

Mr. Wyka - World History

The Renaissance in Europe 1350-1600 The Italian States

Essential Questions

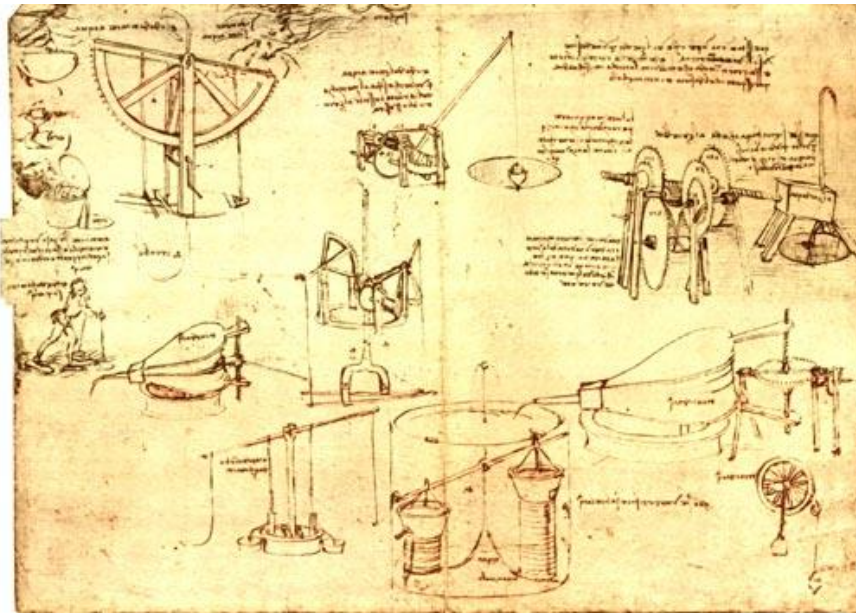
- How can trade lead to economic prosperity and political power?
- What innovations of the Renaissance have affected our lives today?



Renaissance Venice

Why does it matter?

The Renaissance serves as a bridge between the Middle Ages and the modern world in which we live.



Lesson Vocabulary

Mercenary

- Soldier who fights primarily for money.

Burgher

- European **urban** social class including the shopkeepers, artisans, guild masters, and guild members.

Republic

- A state in which the leader(s) is elected by **some** of the people to represent them.

Urban

- Pertaining to a city

The Major Italian States

Three factors made Italy perfect as the birthplace of the Renaissance.

- Italy in the late Middle Ages (leading up to the Renaissance):
 1. Italy lacked a centralized governing monarch.
 2. Italy was much more urban than the rest of Europe.
 3. A thriving trade **network** was based in Italian cities.
 - a. This **network** encouraged an **exchange of ideas** missing in other areas of Europe (and the world).

The Major Italian States

Trading Network

- Italian merchant ships traded widely and a network of trade developed. Italian merchants traded with

1. Islamic traders
2. Byzantine traders
3. Chinese traders
4. England traders
5. Dutch traders



Lack of a centralized Italian monarchy

The lack of a single ruler made it possible for a number of city-states in northern and central Italy to remain independent.

Lack of a central monarchy

- By the early 15th century, **five major territorial states dominated Italy.**

1. Milan

2. Venice

3. Florence

4. The Papal States

5. Kingdom of Naples

Because of the economic power they wielded, these states played crucial roles in Italian politics and culture.

MAJOR ITALIAN CITY-STATES 1494

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- A topographical map of Italy in 1494, with different regions color-coded to represent major city-states and kingdoms. The Kingdom of Naples is shown in orange, covering the southern half of the peninsula. The Papal States are in yellow, covering the central part. The Republic of Florence is in green, located in the north-central region. The Duchy of Milan is in red, in the north. The Republic of Venice is in blue, in the northeast. Minor states are shown in purple and pink, scattered in the north and west. The map also shows the surrounding sea and the Alps to the north and east.
- Kingdom of Naples
 - Papal States
 - Republic of Florence
 - Duchy of Milan
 - Republic of Venice
 - Minor States

Milan

- Northern Italy
- **Visconti Family** ruled until 1447
- Sforza used mercenaries to overthrow them and became the duke.
- Milan prospered from trade and an efficient tax system.

Venice

- Served as commercial link between Asia and Western Europe.
- Officially it was a **republic** with an **elected leader, the doge**.
 - In reality, it was an **oligarchy** ruled by a small group of wealthy merchant/aristocrats.



St. Mark's basilica, Venice

Florence

- Dominated by the **Medici family**.
 - Patrons of the arts.
- Florence is considered the **cultural CENTER of Renaissance Italy**, due in large part to the patronage of the Medici family.



