



■ Essential Question:

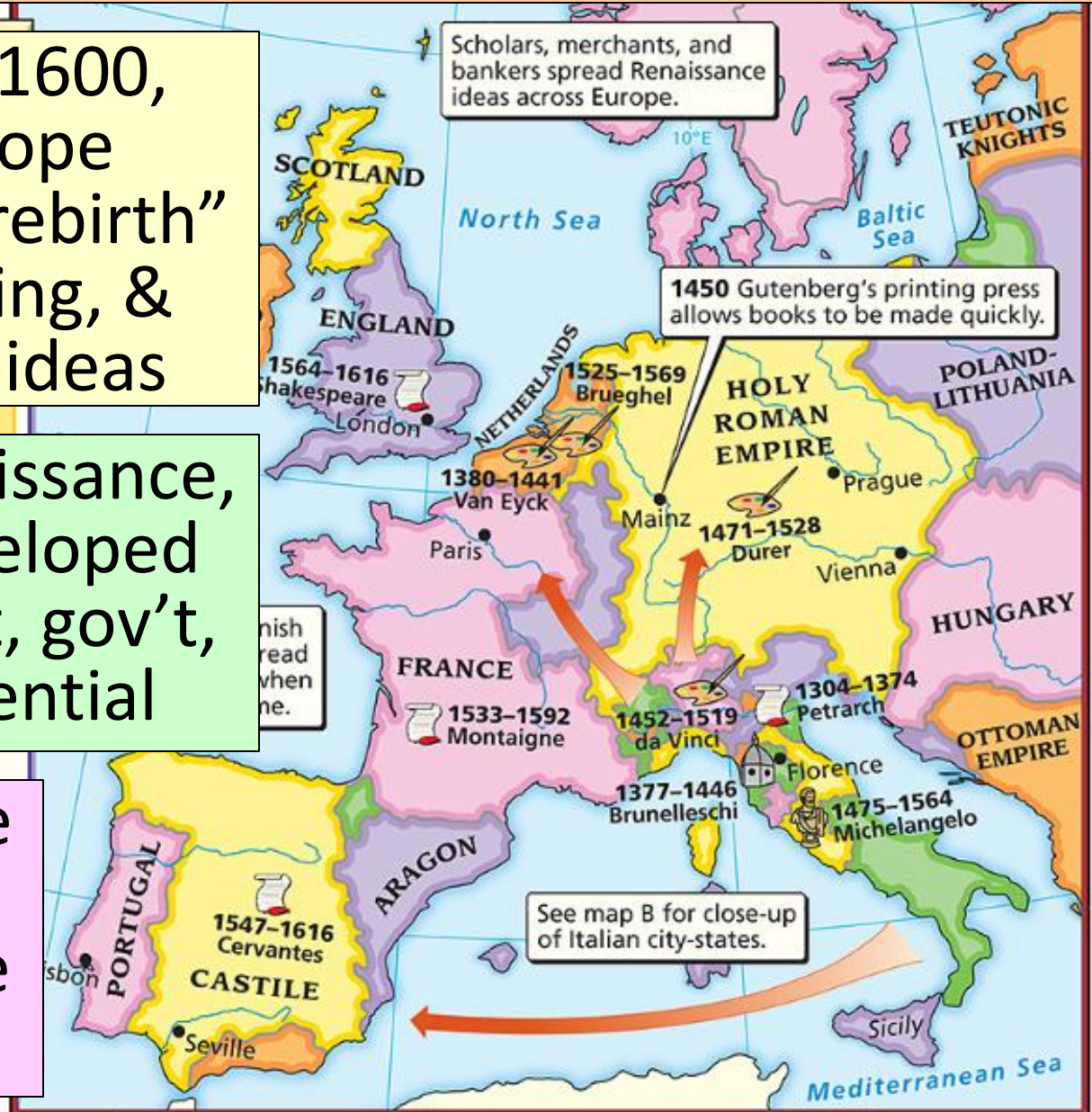
- What was the Renaissance?
- What factors led to the rise of the Renaissance?

Western Europe emerged from the Middle Ages during an era known as the Renaissance

From 1300 to 1600, Western Europe experienced a “rebirth” in trade, learning, & Greco-Roman ideas

During the Renaissance, Europeans developed new ideas in art, gov't, & human potential

The Renaissance marked the beginning of the “modern era”



What changed during the Middle Ages
that gave rise to the Renaissance?

