

# THE RENAISSANCE

## Changes in Medieval Society

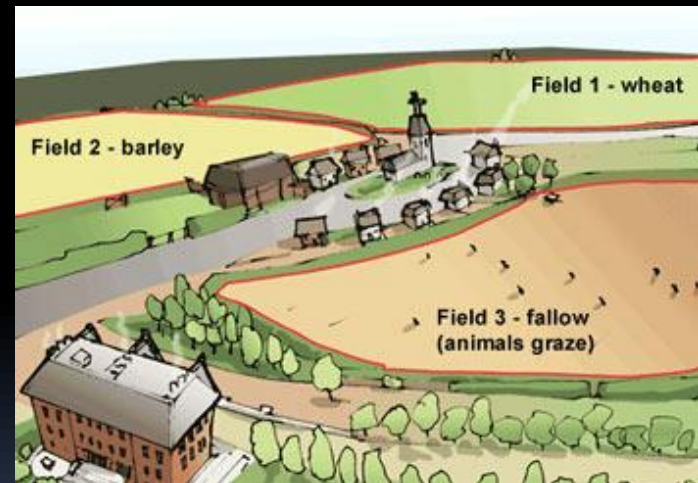
### EFFECTS OF CHANGE ON THE WORKING CLASS



Farmer's created a Better Horse Harness

Switching from Oxen to Horse Power

Allowing for 2 Fields Planted and 1 Fallow



Developing the Three Field System

THE  
MAJOR  
RESULTS

+Crops = +Food = +Population

# THE RENAISSANCE

## Changes in Medieval Society

### EFFECTS OF CHANGE ON THE WORKING CLASS

Merchants & Artisans created Organizations  
to Improve their Professions



*Medieval Guilds*

Setting Standards Concerning

The Quality of Work,  
Wages, & Conditions

Establishing Three  
Key Levels of Laborers

1. Master
2. Apprentice
3. Journeyman



# THE RENAISSANCE

## Changes in Medieval Society

### EFFECTS OF CHANGE ON THE WORKING CLASS



Increased Trade caused the need  
for large amounts of Cash & Credit

## BUSINESS & BANKING

Merchants and Traders Began  
focusing their efforts in Towns

## TRADE FAIRS



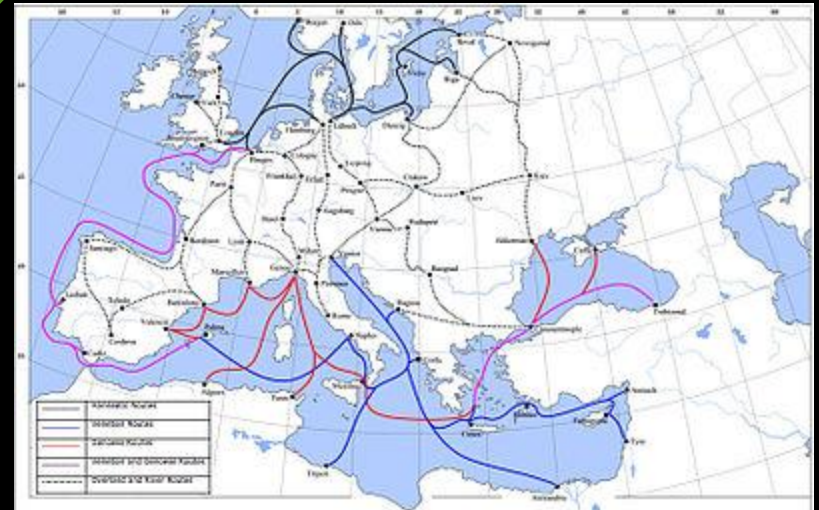
# THE RENAISSANCE

## Changes in Medieval Society

EFFECTS OF CHANGE ON THE WORKING CLASS

Medieval Expansion of Business and Trade eventually Caused

COMMERCIAL  
REVOLUTION



By the end of the Middle Ages, two things were developing together

TRADE & TOWNS

# THE RENAISSANCE

## Changes in Medieval Society

CHANGES CAUSED THE REVIVAL OF LEARNING



