to obey the Council of Ten.

The Venetians were expected to place loyalty to their city above anything else. If a neighbor did something suspicious, a Venetian was expected to report it to the Council of Ten. Citizens who wanted to accuse someone of treason placed a letter stating the charges in special boxes located throughout the city. Those charged were quickly arrested and brought before the Council. Council members then met in secret to study the evidence, listen to witnesses, and decide guilt or innocence.

VENICE The city of Venice is famous for being built on 117 islands. About 150 canals, rather than streets, carry most of the city’s traffic. Here, some of Venice’s many bridges and grand palaces are shown. Who ruled Renaissance Venice?

Venice

Located on the Adriatic Sea between the Po and Piave rivers, Venice is known as the “Queen of the Adriatic.” Flooding, sinking land, pollution, and age have threatened the city and its many landmarks. In recent times, the United Nations has worked to preserve the city as a world historic site.

Reading Check

Why did the doge have little power?
In 1494, the French began invading Italy. French kings became fascinated by Italian architecture, art, and fashions. In the 1500s, King Francis I arranged for Italian artisans to work for him in France. He and many of his nobles hired Italian architects to design **chateaux** (sha tōz’), or castles, which were then built along the Loire River.

Francis I also encouraged French authors to model their works on those of Italian authors. Every evening, Francis and his family listened to readings of the latest books. Many were written by Rabelais (rahb’ uh lā), a physician-monk. He believed that humans were not tied down by their past and could do whatever they wished. In his most popular book, *The Adventures of Gargantua and Pantagruel*, Rabelais’s main characters were two comical giants.
The Renaissance also spread to the rich trading centers of Germany and Flanders. There, religious scholars learned Greek and Hebrew so they could understand the earliest versions of the Bible. The German and Flemish scholars decided that over the years, many Church leaders had interpreted the Bible to suit their own needs. The scholars wanted changes that would make Church teachings simpler. One outspoken scholar, a Dutchman named Erasmus (i raz’ muhs), made a new Latin translation of the New Testament. He also wrote *Praise of Folly*, a book that attacked corrupt Church leaders and practices.

At the same time, Italian traders living in the north set an example for merchants. The German merchants began to appreciate wealth, beauty, personal improvement, and other Renaissance values. This was the beginning of a new, privileged middle class.

Northern European artisans made many discoveries during the Renaissance. About 1440, a German named Johannes Gutenberg (yō’ hahn gūt’ n berg) developed a printing press. It used carved letters that could be moved around to form words and then could be used again. As a result, books could be quickly printed by machine rather than slowly written by hand. This made many more books available to people. Since printing came at a time when many townspeople were learning to read and think for themselves, new ideas spread rapidly.

Northern European artists studied Italian works of art and then developed their own styles. They painted scenes from the Bible and daily life in sharp detail. Hubert and Jan Van Eyck (van īk’), two brothers from Flanders, discovered how to paint in oils. The colors of the oil paintings were deep and rich. Soon, other artists began to use oils.

**Section 3 Assessment**

1. **Define:** printing press.
2. What Church reforms did German and Flemish scholars want to make?
3. How did the printing press change European life?

**Critical Thinking**

4. **Predicting Consequences** How might life in Europe have been different without the development of Gutenberg’s printing press?

**Graphic Organizer Activity**

5. Draw this diagram, and use it to support a generalization about the role of religion in spreading the Renaissance to Germany and Flanders.

**Moveable Type** The Chinese knew how to make moveable type long before European printers did. The large number of Chinese characters, however, made it difficult to use. The Roman alphabet has just 26 letters, making interchangeable type quick and efficient.

**Reading Check** Who developed a printing press in Germany?
The Renaissance took root in Spain in the late 1400s and early 1500s. It was influenced by the close ties between the Roman Catholic Church and the government. The leading Church official, Cardinal Jiménez (heˈ mə nuhs), was a loyal supporter of the monarchy. He was also a strong believer in the value of learning. He founded universities and welcomed students from other countries. He helped scholars produce a new translation of the Bible that had three columns of text side-by-side. One column was in Greek, one was in Latin, and one was in Hebrew.

In 1555, Philip II became king. He was very religious and did not trust the work of scholars. Many were charged with heresy by the Spanish Inquisition, and some were burned at the stake.

