



Hieronymus Bosch 🎨 (c. 1450-1516)

- Pessimistic view of human nature
 - Human folly
 - Inevitable punishment for sin
- *Garden of Earthly Delights* (1505-1510)
 - Pleasures of the body lead to damnation
 - Complex and private symbolism

<http://www.wga.hu/html/b/bosch/3garden/index.html>

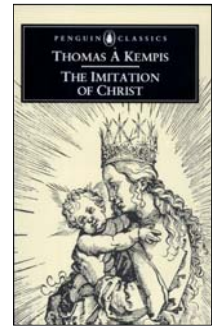


Why was Christianity different in Northern Europe?

- During the Late Middle Ages, a new movement called *Devotio Moderna* (modern devotion) emerged far from Rome in the Netherlands and spread throughout Northern Europe.
- *Devotio Moderna* cultivated the idea that lay Christians can act in the manner of monks and nuns: “Universal Priesthood”

De Imitatione Christi (c. 1418)

- *The Imitation of Christ*
- Medieval ‘bestseller’
- This book teaches that anyone can lead a Christian life by following the life and teachings of Christ.



The Spread of Humanism

- Print technology and the diffusion of ideas
 - In 1424, Cambridge University library owned only 122 books.
 - In the 45 years after Gutenberg perfected his printing press, more than 10 million books were printed.
 - By 1501, there were 1,120 print shops in 260 towns in 17 different European countries.

Johannes Gutenberg made the first European printing press, c. 1440.



The Gutenberg Bible, 1456



Christian Humanism

- Humanists in Northern Europe shared interests in education and literature with Italian humanists...
- But Christian Humanists studied the Bible and early writings of the church fathers instead of Cicero and Plato.

Ad fontes!
(To the sources!)

Precursors to the Reformation (1)

- Catholic Reformers
 - Early reformers criticized the Catholic Church and encouraged a return to the basic teachings of Christ.
 - They wanted to de-emphasize the hierarchy and authoritarianism of the Roman Catholic Church.
 - They wanted a less greedy, less worldly Church.

Erasmus (1466-1536)

- Most famous of the Christian Humanists
- Wandering scholar, author
- *In Praise of Folly* (1509)
 - Folly = stupidity
 - Sweeping social criticism
 - Attacked religious corruption
 - Satirically critical of the Church (but not of God)
 - Outsold only by the Bible in the 16th century



Precursors to the Reformation (2)

- The Moral and Intellectual Depravity of the Clergy
 - The Catholic Church had become secular and corrupt, nepotism and simony were commonplace.
 - Monastic and episcopal lords were incredibly wealthy. Many of them lacked a proper education, despite their high positions in the Church.

Significant Years of the Renaissance

1397	Medici Bank founded
1420-1436	Brunelleschi completes the <i>Duomo</i>
1428	Masaccio's <i>The Holy Trinity</i>
1434-64	Cosimo de Medici rules Florence
1453	Fall of Constantinople
1456	Printing press: <i>Gutenberg Bible</i>
1469-92	Lorenzo de Medici rules Florence
1498	Leonardo's <i>The Last Supper</i>
1504	Michelangelo's <i>David</i>
1509	Raphael's <i>School of Athens</i>
1513	Machiavelli's <i>The Prince</i>
1513-21	Pope Leo X (son of Lorenzo de Medici)
1523-34	Pope Clement VII (nephew of Lorenzo)

Pope Leo X



- Born Giovanni de' Medici (1475-1521), he was pope from 1513 to his death.
- He was the second son of Lorenzo de' Medici. His father paid to have him made into a cardinal when he was only 14. (An example of simony.)
- He was the last non-priest to be elected pope.
- He is known primarily for the sale of indulgences to reconstruct St. Peter's Basilica and for being pope at the time of Martin Luther.

"Let us enjoy the papacy since God has given it to us"



Raphael, *Portrait of Pope Leo X with two Cardinals*, c. 1518-1519

- Indulgences were "time off" from Purgatory.
 - Only the pope could authorize the sale of indulgences.



"As soon as a coin in the coffer rings, the soul from purgatory springs."

Pope Leo X authorized the sale of indulgences to pay his debts and to finance the new St. Peter's.



The yellow line is the border of the Vatican in Rome.

Cardinal Albert of Mainz (1490-1545)

- In Germany, Albert of Mainz borrowed 21,000 ducats to finance his position in the Church.
- Pope Leo X granted him the right to sell indulgences to pay off his loan, so long as half of the proceeds went to the papacy.



The Catalyst for the Reformation

- Martin Luther (1483 –1546) was a German priest and theologian.
- He was a professor of theology at the University of Wittenberg.
- On October 31st, 1517, Martin Luther posted his 95 Theses on the door of the All Saint's Church, the chapel for the university.