Christian Scholars began Visiting

Muslim Libraries in Spain

Jewish Scholars began Translating

Arabic into Latin

Europeans Acquired New Knowledge

Science, Philosophy,  
Law & Mathematics

# THE RENAISSANCE

## Changes in Medieval Society

CHANGES CAUSED THE REVIVAL OF LEARNING

Crusaders Brought New Technology

Ships, Navigation, Weapons



Scholars began meeting to share their New Knowledge

Forming Universities

Italian Artists & Scholars were Inspired by

Ruins of Ancient Rome



# THE RENAISSANCE

## Changes in Medieval Society

CHANGES CAUSED THE REVIVAL OF LEARNING



Western Scholars Studies

Latin Manuscripts

Byzantine Scholars Preserved

Greek Manuscripts



CLASSICAL AND WORLDLY VALUES CREATED MANY NEW IDEAS

New Focus on Human Potential & Achievement

HUMANISM

SECULAR

New Focus on Worldly rather than Spiritual Ideas

# THE RENAISSANCE

## Changes in Medieval Society

CLASSICAL AND WORLDLY VALUES CREATED MANY NEW IDEAS

Art Changed from Flat to Three Dimensional

PERSPECTIVE

New Ideas & Art Attracted Financial Supporters

PATRONS (Patronage)

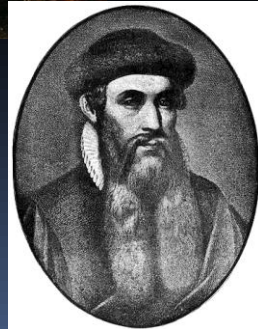
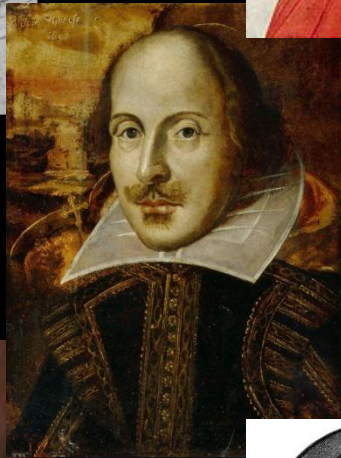
New Literature was Written so that Everyone could read it (in the Common Language)

VERNACULAR





# FAMOUS RENAISSANCE MEN

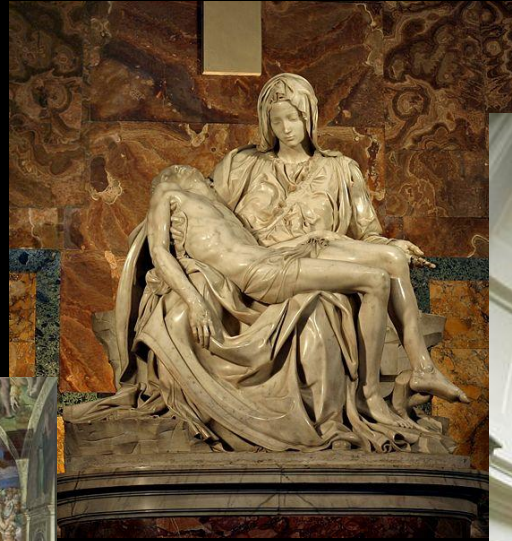
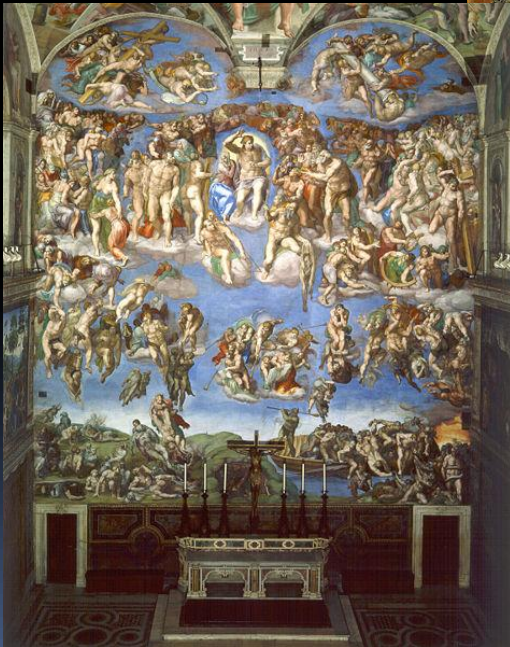