RENAISSANCE PEOPLE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Dates</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Baldassare Castiglione</td>
<td>1478–1529</td>
<td>Italian writer; wrote book on rules of behavior for ladies and gentlemen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benvenuto Cellini</td>
<td>1500–1571</td>
<td>Italian goldsmith; sculptor; wrote about his life and times</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vittoria Colonna</td>
<td>1492–1547</td>
<td>Italian author; wrote religious and love poems</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nicolaus Copernicus</td>
<td>1473–1543</td>
<td>Polish astronomer; stated that Earth moves around the sun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Albrecht Dürer</td>
<td>1471–1528</td>
<td>German artist; painted and made woodcuts of religious and classical subjects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beatrice d’Este</td>
<td>1475–1497</td>
<td>Italian noblewomen; sisters; honored for their learning; supported writers and artists</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isabella d’Este</td>
<td>1474–1539</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Galileo</td>
<td>1564–1642</td>
<td>Italian scientist; did experiments on the motion of objects; used telescope to discover new facts about the universe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niccolò Machiavelli</td>
<td>1469–1527</td>
<td>Italian politician; writer; wrote advice to rulers on how to keep power</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas More</td>
<td>1477–1535</td>
<td>English scholar; saint; government official; refused to accept king as Church head</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petrarch</td>
<td>1304–1374</td>
<td>Italian poet; scholar; restored study of classics; collected manuscripts; wrote letters and poems</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raphael</td>
<td>1483–1520</td>
<td>Italian religious painter and architect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andreas Vesalius</td>
<td>1514–1564</td>
<td>Flemish surgeon; founder of modern medicine; wrote first full description of human body</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Philip had a new granite palace built just outside Madrid. Called El Escorial (el es kó rē ah’l), it served as a royal court, art gallery, monastery, church, and tomb for Spanish royalty. El Escorial soon became a symbol of the power and religious devotion of Spanish rulers.

Despite strong Church and government controls, the arts flowered. The city of Toledo (tö lâ’ dô) became a center for painters and poets. One artist who settled there was a Greek whom the Spanish called El Greco (el grek’ ō). He painted figures with very long bodies, parts of which stretched beyond normal size. Some art experts believe that El Greco copied his style from Byzantine artists. Others insist he painted as he did because of an eye problem that distorted his vision.

The theater was also popular in Renaissance Spain. Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra (mê gel’ dä suh vahn’ tēs suh vē druh) was one of the most noted authors of the time. He wrote many plays, short stories, and other works. His novel, Don Quixote (don kî hō’ tā), which describes the adventures of a comical knight and his peasant squire, is still read today.

Section 4 Assessment
1. What factors influenced the Renaissance in Spain?
2. Why did Philip II mistreat Spanish scholars?

Critical Thinking
3. Making Comparisons How did Cardinal Jiménez and Philip II differ in their attitudes toward learning?

Graphic Organizer Activity
4. Draw this diagram, and use it to summarize the contributions of Jiménez, El Greco, and Cervantes to the Spanish Renaissance.

| Contributions | Jiménez | El Greco | Cervantes |

Section 5 England

Peace did not come to England after the Hundred Years’ War. In 1455, two noble families, York and Lancaster, began a fight for the throne. The Yorkist symbol was a white rose, and the Lancastrian symbol was a red rose. For this reason, the struggles between the House of York and the House of Lancaster were called the Wars of the Roses.

When the wars ended in 1485, a family called the Tudors, who fought on the Lancastrian side, took over the English throne. The first Tudor king, Henry VII, prepared the way for the Renaissance. He made the monarchy stronger and built up trade, which made England both peaceful and rich.
Henry VIII was a typical Renaissance ruler. He played tennis, liked to joust, and wrote music. He also built up the English navy and changed the course of history by convincing Parliament to declare him the head of the Church of England, splitting with the Roman Catholic Church (see Chapter 29).

Henry VII’s work was continued by his son, Henry VIII, who became king in 1509. He enjoyed and encouraged art, literature, hunting, and parties. He played several musical instruments and even composed his own music. Under his rule, English nobles and merchants began to look to Renaissance Italy for guidance in politics, diplomacy, and behavior.

The English Renaissance reached its height, however, during the reign of Henry VIII’s daughter, Elizabeth I. She became queen in 1558 when she was 25 years old. She was shrewd and well-educated. Although she had a sharp tongue and an iron will, she won the loyalty and confidence of her people.

Elizabeth often made journeys through the kingdom so that the people could see her. During her travels, she stayed at the homes of nobles who entertained her with banquets, parades, and dances. Poets and writers praised her in their writings. The sons of merchants, lawyers, and landowners copied Italian clothes and manners and came to court to capture her attention and favor.