The *Ninety-Five Theses*

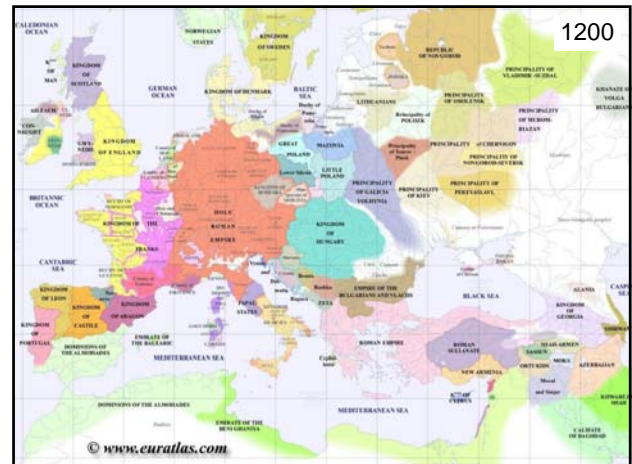
- Luther's *95 Theses* directly protests against clerical abuses, especially with regard to the sale of indulgences.
- By criticizing the practice, which was endorsed by the Pope, Luther was also challenging the doctrine of Papal infallibility.
 - Contradicting Church doctrine was considered heresy, and often resulted in excommunication and/or execution.

- The *95 Theses* were quickly translated from Latin into German, printed, and widely copied.
 - Within two weeks, copies had spread throughout Germany; within two months throughout Europe.
- Interpretations of Luther's work varied widely:
 - Humanists greeted Luther's work warmly.
 - Pope Leo X threatened to excommunicate him (and eventually did in 1521).
 - Some read his work as revolutionary
 - The Peasant's War (1524-1525)

Local nobles supported and protected Luther. Why?

- Economic and nationalistic self-interest:
 - The nobles resented the Church's long exercised power to collect taxes and to meddle in local politics.
 - England and France had succeeded in limiting the influence of the pope, but the Holy Roman Empire was still under Church influence.

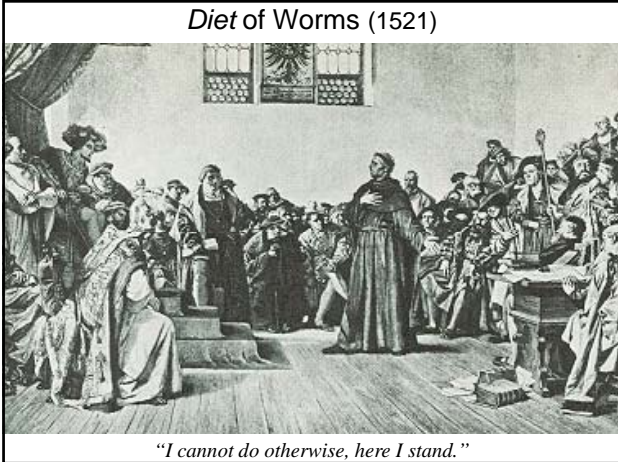
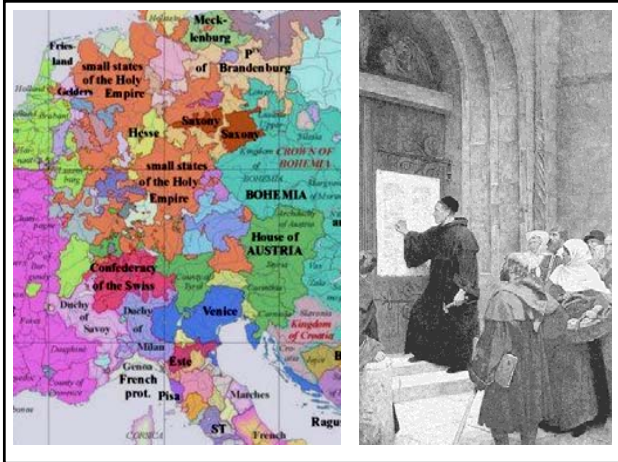
The Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire supported the Church, but did not have to power to challenge his own nobles. Why?



Many Independent German States

- The Investiture Controversy
 - During the High Middle Ages, conflict between popes and Holy Roman emperors allowed local aristocrats to assert their independence.
- At the time of the Reformation, Fredrick III, the Elector of Saxony, had enough independence to protect Martin Luther from the H.R.E. and the Pope.




