

THE RENAISSANCE

Renaissance - Rebirth

- the word referred to the revival of learning of classical literature between the 14th and 16th century.
- the period was filled with a spirit of enquiry.
- freedom of thought and action.
- development of a critical attitude towards medieval tendencies.
- In general, the process of transition in Europe from medieval to modern order.

The term 'Renaissance' is different for different people:

1) a person of social-history - breaking up of feudalism and chivalry

2) a religious person - the reformation and counter-reformation.

3) art lover - recovery of the masterpieces of the ancient world, and the revived knowledge of Greek and Latin.

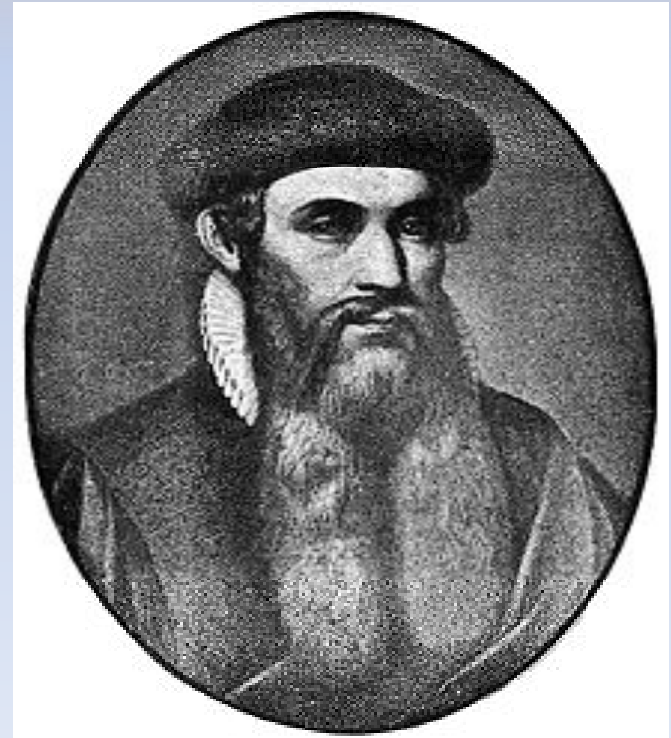
4) scientist - maritime exploration, founding of astronomy, physiology and modern medicine.

Walter Pater - "A Complex and many-sided movement"

Inventions and Discoveries that contributed to the Renaissance movement

1, The Printing Press

- introduced into Europe by Gutenberg (1454)
- the first Latin bible in 1455
- in England, at Oxford, in 1476, by William Caxton



Effect of the Printing Press



- 1) Books became more cheaper
- 2) Knowledge spread far and wide
- 3) a questioning attitude

2, The Mariner's Compass

- sailors took longer voyages which were not possible before.

-the shape and size of the world was learnt.



3, The Telescope (a century later)

- beginning of the science of astronomy.