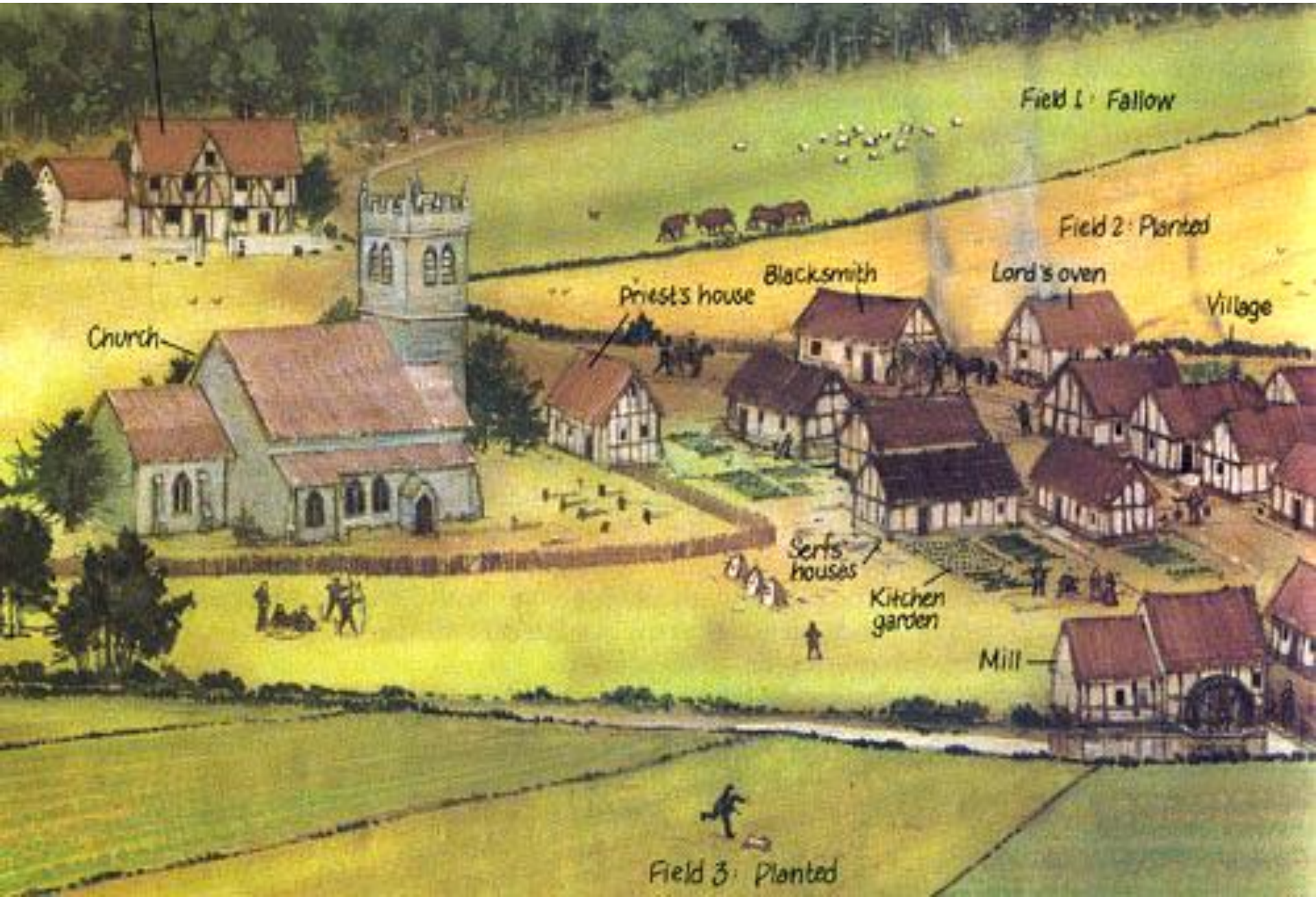
Trade & Cities?

Government?

Religion?

Human Potential?

What was trade like during the Middle Ages?

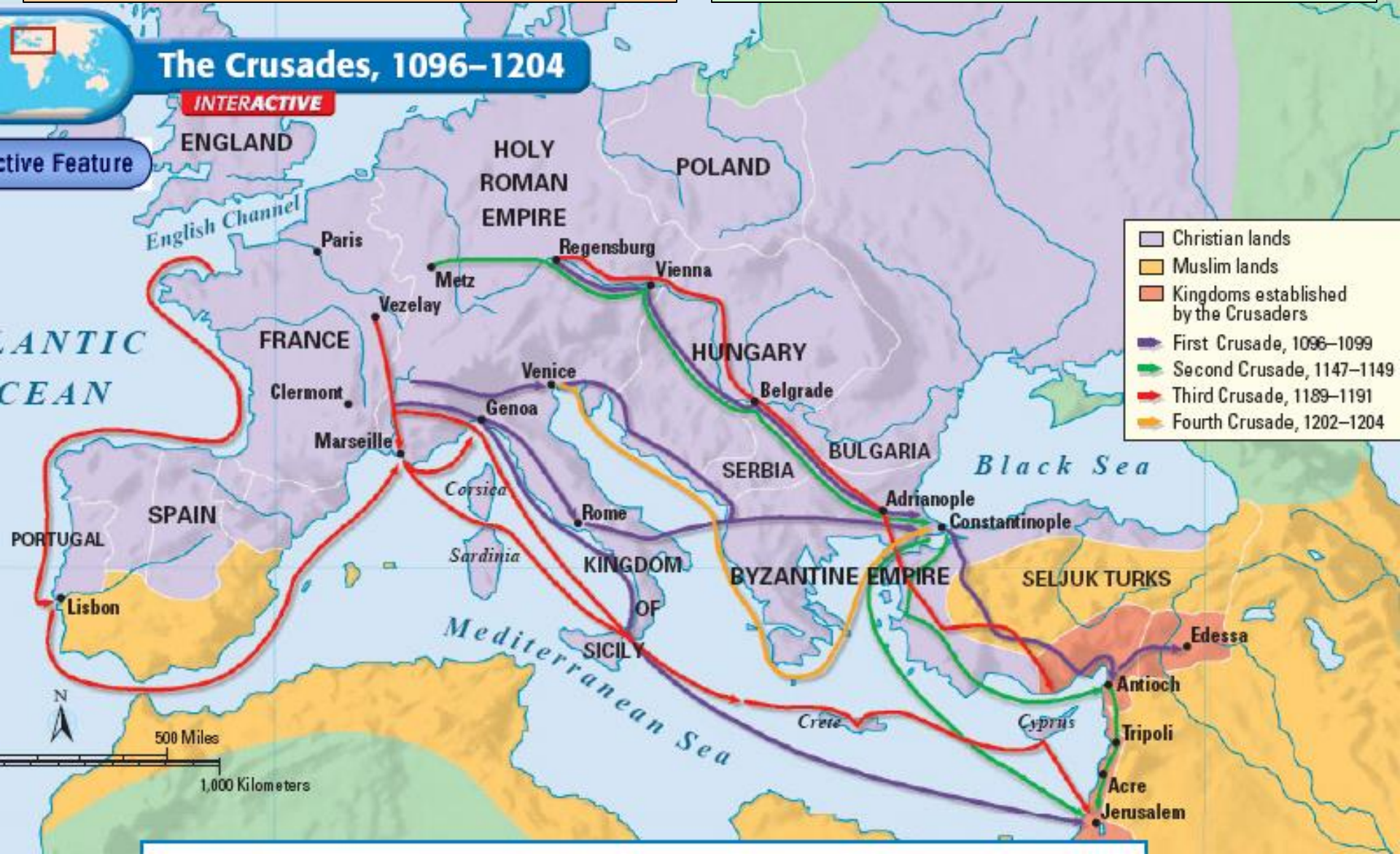


What were things like in the Renaissance?