# Michelangelo di Lodovico Buonarroti Simoni

Born in 1475 near Florence in Tuscany, Italy



The Sistine Chapel



The Pietà  
"Mary holding the dead  
Body of Jesus after  
the Crucifixion"

Statue of David ("David & Goliath")

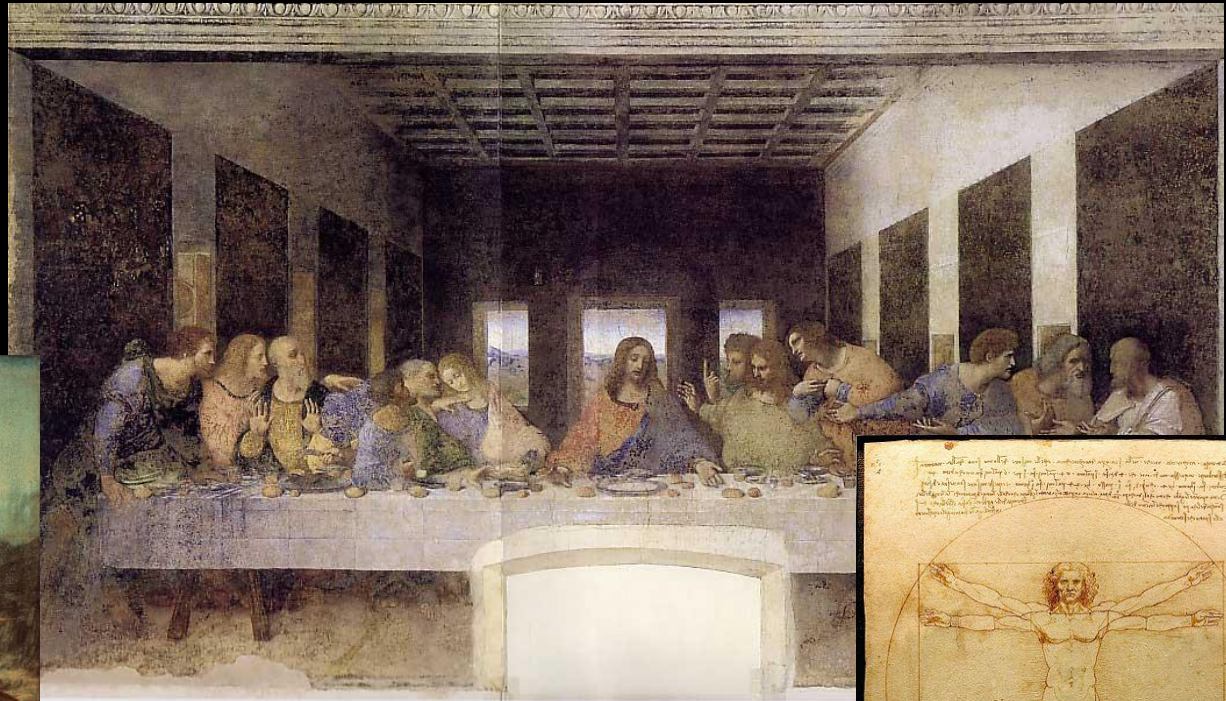


# Leonardo di ser Piero da Vinci

Born in 1452 near Florence in Tuscany, Italy

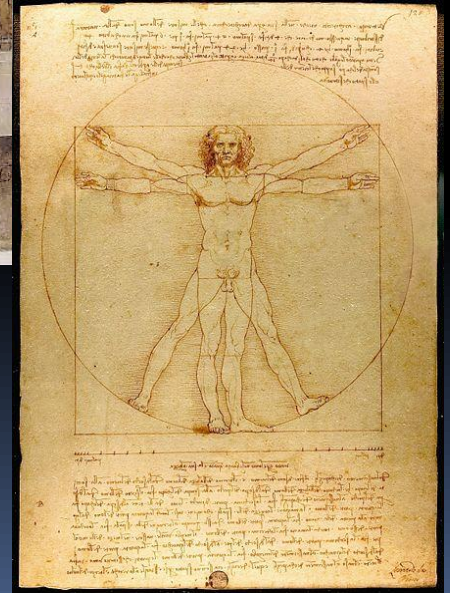


The Mona Lisa



The Last Supper

The  
Virtruvian  
Man  
"A Study of the  
Human Body"



