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| Hallmarks of the Renaissance | | | |
| **Individualism** | **Secularism** | **rediscovery of the Greco-Roman knowledge** | **Humanism** |
| * stresses personality * genius * uniqueness and the fullest development of one’s capabilities and talents for personal fame. (a person’s full potential should be reached) * Thirst for personal fame * Driving ambition * Elitism * Deeply embedded in the Western soul | **Secularism** is concerned with the here and now rather than the hereafter. Unlike the people of the Middle Ages who were more interested in eternal salvation.   * Materialism/ worldly * Empiricism * Rising expectations | The Revival of Antiquity) phenomenal archeological zeal for the recovery of manuscripts, statues, monuments, architecture of the Greco-Roman World- copied the lifestyles of the classical age.   * Attempts to imitate Greco-Roman architecture * Following the Fall of Constantinople (the Byzantine Empire 1453) many Greco-Roman classics were brought to Italy | The dominate theme of the Renaissance. Humanism emphasized human beings, their achievements, interests, and capabilities.   * Deeply Christian * Liberal education * Latin * Said human could improve through education and study * Emphasized the study of literature, language, classics from Greece and Rome |
| **Examples** | | | |
| * **Giovanni Pico della Mirandola**   Oration on the Dignity of Man”- Man is Righty….considered a great miracle and truly marvelous creature” –people determine their destiny- optimistic faith of human potential- Individualism/Renaissance thinkers asserted a powerful belief in the Human ability to choose right and wrong and to act on these choices. | * Petrarch- loved the classics- “ Christ is my God; Cicero is the prince of the language” | **Raphael School of Athens- Greek philosophers and Athenian culture is praised** | * *The Courtier* , Baldassare Castiglione (1478-1529) the Courtier had to cultivate military skills, a classical education, and an appreciation of art through music, drawing and painting. |
| * **Michelangelo’**s Creation (Sistine Chapel)- Genesis- Humans were created in god’s “image and likeness.” | * Lorenzo Valla- treatise *On Pleasure-* exalted sensual pleasures * Boccaccio’s *Decameron- tales of ordinary people (men and women) and their thoughts on sex, life and the intellect of Humans* | Filippo Brunelleschi’s Il ***Duomo*** | * **Civic Humanism** Lorenzo the Magnificent * Christine de Pizan emphasized self-improvement and gender roles in society |