The Crusades increased European demand for luxury goods from Asia

Italian merchants began meeting the demand for trade in Europe



As a result, Italian cities & a wealthy middle class began to form in Italy

The most important Italian city was Florence, where wealth from trade sparked the Renaissance



B The rulers of Italian city-states grew wealthy from banking and trade. The Medicis and other ruling families hired artists to paint their portraits and design new public buildings.

Medici family controls Florence and Europe's largest bank.

Many city-states are ruled by a single family.

Ruled by Genoa

Ruled by Venice

The pope controls city-states in central Italy.

A new middle class of bankers, merchants, & skilled craftsmen gained lots of power

The Medici family were wealthy bankers who used their wealth to turn Florence into Italy's most artistic city

What changed during the Middle Ages
that gave rise to the Renaissance?

Trade & Cities?

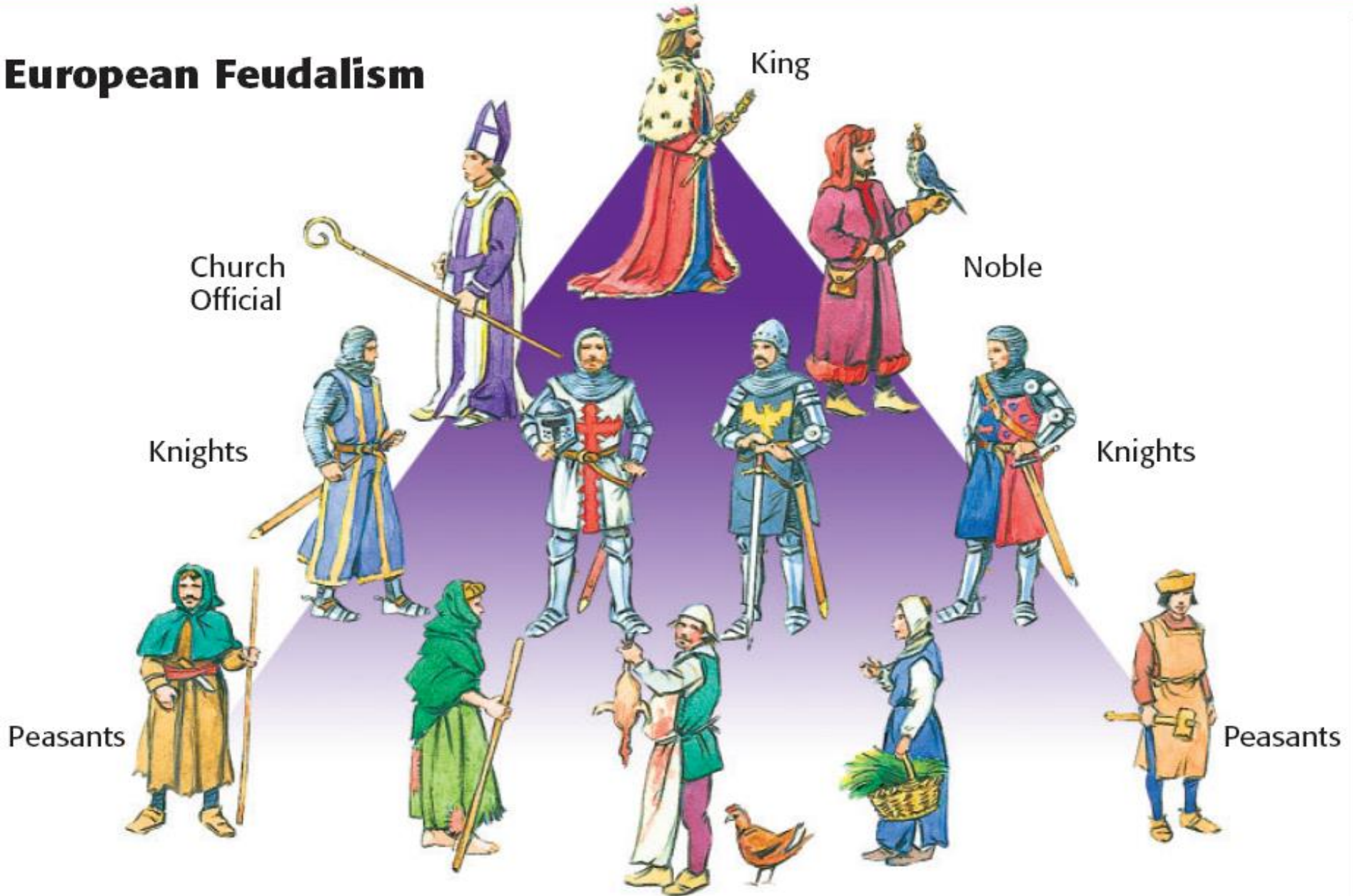
Government?

Religion?

Human Potential?

What was government like in the Middle Ages?

European Feudalism



What was government like in the Renaissance?