Florence, Italy

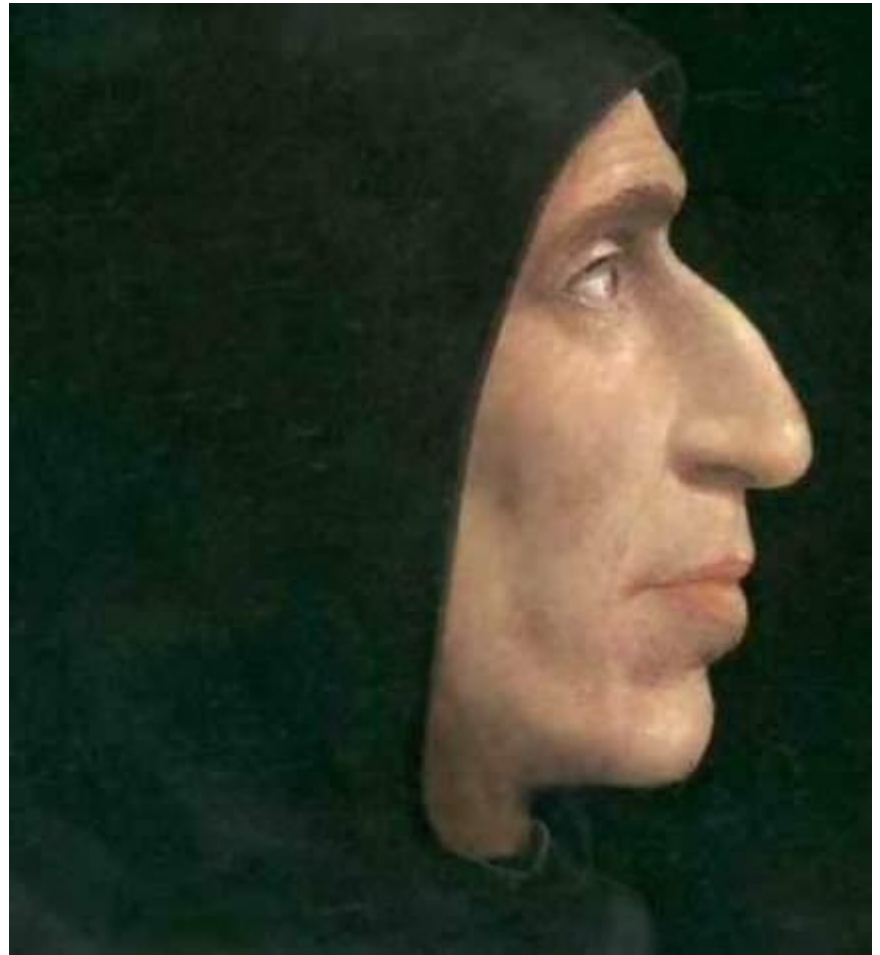
Florence

- Economy, which was based on the manufacturing of cloth, began to decline in the late 1400s with increased competition from English & Flemish cloth merchants.
- Savonarola, a Dominican, preached against the corruption of the ruling Medicis.
- Citizens turned to Savonarola.
- The Medicis were exiled after a French invasion in 1494.

Florence

- **Savonarola went too far**, though.
- He attacked the Church, making powerful enemies, and
- Prohibited or regulated the Florentines gambling, horseracing, swearing, painting, music, and books.
- That was the last straw.
- The Medicis returned to power when **Savonarola was convicted of heresy and sentenced to death.**

