The Renaissance
Changes in Medieval Society

Effects of Change on the Working Class

- Farmer’s created a Better Horse Harness
- Switching from Oxen to Horse Power
- Allowing for 2 Fields Planted and 1 Fallow
- Developing the Three Field System

The Major Results

+Crops = +Food = +Population
THE RENAISSANCE
Changes in Medieval Society

EFFECTS OF CHANGE ON THE WORKING CLASS

Merchants & Artisans created Organizations to Improve their Professions

Establishing Three Key Levels of Laborers
1. Master
2. Apprentice
3. Journeyman

Setting Standards Concerning
The Quality of Work, Wages, & Conditions
The Renaissance
Changes in Medieval Society

EFFECTS OF CHANGE ON THE WORKING CLASS

Merchants and Traders Began focusing their efforts in Towns

TRADE FAIRS

Increased Trade caused the need for large amounts of Cash & Credit

BUSINESS & BANKING
The Renaissance
Changes in Medieval Society

EFFECTS OF CHANGE ON THE WORKING CLASS

Medieval Expansion of Business and Trade eventually Caused

COMMERCIAL REVOLUTION

By the end of the Middle Ages, two things were developing together

TRADE & TOWNS
The Renaissance
Changes in Medieval Society

Changes caused the revival of learning

Christian Scholars began visiting Muslim Libraries in Spain

Jewish Scholars began translating Arabic into Latin

Europeans acquired new knowledge in science, philosophy, law & mathematics
The Renaissance

Changes in Medieval Society

Changes caused the revival of learning

Crusaders brought new technology

Ships, Navigation, Weapons

Scholars began meeting to share their new knowledge

Forming Universities

Italian artists & scholars were inspired by

Ruins of Ancient Rome
The Renaissance
Changes in Medieval Society

Changes caused the revival of learning

Western Scholars Studies
Latin Manuscripts
Byzantine Scholars Preserved
Greek Manuscripts

Classical and worldly values created many new ideas

New focus on human potential & achievement
HUMANISM

Secular
New focus on worldly rather than spiritual ideas
The Renaissance
Changes in Medieval Society

Classical and worldly values created many new ideas.

Art changed from flat to three-dimensional.

Perspective.

New ideas and art attracted financial supporters.

Patrons (patronage).

New literature was written so that everyone could read it (in the common language).

Vernacular.
Famous Renaissance Men
Michelangelo di Lodovico Buonarroti Simoni

Born in 1475 near Florence in Tuscany, Italy

The Pieta
“Mary holding the dead Body of Jesus after the Crucifixion”

Statue of David ("David & Goliath")

The Sistine Chapel
Leonardo di ser Piero da Vinci

Born in 1452 near Florence in Tuscany, Italy

- The Mona Lisa
- The Last Supper
- The Vitruvian Man
  - "A Study of the Human Body"
Raphael Sanzio

Born in 1483 near Florence in Tuscany, Italy

Madonna & Child

The School of Athens

Wedding of the Virgin
Donatello de Betto Bardi
Born in 1386 near Florence in Tuscany, Italy

Bronze Statue of David

The Madonna with Child
William Shakespeare

Romeo and Juliet

Hamlet
Geoffrey Chaucer
Born in 1343 in London, England

The Canterbury Tales
Book of the Dutchess
Johannes Gutenberg
Born in 1398 in the German city of Mainz

Gutenberg Bible
“First Mass Produced Book in Europe”

Moveable Type
Printing Press
Dante degli Alighieri

Born in 1265 in Florence, Tuscany, Italy

The Divine Comedy ("about the 7 levels of hell")
Niccolo Machiavelli
Born in 1469 in Florence, Tuscany, Italy

The Prince ("How a Prince should properly Rule")
Baldassare Castiglione

Born in 1478 near Florence, Tuscany, Italy

The Courtier ("How to be a proper Courtier")
The Courtier
Qualities of a Renaissance Man and Woman

1. Well Born (Noble)
2. To be Learned
3. Be able to Draw
4. Be able to Dance
5. Multi-Lingual
6. Be well Dressed
7. Do Not Lie
8. Not be Envious
9. Avoid Self-Praise
10. Love Honestly

HOW ARE A TRUE RENAISSANCE MAN AND WOMAN SIMILAR?

HOW SHOULD THEY BE DIFFERENT?

PARTICIPATE
CREATE
MASTER
BECOME ONE

SPORTS
ARTS
MARTIAL
Courtier

OBSERVE
INSPIRE
ADMIRE
ACQUIRE ONE
The Courtier
Qualities Needed to be a Good Ruler

MACHIAVELLIAN ADVICE FOR POLITICAL SUCCESS

What advice does he give about Men (people) in General?
“People are Selfish, Fickle & Corrupt”

What does he say about Fear and Love?
“It is better to be Feared than to be Loved”

What advice does he give about Strength and Cunning?
A Prince should be
“Be strong as a lion & Shrewd as a Fox”

What does he say about Deception?
A Prince should
“Mislead the People and Lie to his Enemies”

How does a Ruler Gain Respect?
A Prince must
“Overcome Suspicion and Gain Trust”
The Courtier
Qualities Needed to be a Good Ruler

MACHIAVELLIAN ADVICE FOR ACADEMIC SUCCESS

Quotes that might be useful advice for a struggling student!

“Tardiness often robs us of Opportunity”

“The Wise Man does once what the Fool does Finally"

“Where the Willingness is Great, Difficulties are Few”

“Never was anything Great Achieved without Danger”