Kings were able to tax merchants & use their wealth to build armies & strong nations which hurt the power of the feudal lords

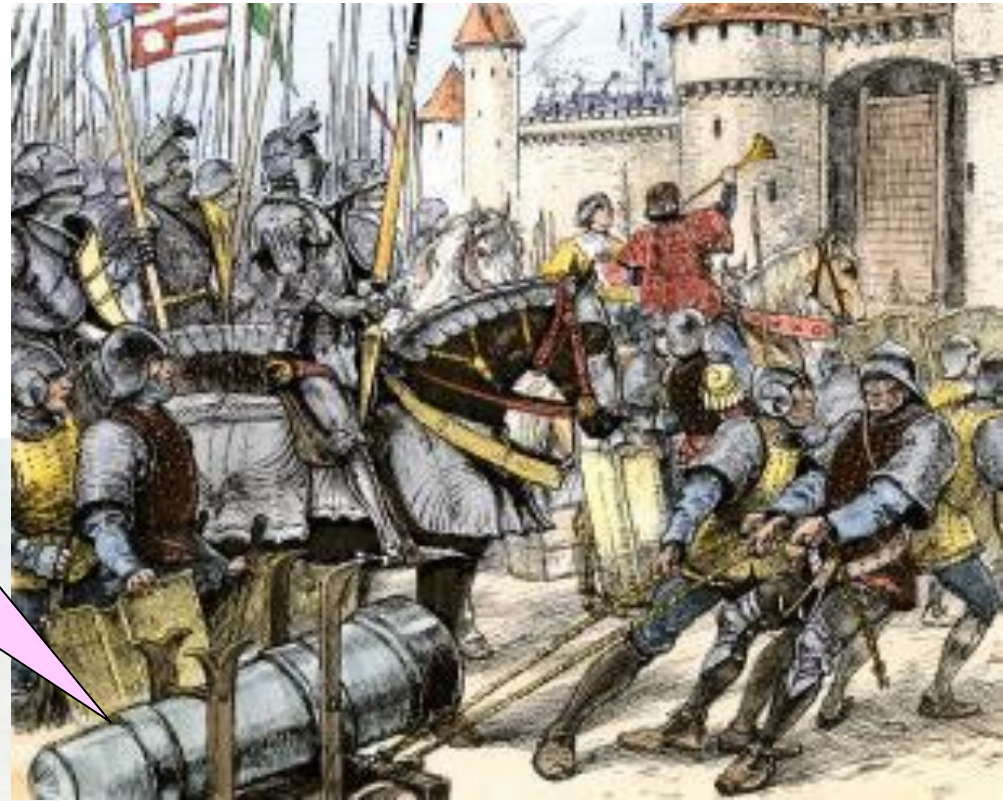
From 1337 to 1453, England & France began a conflict called the Hundred Years War

During the war, nationalism increased as people became loyal to their king & nation, rather than their lord



During the Hundred Years War, new military weapons decreased the power of feudal lords & knights

The discovery of Chinese gunpowder led to the development of cannons which helped armies penetrate castles



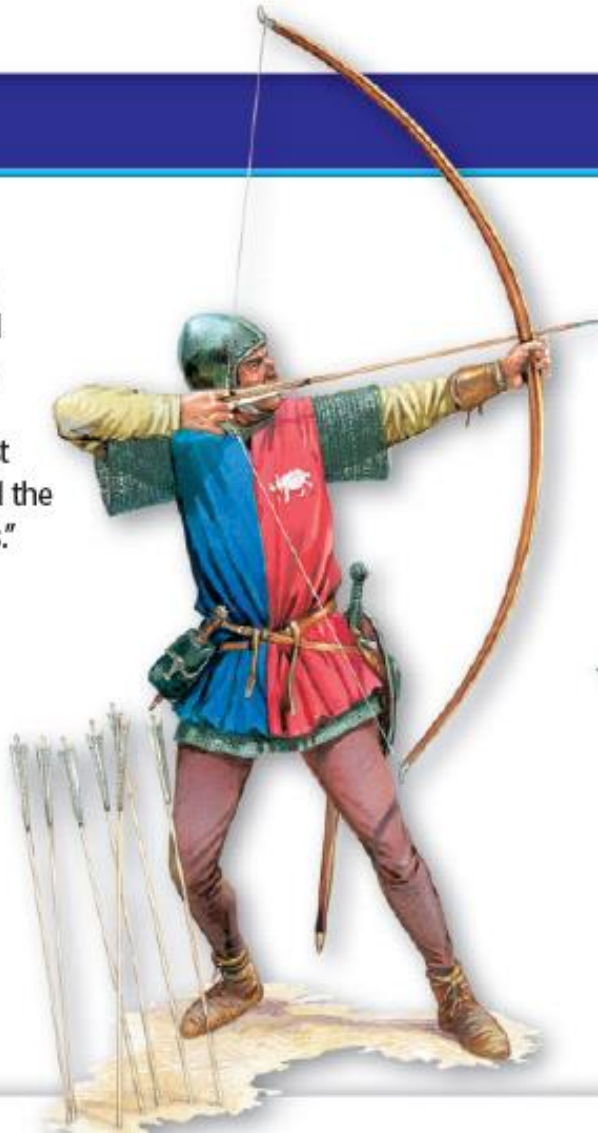
The invention of the longbow allowed soldiers to shoot accurately up to 300 yards which decreased the importance of knights on horseback

History *in* Depth

The Longbow

The longbow was cheap, easy to carry, and deadly. It was powerful enough to penetrate armor, thus reducing the impact of mounted cavalry. Bowmen could fire so fast that the longbow has been called the "machine gun of the Middle Ages."

► The longbow was as tall as a man, or taller. A six-foot-tall man might have a bow up to six and a half feet tall.



► English archers usually carried a case with extra bowstrings and a sheaf of 24 arrows. The arrows were about 27 inches long and balanced in flight by feathers.



▲ The arrows were absolutely fatal when shot within 100 yards. The average archer could fire 12 to 15 arrows per minute and hit a man at 200 yards away.

What changed during the Middle Ages
that gave rise to the Renaissance?

Trade & Cities?

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What was religion like in the Middle Ages?