Friar Savanarola, OP

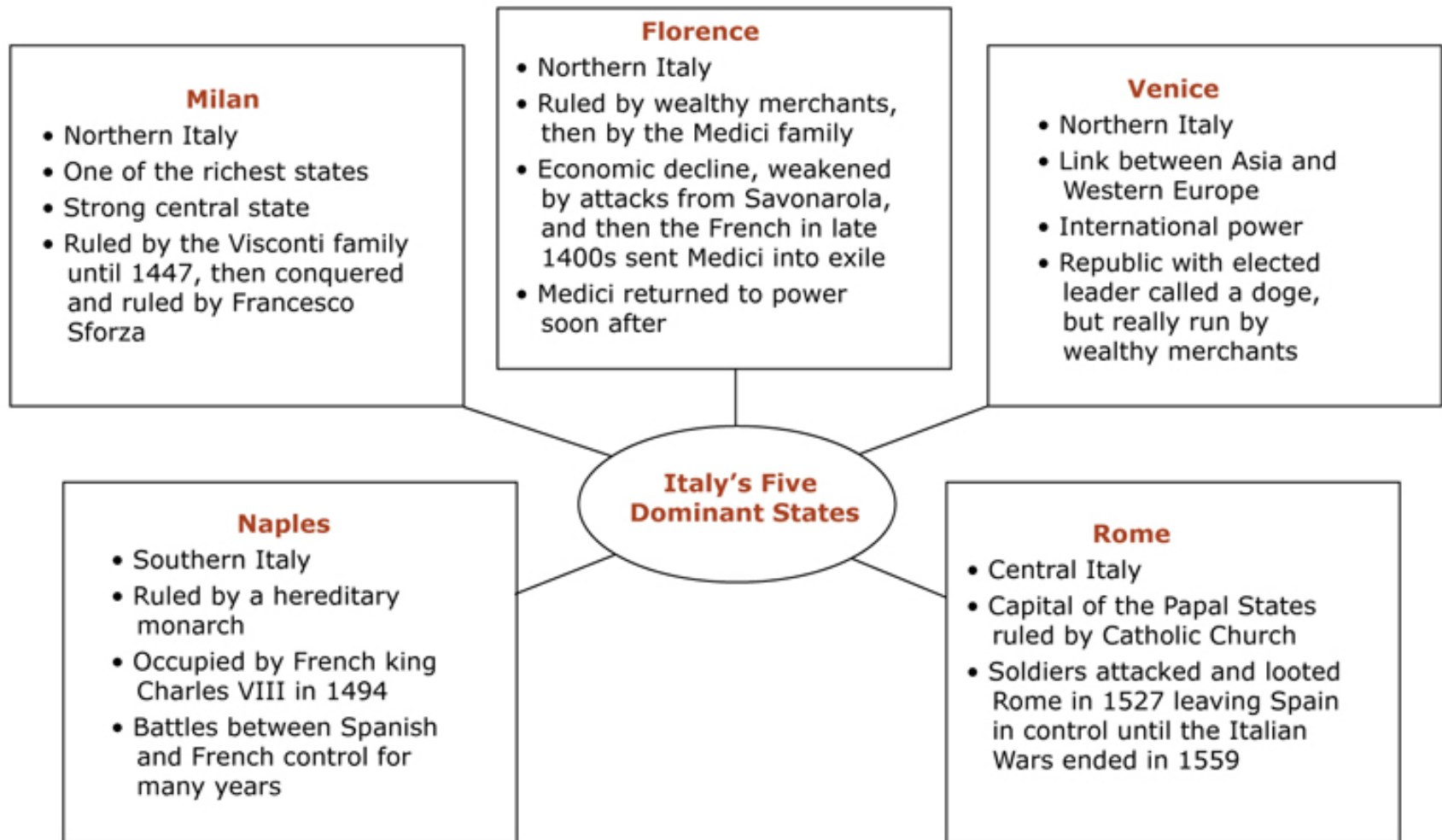


The Papal States & the Kingdom of Naples

- **Papal States – officially under control of the Catholic Church.**
- **Kingdom of Naples** was the only one of the five major Italian states **ruled by a hereditary monarch.**
- Both states faced foreign occupation.

Visual Summary

A **state** is an area with an independent government, made up of a city and the land around it. Here are the main things about Italian states that you will learn in this section.

