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# UNIT 9: REINAISSANCE EUROPE

@rosaliarte



# 1. ¿Qué vamos a estudiar y cómo?

**This chapter is about Europe in the 15th and 16th centuries. This period is known as the Renaissance, which means “rebirth”, because it was a time of new ideas and innovation. We will learn about:**

- The two great Spanish emperors: Charles I and Philip II, and their main rivals in England: Henry VIII and Elizabeth I.**
- Humanism, which was a new way of looking at the world**
- The religious arguments which led to the Reformation**
- The new techniques that led to rapid developments in architecture, painting and sculpture**





# 1.1 Charles I and Philip II - the height of the empire

## Juana y Felipe.



Juana I, hija de Fernando de Aragón e Isabel de Castilla.

Carlos I



Felipe de Habsburgo, hijo del emperador de Alemania y señor de los Países Bajos

The Catholic Monarchs had a daughter, Juana, known as Juana "La Loca", married with Philip of Habsburg "the Fair", which was lord of the Netherlands. With this marriage union was born Carlos I who have a large inheritance from his grandparents and parents.



# INHERITANCE OF CARLOS I OF SPAIN AND V OF GERMANY:

## Paternal Grandparents

**Maximiliano I**

- Austria
- Right to be Holy Roman Emperor

**María de Borgoña**

- Low Countries
- Burgundy



## Maternal Grandparents

**Isabella I of Castile** **Ferdinand II of Aragón**

- Castile and  
Canaries
- Americas

- Aragón, Balears,  
Catalunya and  
Valencia
- Naples, Sicily,  
Milan, Sardinia





# Territorios Europeos.

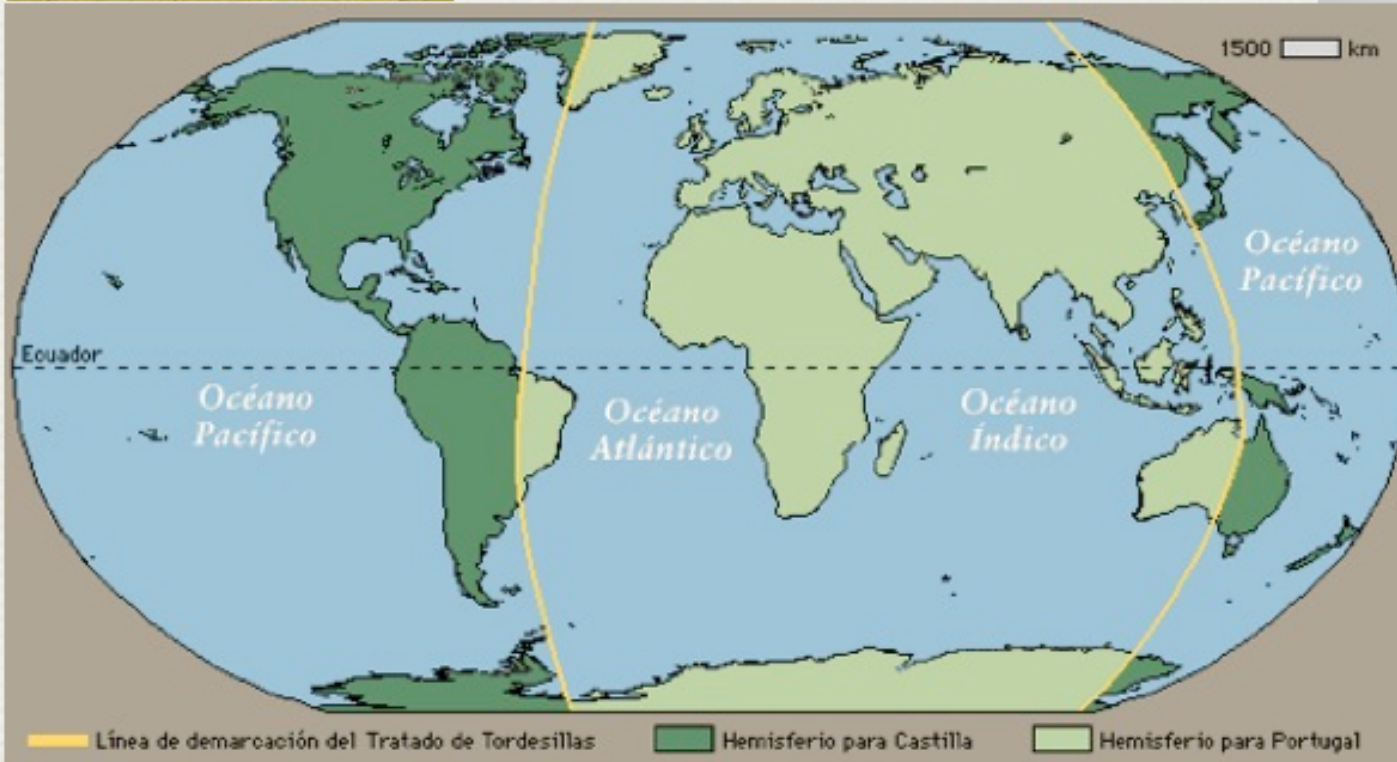




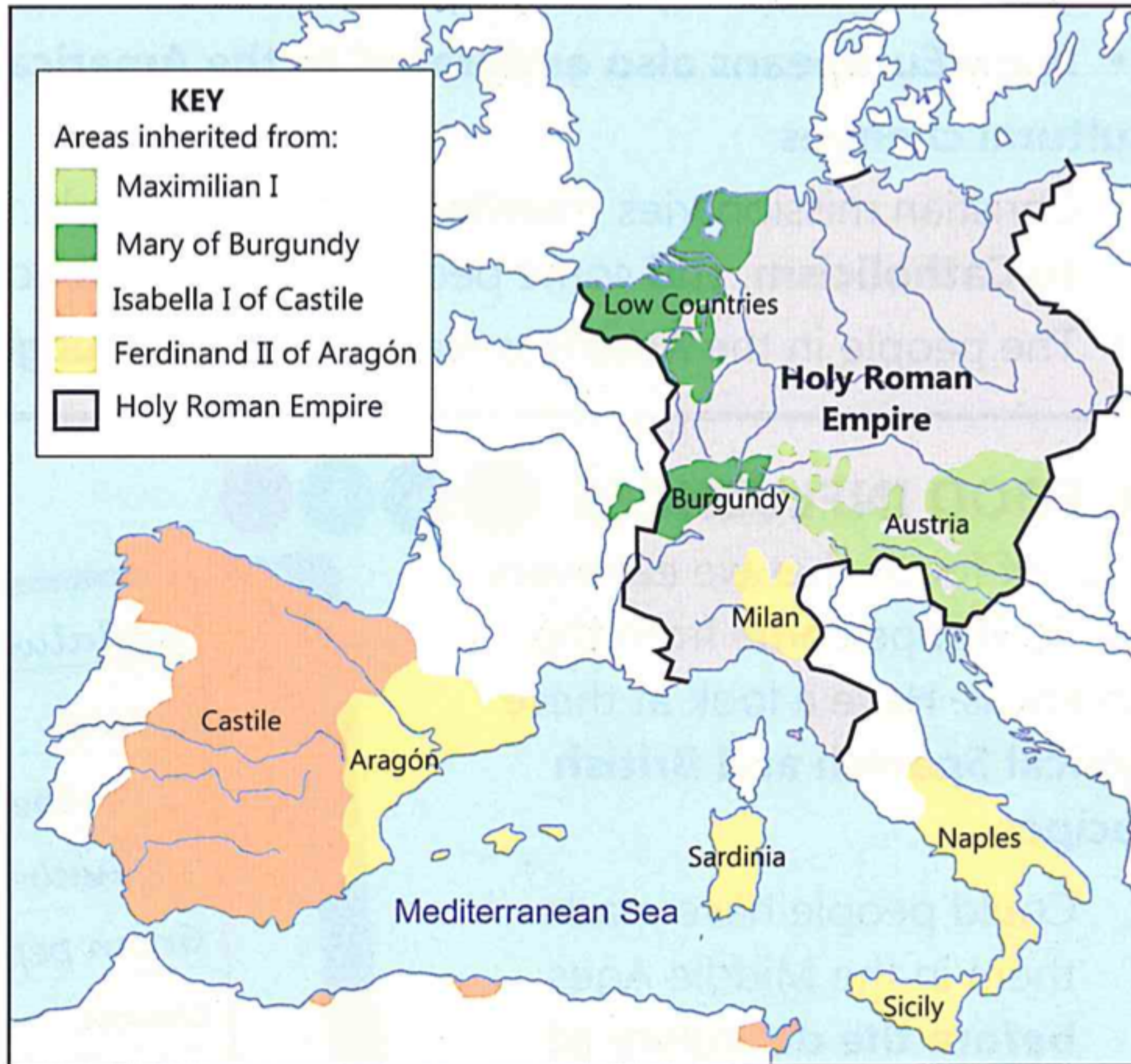
# Territorios Americanos.



