

The Northern Renaissance

The Printing Press

- Gutenberg (1456)
- Expanded the use of vernacular languages throughout Europe
- Increased literacy rates
- Spread Renaissance thinking to the lay people
- Exposed more people to written biblical works that would fuel Protestant Reformation

How is the Northern Renaissance different from the Italian Renaissance?

- Started later
- More of an emphasis on Christian Humanism
 - Improve the Church through humanism
 - Planted the seeds for the Reformation

Desiderius Erasmus (1466-1536)



- *Praise of Folly* (1509)
- *Julius Excluded from Heaven* (1514)

Portrait of Erasmus by Hans Holbein (1523), The National Gallery, London

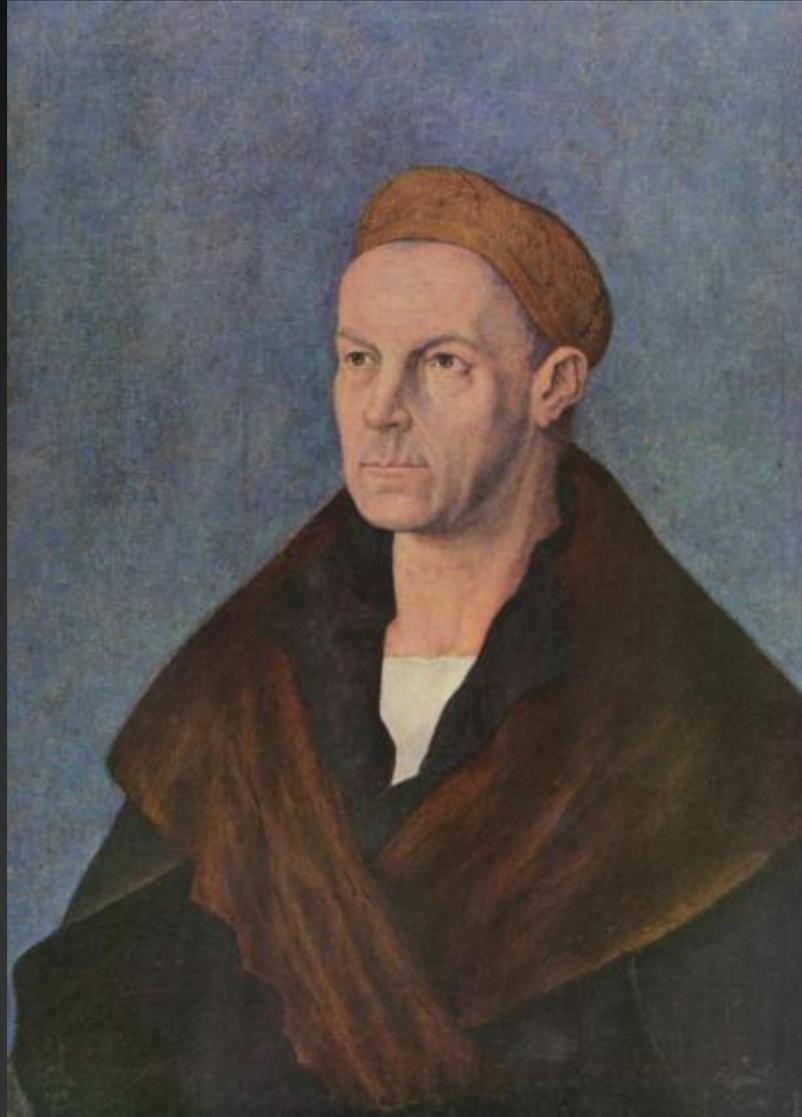
(Sir/Saint) Thomas More (1478-1536)



- *Utopia*
- Executed by his friend Henry VIII for refusing to renounce his faith in the Catholic Church

