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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
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| **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.
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| * **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
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