Personajes como Cortés o Pizarro conquistaron de hecho lo que el tratado de Tordesillas entregó a Castilla de derecho.







This made Charles the most powerful man in Europe. He was born in Flanders in the Low Countries, and when he became King of Castile in 1516, he hardly spoke any Castilian. However, he spent most of his life in Castile, because it was rich, and he needed to collect taxes there.

In 1556 Charles abdicated. He considered his empire too big for one person to rule, so he split it into two parts:

- His son Philip II got Castile, Aragón, the Low Countries, much of Italy and the Americas
- His brother Ferdinand I got Austria, Hungary and Bohemia. He also became Holy Roman Emperor

Later, in 1580, the King of Portugal died childless, and Philip inherited Portugal and all of its empire in Africa, Asia and Brazil.







Carlos V





Felipe II





## **MADRID BECOMES THE CAPITAL:**

Charles's court travelled from one country to another, depending on where there were problems. However, Philip had a fixed court in Madrid. Before that, Madrid was only a small town.

## **USEFUL WORDS:**

- The name Holy Roman Empire is confusing: really it was a union of many small states in Central Europe, mostly in Germany. The emperor was elected by the most powerful princes and bishops.
- Charles's grandfather Maximilian was from the Habsburg family, so Charles and his successors are known as the Habsburg dynasty or Spanish kings.
- Abdicate: to choose to stop being king or queen.





## Posesiones de Carlos V y de Felipe II





# El Renacimiento: Los siglos XV y XVI en España



Enrique IV  
Rey de  
Castilla

Juan II  
Rey de  
Aragón

**Reyes Católicos**



**1474-1504**

1476 la Santa Hermandad, primera Policía de Europa  
1478 Inquisición se introduce en España  
1469 Boda de Isabel de Castilla y Fernando de Aragón  
1492 Colón llega a América  
1492 Toma de Granada. Fin de la Reconquista  
1492 Expulsión de los Judíos Sefardíes  
1504 Muerte de Isabel la Católica  
1504 El Gran Capitán conquista Nápoles  
1494 Tratado de Tordesillas entre España y Portugal  
1496 Conquista de Canarias

Juana I la loca



1504-1555

1506 Felipe el Hermoso Rey de Castilla. Muere a los 2 meses  
Demencia de Juana  
Regencias de Fernando el Católico (1504-1506 y 1507-1516)  
Regencias Cardenal Cisneros (1506-1507/1516-1517)



**Carlos I  
de España  
y V de Alemania**

**1516-1556**

1521 derrota de los Comuneros  
1525 Victoria de Pavia contra Francia  
1532 Pizarro somete a los incas  
1521 Cortés somete a los aztecas  
1520 Carlos nombrado Emperador del Sacro Imperio Romano Germánico  
1547 Victoria de Mühlberg frente a los protestantes  
1556 abdicación de Carlos I



**Felipe II**

**1556-1598**

Guerra de las Alpujarras con los moriscos 1568-1571  
1557 Triunfo de San Quintín sobre Francia  
Rebelión Países Bajos 1568  
Unión dinástica con Portugal 1580-1640  
Victoria de Lepanto frente al Turco, 1571  
Derrota de la Armada Invencible frente a los ingleses 1588  
1561 se fija la Corte en Madrid  
Construcción del Monasterio de "El Escorial" 1563-1584

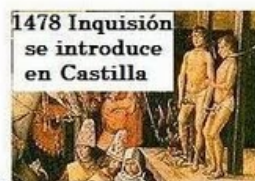
**Casa de Trastámara**

**Casa de Austria**

1460 1470 1480 1490 1500 1510 1520 1530 1540 1550 1560 1570 1580 1590 1600



Unión dinástica de España 1479



1478 Inquisición se introduce en Castilla



El Gran Capitán



Felipe el Hermoso



Cardenal Cisneros



1521 Cortés somete a los aztecas  
1532 Pizarro somete a los incas



1525 Victoria de Pavia contra Francia



Construcción del Monasterio de "El Escorial" 1563-1584



Derrota de la Armada Invencible frente a los ingleses 1588



1492 Colón llega a América



1492 Toma de Granada. Fin de la Reconquista



Cardenal Cisneros



1520 Carlos nombrado Emperador



1521 derrota de los Comuneros



1547 Victoria de Mühlberg



Victoria de Lepanto frente al Turco, 1571



Unión dinástica con Portugal 1580-1640



**IES SÁNCHEZ LASTRA**  
DEPARTAMENTO DE  
GEOGRAFÍA E HISTORIA

*Marcos Álvarez Díaz*



# Ejercicios en la libreta:

Para la próxima clase hay que traer los apuntes  
en tu libreta.





## 2. Charles I and Philip II - governing the empire

Charles I and Philip II did not rule their empire as a single country. Instead, each kingdom had its own laws and stem of government. This sometimes made the emperor's job very difficult, but most of the time Charles and Philip were very successful rulers.

Charles and Philip believed that their most important tasks were:

Ambos pensaban que las tareas más importantes eran:

- Protecting the empire against other countries
- Defending the Catholic faith against Protestants and Muslims

They also had to defeat a few rebellions. Protecting the empire was very expensive, and people had to pay high taxes. Charles and Philip went into debt, and Philip even went bankrupt several times.



- **PROTECTING THE EMPIRE:** Charles and Philip were constantly fighting wars to defend their empire. The most important wars were:
  - **ITALIAN WARS (1521-59):** The French king Francis I attacked Charles's Italian kingdoms many times, but never achieved a major victory.
  - **WAR AGAINST THE OTTOMAN TURKS:** The Turks were expanding their empire, and they wanted to control the Mediterranean. They won several important sea battles, but in 1571 the Spanish and Venetians destroyed the Turkish fleet at the Battle of Lepanto (below).





- **DEFENDING CATHOLICISM:** Everyone in the empire had to be a Roman Catholic. Philip used the Inquisition to punch heretics, and many books were prohibited.

Many people in the Low Countries were Protestants, and so in 1566 they rebelled against the Spanish. This led to a war that lasted 80 years.

- **THE COMUNERO REBELLION:** In 1520, many towns in Castile rebelled against Charles because:
  - They had to pay high taxes
  - He gave the most important jobs in his government to people from Flanders, and not from Castile

At first the rebels were successful, but finally Charles defeated them with the help of the Castilian nobles. The rebel leaders were executed, but Charles also reformed his government: he replaced his advisers from Flanders with people from Castile.



## **USEFUL WORDS:**

- Inquisition: an organization in the Catholic Church which punished people who did not accept the Church's teachings
- Heretic: someone who believes something that disagrees with official beliefs
- Bankrupt: unable to pay your debts

Carlos I ended up abdicating his son Felipe II and retired to the Yuste monastery in Cáceres, where he stayed until his death at the age of 58. You can learn more curiosities about Carlos V in this link <https://leccionesdehistoria.com/lecciones-de-historia/lecciones-de-historia-i-hoy-en-1526-se-casaron-carlos-i-e-isabel-de-portugal/>

With the reign of Felipe II, the Hispanic monarchy separated from the Germanic Empire, as part of the Empire will be inherited by the brother of Carlos V and uncle of Felipe II, Fernando I.





# Ejercicio en el blog:

Para la fecha que indique la profesora, hay que realizar el siguiente ejercicio en el blog:

- Investiga en internet y publica una entrada hablando sobre algún aspecto que te haya gustado de Carlos V y Felipe II.

**Recuerda:** Adjunta imágenes para que quede el blog completo y elegante.



# Ejercicios en la libreta:

Para la próxima clase hay que traer los apuntes  
en tu libreta.