Portrait of Thomas More by Hans Holbein (1527), The Frick Gallery, NYC

The Fugger Family

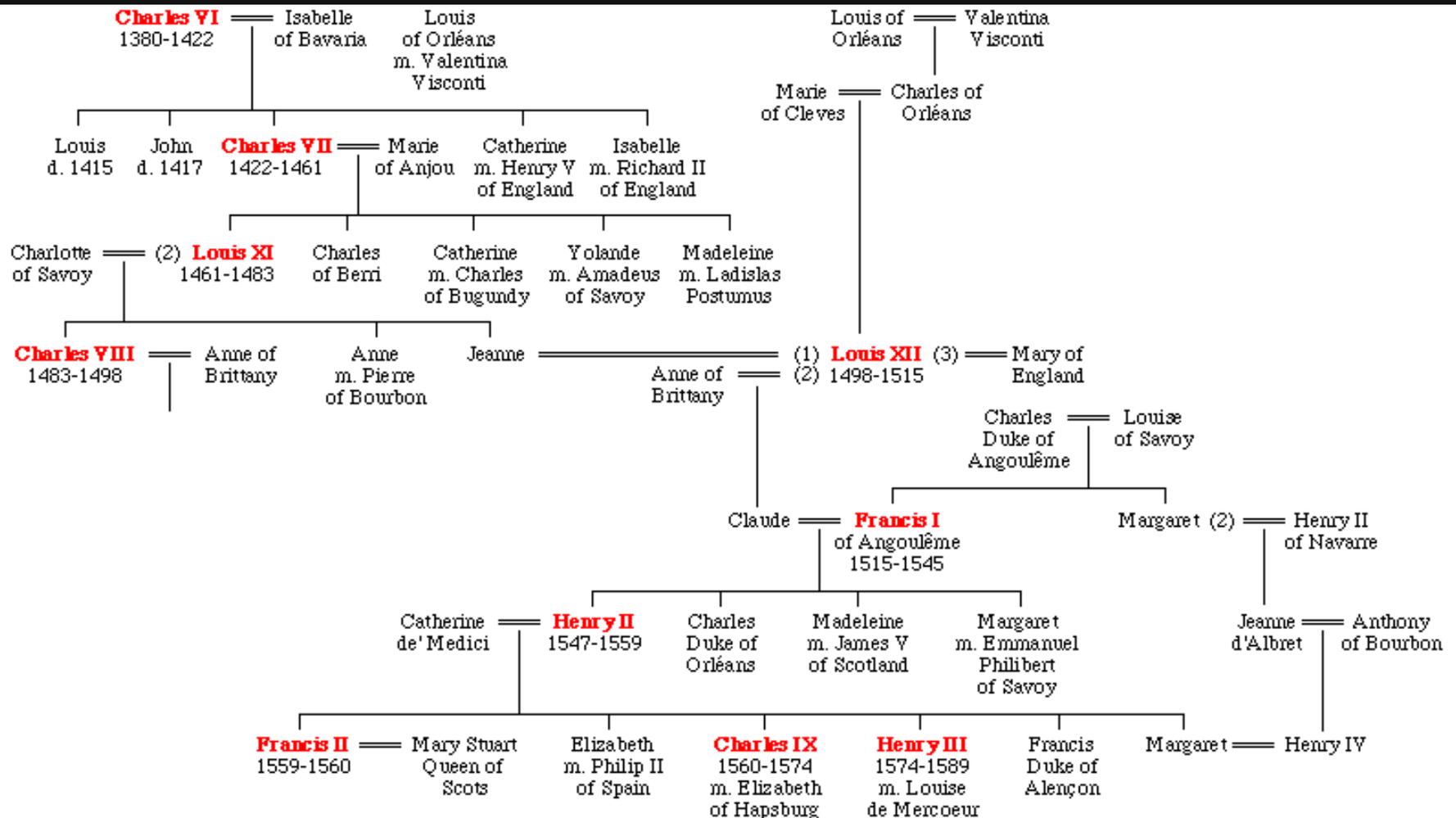


“New” or “Renaissance”
Monarchies
1450-1550

Characteristics

- Nobility and clergy in decline thanks to HYW
 - Rise of middle class
- The rise of towns
- Centralized power of taxation and law
 - Bureaucracies (i.e., royal ministers)
 - New taxes
 - *EX. Gabelle and Taille*
- Large standing armies
- Reluctant to call assemblies
 - *Parliament* (England), *Estates General* (France), *Cortes* (Spain)

France: The Valois Monarchs



Louis XI, the “Spider King” (r. 1461-1483)



Louis XI

- Expanded the trade and industry that his predecessors created
 - National postal system and a lucrative silk industry
 - What does this show?
- Doubled the size of his lands by the time of his death

Charles VIII (1483-1498)



- Invasion of Italy (1494)
- What would this lead to?