The Fall of Constantinople

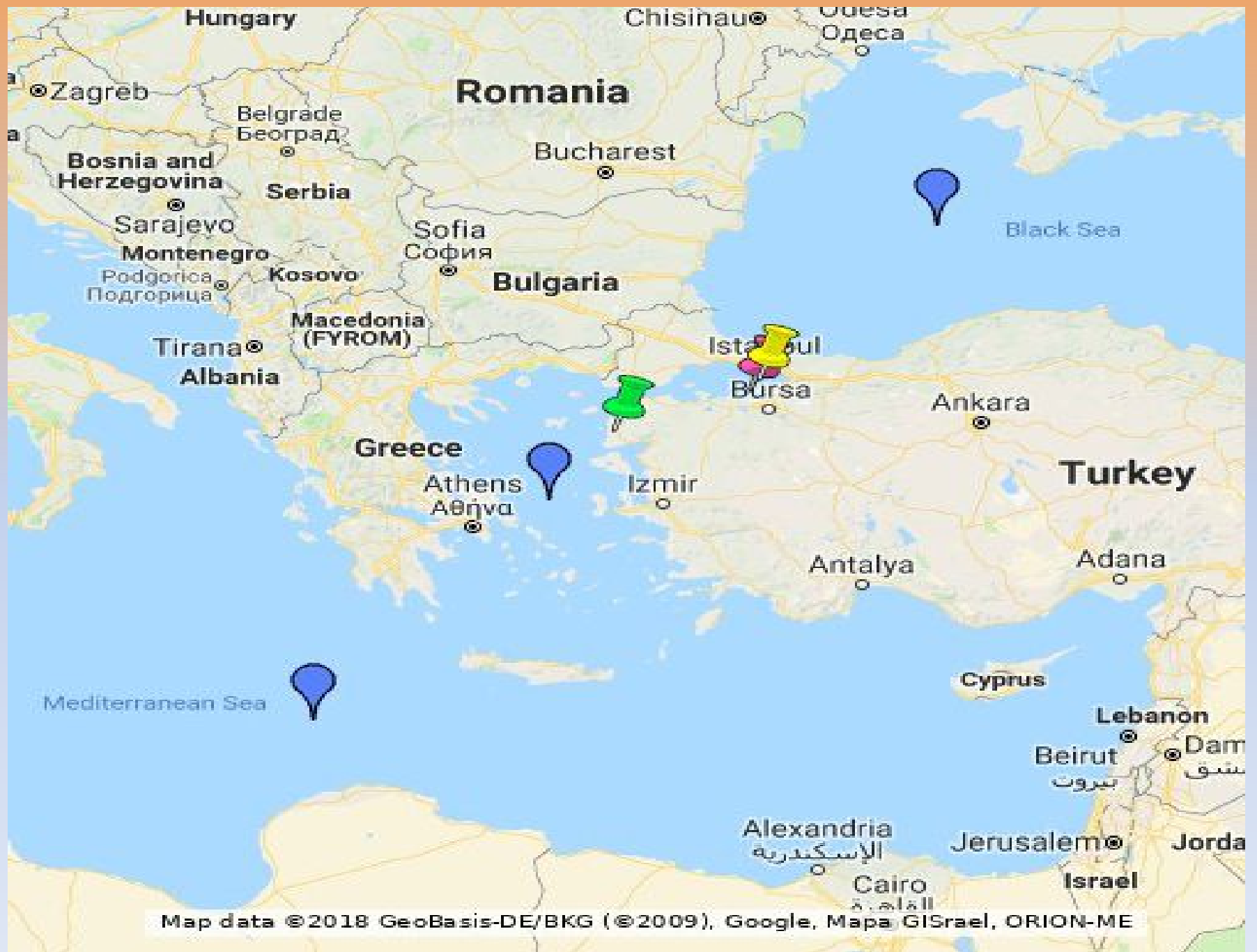
29 May 1453





“There is only one thing I want:
Give me Constantinople”

-Sultan Mehmet II



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The effect of the Fall of Constantinople (the eastern capital of Rome)

- The Renaissance
- several Greek scholars fled Con. and came to Italy.
- Italian states welcomed the Greek refugees.
- study of Greek language and culture, a fashion in Italy.
- Literary Revival by Machiavelli, Montaigne and Cervantes.



Renaissance in England

- Chaucer laid the foundations
 - Education
 - St. Paul's Grammar School
 - Latin Grammar
 - several other schools built by the Tudors.
- Christ's Hospital (R) and
Charter House



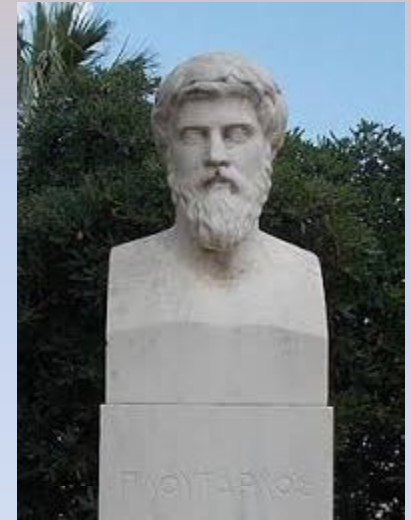
Age of Translation

- Translation of the Originals, apart from reading them

-of Ovid (right), Cicero, Virgil (first left), Demosthenes (down left) and Plutarch (down right)

-People who didn't know Greek and Latin got access to Classical literature.

-Shakespeare, influenced by translation of classical lit.



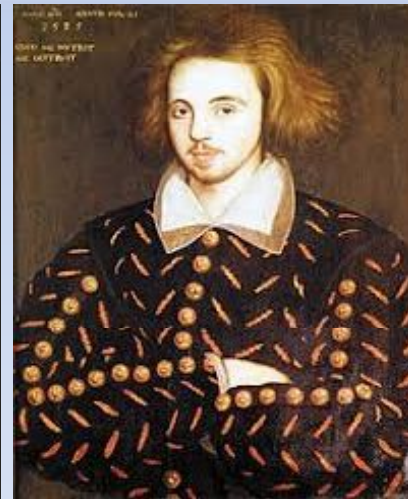
The Literary Renaissance in England

- began with Sir Thomas More (UL), with his famous work “Utopia” (1516), in Gk, ‘Nowhere’.



- Spenser’s “The Fairie Queene” (rep poet of Renaissance) (DL)

- Shakespeare
- Ben Jonson (UR)
- Marlowe (DM)
- Francis Bacon (DR)



Changes in Educational ideals during the period of Renaissance

- the purpose of education was changed:

“to fashion, not the scholar, but the man; to bring out all the faculties in harmonious and well-balanced development; to prepare for life in the widest sense of the term”.