# 3. Tudor England

In the 14th and 15th centuries, England was constantly at war. In 1485, Henry Tudor finally defeated his enemies at the Battle of Bosworth Field, and was crowned Henry VII. This was the start of the Tudor dynasty. Henry brought peace to England and united the country, which made it much stronger.

## **HENRY VIII (1491-1547):**

When Henry VIII became king, he was a tall and handsome seventeen-year-old. He was excellent at sports like hunting and jousting, and he also played music and wrote poetry. He was popular with ordinary people, and everyone thought that he was going to be a great king.



Henry married Catherine of Aragon, the daughter of the Catholic Monarchs, to create an alliance between England and Spain. However, after 16 years Henry wanted to divorce her, because he still didn't have a son.

To get divorce, Henry needed permission from the pope, but the pope refused. Henry's solution was to create the new Anglican Church, which he would lead himself. Now he could do whatever he liked without asking the pope, so he gave himself permission to divorce Catherine.

As Henry grew older, he became very fat and bad-tempered. Henry married five more times, but he executed two of his wives, and divorced one wife because he thought she was ugly. Many people thought that the young, handsome king had turned into an old tyrant. When he died, Mary I became queen. Mary was the Catholic daughter of Henry and Catherine of Aragon, and she was married to Philip II of Spain.







Enrique VIII



Catalina de  
Aragón



Ana Bolena







Jane  
Seymour



Príncipe  
Eduardo



Ana de  
Cleves a la  
que acusó  
de "fea"







Catalina  
Howard



Catalina  
Parr



## **QUEEN ELIZABETH I (1533-1603)**

When Mary died in 1558, her Protestant sister Elizabeth became queen. England and Spain now became enemies:

- Elizabeth supported the Protestant rebels in the Low Countries against the Spanish. She encouraged English sea captains like Sir Francis Drake to attack Spanish ships.
- Francis Drake was a brilliant sailor who spent most of his life attacking Spanish treasure ships and colonies. The Spanish thought he was a pirate, but the English considered him a hero, because he never attacked English ships. In 1580 he became only the second person to sail around the world. During the three-year voyage, he attacked Spanish ships wherever he found them. his ship was called Golden Hind.
- In 1587, Drake destroyed many Spanish ships in Cádiz, so the following year, Philip II sent a great armada of 151 ships to invade England. The Spanish armada fought one big naval battle against the English, which neither side won, but then bad weather destroyed many of the Spanish ships.







# El Renacimiento: Los siglos XV y XVI en Inglaterra



Dinastía de Lancaster

**Eduardo IV**  
Duque de York



1461-1483

1470 Los franceses apoyan una invasión y el rey Eduardo es forzado a huir. Enrique VI es brevemente restaurado en el trono.

1471 Eduardo desembarca en Inglaterra y vence en la batalla de Barnet. En la batalla de Tewkesbury Eduardo IV derrota decisivamente al bando Lancaster y reanuda su reinado.

1475 Eduardo declara la Guerra a Francia.

1483 Eduardo nombra a su hermano Ricardo como Protector del reino y le encarga la custodia de los dos príncipes de corta edad.

Ricardo III

1483  
1485

**Enrique VII**



1485-1509

1485 Enrique Tudor derrota a Ricardo III en la Batalla de Bosworth Field y se convierte en Rey de Inglaterra.

1487 Enrique Tudor gana la Batalla de Stoke y pone fin a la Guerra de las Dos Rosas. Los símbolos de la rosa blanca de York y la rosa roja de Lancaster se combinan en la Rosa Tudor como símbolo de la paz.

1491 Nace su Segundo hijo el futuro Enrique VIII

1502 Arturo muere y se obtiene una dispensa papal para que Enrique pueda casarse con Catalina de Aragón, esposa de su difunto hermano. Se conserva la dote de la novia y la alianza con España.



**Enrique VIII**

1509 - 1547

1509 Enrique se casa con su 1ª esposa Catalina de Aragón. Su hija María será Reina en 1553.

1517 Lutero publica sus 95 tesis. Comienza la Reforma protestante.

1521 Enrique recibe el título de "Defensor de la Fe" por su oposición a Lutero.

1533 Enrique se casa con Ana Bolena y es excomulgado por el papa. Nace su hija Isabel que será reina en 1558.

1534 Enrique rompe con Roma mediante el Acta de Supremacía, que le convierte en cabeza de la Iglesia de Inglaterra.

1536 Ana Bolena ejecutada por traición y adulterio. Enrique se casa con su 3ª esposa Juana Seymour. Su hijo Eduardo, rey en 1547.

1537 Juana Seymour muere al dar a luz a Eduardo VI. Las Princesas Isabel y María son declaradas bastardas.

1535 Sir Tomás Moro es ejecutado por no reconocer la supremacía de Enrique.

1540 4ª esposa Ana de Cleves matrimonio anulado.

1543 6ª esposa Catalina Parr

1536 Enrique disuelve los monasterios ingleses e incorpora Gales a Inglaterra.

1540 5ª esposa Catalina Howard ejecutada por adulterio

Eduardo VI

1547  
1553

María I

1553  
1558



**Isabel I**

1558 - 1603

1558 Isabel sucede a su Católica hermana María y restablece la iglesia protestante Anglicana.

1564 Nace William Shakespeare

1579 Sir Francis Drake reclama la soberanía Inglesa sobre Nueva Albion (California)

1581 Drake captura cargamentos de plata y otros botines españoles. Isabel rechaza las protestas españolas.

1584 Raleigh recibe la patente para explorar Norteamérica. Fundación de Virginia en honor a Isabel, la Reina virgen.

1585 el ejercito inglés ayuda a lo holandeses en su Guerra España.

1586 Conspiración que implica a la católica María Reina de los escoceses. María es ejecutada.

1587 Guerra contra España. Drake destruye la flota española en Cádiz.

1588 La Armada invencible derrotada por el Temporal.

1589 Victoria española sobre la Invencible Inglesa: fracasa la invasión de La Coruña. María Pita heroína frente al Inglés.

1600 Isabel concede el estatuto de la Compañía de las Indias Orientales.

Dinastía de Estuardo

**Guerra de las dos Rosas (Lancaster - York)**

1483 Ricardo III último de los Plantagenet, asesina a sus dos sobrinos de corta edad para heredar el trono de su hermano. Shakespeare escribirá un drama sobre él.

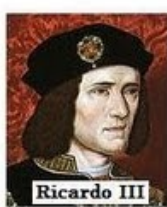
Eduardo VI muere a los 16 de tuberculosis en 1553 y deja el trono a Juana Grey que será destronada al cabo de 9 días por María I.

1554 Maria se casa con Felipe II de España. María devuelve a Inglaterra a la Iglesia Católica. Muchos Protestantes son perseguidos y quemados. Se le apoda María la sangrienta (Bloody Mary)

Din. de Lancaster **Dinastía de York**

**Dinastía de Tudor**

1460 1470 1480 1490 1500 1510 1520 1530 1540 1550 1560 1570 1580 1590 1600



Ricardo III



Rosa Roja de Lancaster



Rosa Tudor



Rosa Blanca de York



Catalina de Aragón  
Divorciada



Ana de Cleves  
Divorciada



Ana Bolena  
Ejecutada



Catalina Howard  
Ejecutada



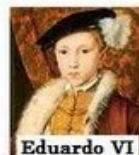
Juana Seymour  
Muerta



Catalina Parr  
Viuda



Emblema de la  
Comunión anglicana



Eduardo VI



María I  
Bloody Mary



Juana Grey  
Reina de los 9 días



Sir Francis drake



Sir Walter Raleigh



# Ejercicios en la libreta:

Para la próxima clase hay que traer los apuntes  
en tu libreta.





# 4. THE REFORMATION

In the 15th century, many people thought that the Roman Catholic Church was corrupt. Martin Luther and John Calvin said that the Church needed to be reformed. The movement that they started is therefore known as the Reformation. They and their followers protested about things that the Catholic Church did, so they were known as Protestants.

## **WHAT DID THEY PROTEST AGAINST?**

- The sale of indulgences: some priests said that if you paid money to the Church, your sins would be forgiven. This made some of the clergy very rich.
- Some people paid to get important jobs in the Church. These people were not very religious: they were just interested in the power and wealth of the Church.
- Many priests were not properly trained.