# Raphael Sanzio

Born in 1483 near Florence in Tuscany, Italy



Madonna & Child



The School of Athens



Wedding of the Virgin



## Donatello de Betto Bardi

Born in 1386 near Florence in Tuscany, Italy



Bronze Statue of David

The Madonna with Child





# William Shakespeare

Born in 1546 in Stratford von-Avon, near London, England



Romeo and Juliet



Hamlet

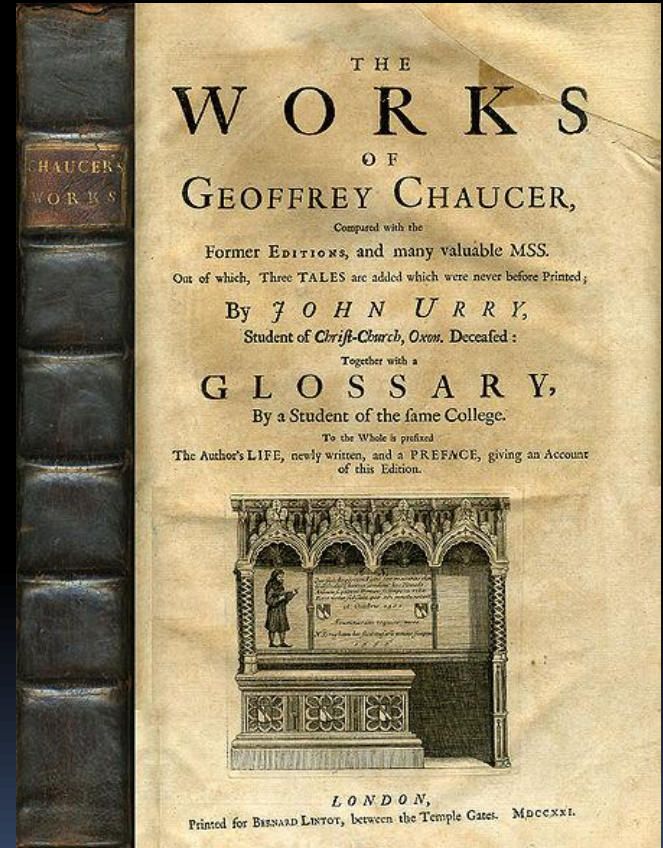


# Geoffrey Chaucer

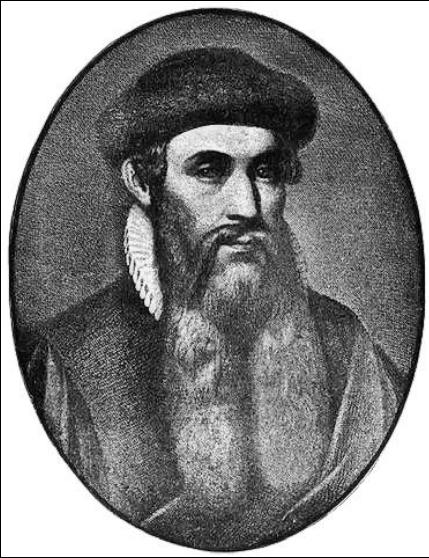
Born in 1343 in London, England



The Canterbury Tales

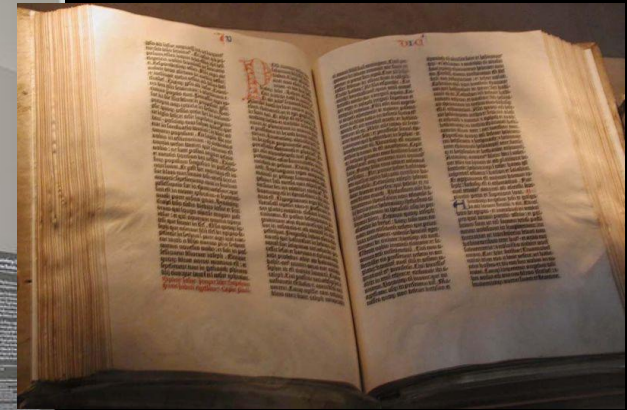


Book of the Dutchesse



# Johannes Gutenberg

Born in 1398 in the German city of Mainz



Gutenberg Bible  
"First Mass Produced  
Book in Europe"



