

- Italy (Florence)
 - Renaissance began in Italy, causing explosion of creativity
 - Florence was one of the few cities in Europe that was created because of trade (location = near water)
 - Hoped to bring back classical culture (Greek and Roman culture = classical)
 - rich people still considered holy
 - Merchants dominated politics
 - They had more money
 - They got to be patrons, which led to more art
 - Ex. Medici family
 - Plague
 - population of city-states declined
 - survivors demanded higher wage
 - became richer
 - People no longer like art and literature from the Middle Ages--there was barely any art and literature from that time to begin with--focus on church
- Revolutionizing Art
 - Used perspective, which showed three dimensions on a flat surface
 - Michelangelo: painted people and their distinctiveness
 - Danatollo: revealed personality and expressions
 - Leonardo DaVinci: curious how things work, ideal "renaissance man"
 - Raphael Sanzio: used perspective, realism
 - Renaissance restricted women's roles
 - Sofonisba Anguissola: first female artist to obtain international reputation--painted people
 - Artemisia Gentileschi: painted strong heroic women
 - Medieval artists: conveyed spiritual ideal
 - Renaissance artists: used realistic style
- Classical and Worldly Values
 - scholars studied Greek manuscripts (from Middle East--which had previously been lost to Europe)
 - these influenced classical ideas
 - art
 - education
 - humanism: focused on intellect
 - Worldly Pleasures
 - value luxury
 - most remained Catholic
 - secular (worldly)
 - Patrons of Arts
 - lots of money
 - support artists
 - Ideal Man/"Renaissance Man"

- created art
 - charming
 - witty
 - talented
- Ideal Woman/"Renaissance Woman"
 - wealthy
 - do not seek fame
 - inspire art, but do not create art
 - educated
 - little influence in politics or power
- Renaissance Writers Change Literature
 - vernacular: native/everyday language--presented to the masses
 - Dante: first to write in vernacular--began trends that writers still use today
 - Petrarch: "Father of Renaissance Humanism"
 - Boccaccio: wrote the Decameron (filled with realistic stories)
 - Machiavelli: wrote The Prince and it examined the perfections of human beings--"political guidebook" for rulers
 - Vittoria Colonna: woman writer who exchanged sonnets with Michelangelo--helped Castiglione publish The Courtier
 - Erasmus: wrote The Praise of Folly
 - Thomas More: wrote Utopia (means "no place" in Greek) (Utopia = imaginary place that is perfect in every way)
 - Christine de Pizan: first woman to earn a living as a writer