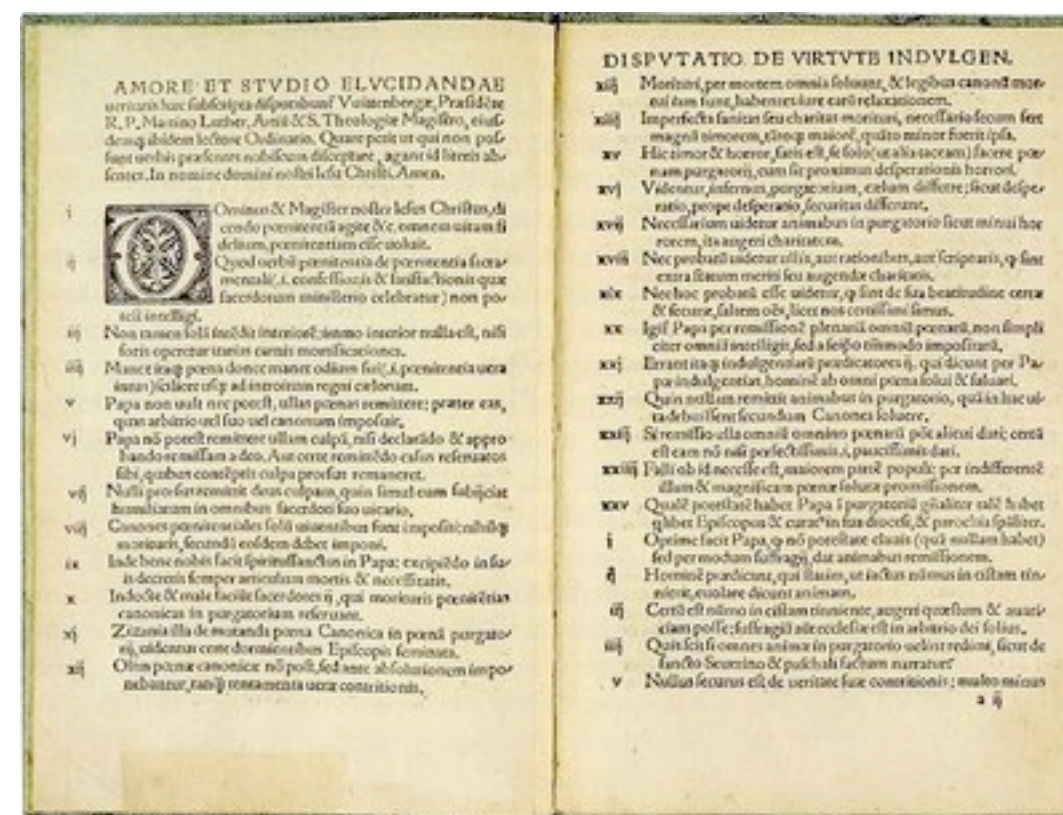
## **MARTIN LUTHER (1483-1546)**

In 1515, Pople Leo X started selling indulgences to raise money for the new St. Peter's Basilica in Rome. A German monk called Martin Lugher considered that only God can grant forgiveness. He wrote 95 theses against indulgences, which he fixed to the door of the Church of Wittengberg. Soon they were translated into German and printed, so very many people read them. Later, Luther criticized many other teachings of the Catholic Church. He said that:

- Christians can pray directly to God
- The Bible is not the only source of truth, and people should interpret it themselves
- People are saved by their faith, no their acts
- People shouldn't pray to the Virgin Mary or the saints; he thought that was idolatry
- Priests should be allowed to marry

The pope ordered Luther to take back what he had said, but Luther refused, so he was excommunicated







## THE SPREAD OF THE REFORMATION

The ideas of Luther and Calvin soon spread:

- In the north of Europe, and parts of Germany, many countries reflected the pope. They were still Christian, but they were no longer part of the Catholic Church
- In southern Europe, most countries remained Catholic



<b>Catolicismo</b>	<b>Protestantismo</b>
El jefe de la Iglesia es el Papa y los obispos	No reconoce la autoridad del Papa ni de la Iglesia
Un sacerdote célibe dirige el culto de los fieles	Un pastor, que puede casarse, guía a los fieles
La fe se basa en la Biblia y las enseñanzas de la Iglesia	La fe se basa exclusivamente en la Biblia
Venera a la Virgen y a los Santos	No venera a la Virgen ni a los Santos





## La Reforma en Europa

En la Europa del siglo XVI comenzaron a surgir y expandirse las ideas que promovían la reforma de la Iglesia Católica. Así, el luteranismo se enraizó pronto en el norte de Alemania y en los países escandinavos. La doctrina de Calvino desde Suiza se extendió a Francia y los Países Bajos y llegó hasta Escocia, a través de John Knox. En Inglaterra surgió la iglesia anglicana, bajo el reinado de Enrique VIII.





Mapa en el que se muestra la situación religiosa en Europa en el siglo XVI





## **THE COUNTER-REFORMATION**

The Catholic Church realized that it needed to do something to stop the spread of Protestantism, so it:

- Introduced reforms: The pope stopped the sale of indulgences, and improved the training of priests.
- Confirmed the doctrine of the Catholic Church: The Council of Trent (1545-1563) rejected Luther's teachings.
- Spread the Catholic faith: The Catechism was written to explain the true teachings of the Catholic Church. New religious orders, including the Jesuits, spread those teachings all over Europe.

The disagreements between the Catholics and Protestants increased religious intolerance in Europe. This led to many wars.





## El Concilio de Trento



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# Ejercicios en la libreta:

Para la próxima clase hay que traer los apuntes en tu libreta.



# 5. The origins of the Renaissance

In the 14th century, the Black Death killed around a third of Europe's population. This led to huge changes in European society.

- **CHANGES TO THE ECONOMY** The people who survived became richer, because there was more land for each person. The increased wealth led to more trade, which made merchants and bankers more important.
- **CHANGES IN THE WAY PEOPLE THOUGHT:** People wondered why so many people had died. Some people thought it was a punishment from God. Others started looking for new explanations of how the world worked.





## **HUMANISM:**

In the Middle Ages, people believed that God was responsible for everything that happened. The Humanists were more interested in the role of humans. They were also very curious about the world around them. The ideas of the Humanists changed European culture:

- They were interested in individuals, so portrait paintings and biographies became popular
- They thought that we could learn a lot from the literature and philosophy of the Ancient Greeks and Romans
- They believed in using reason and experience to discover the truth

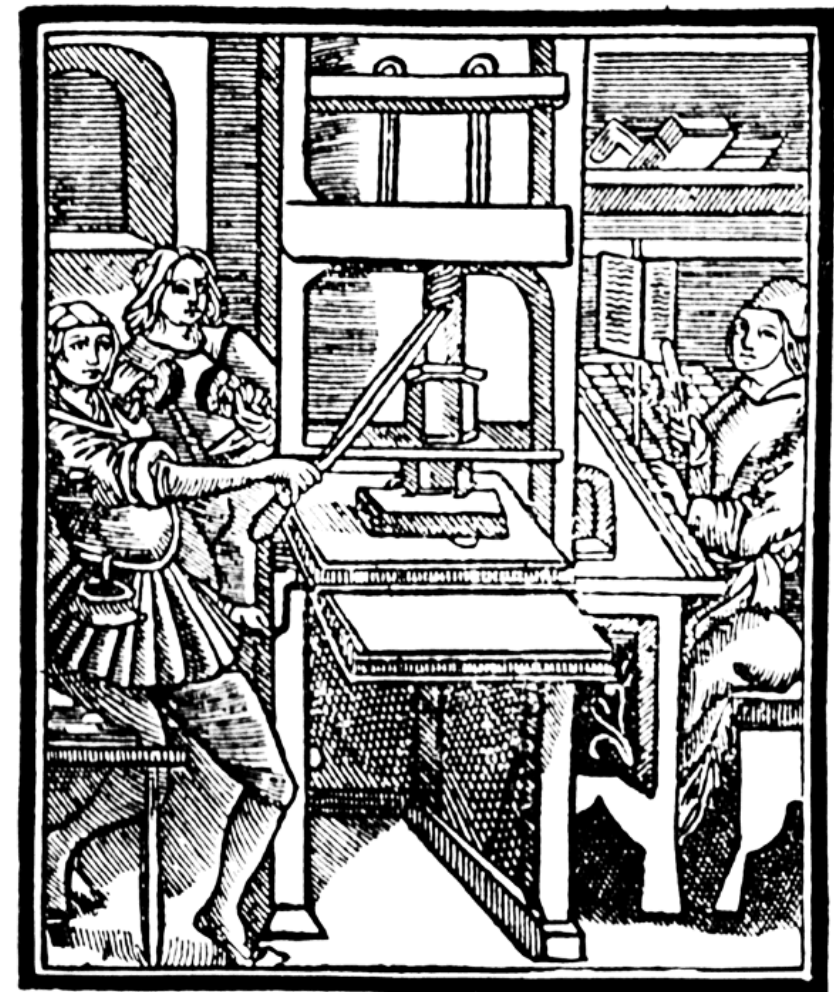
## DOC.3 Difusión del humanismo



Aquí añade el punto 6.2 de la página 162 del libro que ahora leeremos en clase.