Francis I (r. 1515-1547)



- Invasions of Italy
- Concordat of Bologna (1516)
 - King could appoint bishops
 - Would keep France loyal to the Catholic Church (remember this)

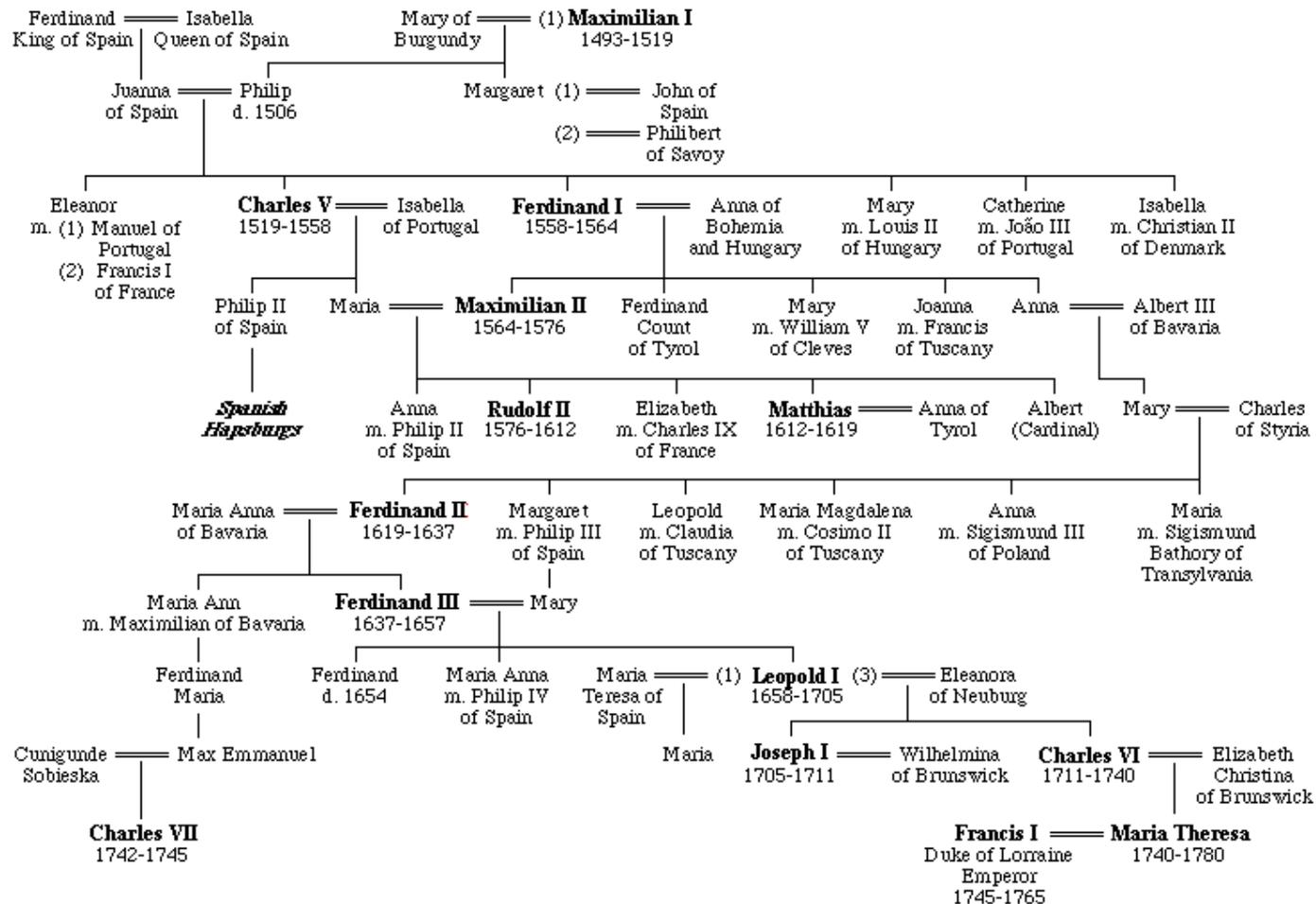
The Consolidation of France



Spain and the HRE: The Habsburgs

The House of Habsburg

1493-1780



Ferdinand of Aragon (r. 1479-1516) and Isabella of Castile (r. 1474- 1504) (m. 1469)