Maritime Exploration

- resulted with the Capture of **Constantinople** by the Turks
- New sea routes had to be discovered
- the Mariner's compass made it possible
- America discovered in 1492
- Vasco da Gama reached Calicut in 1498
- The Circum navigation of the world by Magellan and Del Cano





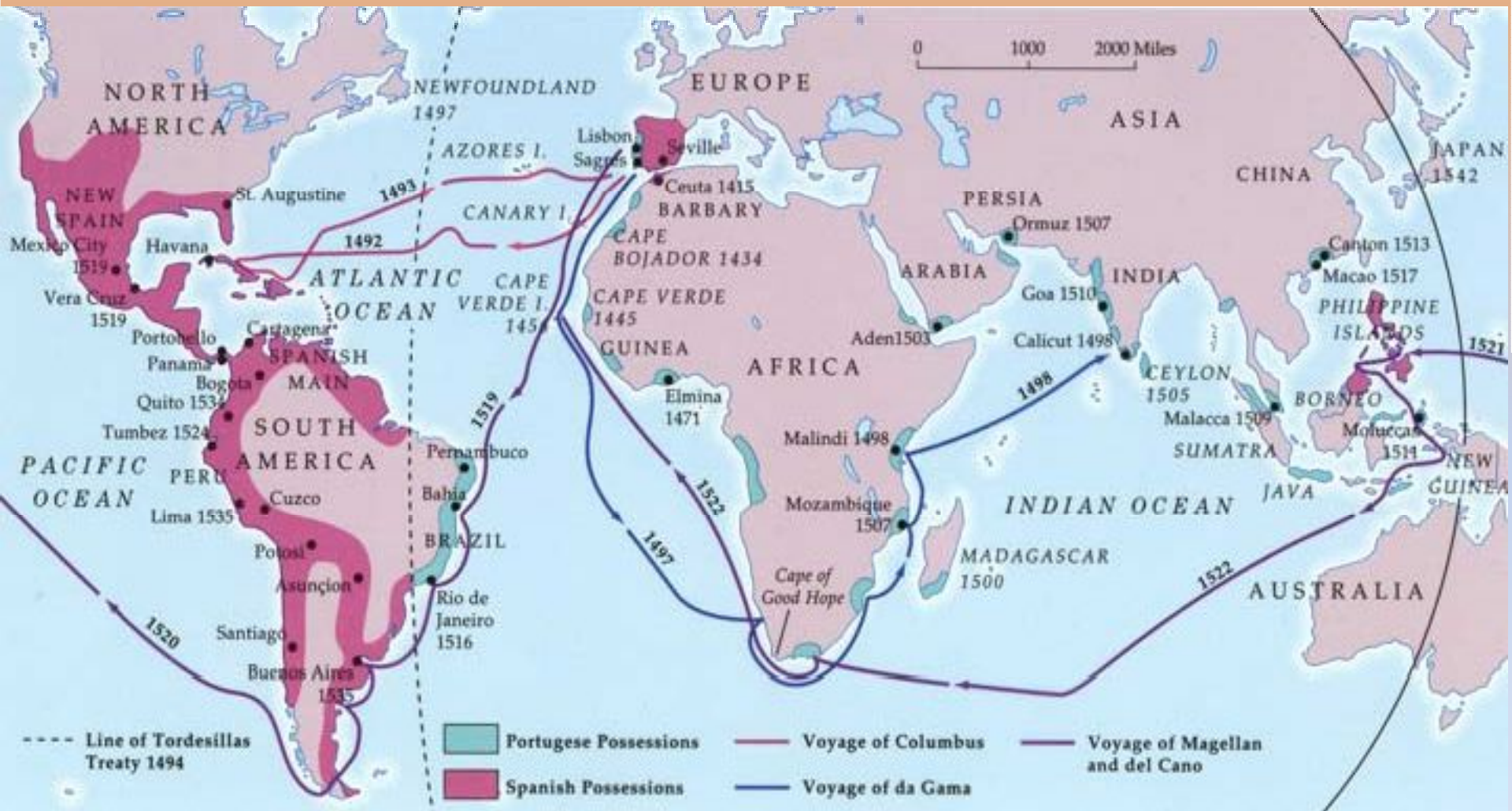
Magellan



Sebastian Del Cano



Vasco da Gama



Voyages of Ferdinand Magellan, da Gama, del Cano and Columbus

Renaissance in the Study of the Universe

- the teaching of Ptolemy (the earth is the centre of the Universe) was declared false.

- the new theory of Copernicus (the sun is the centre of the Universe)

- The laws of Kepler, and Galileo's Telescope



The Renaissance in Religion

- The Reformation started
Martin Luther protested against
Papal authority

-William Tyndale's English
Bible

-People could read the text by
themselves without any
guidance

-the Counter-reformation by St.
Ignatius of Loyola in 1540 (the
society of Jesus)

-The Church split: Catholics
and Protestants



Tyndale

Renaissance in Art

1) Michael Angelo's statues of David, Moses and the 'Pieta'

- his painting the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel
- wrote many sonnets and love poems

2) Raphael's 'Madonna'

3) Leonardo da Vinci

- 'The Last Supper'



The Last Supper



Madonna



'The Pieta' by
Michelangelo





The Sistine Chapel

Renaissance in Architecture

-Medieval Gothic styles replaced by Roman and Greek styles → Pointed arches and soaring Pinnacles

-Columns ↓ and Round arches.

- as in St. Peter's Basilica
- style brought to England by Inigo Jones and Christopher Wren.



Inigo Jones

St. Peter's Basilica, The
Vatican City





A portrait of the Great Fire of London in 1666



St. Paul's Cathedral, London (designed by Christopher Wren)