## **THE PRINTING PRESS**

After Johannes Gutenberg invented the printing press in around 1440, large numbers of books could be produced quickly. This made it possible to spread the new ideas: Books became much cheaper. Before they had to be copied by hand, which was very slow and expensive. More people could afford books. People started writing books in languages that people spoke like Castilian, English and French. More people could understand books. It became much easier to spread new ideas across Europe.





# Imprenta de tipos móviles en la Edad Moderna



## **FLORENCIA, CIUDAD DEL RENACIMIENTO:**

In the Middle Ages, there were many city states in Italy. One of them was Florence, a big and prosperous town famous for its Humanist writers. In the 15th century, a family of bankers called the Medicis took control of Florence.

They wanted to show people how rich and cultured they were, so they became patrons of the arts.

Cosimo de' Medici employed Brunelleschi to design and build a huge dome for Florence's cathedral, and also paid for many other buildings and works of art in Florence.

Cosimo's grandson, Lorenzo the Magnificent, supported many artists, including Michelangelo.

The Medicis were influenced by Humanism, and so they encouraged the architects and artists to draw inspiration from the Classical style of Ancient Greece and Rome. This was the start of the Renaissance period.







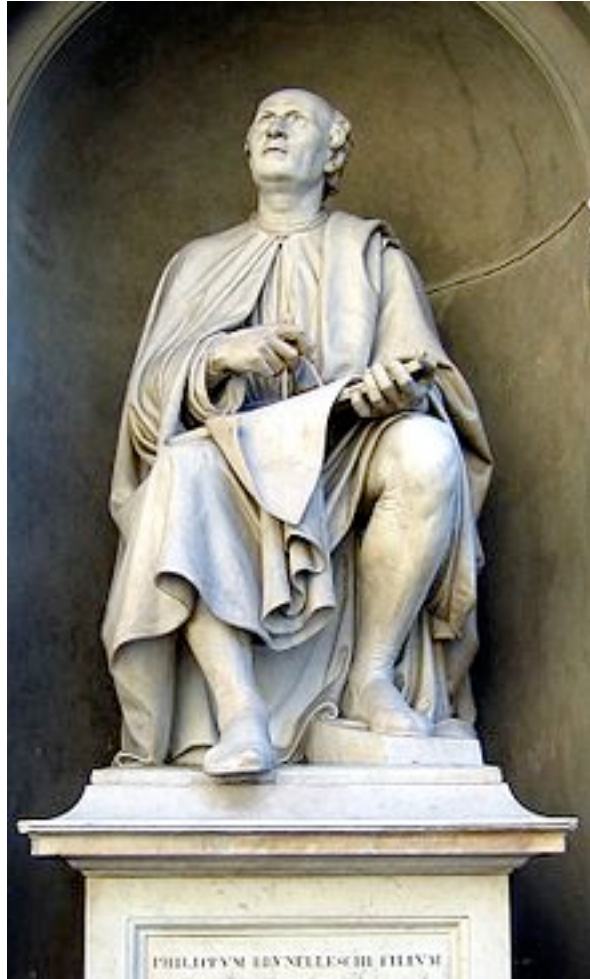
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# Ejercicios en la libreta:

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# 6. Renaissance architecture and painting

## **ARCHITECTURE**

At the start of the 15th century, the architect Brunelleschi and sculptor Donatello visited Rome to study the buildings and sculptures of the ancient Romans. When Brunelleschi returned to Florence, he developed a new style of architecture, which shared many characteristics with Classical Roman architecture. The dome he built for the cathedral in Florence is considered the first great example of Renaissance architecture.

Renaissance buildings are often symmetrical. The church also has many other typical Renaissance features like triangular pediments and Classical columns.

Soon the new style spread right across Europe, gradually replacing Gothic architecture.





Dome



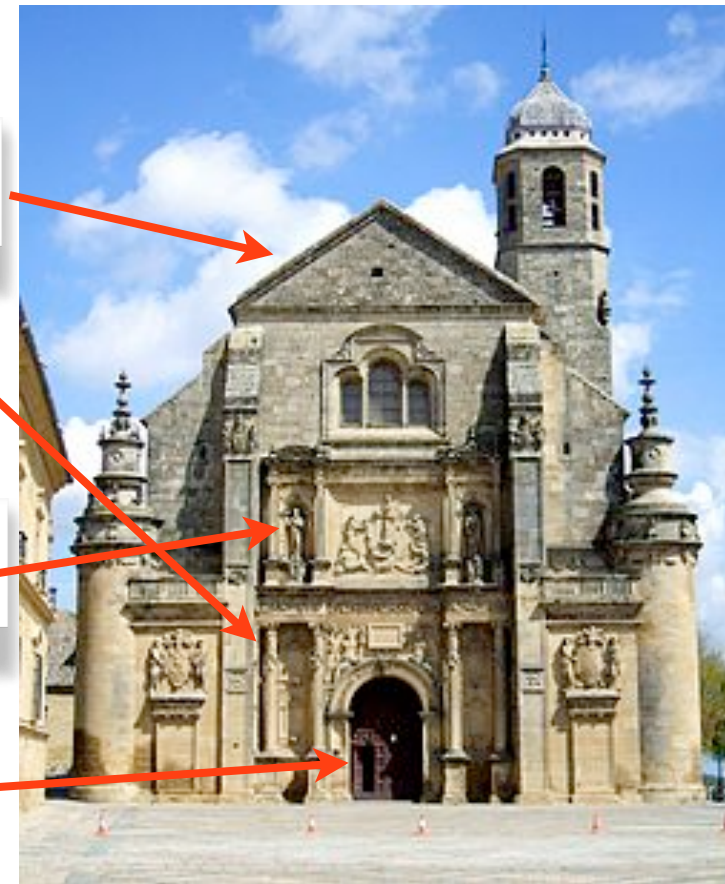
Santissimo Redentore (Venecia)

Triangular pediments

Classical columns

Sculptures in niches

Arch



El Salvador, Úbeda (Jaén)



## **PAINTING**

In the Renaissance, painters changed both how and what they painted:

### **HOW THEY PAINTED:**

- Painters learned about perspective, light and shadow. This helped them to make their paintings look three-dimensional.
- They studied human anatomy, to help them paint people who look real.

### **WHAT THEY PAINTED:**

- Rich patrons like the Medicis started to decorate their houses with paintings. These people didn't just want paintings of religious subjects; they were just as interested in paintings of great battles and scenes from Greek and Roman mythology.
- In the Middle Ages, there were no naked people in paintings. Now they became more and more common.

