

RENAISSANCE

Review

Definition, Location, Family, & Culture

- Renaissance - a period of creativity, of new ideas and inspirations, is called the Renaissance(1400's).
- Renaissance began in Italy (cities of Florence and Venice).
- The Medici family ruled the city of Florence throughout the Renaissance. They had a major influence on the growth of the Italian Renaissance through their patronage of the arts and humanism.
- They were inspired by the culture of the Ancient Greeks and Romans.
- Humanism-emphasized the abilities and accomplishments of human beings. Humanists believed that people were capable of great things.

Famous People

- William Shakespeare – Poet/Writing plays such as *Romeo and Juliet*, *Hamlet*, and *Macbeth*
- Michelangelo - *David*, the *Pieta*, and paintings on the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel
- Johannes Gutenberg - Introduced movable type and the printing press to Europe
- Galileo - Improving the telescope to be used to study the planets and stars
- Newton - Defining the three laws of motion and universal gravitation

Famous People

- Copernicus – 1st astronomer to position the idea of a heliocentric solar system—a system in which the planets and planetary objects orbit the sun
- Polo - European traveler to China and the Far East
- Columbus - Discovering America
- Who sponsored Columbus's voyage to Asia?
Isabella I, Queen of Spain

Conquistadors

- Cortes was one of the first Conquistadors. He was responsible for conquering the Aztec Empire and claiming Mexico for Spain. In 1519 he took a fleet of ships from Cuba to the Yucatan Peninsula. There he heard of the rich Empire of the Aztecs. In search of treasure Cortes made his way inland to the great Aztec capital Tenochtitlan. He then proceeded to conquer the Aztecs and kill the Aztec Emperor Montezuma.
- Pizarro explored much of the west coast of South America. In 1532 he conquered the great Incan Empire of Peru and killed the last Incan Emperor, Atahualpa. He took over the Incan capital of Cuzco and established the city of Lima. He also gained huge amounts of gold and silver.

John Locke

- English philosopher
- Thought that there should be a contract between government and people.
- Believed all people had the natural rights of: Life, Liberty and Property

Napoleon

- French General, took control of France in 1799
- 1804, crowned himself emperor of France
- Military Conquests and Rule
- By 1810, the French Empire included most of Europe
- Napoleon created a strong French government, fair taxes and public school
- Napoleonic Code-legal code, ideals such as equality, equal civil rights

Napoleon Defeat

- 1812, Napoleon led an invasion of Russia.
- Bad weather makes the invasion a disaster, many French soldiers died, Napoleon retreats.
- 1814, defeated again in attempt to invade Russia, and again a year later.
- Napoleon, exiled by the British dies in 1821.
- 1814, Congress of Vienna, map of Europe was redrawn in hopes of balancing power.

Leonardo da Vinci

- *Art- Mona Lisa, The Last Supper, The Vitruvian Man*
- He studied the human body including many drawings on muscles, tendons, and the human skeleton. He had detailed figures of various parts of the body including the heart, arms, and other internal organs.
- Designs of hang gliders, helicopters, war machines, musical instruments, various pumps, and more

Reformation, Leader, Location, Reason

- The complaints led to the movement called the Reformation -religious reform
- Led by German monk, Martin Luther (followers are called protestants)
- 1517- nailed a list of complaints to church door in Wittenberg (called the 95 theses)
- Wanted the church to make changes - Church officials had become focused on their own power and lost sight of religious duties
- Christians split into 1 groups – Catholic & Protestants

Science & Enlightenment

- ❑ The Scientific Revolution(1540-1700)-a series of events that led to the birth of modern science
- ❑ Enlightenment-a period of using reason in shaping people's ideas about society and politics.
- ❑ Divine right - Kings believed they ruled through divine right (god gave them the right to rule however they chose).
- ❑ Thinkers challenged the idea of divine right, believing that rulers' powers should be limited and that one role of government should be to protect people's freedoms.