

Lecture1:

- 1- What did Giorgio Vasari in his lives of the most eminent painter ?
 - To describe the achievement of recent artists ,
- 2- Why did Giorgio Vasari describe the achievements of recent artists?
 - He saw as marking a revival in the arts after a period of long decay
- 3- What is different between Renaissance and modern culture?
 - Renaissance is favored for the title of this guide ,but appears alongside the phrase
 - Early modern in the text
- 4- Who did refer to the Renaissance name ?
 - Elizabethan and Stuart writers
- 5- What were Elizabethan and Stuart concept about Renaissance ?
 - it was a concept they understood, and highlights the fact that it was an era of new advances in European knowledge, akin to those associated with the great classical civilizations.
- 6- What was everything about in religion Christianly?
 - It was not ideology and it was a way of life ,inevitably to touch on religion >and it was importance of Christianity in
- 7- What was the movement named made by Martin Luther?
 - Protestant reformation
- 8- Who awarded himself the title of Defender of the Faith after he attacked?
 - Henry VIII
- 9- What were they : Catherine of Aragon and Mary Anne Boleyn?
 - Catherine of Aragon the one to be divorced from her
 - Mary Anne Boleyn the one wanted to marry her ,by change the church law
- 10- What was the Europe Christian to be looked down on the Jews as ?
 - Ungodly sect (alien)
- 11- What was the English people their knowledge about religions?
 - By Rumor , news pass by travelers,

- 12- When the literature included nonfiction was boos about witchcraft?
Last sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries
- 13- What was the best known examples of jacobean ?
- Witchcraft
- 14- What is the magic used to hurt or injure people, animals or property ?
- black
- 15- What is the magic used to help or heal
- White
- 16- When the magic rules established?
- First sixteenth century and focused on those who practiced black magic
- 17- Was James I condemned all kinds of magic as demonic?
Yes

Lecture2:

1- When was the end of the old world changed?

- At the end of the 1400's

2- What were those key dates marked the beginning of modern times?

- 1485 war of the roses
- 1492 Christopher Columbus' voyage the Americas opened euro pen eyes to new world

3- Other keys to the renaissance " the rebirth" ?

- Geographical and spiritual and it was at the Queen Elizabeth I time

4- The war of the roses was?

- Dynasty in power ;the Tudors as with all powerful leaders .

5- Who was the heir of the Tudors monarchs ?

- Henry

6- What was Henry ,his family root

He married 6 time, but his six wives gave him only one son and tow daughters ,who became king Edward VI
Queen MaryI,Queen Elizabeth I

7- What was the conflict between Henry and catholic church and Pope clementVIII about ?

- The annulment of his first marriage to Catherine of Aragon also it was the

8- In reaction to the Catholic church's rulings ,what did reflected the HenryI ?

- In reaction to the Catholic church's rulings, Henry took a decisive step which was to influence every aspect of English, then British, life and culture from that time onwards. He ended the rule of the Catholic church in England, closed (and largely destroyed) the monasteries – which had for 58 The Renaissance 1485–1660 centuries been the repository of learning, history, and culture – and established himself as both the head of the church and head of state.

9- When Henry ended the rule of the Catholic church in England ,it has been called ?

- The reformation

10- What was the "Henry" king as defend of the Faith' ?

- He was the closest human being to God

11- What happened when the king became the defend of the faith ?

- England became Protestant, the official national religion

12- Who originated Protestantism ?

- Martin Luther's

13- What happened to king Henry after when England became protestant ?

- despite being excommunicated by the Pope.

Although King Henry himself remained nominally Catholic, despite being excommunicated by the Pope, all the Catholic tenets, from confession to heaven and hell, were questioned. It was, quite simply, the most radical revolution in beliefs ever to affect the nation. The closest equivalent shock to the nation's religious and moral identity is Charles Darwin's *On the Origin of Species* (1859), whose theories undermined the religious and biblical beliefs of Victorian society and led to a colossal crisis of identity and faith.

14- What were the tow ways after England separate and distinct from Europe ?

- in the conquest of Empire,
- the domination of the seas, achieved during the reign of Henry's daughter Elizabeth I.

What Erasmus on ?

- enthusiasm for classical literature was a major source for the revival in classical learning. His contempt for the narrowness of Catholic monasticism (expressed in *The Praise of Folly*)

15- What happened Erasmus and why ?

- who was later beheaded for refusing to support Henry VIII's divorce from Catherine of Aragon

16- what was Erasmus contempt about ?

(expressed in *The Praise of Folly*)

The first of these was the Dutch scholar Erasmus whose enthusiasm for classical literature was a major source for the revival in classical learning. His contempt for the narrowness of Catholic monasticism (expressed in *The Praise of Folly*) was not an attempt to deny the authority of the Pope, but a challenge to the corruption of the Catholic church. Erasmus had no time for unnecessary ritual, the sale of pardons and religious relics. He wished to return to the values of the early Christian church and in order to do so, produced a Greek edition (1516) of the Scriptures in place of the existing Latin one. Through his visits to England, Erasmus became a friend of Sir Thomas More, who was later beheaded for refusing to support Henry VIII's divorce from Catherine of Aragon. Although much of Erasmus's work prepared the ground for Protestant reforms, his aim was to purify and remodel the Catholic church, not to break away from it. He represented the voice of learning and knowledge, of liberal culture and tolerance.

17- What was the German Martin Luther's agreed with Erasmus ?

- When he said : the corruption of the Catholic church

18- German Martin Luther's disagreed on ?

- disagreed on their responses

19- when Luther started the Reformation or the birth of Protestantism ?

- Theses Against the Sale of Papal Indulgences ,also the corruption made by the Pop in church

20- what happened after Martine Luther's Reformation ?