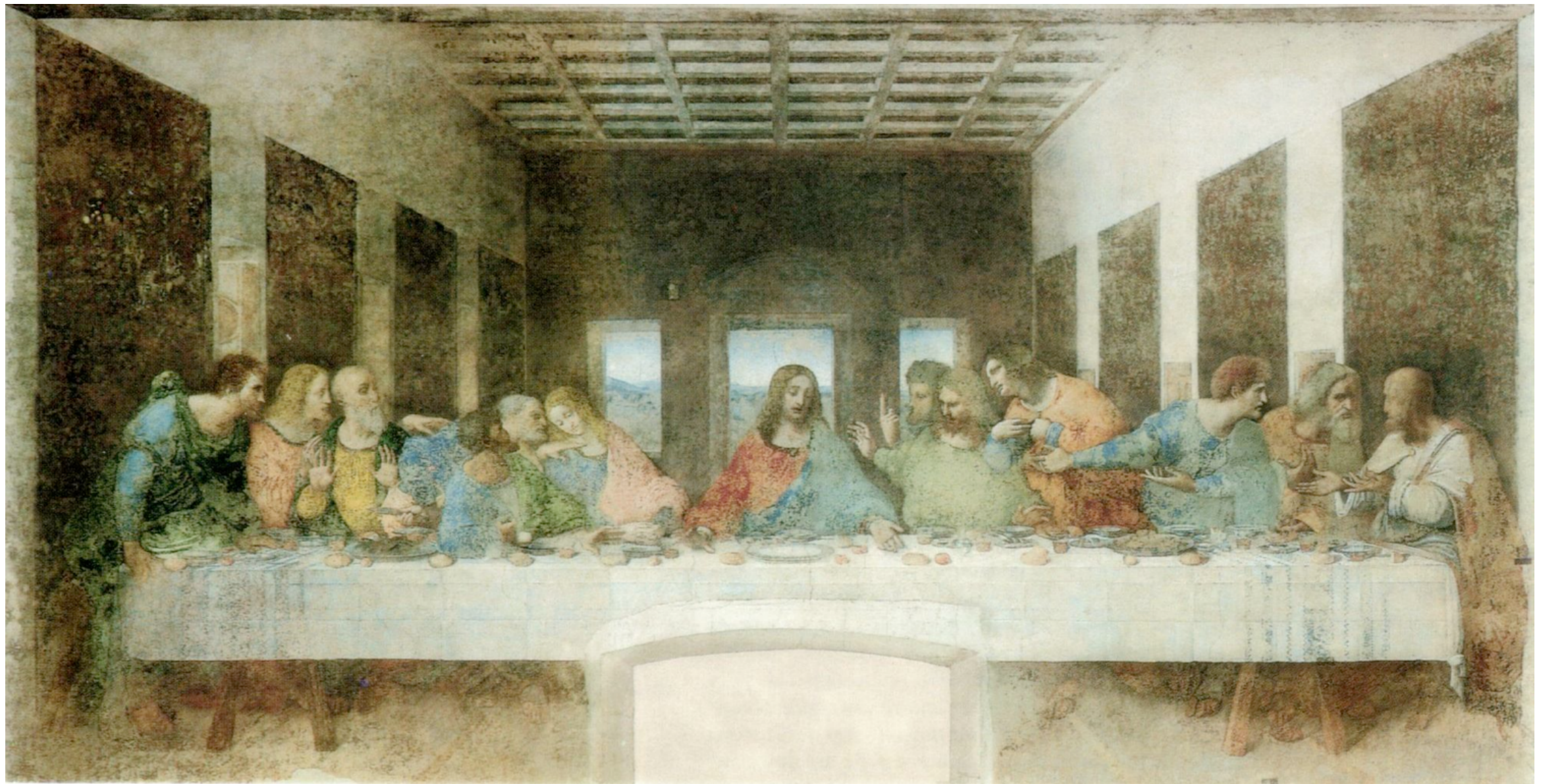




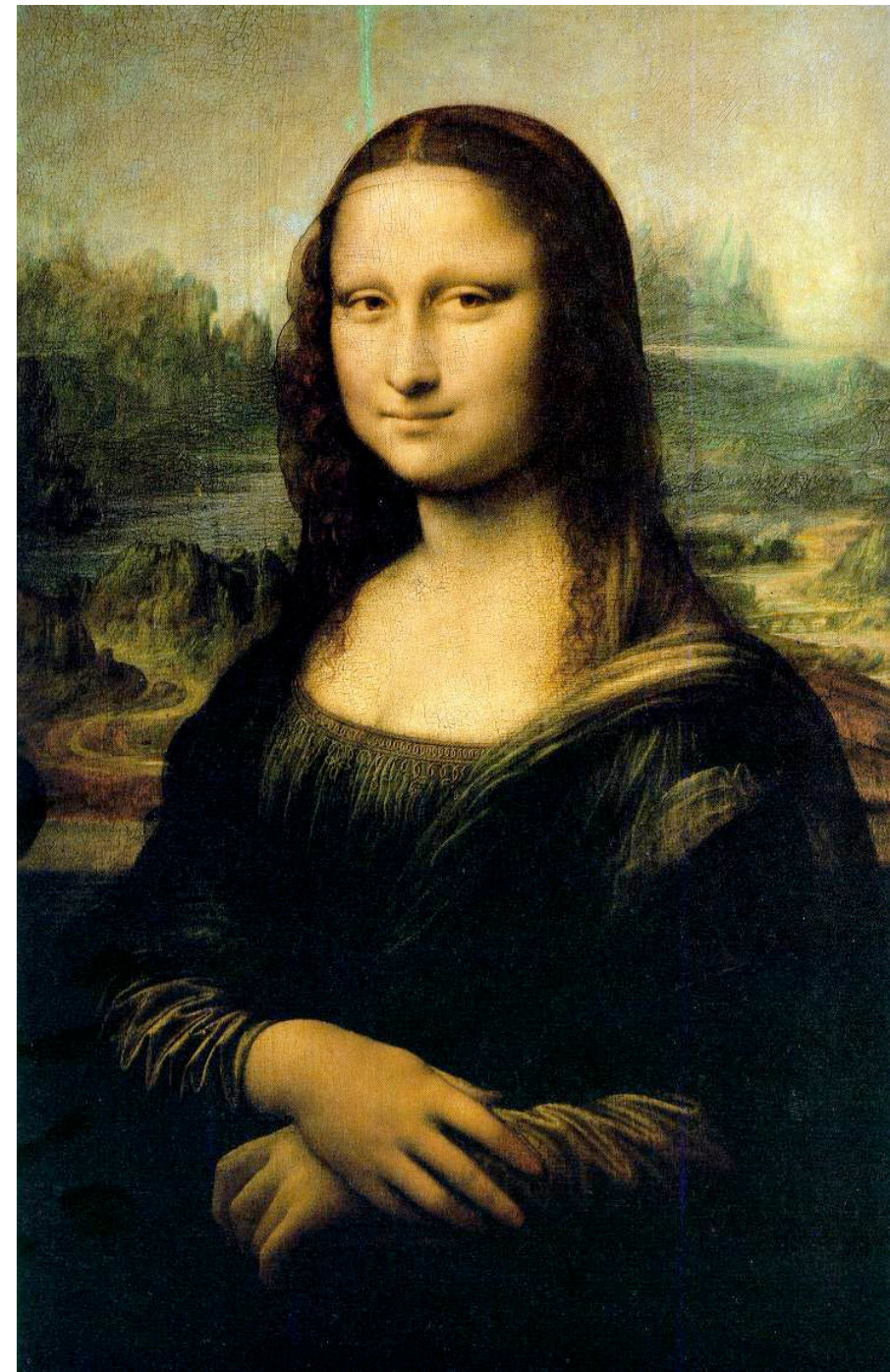


## LEONARDO DA VINCI:

The clever use of perspective makes The Last Supper look completely three-dimensional. The figures are very dynamic - they look as if they have been frozen in time, like when you pause a film