Moveable Type  
Printing Press





# Dante degli Alighieri

Born in 1265 in Florence, Tuscany, Italy



The Divine Comedy (“about the 7 levels of hell”)



# Niccolo Machiavelli

Born in 1469 in Florence, Tuscany, Italy



The Prince ("How a Prince should properly Rule")



# Baldassare Castiglione

Born in 1478 near Florence, Tuscany, Italy



The Courtier (“How to be a proper Courtier”)



# THE COURTIER

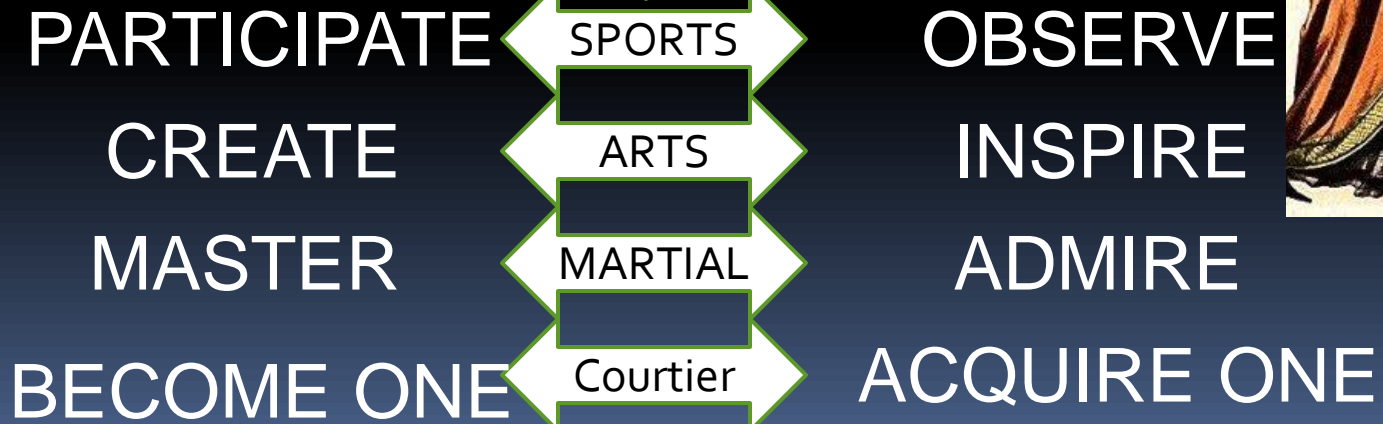
Qualities of a Renaissance Man and Woman

HOW ARE A TRUE RENAISSANCE MAN AND WOMAN SIMILAR?

- |                      |                      |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Well Born (Noble) | 6. Be well Dressed   |
| 2. To be Learned     | 7. Do Not Lie        |
| 3. Be able to Draw   | 8. Not be Envious    |
| 4. Be able to Dance  | 9. Avoid Self-Praise |
| 5. Multi-Lingual     | 10. Love Honestly    |



HOW SHOULD THEY BE DIFFERENT?



# THE COURTIER

Qualities Needed to be a Good Ruler



MACHIAVELLIAN ADVICE FOR POLITICAL SUCCESS

What advice does he give about  
Men (people) in General?

“People are Selfish, Fickle & Corrupt”

What does he say about  
Fear and Love?

“It is better to be Feared than to be Loved”

What advice does he give  
about Strength and Cunning?

A Prince should be

“Be strong as a lion & Shrewd as a Fox”

What does he say  
about Deception?

A Prince should

“Mislead the People and Lie to his Enemies”

How does a Ruler  
Gain Respect?

A Prince must

“Overcome Suspicion and Gain Trust”

# THE COURTIER

Qualities Needed to be a Good Ruler



MACHIAVELLIAN ADVICE FOR ACADEMIC SUCCESS

Quotes that might be useful advice for a struggling student!

“Tardiness often robs us of Opportunity”

“The Wise Man does once what the Fool does Finally”

“Where the Willingness is Great, Difficulties are Few”

“Never was anything Great Achieved without Danger”