transition from Hum 1 (setting stage for Enlightenment)

Renaissance and Reformation, 1350-1600

key characteristics of this period:
- rise of capitalism
- centralization of governments
- Christianity fragmented by Prot
- role of rising middle class
- secular outlook in ed, lit & art
- “humanism” comes into being: program based on study of ancient Gr & Roman lit. How to live, perform civic duties
  - not un-Christian, however; instead of being subject to divine will, achievement through indiv striving

Reformation
- before, Roman Cath church had transcended all boundaries (geo, ethnic, linguist, nat’l)
- church even had supremacy over kings – “divine right”
  - did *not* orig with humanistic scholars, but w/ Martin Luther
what he does: 1517, 95 Theses: essentially, indictment of Cath Ch and esp selling of indulgences in connection with the sacrament of penance
  - Lutheranism advocated a personal faith, rather than adherence to practices of church
  - *faith* could now save you, not rituals or a priest (“monopoly” of church)
  - destroyed religious unity of Europe

prot & capitalism – made capitalism more dynamic (why?)
by 1750 model of Christian in NW Europe was not selfless saint but enterprising businessman

1420-1620 – pop of Europe almost *doubles*
- farming (subsistence to consolidating land & exploiting workers, technology)

France – difference from English context, aristocracy remained contemptuous of commerce

Sci Rev – foundation of Enlightenment
- (term “rev” doesn’t necessarily acknowledge continuity)
- imp of Ren – rediscovered ancient scientific texts
  - even art – anatomy and math, math as a way of understanding reality
  - Ren also gives us Copernicus – (we’re not the center)
  - Galileo – turning point (1564-1642)
  - discoveries? (built telescope, moon’s craters, Jupiter’s moons, earth turns, etc)
  - insisted physical truth is arrived at through observation, experimentation & reason
  - wanted to separate science vs. faith
1687: Newton, considered climax of Scientific Revolution (math. proof for the way things worked)
Descartes: (1596-1650) (gives us the scientific method)  
*deductive method* -- principles are backed up with evidence  
cogito ergo sum  
citing ancient authority no longer sufficient to end argument

handout:  
can you see evidence of this “new” science, observation, experimentation? circle specific words or phrases.