

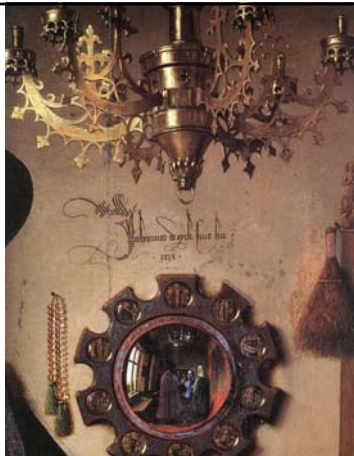


Jan van Eyck (c.1385-1441)

- The “father of oil painting”
- *The Arnolfini Portrait* (1434)
 - Giovanni Arnolfini and his bride. (?)
 - Medici Bank representative in Bruges.
 - Painted with incredible detail.



Jan van Eyck, *The Arnolfini Portrait* (1434)



“Johannes de Eyck was here”

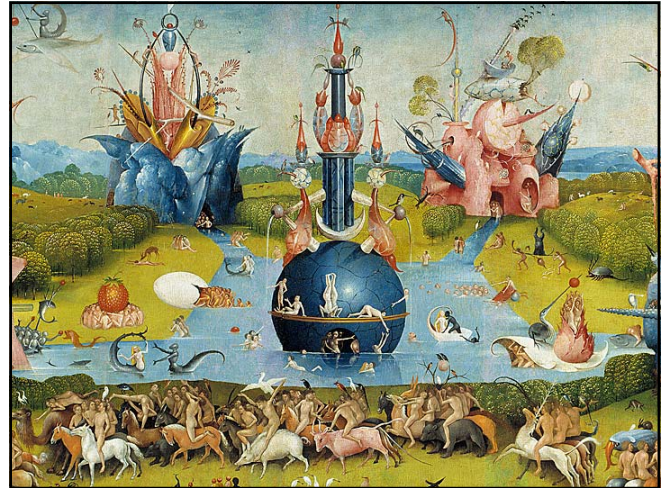
Hieronymus Bosch (c. 1450-1516)

- 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>



Hieronymus Bosch, *Garden of Earthly Delights*, 1505-1510



Matthias Grünewald (c. 1470-1528)

- Rejected Renaissance innovations
- Isenheim Altarpiece, *Crucifixion* (1515)
 - Tortured images
 - Intentional lack of proportion



Matthias Grünewald, *Crucifixion*, 1515

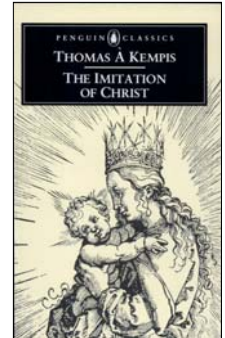


Why was Christianity different in Northern Europe?

- 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)

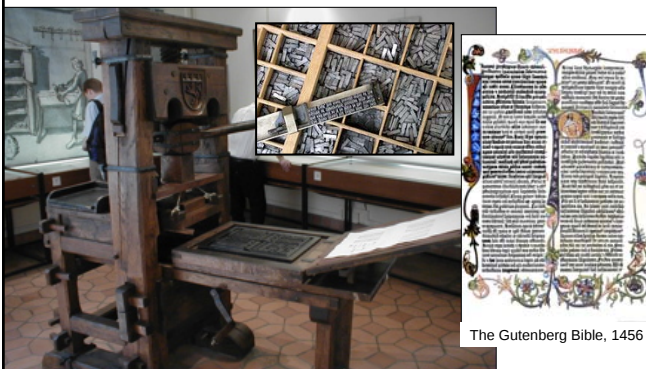
- *The Imitation of Christ*
- Medieval ‘bestseller’
- This book teaches that anyone can lead a Christian life by following the life and teachings of Christ.



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.



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?

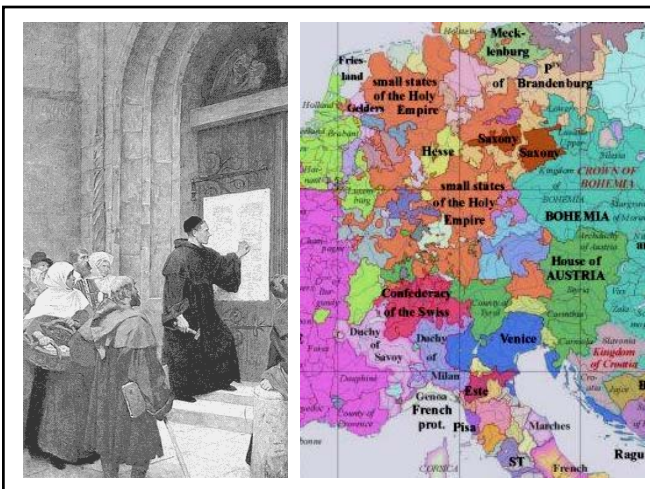
- **Economic and nationalistic self-interest:**
 - The nobles resented the Church's long exercised power to collect taxes and to meddle in local politics.
 - England and France had succeeded in limiting the influence of the pope, but the Holy Roman Empire was still under Church influence.

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, Frederick III, the Elector of Saxony, had enough independence to protect Martin Luther from the H.R.E. and the Pope.
- 



Diet of Worms (1521)



“I cannot do otherwise, here I stand.”



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



Luther translates the Bible into German, 1534

Cultural Significance of the Reformation

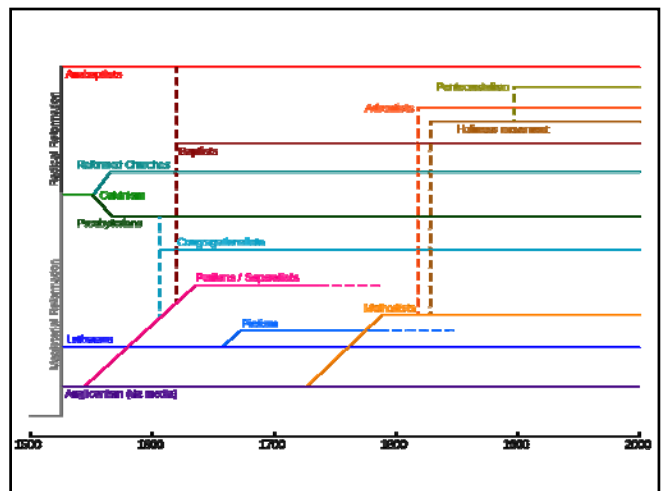
- Focus on the *Word*
 - Emphasis on reading scriptures
- Simple decoration in churches
 - Art becomes secular
 - portraits, landscapes
- Spread of literacy
 - Lay education
 - Proliferation of vernacular texts



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)

Trivia: The Defenestration of Prague, 1618.



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 95 <i>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

Practice Questions

- Italian (Renaissance) Humanism and Christian Humanism: How were they similar? How were they different?
- What was the Reformation? What caused the Reformation? What were the effects of the Reformation?
- Why is the Reformation called the "Reformation"? What does it mean to 'reform' something? What was 'reformed' during the Reformation?