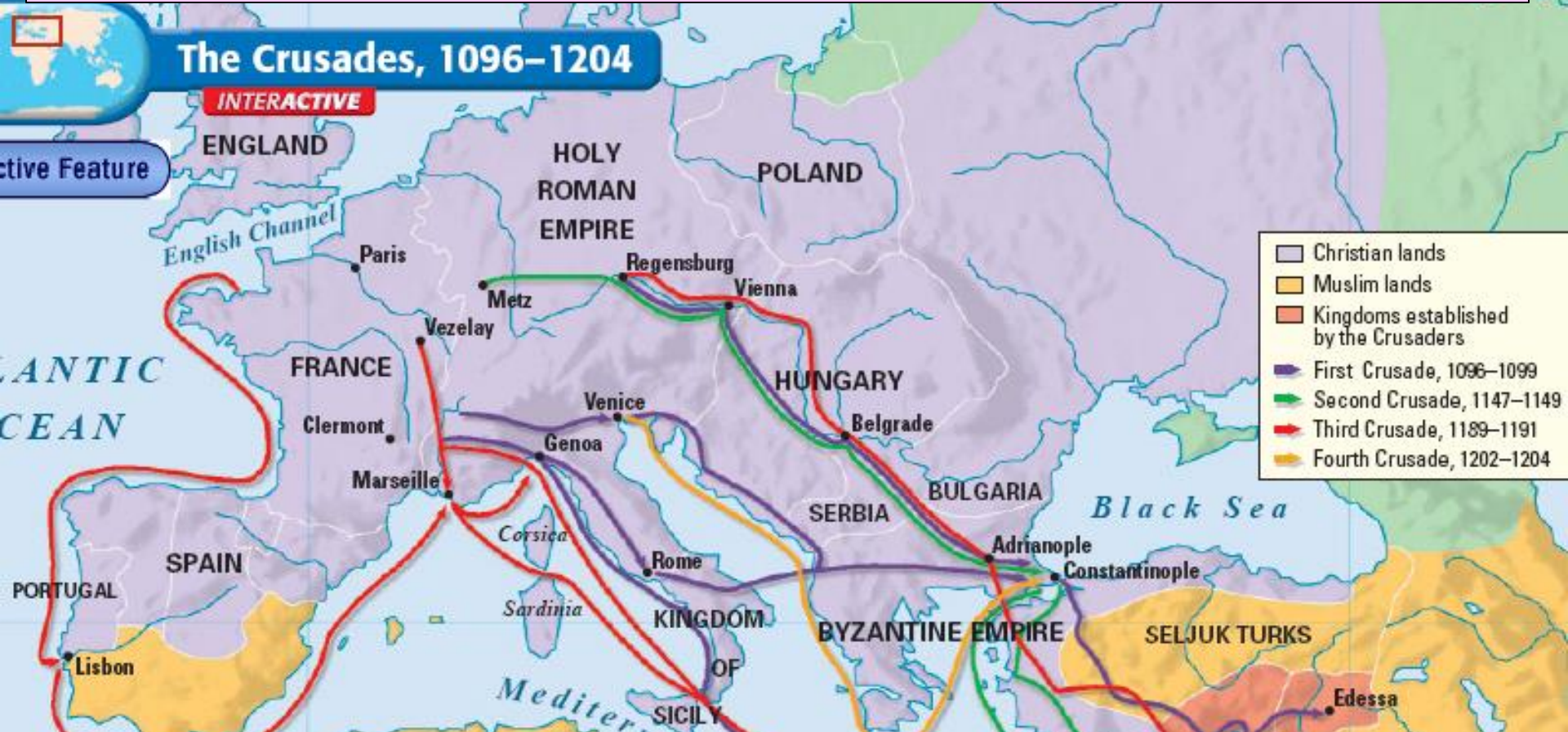


Peter the Hermit Kneels Before Pope Urban II

What was religion like during the Renaissance?



In the late Middle Ages, the Pope & the Catholic Church lost some of its influence as a result of the losses to Muslim armies during the Crusades



Despite having less influence, the Catholic Church was still an important part of peoples' lives & the pope remained important

What changed during the Middle Ages
that gave rise to the Renaissance?

Trade & Cities?

Government?

Religion?

Human Potential?

What were common people expected to do during the Middle Ages?



What was expected of people during the Renaissance?





During the Middle Ages, peasants did not own land & had no options other than remaining loyal to a feudal lord & work within the manorial system

The rise of trade during the Renaissance gave people options to leave the manor & move to cities to serve as merchants or skilled artisans



One reason for the decline of the manorial system was the plague, known as the Black Death

Route of the Plague



In 1347, a trade ship arrived in Italy carrying plague-infested rats

The plague swept quickly throughout Europe along trade routes

The Black Death





Symptoms of Bubonic plague

Systemic:

-Fever

Central:

-Headache

-Malaise

Lymph nodes:

-Swelling (buboes)

-Pus exudation

-Bleeding

Gastric:

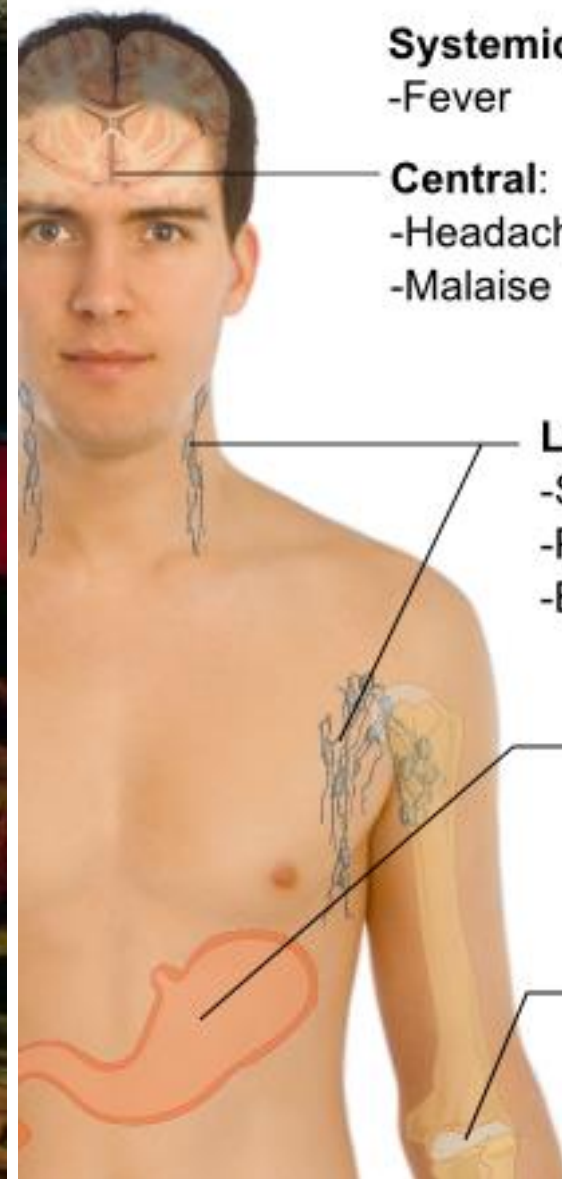
-Nausea

-Vomiting

Joints:

-Pain

-Ache



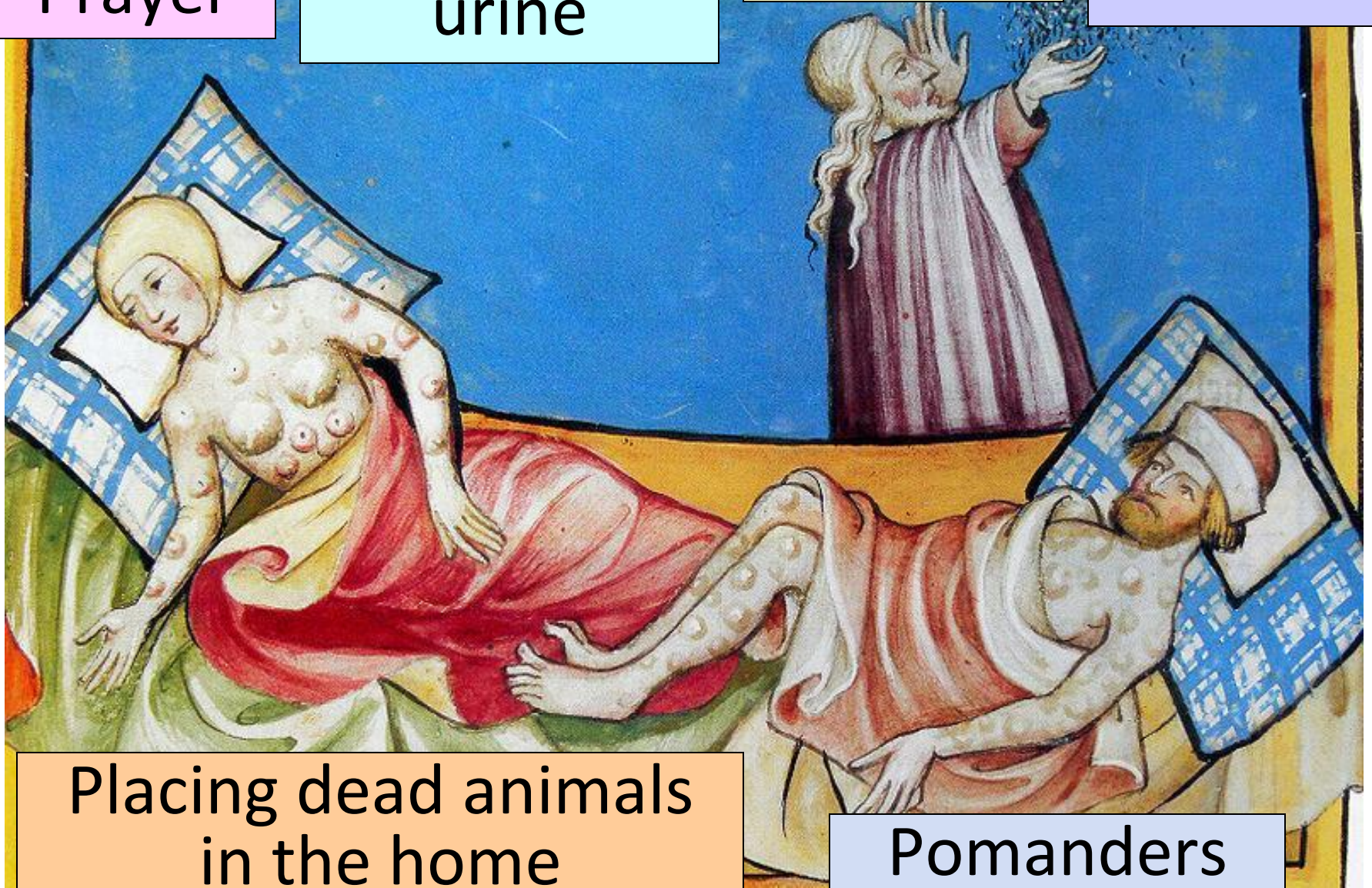
Attempted "cures" for the plague

Prayer

Bathing in urine

Isolation

Leaches



Placing dead animals
in the home

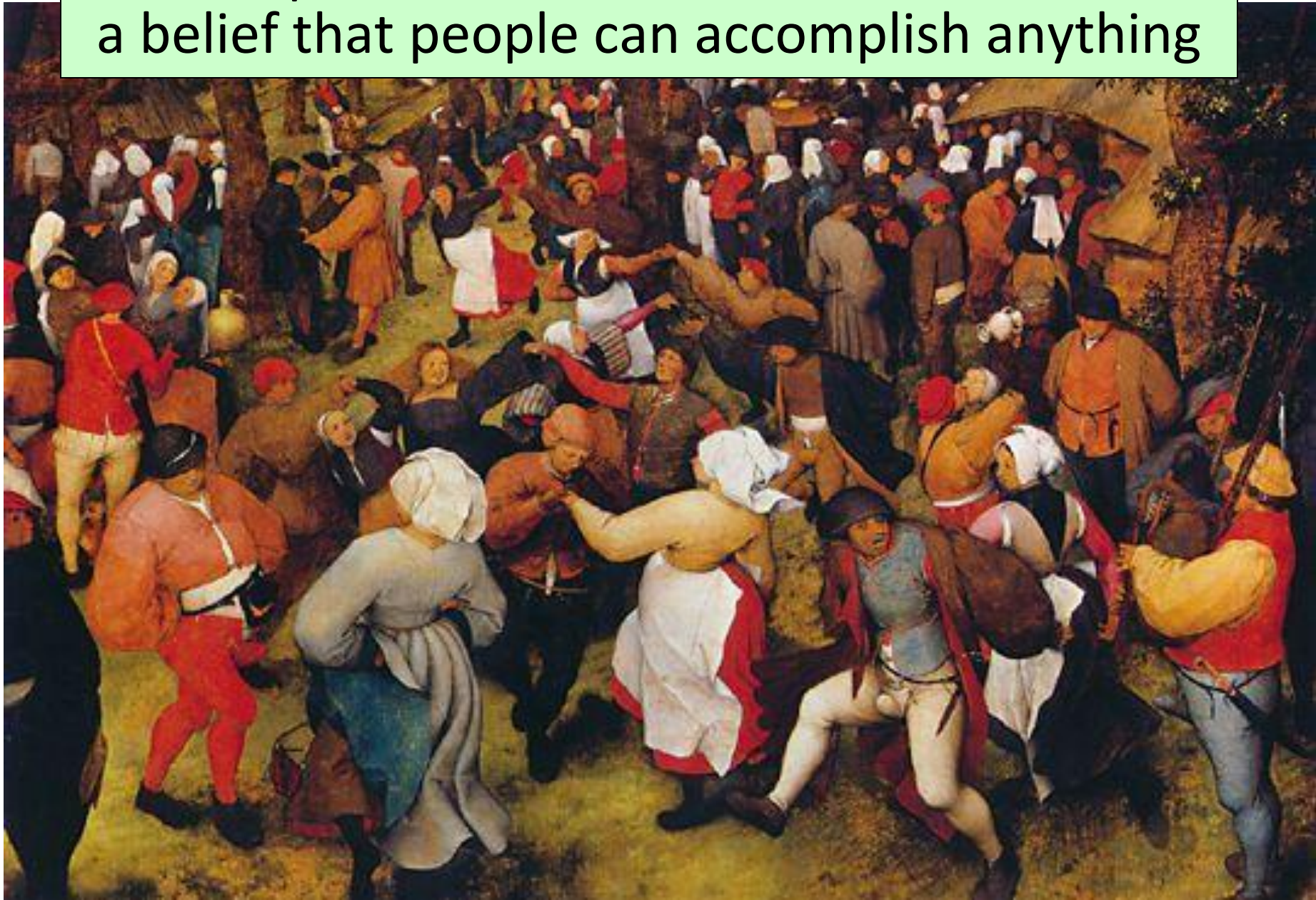
Pomanders

The plague killed 25 million people in 5 years
($\frac{1}{3}$ of Europe's population)



The plague caused a labor shortage; those that survived could demand higher wages & more rights

During the Renaissance, people had more options than ever before which led to a belief that people can accomplish anything