Consolidation of Spain

- The marriage between Isabella of Castille and Ferdinand of Aragon would allow the two monarchs to secure their individual kingdoms while expanding their influence throughout the area.
- Would begin the rise of Spain into a European powerhouse for centuries to come

The Spanish Inquisition



Charles I (r. 1519-1556) a.k.a. Holy Roman Emperor Charles V

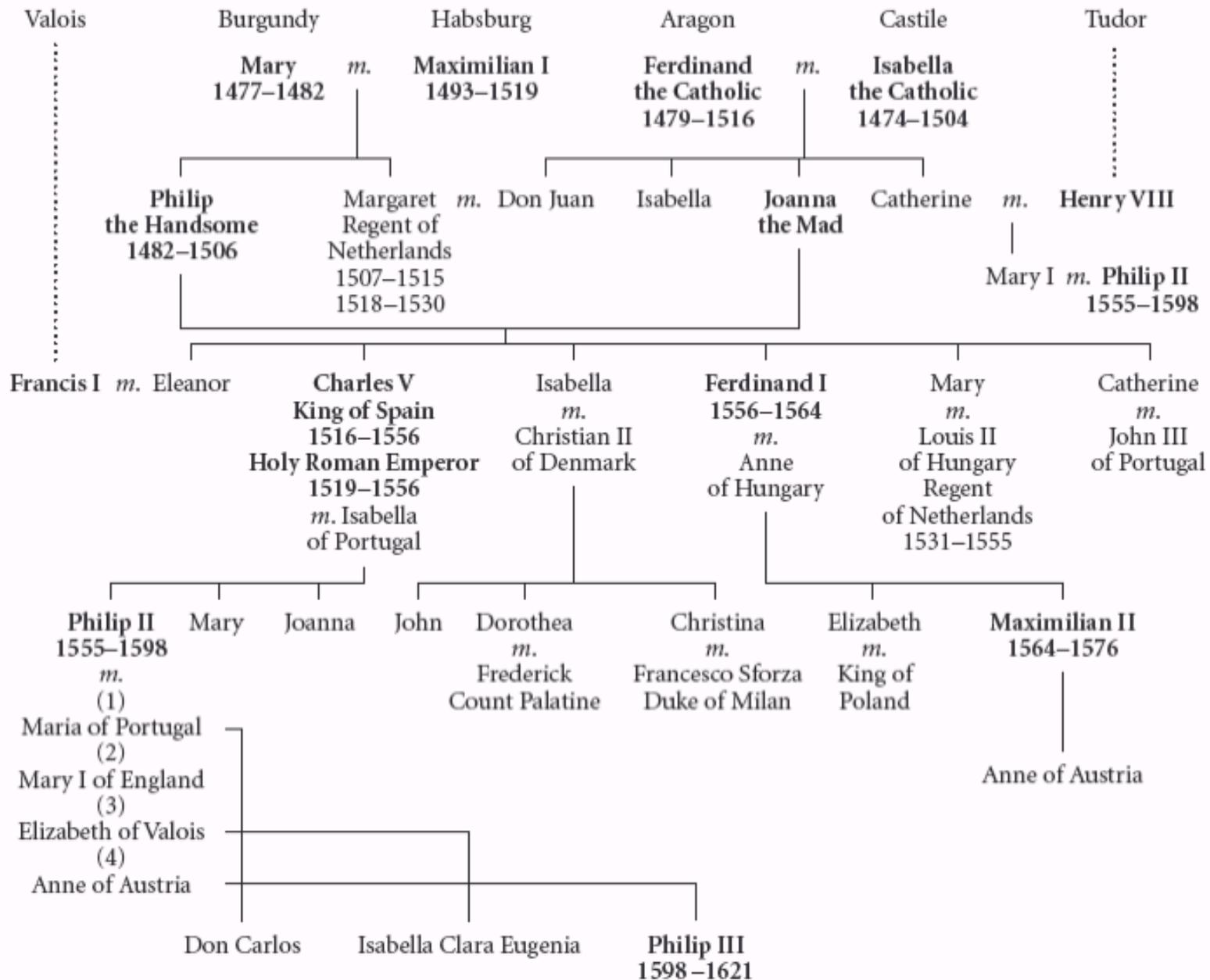


- The grandson of Isabella and Ferdinand
- Would be the first to rule a united Spain