Poetry, music, and the theater became a part of daily life. Most nobles wrote poetry. People of all classes enjoyed singing ballads and folk songs. Many played violins, guitars, and lutes.
The people of Renaissance England were especially fond of plays. Not since the days of ancient Greece had so many plays been written and performed. About 1580, the first theaters in England were built. Their stages stood in the open air. Most of the audience, however, sat under a roof or some sort of covering. Those who could not afford to pay for seats stood in the pit, or an open area in the front of the theater, and on the sides of the stage. Since there were no lights, plays were performed in the afternoon. They attracted large crowds.

One of the best known English playwrights, or authors of plays, was William Shakespeare (sha¯k’ spir). He drew ideas for his tragedies and comedies from the histories of England and ancient Rome. He often used Italian scenes, characters, and tales in his plays. Some of his most famous works are Romeo and Juliet, Macbeth, Hamlet, Julius Caesar, and A Midsummer Night’s Dream. Many experts consider Shakespeare the greatest playwright in the English language.

ENGLISH THEATER The Globe Theater (left) stood near the south bank of the Thames River in the London suburb of Southwark. The Globe Theater became the home of William Shakespeare’s (right) acting company in 1599. What kind of reputation have the plays of William Shakespeare earned for him?
Section 5 Assessment

1. What did the Tudors do to encourage the Renaissance in England?
2. What were English theaters like?
3. From what did Shakespeare draw the ideas for his plays?

Critical Thinking

4. Understanding Cause and Effect
What was the cause of the Wars of the Roses? How did these struggles affect English history?

Graphic Organizer Activity

5. Draw this diagram, and use it to write four facts about the English Renaissance.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fact 1</th>
<th>Fact 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>English Renaissance</td>
<td>Fact 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fact 4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Chapter Summary & Study Guide

1. Around 1300, western European scholars showed a growing interest in classical writings, which in turn led to the Renaissance.
2. The Renaissance began in the Italian city-states, where the wealth from trade help fuel a burst of artistic achievement.
3. Leading figures in the Italian Renaissance included rulers such as the Medicis of Florence and artists like Michelangelo Buonarroti and Leonardo da Vinci.
4. The Renaissance moved from Florence to Rome when the Popes rebuilt the city to prove their power to the rulers of Europe.
5. In the late 1500s, the Renaissance spread from Rome to Venice.
6. After 1494, King Francis I helped bring the Renaissance to France.
7. An interest in religious reform and trading contacts with Italy helped bring the Renaissance to Germany and Flanders.
9. In the late 1400s and early 1500s the Renaissance spread to Spain, where it was influenced by strong ties with the Roman Catholic Church and strict government policies.
10. The Tudors paved the way for the arrival of the Renaissance in England, where it reached its peak under Elizabeth I.
11. The people of Renaissance England were very fond of plays, especially those by William Shakespeare.

Self-Check Quiz
Visit the Human Heritage Web site at humanheritage.glencoe.com and click on Chapter 28—Self-Check Quiz to assess your understanding of this chapter.
Using Key Terms

Imagine you are a drama critic writing about the literature of the Renaissance. Write a short magazine article explaining the kinds of plays being written and how they reflect the life of the times. Use the following words in your article.

classical writings  humanists  piazza  printing press  chateaux  doge

Understanding Main Ideas

1. Whose writings did the scholars of western Europe study during the Renaissance?
2. Why were the Renaissance scholars called humanists?
3. What did the rulers of the Italian city-states do to encourage learning and development of art?
4. Why did the people of Florence turn to Savonarola in 1494?
5. How was France introduced to the Renaissance?
6. What did Germany, Flanders, Spain, and England contribute to the Renaissance?
7. Of what did El Escorial become a well-known symbol?
8. How did the Wars of the Roses get their name?

Critical Thinking

1. How did the Renaissance differ from the Middle Ages?
2. What was the connection between trade and the start of the Renaissance?
3. Why was Lorenzo de Medici called “the Magnificent”?

4. If you could go back in time and talk with a Renaissance artist or ruler, whom would you choose? What questions would you ask? Explain your answer.

Graphic Organizer Activity

Culture  Create a diagram like the one below, and use it to compare the Renaissance to the Middle Ages.

Geography in History

The World in Spatial Terms  Refer to the map of Renaissance Italy on page 438. This country is often compared to the shape of a boot. Describe the location of Italy by giving its latitude and longitude. Then describe its relative location.

Using Your Journal

Review any details you may have noted about the changes in art and learning that took place in western Europe during the 1300s and 1400s. Write a paragraph explaining which of the changes has had the greatest impact on your life today.