- spread of religious individualism in Northern Europe. It is against this background that we should place Henry VIII's adoption of the role of the head of the English church and the church's own quite separate style of Anglicanism

21- who also in Europe flow Luther Reformation ?

- the Frenchman, Jean Calvin. Like Luther, Calvin saw the Bible as the literal word of God and the very foundation for his ideas. For the last twenty years of Calvin's life, Geneva became the powerhouse of Protestantism. It functioned as a model of civic organization and behaviour and included a much stricter morality – for example, dress was austere, patriarchy took a stronger grip, drama was censored, women were drowned and men beheaded for adultery. This was significant because the ideas developed in Geneva spread to regions of Northern Europe, including Scotland and the non-conformist tradition in England and Wales. This influential movement culminated a century later in the triumph of Cromwell's Puritan Commonwealth. After the Reformation, the place of man in the world had to be re-examined. This was a world which was expanding. In 1492, Christopher Columbus travelled in search of the Indies, landing first in the Caribbean island of Hispaniola. For many years he was credited with having 'discovered' the Americas. Over the next century

22- who establish scientifically that the earth was not the center of the universe ?

- Copernicus and Galileo

23- What was the ideal patterns for living of the renaissance after Reformation ?

- reflecting ideal modes of behavior – religious, heroic, or social – Renaissance writing explored the geography of the human soul, redefining its relationship with authority, history, science, and the future. This involved experimentation with form and genre, and an enormous variety of linguistic and literary innovations in a short period of time.

24- What was the Reason was the driving force in Renaissance world

- for rules to govern human behavior in the Renaissance world.

25- What did Reformation gave of cultural ?

- philosophical, and ideological impetus to English Renaissance writing

26- who were the reflected and attempted to respond to the disintegration of former ?

the writers

it was the writers who reflected and attempted to respond to the disintegration of former certainties. For it is when the universe is out of control that it is at its most frightening – and its most stimulating. There would never

again be such an atmosphere of creative tension in the country. What was created was a language, a literature, and a national and international identity.

27- What some historians would say about the birth of ?

- of modern science, mathematics and astronomy. In the fourth decade of the sixteenth century Copernicus replaced Aristotle's system with the sun, rather than the Earth, at the centre of the universe.

28- What was Harvey's discovered ?

- the circulation of the blood, building on sixteenth-century work in Italy

*** note***

- There was a similar explosion from the start of the seventeenth century in the discovery, development and use of clocks, telescopes, thermometers, compasses, microscopes – all instruments designed to measure and investigate more closely the visible and invisible world.
- The literature of the English Renaissance contains some of the greatest names in all world literature: Shakespeare, Marlowe, Webster, and Jonson, among the dramatists; Sidney, Spenser, Donne, and Milton among the poets; Bacon, Nashe, Raleigh, Browne, and Hooker in prose; and, at the centre of them all, the Authorised Version of the Bible, published in 1611

29- The literature of the English Renaissance contains some questions were under debate ?

- what is man, what is life for, why is life so short, what is good and bad (and who is to judge), what is a king, what is love ? These are questions which have been the stuff of literature and of philosophy since the beginning of time, but they were never so actively and thoroughly made a part of everyday discussion as in the Elizabethan and Jacobean ages.

30- who was concerted as the threats to Elizabeth ?

Protestant extremists (Puritans)

31- Why did some people left the contry on Elizabeth time and to where did they gone ?

- religious reasons .
- first colonies in Virginia and Pennsylvania .The beginnings of another New World.
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32- What was the reached its most noted from (the Counter-Reformation)

Catholic dissent (the Counter-Reformation) reached its most noted expression in Guy Fawkes's Gunpowder Plot of 5 November 1605, still remembered on that date every year. And Elizabeth's one-time favorite, the Earl of

Essex, led a plot against his monarch which considerably unsettled the political climate of the end of the century.

33- When was fist public theater ?

- In 1576 ,and the stage became the forum for debate, spectacle, and entertainment

34- What was the concept of the renaissance ?

- It was humanism

Elizabeth's reign did, however, give the nation some sense of stability, and a considerable sense of national and religious triumph when, in 1588, the Spanish Armada, the fleet of the Catholic King Philip of Spain, was defeated. England had sovereignty over the seas, and her seamen (pirates or heroes, depending on one's point of view) plundered the gold of the Spanish Empire to make their own Queen the richest and most powerful monarch in the world.

*** note***

- Humanism was a distinct movement because it broke from the medieval tradition of having pious religious motivation for creating art or works of literature. Humanist writers were concerned with worldly or secular subjects rather than strictly religious themes. Such emphasis on the mundane was the result of a more materialistic view of the world. Unlike the Medieval Era, Renaissance people were concerned with money and the enjoyment of life and all its worldly pleasures. Humanist writers glorified the individual and believed that man was the measure of all things and had unlimited potential.
- Humanism had far-reaching effects throughout Italy and Europe. The advent of humanism ended the church dominance of written history. Humanist writers secularized the view of history by writing from a non-religious viewpoint.
- The Humanists also had a great effect on education. They believed that education stimulated the creative powers of the individual. They supported studying grammar, poetry, and history, as well as mathematics, astronomy, and music. Humanists promoted the concept of the well-rounded, or Renaissance man, who was proficient in both intellectual and physical endeavors.
- Humanist writers sought to understand human nature through a study of classical writers such as Plato and Aristotle. They believed that the classical writers of Ancient Greece and Rome could teach important ideas about life, love, and beauty. The revival of interest in the classical models of Greece and Rome was centered primarily among the educated people of the Italian city-states and focused on literature and writing.
- During the Middle Ages in Western Europe, Latin was the language of the Church and the educated people. The Humanist writers began to use the vernacular, the national languages of a country, in addition to Latin.

Still ... Some important Italian Humanists are: go to page 10...