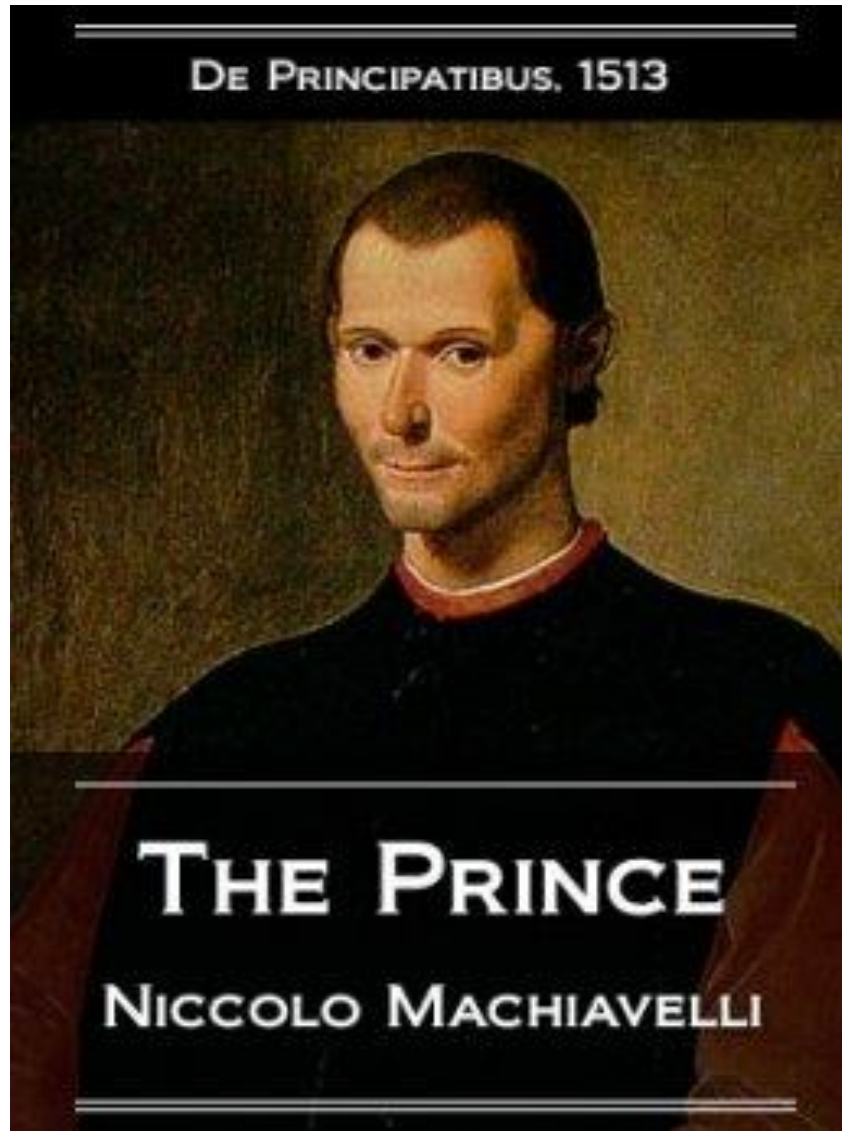


Niccolo Machiavelli

Wrote *The Prince*

- One of the most influential works on political power in the Western world.
- **Central thesis of *The Prince*:**
 - How to get – and keep – political power.
- Rejected the Medieval notion of the moral ruler.
- A prince must act on behalf of the state, and sometimes that means doing evil for the state's sake.

Niccolo Machiavelli



Renaissance Society

A new social class is born.

- The Clergy
- The Nobility
- Peasants
- The burghers
 - Middle class
 - Urban
 - Shopkeepers, artisans, guild masters and members.
 - Called the Bourgeoise in France.

Family and Marriage

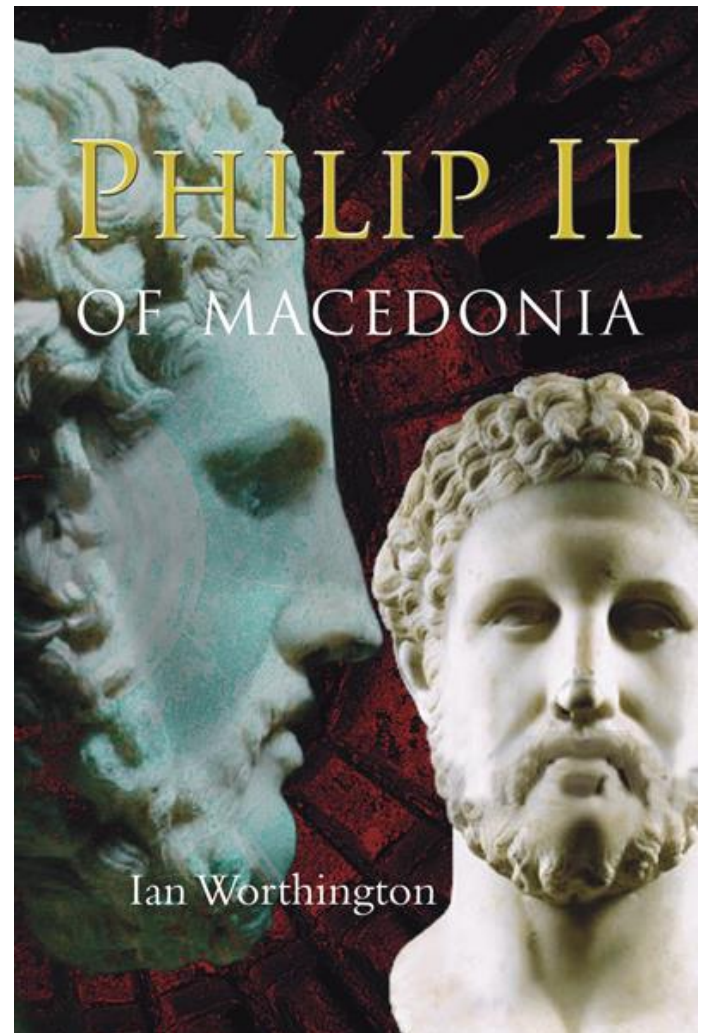
- **Marriages were arranged to strengthen business or family ties.**
 - Included a dowry, a payment from the wife's family to the husband upon marriage.
- **Father / husband was the paterfamilias, the center of the Italian family.**
 - Absolute authority over the children living in his home.
- Women supervised the home and raised the children, especially morally.

