

Renaissance: People, Printing & Power

- Grab notebooks & pencils
- REMINDER: Reading homework (pgs. 61-64) & cornell notes due on Monday
 - Must know terms: Martin Luther, Indulgences, Luther's Teachings

Renaissance: “Re-Birth”

Began in Florence, Italy

Well educated & wealthy city because of trade

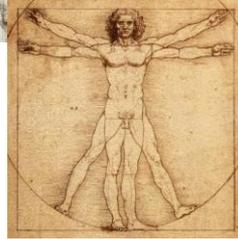
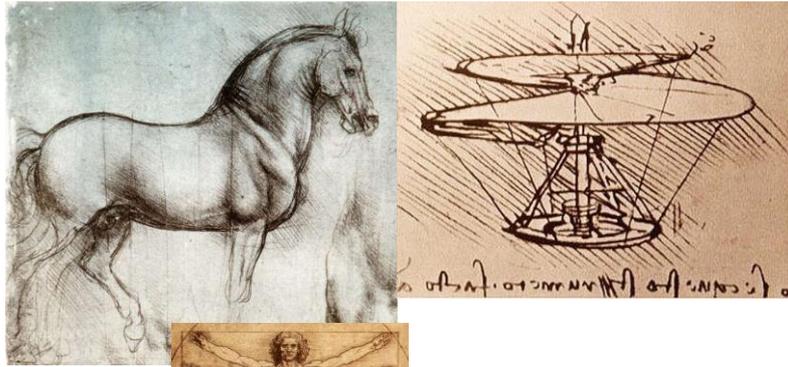
Humanism: emphasizes the values of individual thought and evidence over established doctrine or faith.

People:

Leonardo da Vinci:

Genius inventor and artist

Specifically interested in anatomy and useful inventions



Michelangelo:

Sculptor, architect, and painter

Designed the dome of St. Peters Cathedral which is what the U.S. Capitol building is modeled after



Raphael:

Painter best known for his Christian classical painting style



Power:

Organization of Italy into city-states made the Renaissance possible because local individual wealthy families had more influence.

The Pope (head of the catholic church/faith)

During this period the Pope was more often called upon to settle disputes outside of Italy

1417-1420 the Popes competing

Regional government was the responsibility of the people

Government in Florence, Italy

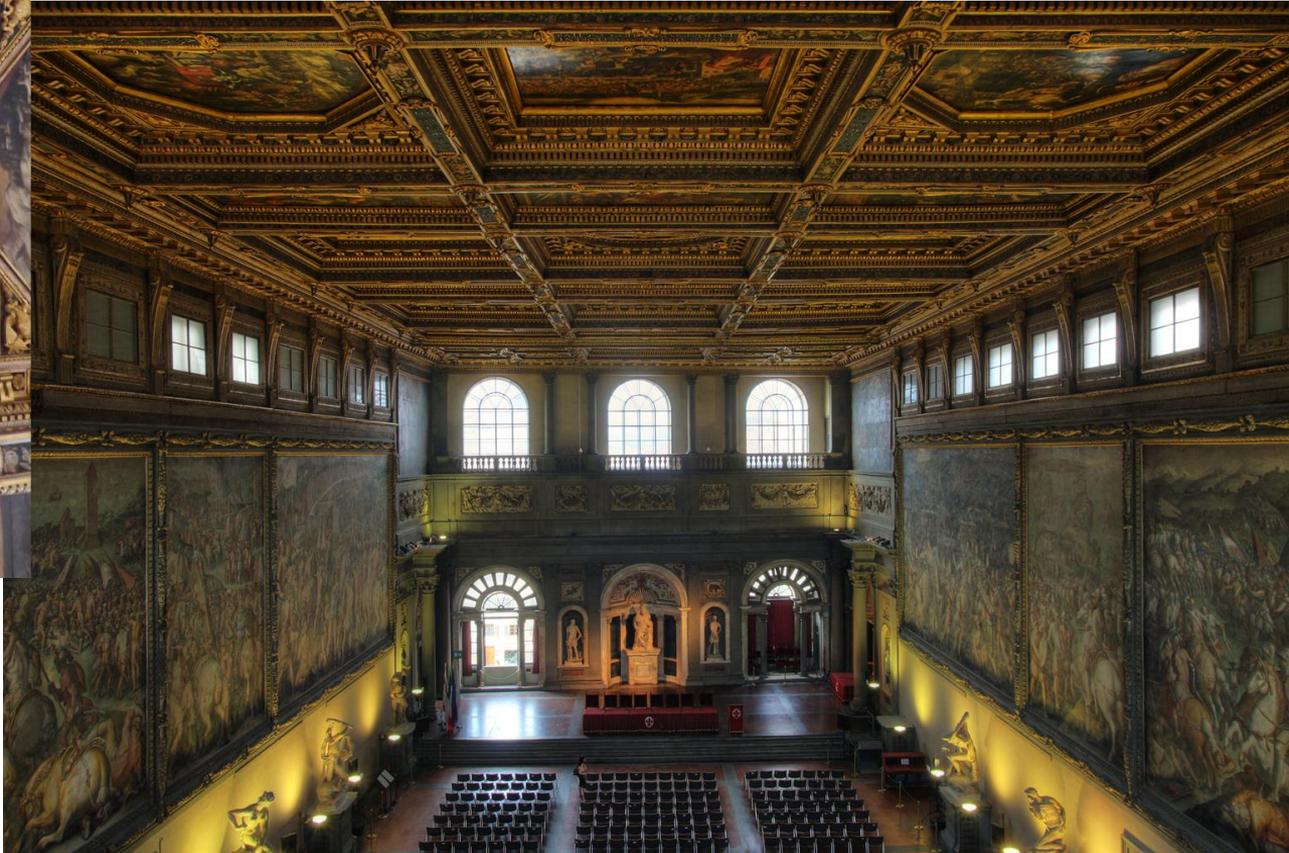
Republic: representatives from wealthy social class were elected as

Power: Art

Because of the focus on new artistic techniques and the excess money of the wealthy after the plague, art was used to show others how wealthy and powerful you were.



Artist contracts often specifically detailed the amount & quality of materials and limited the number of artist assistants.



Power: Art

Medici Family (Florence):

Members of the wealthy class in Florence,
Italy

Business owners & Bankers

Came to power through the manipulation of
the republic system



Printing:

- Printing press
 - Developed in Germany by **Johann Gutenberg**
 - Revolutionized the European world including elements such as social status and religion



Make a list of qualities that you think make a good leader...

Niccolo Machiavelli

Politician in Florence, Italy.

Powerful & persuasive.

Often called the founder of modern political science.