GENEALOGY

The Family of Charles V



The Holy Roman Empire



- NOT a new monarchy
 - Actually lost centralization
 - The Golden Bull, 1356 (HRE elected)



Maximilian I (r. 1493-1519)



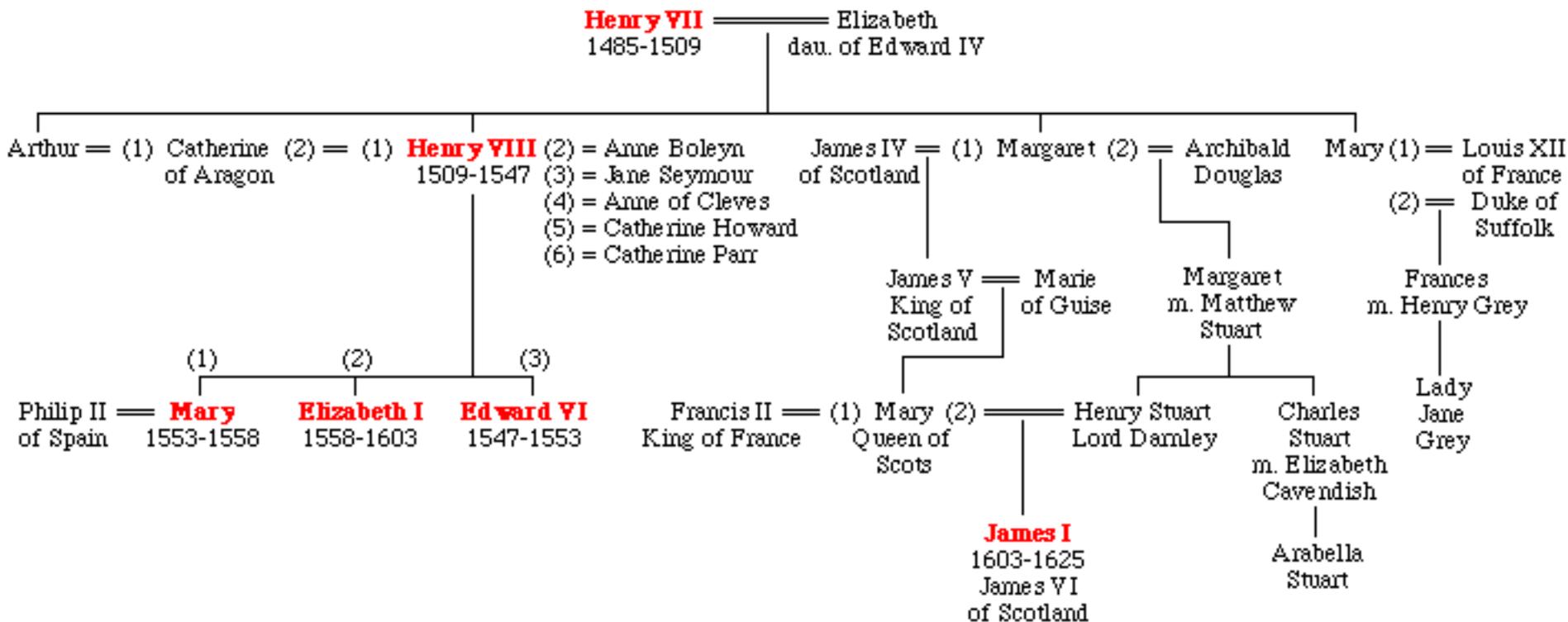
...and Charles V (again)



England: The Tudors

The House of Tudor

by Ed Stephan



Henry VII (r. 1485-1509)



- First of the Tudor Dynasty (family in power in 16th century)
- Confiscated the land of nobles in order to get funds without the Parliament
- Developed the strongest monarchy in Europe

The Star Chamber



- Henry VII's court that had judges that were not swayed by the money and influence of the nobility
- Gave Henry more power over nobility.
 - Significance?

Henry VIII (r.1509-1547)