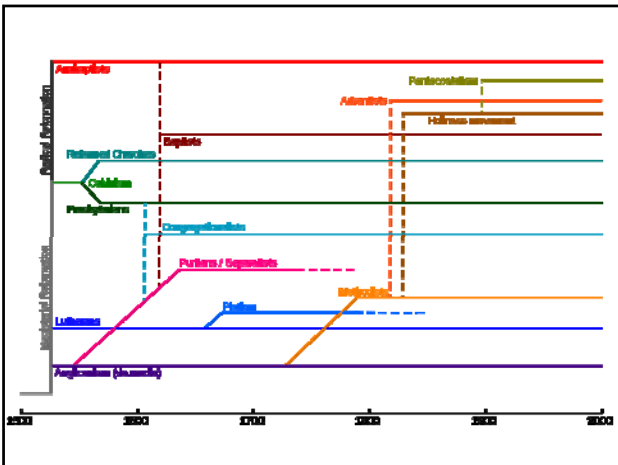


The primary result of the Reformation was the division of Europe into Roman Catholic and Protestant denominations.



Cultural Significance of the Reformation

- Focus on the *Word*
 - Emphasis on reading scriptures
 - Many new interpretations of Christianity develop
- Spread of literacy
 - Lay education
 - Proliferation of vernacular texts
- Simple decoration in churches
 - Art becomes secular
 - portraits, landscapes



Before



After

The secondary effect of the Reformation was over a century of religious warfare, culminating with...

The Thirty Years War (1618–1648)

- The Thirty Years' War was one of the most destructive conflicts in European history. The war was fought primarily (though not exclusively) in Germany and at various points involved most of the countries of Europe.
- Ended with the Peace of Westphalia (1648)

King Henry VIII

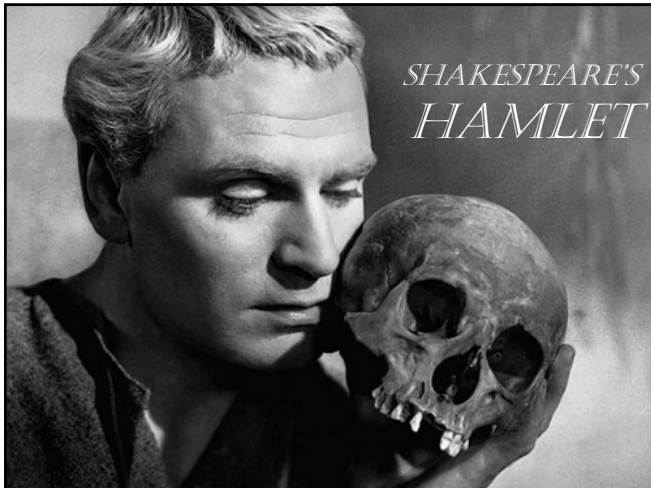
- Henry VIII (1491-1547), King of England from 1509 until his death.
- Originally a strong opponent of Protestantism, Henry VIII later separated the Anglican church from Rome by having Parliament declare him Supreme Head of the Church of England (1534).



Anne Boleyn: second wife of King Henry VIII and the mother of Queen Elizabeth I

Significant Years of the Reformation

1418	<i>De Imitatione Christi</i>
1456	Printing press: <i>Gutenberg Bible</i>
1492	Columbus discovers America
1509	Erasmus, <i>In Praise of Folly</i>
1513-21	Pope Leo X (son of Lorenzo de Medici)
1515	Martin Luther posts his <i>95 Theses</i>
1521	Luther excommunicated, Diet of Worms
1524-25	Peasant's War in Germany
1534	Church of England established
1618-48	The Thirty Years War
1648	The Peace of Westphalia



William Shakespeare (1564-1616)

- Shakespeare wrote 38 plays (tragedies and comedies), 154 sonnets, and other poetry.
- Classical influences
 - *Julius Caesar*, for example
 - Ovid, Boccaccio
- Innovative
 - Soliloquy
 - Psychological motivation
- Great problems of human existence (universal)



Sonnet 18 -- William Shakespeare

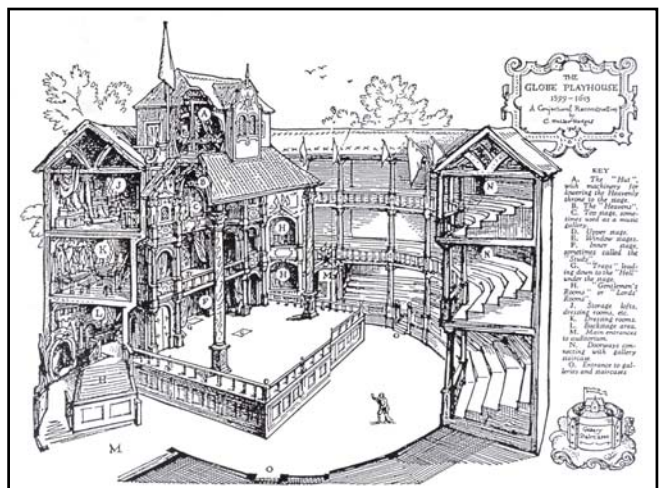
Shall I compare thee to a summer's day?
 Thou art more lovely and more temperate.
 Rough winds do shake the darling buds of May,
 And summer's lease hath all too short a date.
 Sometime too hot the eye of heaven shines,
 And often is his gold complexion dimmed;
 And every fair from fair sometime declines,
 By chance, or nature's changing course, untrimmed;
 But thy eternal summer shall not fade,
 Nor lose possession of that fair thou ow'st,
 Nor shall death brag thou wand'rest in his shade,
 When in eternal lines to Time thou grow'st.
 So long as men can breathe, or eyes can see,
 So long lives this, and this gives life to thee.

