

The **Renaissance** (French meaning rebirth) 14th –17th century

Thought renaissance began in Florence through the patronage of the wealthy Medici family.

Literary - Interest in the Classics

Collecting manuscripts (Latin and Ancient Greek)

Science

Art

Renaissance also due to change of thinking brought about by the Black Death – it is estimated that about one third of Europe's population was wiped out between 1348-1350

Florence

1338 Pop. Florence over 110,000

1351 Pop. Florence 50,000

Medici Family wealthy gained political power.

Ruled Florence for 60 years 1434 – 1494)

Medici produced four popes and two queens.

Leo X

Clement VII

Leo XI

Pius IV

Giovanni di Bicci de' Medici (1360 – 1429)

Founded Medici dynasty

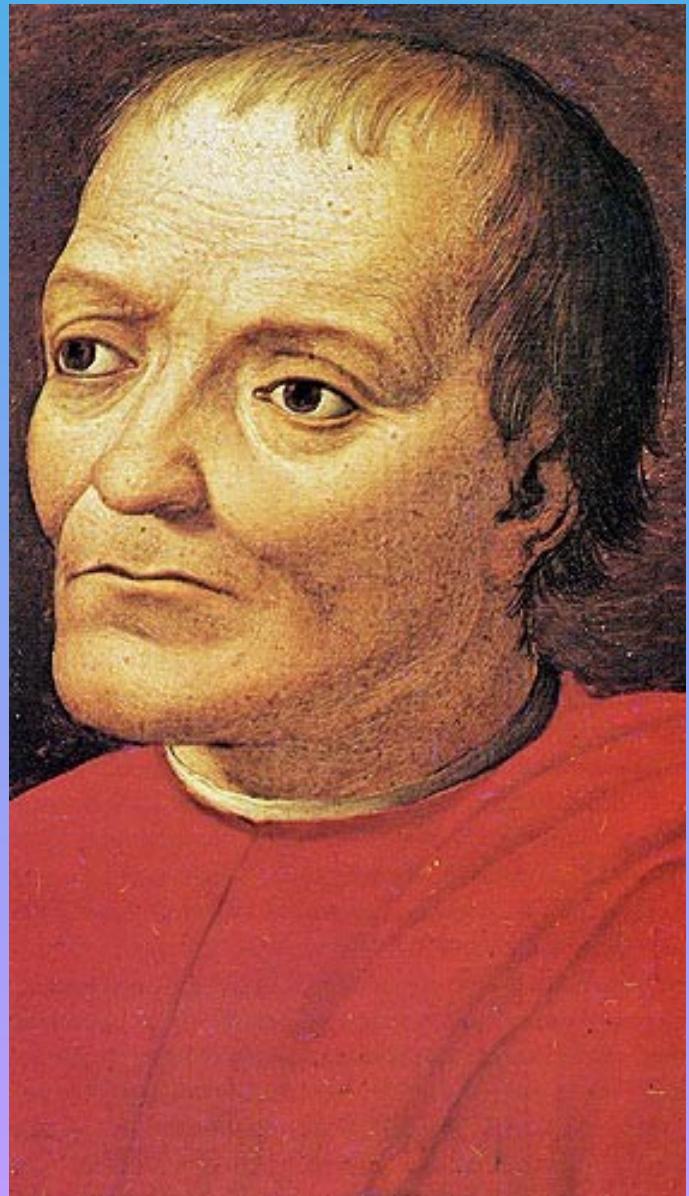
Founded Medici Bank

Giovanni dei Bicci (de Medici) **established a network of banks known as the Medici Bank.**

International business connections.

Medici influence increased through finance, marriage and family connections.

Painting by Agnolo Bronzino



Charles VIII of France invaded Florence 1494

Medici expelled from Florence in 1494.

Alexander VI allied with Charles VIII of France against the King of Naples.

Medici meekly agreed terms with Charles VIII

Savonarola welcomed him as God's appointed leader.



Lorenzo de' Medici (January 1, 1449 – 9 April 1492)

Ruler of Florentine

His death marked the end of the golden era of the Medici.



Strozzi

Palla Strozzi (1372-1462).

Founded first public library in Florence.

Filippo Strozzi il Vecchio (1428-1491) began building of the Strozzi Palace.

Filippo II (1488-1538) married Clarice de' Medici

Botticelli (1445 – 1510 Florence)

Alessandro di Mariano Filipepi born in Florence

Botticelli pupil of the painter Fra Filippo Lippi.

Visited Rome (1481-82) painted wall frescoes in the Sistine Chapel of the Vatican.

Painted portraits for the Medici family.

Painted religious pictures

The Adoration of the Magi.

Painted Greek and Roman legends.

Primavera (1477-78)

The Birth of Venus (1485).

Botticelli (1445 – 1510) - The Adoration of the Magi.