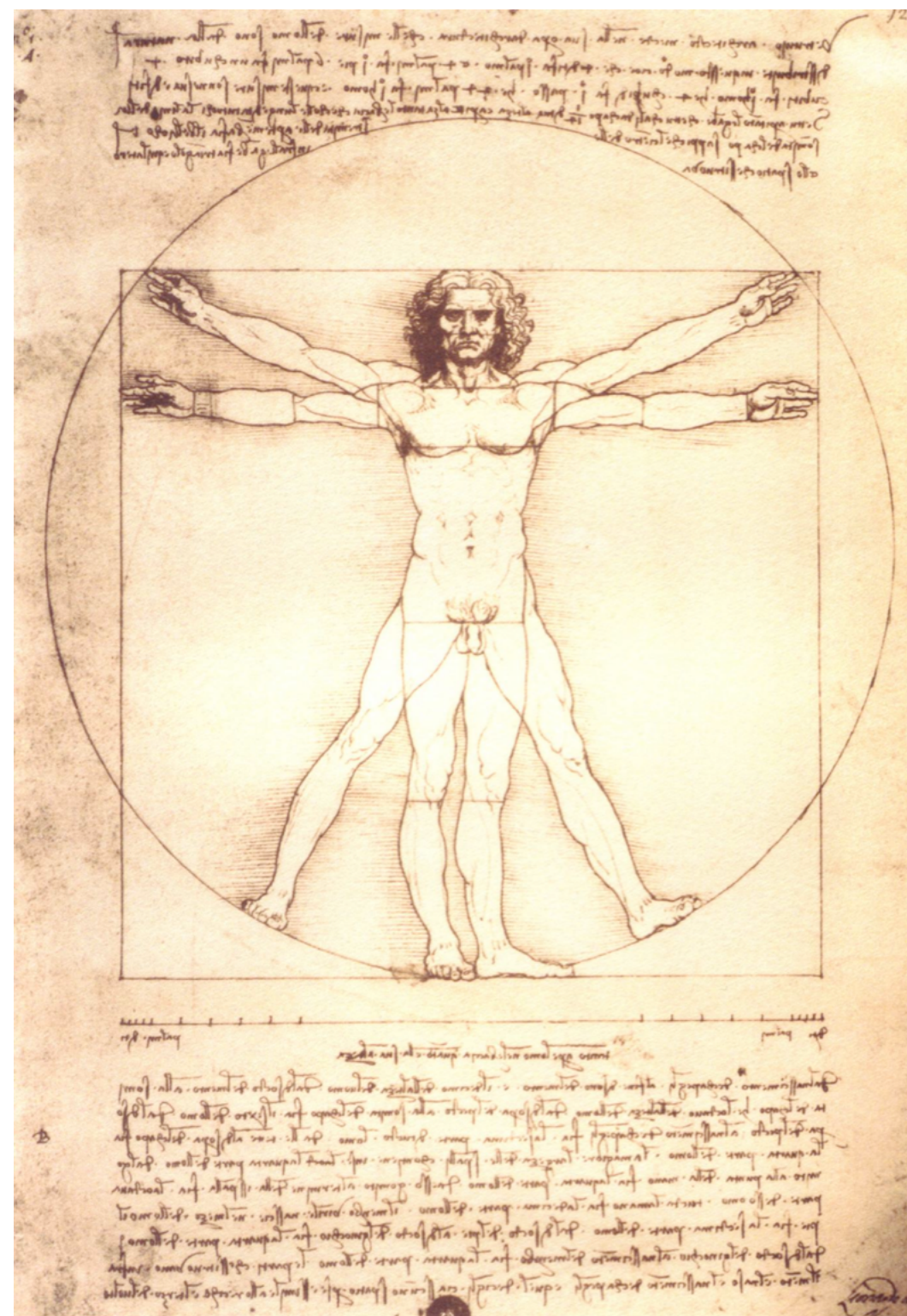
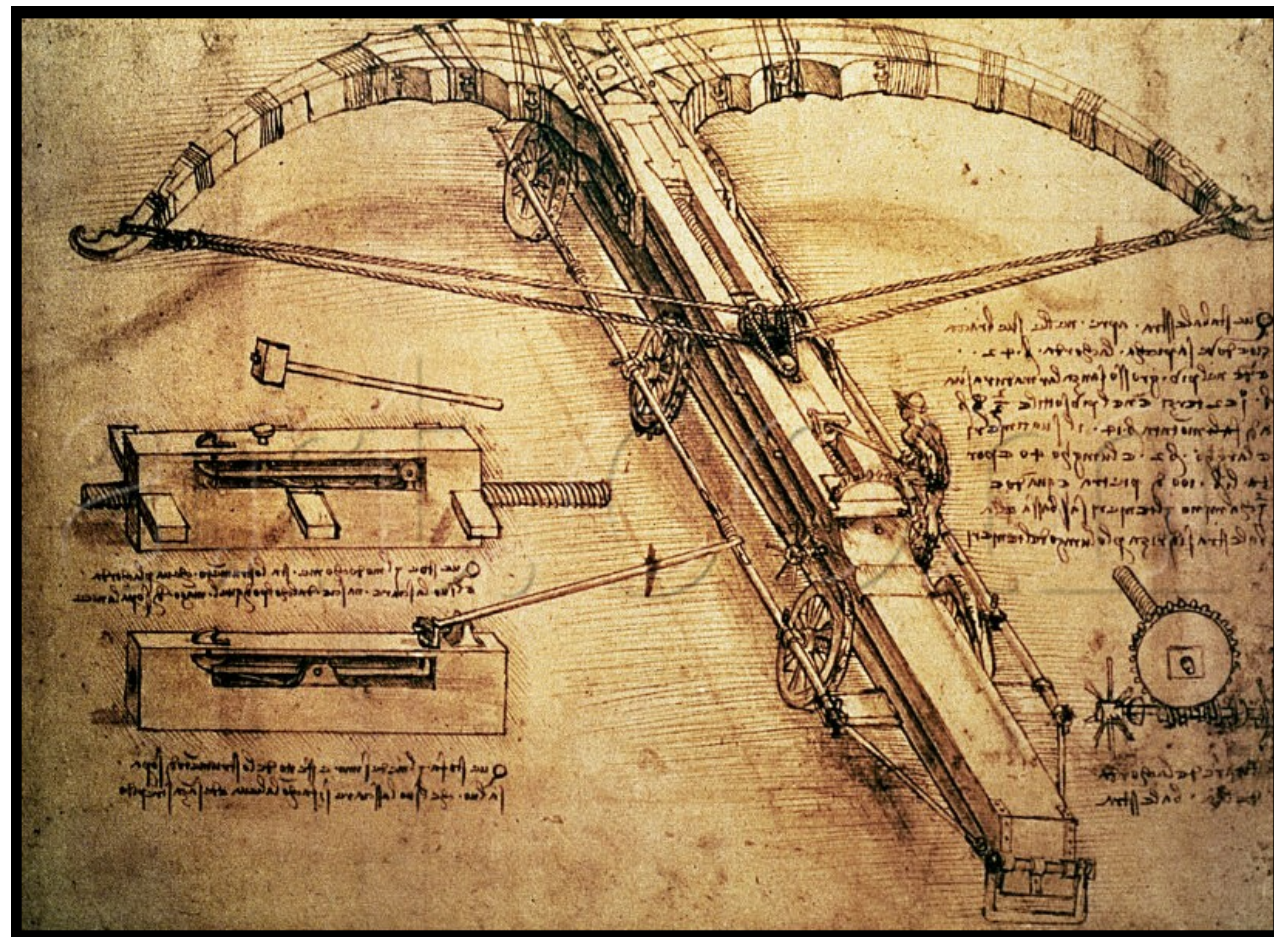






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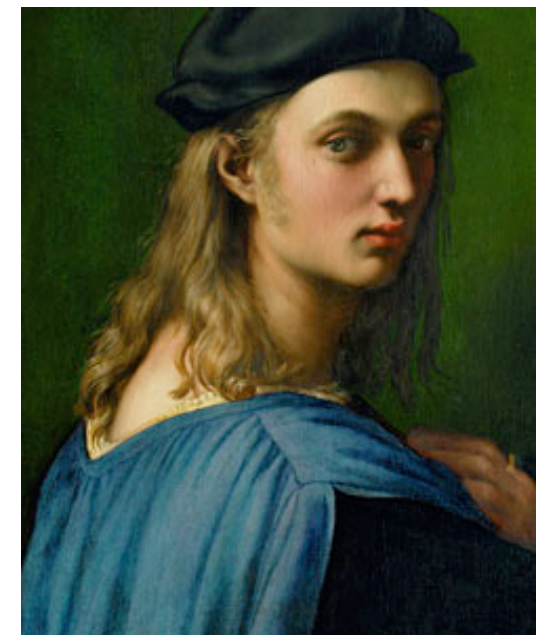


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## RAPHAEL:

In this picture by Raphael, the holy family look like a real family. Raphael used different shades of color to show light and shadow. This makes it look three-dimensional.







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1. Platón
2. Aristóteles
3. Heráclito
4. Parménides
5. Hipatia
6. Diógenes
7. Pitágoras

8. Arquímedes
9. Plotino
10. Sócrates
11. Alejandro Magno
12. Anaximandro
13. Averroes
14. Antístenes

15. Epicuro
16. Zenón
17. Ptolomeo
18. Estrabón
19. Homero
20. Raphael







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# Ejercicios en la libreta:

Para la próxima clase hay que traer los apuntes  
en tu libreta.