The Genius of Shakespeare — Language

- Shakespeare created about 1,000 characters in his plays. Each of his characters have their own vocabulary and speak in their own rhythm.
- Shakespeare seems to have understood each of his characters well enough to know what it would be like to see the world through their eyes; every speech is not just in character, but a revelation of character.
- When he could not find the right word, he invented or redefined one.
- He also made hundreds of expressions proverbial, so that most of us quote Shakespeare several times a day, even if we do not recognize the source of the expression.

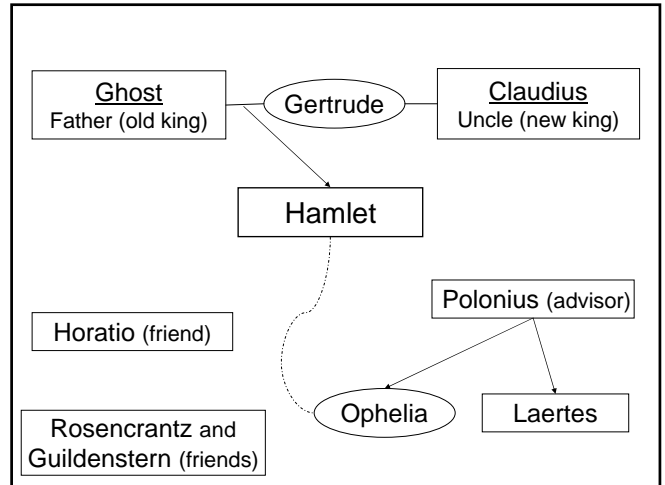
English Drama

- Increasing prosperity and leisure
- Inspired by Classical models
- Traveling actors, noble patrons
- Permanent theater buildings
- Intellectual content for nobility
- Plus a “common touch” for the *groundlings*



The Tragedy of Hamlet, Prince of Denmark

- Written in 1600, England
- Set in Denmark, based on the 7th century story of Amleth.



— the play's the thing
Wherein I'll catch the conscience of the king.

Hamlet: Famous Lines

I must be cruel, only to be kind...
(Hamlet, 3:4)

Something is rotten in the state of Denmark.
(Marcellus, 1:4)

Though this be madness, yet there is method in 't.
(Polonius, 2:2)

What a piece of work is a man!
(Hamlet, 2:2)

The lady doth protest too much, methinks.
(Gertrude, 3:2)

Get thee to a nunnery!
(Hamlet, 3:1)

Prince Hamlet

- Prince Hamlet is generally considered to be about 30 years old.
- It mentions in the play that he was a university student at Wittenberg (the same city where Martin Luther first nailed up his 95 theses).
- Insanity, was he always pretending?
- *To be, or not to be . . .*
– Did he make the right choices?

To Be or Not To Be . . .

*To be, or not to be,—that is the question:—
Whether 'tis nobler in the mind to suffer
The slings and arrows of outrageous fortune
Or to take arms against a sea of troubles,
And by opposing end them? —To die,—*

To be, or not to be,—that is the question:—
Whether 'tis nobler in the mind to suffer
The slings and arrows of outrageous fortune
Or to take arms against a sea of troubles,
And by opposing end them?—To die,—to sleep,—
No more; and by a sleep to say we end
The heartache, and the thousand natural shocks
That flesh is heir to,—'tis a consummation
Devoutly to be wish'd. To die,—to sleep;—
To sleep! perchance to dream:—ay, there's the rub;
For in that sleep of death what dreams may come,
When we have shuffled off this mortal coil,
Must give us pause: there's the respect
That makes calamity of so long life;
For who would bear the whips and scorns of time,
The oppressor's wrong, the proud man's contumely,
The pangs of despis'd love, the law's delay,
The insolence of office, and the spurns
That patient merit of the unworthy takes,
When he himself might his quietus make
With a bare bodkin? who would these fardels bear,
To grunt and sweat under a weary life,
But that the dread of something after death,—
The undiscover'd country, from whose bourn
No traveller returns,—puzzles the will,
And makes us rather bear those ills we have
Than fly to others that we know not of?
Thus conscience does make cowards of us all;
And thus the native hue of resolution
Is sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought;
And enterprises of great pith and moment,
With this regard, their currents turn awry,
And lose the name of action.—