Niccolò Machiavelli

(May 3, 1469 - June 21, 1527)

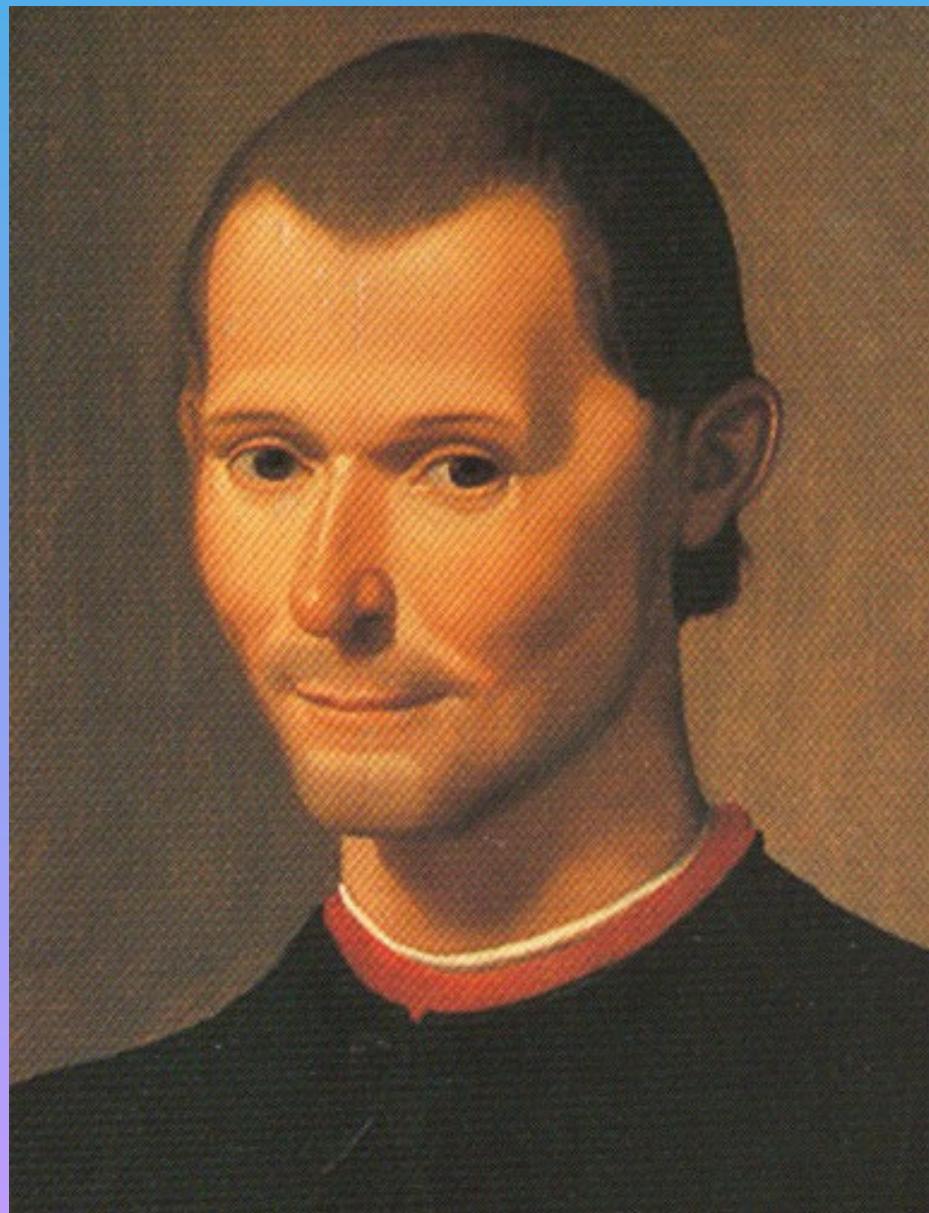
1494 Government Service Clerk in Florence

1494 Medici family expelled from Florence.

1499- 1512 sent on diplomatic missions (Paris and Vatican)

1592-3 experienced the leadership of Cesare Borgia (greatly impressed)

1512 Medici regained power in Florence.



Niccolò Machiavelli wrote The Prince

Describing how to rule a Principality that has been taken and not gained through hereditary.

Two essential characteristics

Force and Virtue (Prudence not in a Christian sense)

Example of good leadership – Cesare Borgia.

Used deceit to kill his opponents.

Highly praised by Machiavelli.