# 4.1 Escultura Renacentista

In the Renaissance, sculptors started producing works of art in a style inspired by the Greeks and Romans:

- They studied anatomy very carefully, so that their statues would be realistic.
- They used facial expressions and poses to show emotions.
- They sculpted famous military and political leaders
- Some of the statues are much bigger than any statues from the Middle Ages they are designed to stand outside in public places







## **DONATELLO:**

This bronze sculpture by Donatello was the first life-size statue of a man on horseback since Roman times. Both the horse and rider are very realistic: you can imagine that they are about to ride into battle.

## **MICHELANGELO:**

Michelangelo grew up in a middle-class family in Florence. He was sent to study grammar with a Humanist teacher, but instead of studying, he spent his time copying paintings. He wanted to become an artist, but his father thought it wasn't a suitable job for someone from his social class because artists were just artisans. Fortunately, Michelangelo had his way!

People soon realized that Michelangelo was an incredibly talented sculptor. He was invited to Rome, where he made his first Pietà when he was just 24 years old.







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Then the pope asked him to paint the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel in the Vatican. The ceiling was 20 metros up from the floor, so Michelangelo had to work on a special platform. It was dangerous and difficult work, and it took four years.





Most people considered it a masterpiece, but some people didn't like the nude figures. As well as being a great sculptor and painter, Michelangelo was an architect and engineer: he designed the dome for the St. Peter's Basilica, and walls to protect Florence against its enemies. He even wrote some poetry.

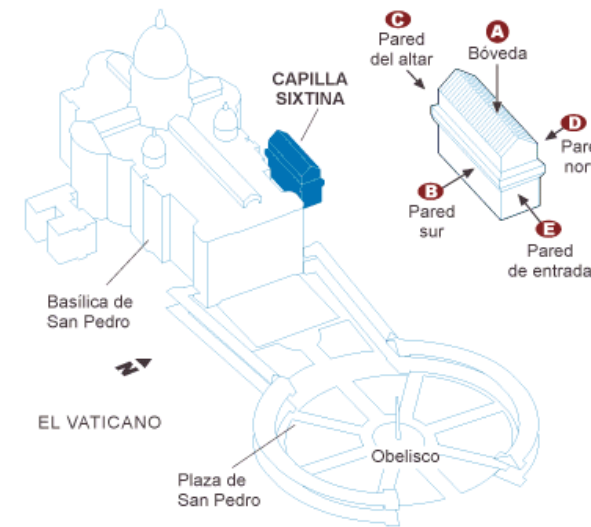








Aquí se celebra el Cónclave para elegir al Sumo Pontifice. Debe su nombre al Papa Sixto IV, quien restauró la antigua Capilla Magna. Julio II la inauguró el 31 de octubre de 1512.



## A. BÓVEDA

El 8 de mayo de 1508, el Papa Julio II encargó a Miguel Ángel la nueva decoración pictórica de la bóveda. Nueve historias centrales describen **episodios del Génesis**. A su alrededor, **doce videntes** (sibilas y profetas) se hallan sentados en Tronos. En las enjutas están los **Antepasados de Cristo**. Finalmente, en las pechinas se representan **episodios de la salvación del pueblo de Israel**.



**LA CREACIÓN DE ADÁN**  
de Miguel Ángel  
Dios, sostenido por ángeles y envuelto en un manto, se dirige hacia Adán. El contacto de los dedos representa la transmisión de la vida.



**PROFETA JONÁS**  
de Miguel Ángel



**DAVID Y GOLIAT**  
de Miguel Ángel



Esquema de la bóveda  
Enjutas  
Pechinas  
Sibilas y profetas  
Historias centrales



## B. PARED SUR

En los lunetos se muestran **Antepasados de Cristo**. Más abajo están los **Pontífices**, que están colocados de forma alterna, sin seguir una secuencia cronológica. Las **historias de Moisés** van desde el *Viaje de Moisés a Egipto* hasta el *Testamento y muerte de Moisés*. Cada recuadro coincide en la faja inferior con una **cortina** falsa con las hazañas de Sixto IV.



**VIAJE DE MOISÉS A EGIPTO**  
de Pietro Perugino

Esquema de la pared sur



Cortina  
Pontífices  
Lunetos  
Historias de Moisés



**CORTINA**

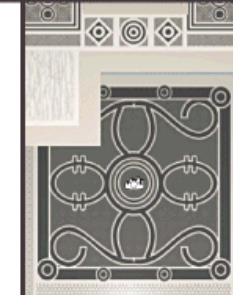


## C. PARED DEL ALTAR



**JUICIO UNIVERSAL**  
de Miguel Ángel

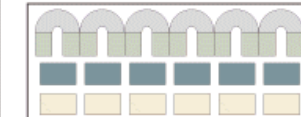
Domina la pared la obra realizada por Miguel Ángel entre 1536 y 1541. En el centro, la figura de Cristo, en el instante anterior a la emisión del veredicto del Juicio. Junto a Cristo, se halla la Virgen. Abajo, los condenados son conducidos ante el juez infernal Minos.



## D. PARED NORTE

Es similar a la pared sur (**Antepasados de Cristo, Pontífices y cortinas**), sólo que en la parte central aparecen las **Historias de Cristo**, desde el *Bautismo* hasta la *Última Cena*. Más allá de las ventanas se representan tres episodios de la Pasión.

Esquema de la pared norte



Cortina  
Pontífices  
Lunetos  
Historias de Cristo



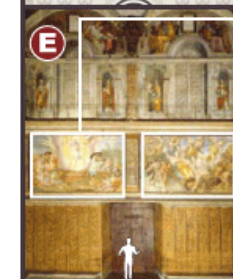
**LA ÚLTIMA CENA**  
de Cosimo Rosselli



**AZOR Y SADOCH**  
(Antepasados de Cristo)

## E. PARED DE ENTRADA

En esta pared aparecen los dos episodios finales de los ciclos de Cristo y Moisés: la *Resurrección de Cristo* y la *Disputa por el cuerpo de Moisés*.



**DISPUTA POR EL CUERPO DE MOISÉS**  
de Matteo da Lecce



**RESURRECCIÓN DE CRISTO**  
de H. van den Broeck

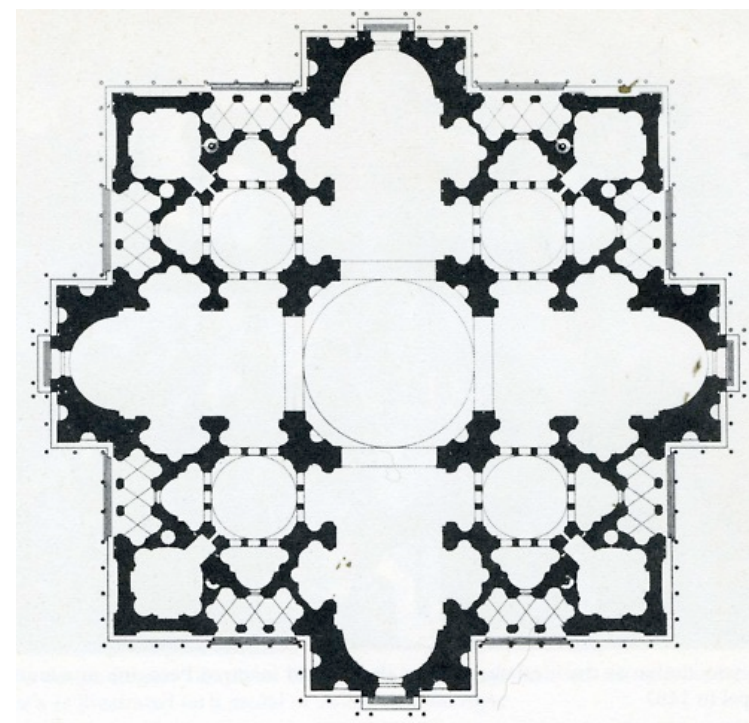


Esquema de la pared de entrada  
Cortina  
Pontífices  
Lunetos  
Conclusiones de los ciclos de Cristo y Moisés









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# Ejercicios en la libreta:

Para la próxima clase hay que traer los apuntes en tu libreta junto con el glosario.



# Glossary

abdicate, bankrupt, to behead, counter-reformation, heretic, holy Roman Empire, Humanism, Inquisition, Patron of the arts, reformation





# Ejercicio extra

Para la fecha que indique la profesora, tendrás que realizar una entrada en el blog sobre el Renacimiento en España y Andalucía



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