

WHI.13 Essential Knowledge Review



What Did We Learn About?

- Economic foundations of the Renaissance
- Rise of Italian city-states & Machiavelli
- Italian Renaissance culture
- Northern Renaissance culture

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Essential Question: How did the Crusades stimulate trade between Europe and the Muslim Empire?

The Crusades stimulated trade by introducing Europeans to many desirable products. Trade promoted frequent contacts with the Byzantine and muslim Empires.

Economic effects of the Crusades

- Increased demand for middle Eastern products
- Stimulated production of goods to trade in Middle Eastern markets
- Encouraged the use of credit and banking

Essential Question: What were the economic foundations of the Italian Renaissance?

New economic institutions developed.

Important economic concepts

- Church rule against usury and the banks' practice of charging interest helped to secularize northern Italy.
- Letters of Credit served to expand the supply of money and expedite trade.
- New accounting and bookkeeping practices (use of Arabic numerals) were introduced.

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Essential Question: How did northern Italian cities benefit from their geographic location?

Wealth accumulated from European trade with the Middle East led to the rise of Italian city-states. Wealthy merchants were active civic leaders.

Essential Question: How did Italian city-states achieve importance and develop politically?

Florence, Venice, and Genoa

- Had access to trade routes connecting Europe with Middle Eastern markets
- Served as trading centers for the distribution of goods to northern Europe
- Were initially independent city-states governed as republics

Essential Question: What are Machiavelli's ideas about power?

Machiavelli observed city-state rulers of his day and produced guidelines for the acquisition and maintenance of power by absolute rule.

Machiavelli's The Prince

- An early modern treatise on government
- Supports absolute power of the ruler
- Maintains that the end justifies the means
- Advises that one should not only do good if possible, but do evil when necessary

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The Renaissance produced new ideas that were reflected in the arts, philosophy, and literature.

Patrons, wealthy from newly expanded trade, sponsored works that glorified city-states in northern Italy. Education became increasingly secular.

Essential Question: How did the arts and literature of the Renaissance differ from those of the Middle Ages?

Medieval art and literature focused on the Church and salvation, while Renaissance art and literature focused on individuals and worldly matters, along with Christianity.

Essential Question: Who were prominent Italian Renaissance artists and writers?

Artistic and literary creativity

- Leonardo da Vinci : Mona Lisa and The Last Supper
- Michelangelo : Ceiling of the Sistine Chapel and David
- Petrarch : Sonnets, humanist scholarship



Mona Lisa



The Last Supper



Sistine Chapel



David

Essential Question: How did knowledge of the classical Greeks and Romans foster humanism in the Italian Renaissance?

Humanism

- Celebrated the individual
- Stimulated the study of classical Greek and Roman literature and culture
- Supported by wealthy patrons

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With the rise of trade, travel, and literacy, the Italian Renaissance spread to northern Europe. The art and literature of the Italian Renaissance changed as people of different cultures adopted Renaissance ideas.

Essential Question: How did ideas of the Italian Renaissance change as they were adopted in northern Europe?

Northern Renaissance artists portrayed religious and secular subjects.

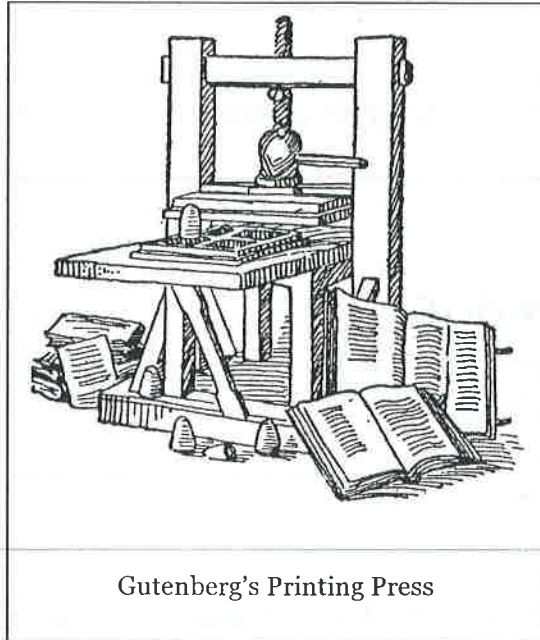
Northern Renaissance

- Growing wealth in Northern Europe supported Renaissance ideas.
- Northern Renaissance thinkers merged humanist ideas with Christianity
- The movable type printing press and the production and sale of books (e.g., Gutenberg Bible) helped disseminate (spread) ideas.

Essential Question: *Who were important artists and writers of the Northern Renaissance?*

Northern Renaissance writers

- Erasmus: The Praise of Folly (1511)
- Sir Thomas More: Utopia (1516)



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