Girolamo Savonarola (September 21, 1452 – May 23, 1498)

Dominican Priest

Leader of Florence 1494-8

Religious Reformer

Anti- Renaissance

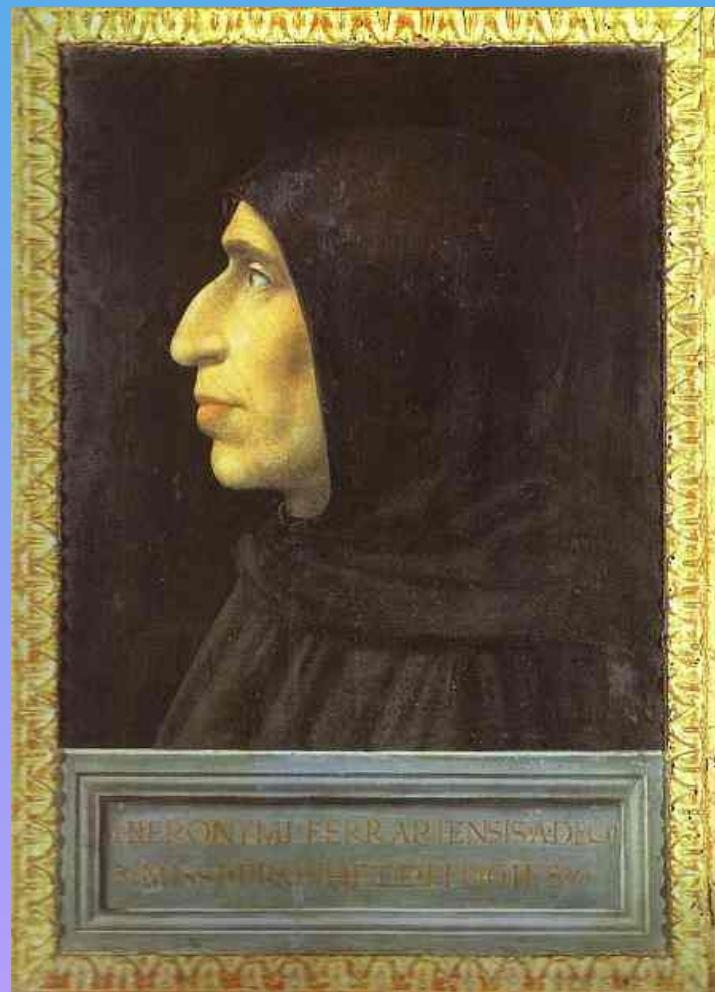
Preached against moral corruption of the clergy

Opposed Pope Alexander VI

1497 Bonfire of vanities

May 13, 1497 excommunicated by Pope Alexander

Executed May 23, 1498





Execution of Savonarola 1498 in the Piazza della Signoria.

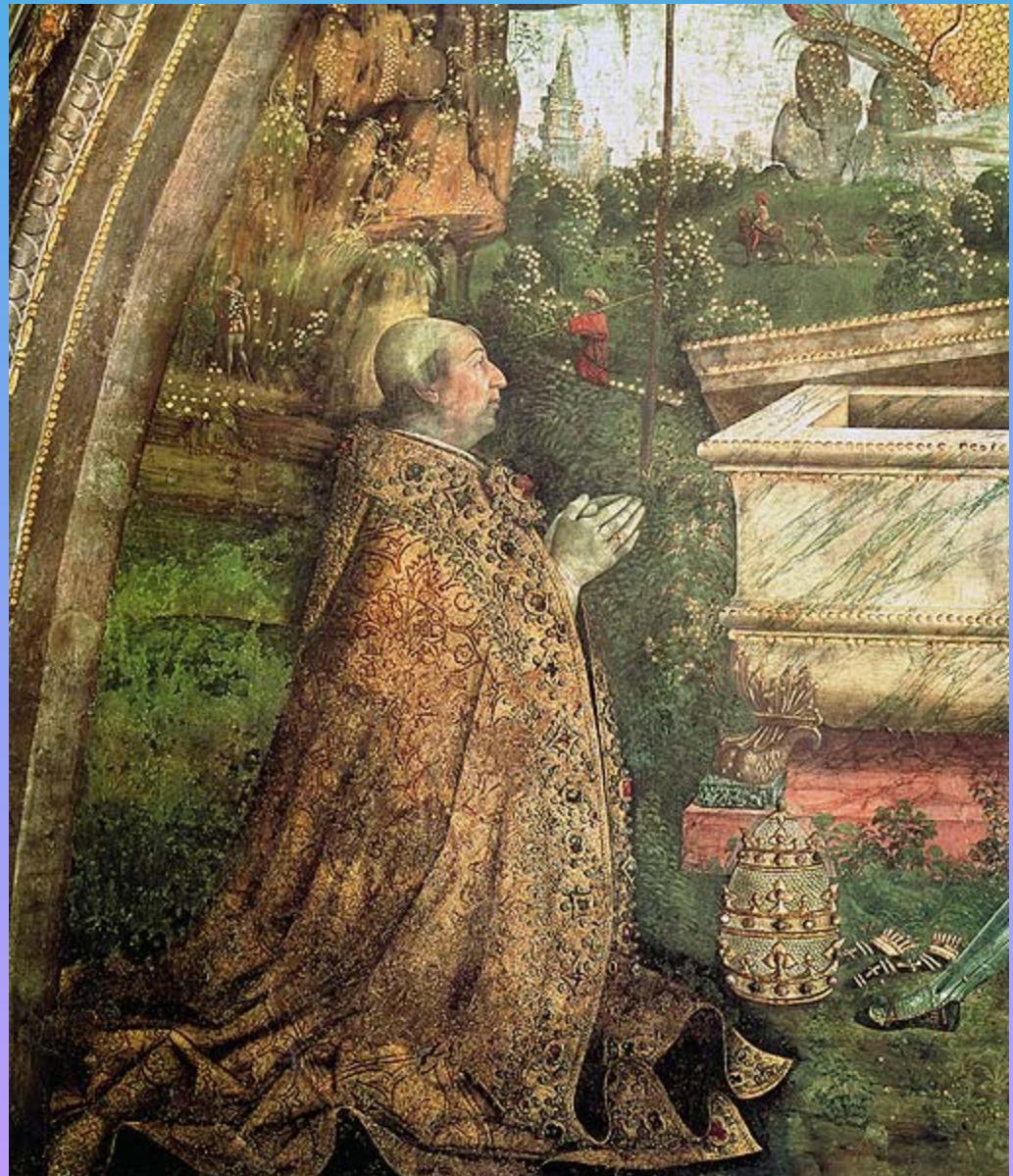
Alexander VI (1431 – 1503)