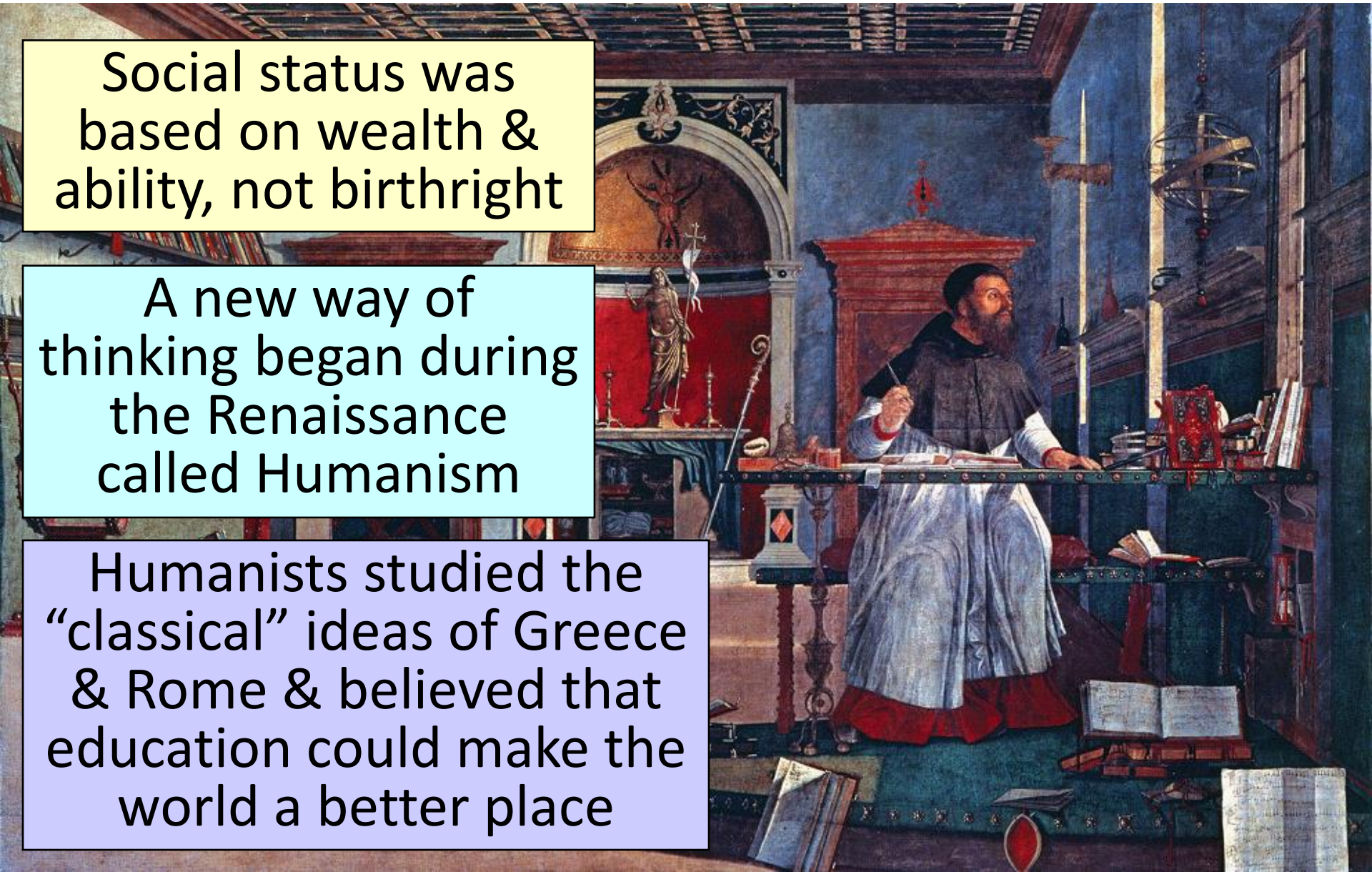


Individuals became the center of attention during the Renaissance

Social status was based on wealth & ability, not birthright

A new way of thinking began during the Renaissance called Humanism

Humanists studied the “classical” ideas of Greece & Rome & believed that education could make the world a better place



What was expected of men & women in the Renaissance?

The “ideal man” was well educated, smart, can dance, write poetry, & play music; (called a “Renaissance Man”)

The “ideal woman” should have the same qualities as men but should not seek fame or political power
(Renaissance women were better educated but had fewer rights than medieval women)



Closure Activity: Visual Metaphor

- On your notes, complete the visual metaphor
- Use the word bank to label each aspect of the image

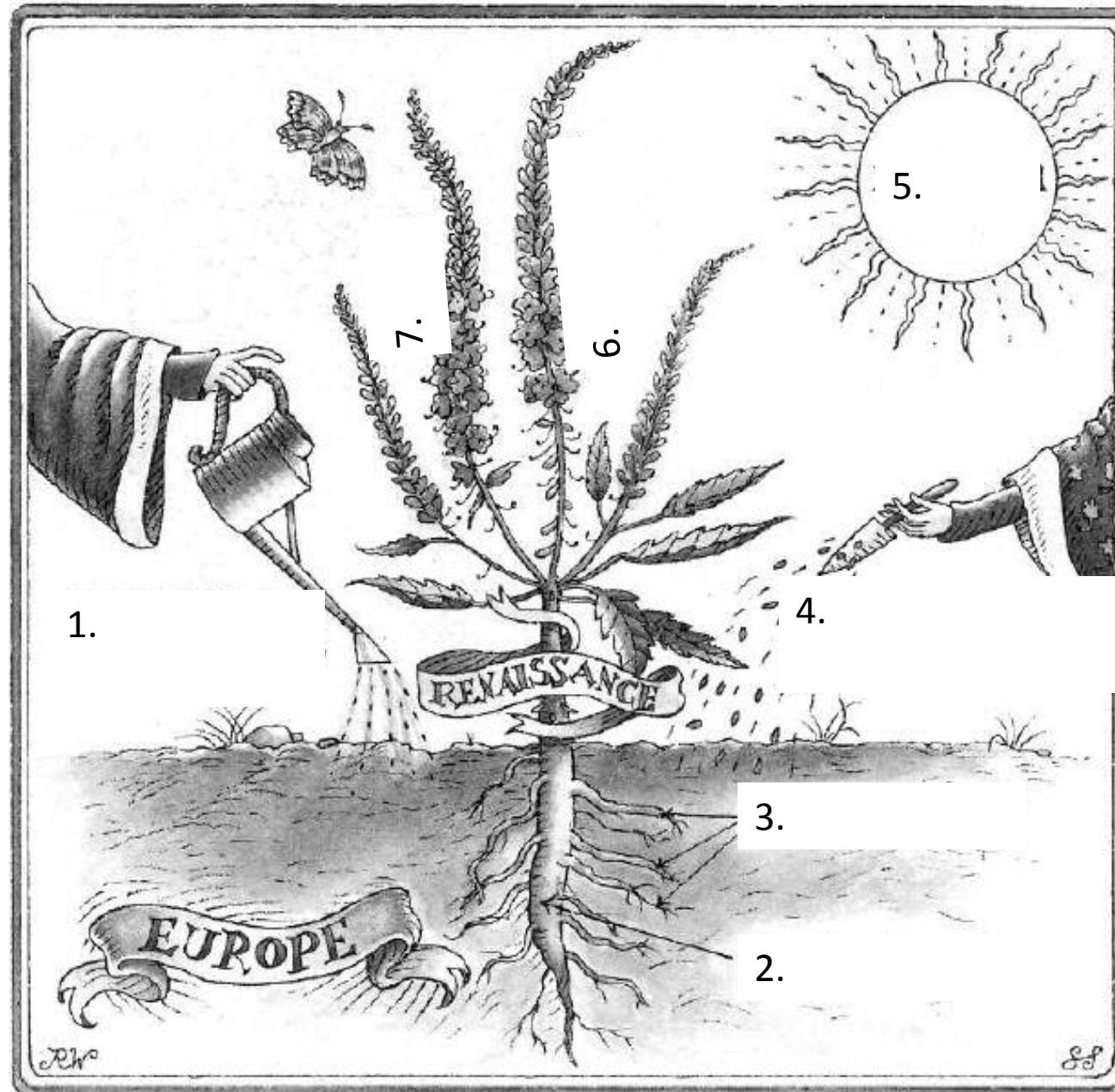


Fig 1.

