Homework 26/11/2015

The Renaissance began in Italy in XIV century. That was the time of rebith of intellectual and artistic energies that characterized ancient Greek and Roman civilization. The most famous writers were Petrarch and Boccaccio, the best painter was Giotto and the bests artists were Brunelleschi, Donatelle Leonardo da Vinci and Michaelangelo; but the greatest exponent of the Italian Renaissance was Lorenzo de Medici. He encouraged itellectual trends and artistic accomplishments, and the goals of Renessance Humanism. He amphasized the capacities of the human mind and the achievement of human culture.

Then the Renaissance influenced the Europe and also England.

 The English’s Renaissance it’s a period from 1485 to 1660. He had Protestants absis. In English literature there wasn’t the pagan serenity and was less linked to the viasual arts. Engand tried to free itself form the Italian influece. It is considered the “golden age” poetry beacause there were love songs and sonnets. The sonnet was introduced in England by Sir Thomas Wyatt and Henry Howard. As it regards entertainment, the first public theatre was built near London in 1576, but the theatre was closing in 1593/1594 beacuse there was the plague. After there was a public outcry and the theatres were again opening.

Inside the Renaissance there are two periods: the Elizabethan, that began in 1485 and finisched in 1603, and the Jacobean (to 1603 from 1660).

The name of “Elizabethan Period” was gave to identify this period beacuse Elizabeth ruled longer than any other monarch during Renaissance and she attained the heights in world affairs, in art,in literature,in music. During the Elizabeth Period, in England reigned five kings: Henry VII, Henry VIII, Edward VI, Mary I and Elizabeth I.

Henry VII was the first King of the Tudor dynasty and he became the monarch after the “War of the Roses” that was between York and Lancaster dynasty. He tried to consolidate his position thorough a treaty with France, with a trade treaty with Notherlands and also with a marriage between his son Atur and Catherine of Aragon (that was spanish). He strengthened the monarchy and laid the bases of the naval power.

His successor was Henry VIII (his son). He marriage Catherine of Aragon ( that, in the meantime, became a widow beacuse Artur was dead). After his mariage with Catherine he wanted to devoced by her, so he found this pretext to broke with Rome (with the pope). He issued the “Act of Supremacy” and after that he married Anne Bolen and others women.

The Act of Supremacy was the turning point that allowed to found another kind of Chuch. In this way he became the official head of Engleand and also the official head of the new Chuch of England: The Anglican Chuch.

After Henry VIII, his successor was composed by Edward (his son that was nine years-old) that dead after only five years, his half-sister Mary I (the daughter of Henry VIII and Catherine of Aragon) that was married with Philip of Spain and she was Catholic. She was abel to make to her reign as a terror reign; for this reason she was known with the name of “Bloody Mary”.

After five years she dead, and Elizabeth became the Queen (she was the daugther of Henry VIII and Anne Boleyn). She wanted to restabilshed the Protestantism in the country because before her, her half-sister imposed the Catholic religion. She was a political genious and she was ablet to win against the Great Armada of Spain.

As you can understand, during the Elizabethan age there was a very big problem with Religion; infact Martin Lutero was the first strategist that introduce the Protestant Reformation: he did ninety-five theses. After him Henry VIII broke with Rome because the pope anche the Catholic religion didn’t accept the divorce and he founded the Anglican Chuch.

The Jacobean period seccedded by son of her cousin Mary, queens of Scots: James IV of Scotland.

Became King James I of England. He ruled from 1603 to 1625. He wrote his version of the Bible and he thought that puritans belived in dissenting beliefs. James dead in 1625 and the ascension of his son Charles caused a Civil War. Oliver Cromwell, was the commander of the Parliamentary forces. After the Civil War, Charles I was behead. Was estabilshment of Protectorate with Cromwell at the head. Cromwell estabilshed a military dictatorship from 1653 to 1658. The death of Cromwell was in 1658.

After Cromwell in England there was the monarchy: Charles II became the king in 1660, he was elected by Parliament and since began a new area.