Borgia Pope

Born in Valentia, Spain

Elected Pope August 11, 1492

Nephew of Calixtus III



Pius III

Sought to reform the Papacy

Arrested Cesare Borgia

26 day pontificate

Died in 1503

Ulcer in the leg but probably assassinated by being poisoned.



Julius II (1503-1513)

Born 1443

Julius II became Pope in 1503 after the death of Pius III (the 26 day Pope).

Character of papacy

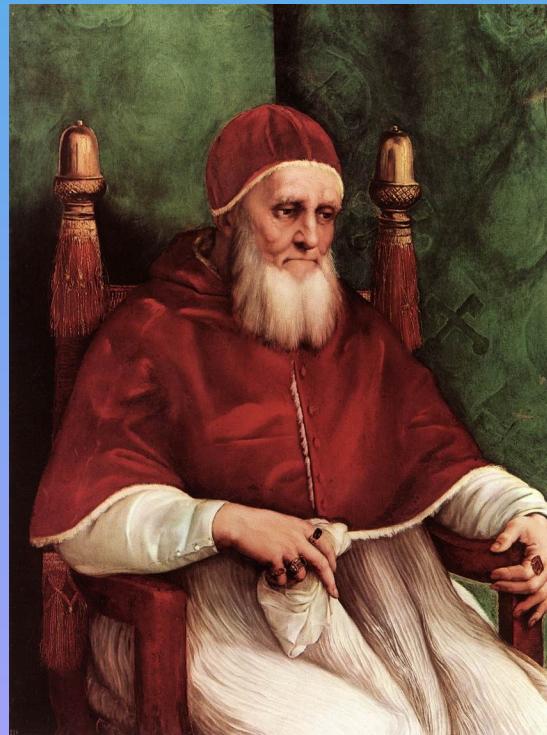
Foreign policy

Julius II is known as The Warrier Pope.

1506 founded Swiss guard to protect Pope.

Building project

Began to rebuild St Peter's Basilica.



Patron of the Arts

Commissioned Michaelangelo to paint the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel.
The work began in 1508 and was completed in 1512.



Sistine Chapel – Wikipedia public Domain

Pope Leo X (1475 – 1521)

Born in Florence as **Giovanni di Lorenzo de Medici**

Became a cardinal at 16

1492 Father dies

1492 (July) Pope Innocent VIII dies

1492 Alexander VI becomes Pope (Borgia family)

1494 (November) Medici expelled from Florence

Found immediate refuge in Bologna

Travelled extensively in Europe

Settled in Rome



Pope Leo X (1475 – 1521)

1513 (March) elected Pope Leo X at age of 38

Rebuilding of St. Peter's Basilica

Continued project of Julius II

Extravagant spender - Arts (Raphael and Michaelangelo).

1517-1521 Conflict with Luther over the sale of indulgences

By 1518 Luther's '95 theses' had made the sale of indulgences a scandal. Rome was in financial crisis.

Leo died of malaria in December 1521 at the age of 45.



Leo X with his nephews painted by Raphael (1518).

St Peter's in Rome (16th century)





Painting by Viviano Codazzi (1630)

The two Bell Towers had to be removed