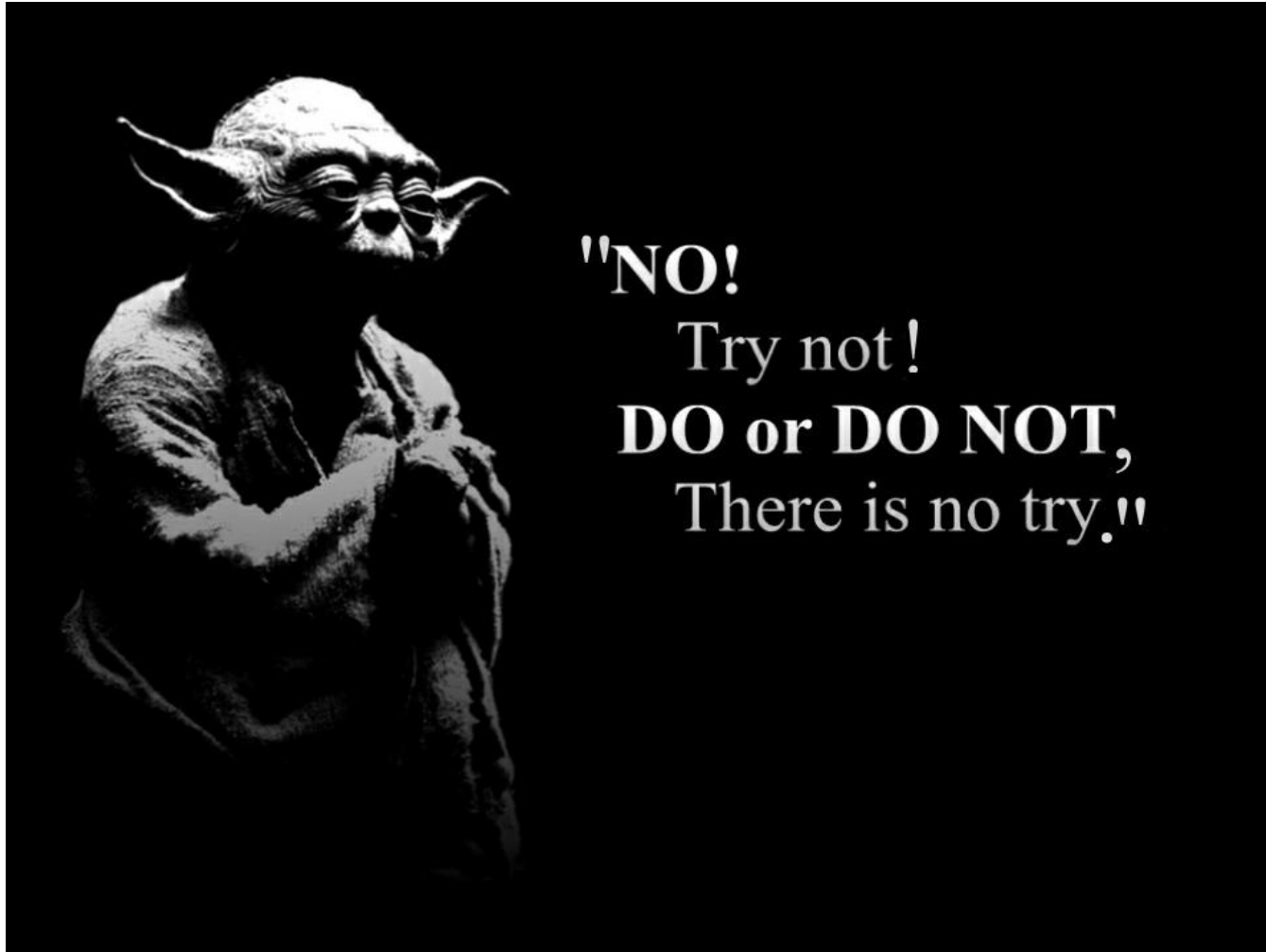
Looking back...



The Greek city-states were unified by this king, father of Alexander the Great.

*Philip II of
Macedon*





"NO!
Try not!
DO or DO NOT,
There is no try."