The early modern and modern cultural world in the West would be unthinkable without Petrarch and Boccaccio. Despite this, until recently, their role in the Renaissance has been underappreciated, and their intellectual revolution has been analyzed and compared with that of more famous contemporaries in the modern scholarship devoted to analysing their cultural revolution. Internationally renowned scholars are beginning to correct this oversight.

The English translation (1561) of the 1528 text which portrays Renaissance court society in Italy is one of the most remarkable works of the age. It is not only an intellectual achievement, but it is also a social and cultural document that reflects the values and attitudes of the time. It is a testament to the complexity and richness of Renaissance culture, and it offers a window into the minds of those who lived and worked during this period.

The colonial expedition of Columbus, the growth of the natural sciences, and the achievements of such poets and writers as Shakespeare and Cervantes are some of the topics that are discussed in this book. The book also focuses on the prominence of discovery in Renaissance culture, and it looks to the work of scholars such as Burckhardt to provide insights into the importance of societal changes in the Renaissance.

This is the first in-depth study in any language exploring the vast cultural range of instrumental music during the Renaissance.

Learn from the Engagement Masters Education is a battle for attention. Whether you are a teacher trying to reach a classroom full of students or a parent trying to prepare your child for the world to come, getting your audience to just listen can be a real challenge. When we make our lessons personalized to our students, we can help them understand their role in society, and we can help them think about the Renaissance in relation to European and world history, but the value placed on art as a tool for this is crucial. Art education can help us create an environment where students are comfortable with expressing themselves, and where they can learn to appreciate the beauty of the world around them.

The Maltese Maleficarum is the best known and the most important treatise on witchcraft. It was written by the Catholic clergyman Heinrich Kramer and first published in 1487. It was a bestseller, second only to the Bible in terms of sales for almost 200 years. The top theologians at the Inquisition at the Faculty of Cologne condemned the book as recommending unethical and illegal practices, as well as being inconsistent with Catholic doctrine.

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Erasmus reached England after a stay in Italy early in the summer of 1510. Soon afterwards, in Thomas More’s house at Bucklersbury, he rapidly wrote his famous satire, the Encomium Moriae, or “Praise of Folly,” in which Folly celebrates her own praises as the great source of human pleasures. He had been meditating this piece on the long journey from Rome; it is a kaleidoscope of his experiences in Italy, and of earlier memories. As to the title, Moriae, the Greek word for “folly,” was a playful allusion, of course, to the name of his favourite household guest, the “Prussian of Folly,” or a satire, not only in the modern but in the original sense of the word. What were the themes of this satire? Ambassadors, Dante, and Petrarch to create art that the enlightened sense of individuality. The third section discusses one of the key elements of Renaissance culture: the revival of interest in the ancient world, especially Greece and Rome. Part four focuses on the prominence of discovery in Renaissance culture, for which Burckhardt looks to the colonial expedition of Columbus, the growth of the natural sciences, and the achievements of such poets and writers as Dante, Petrarch, and Boccaccio in discovering new ways to describe humanity and the human spirit.

The Civilization of the Renaissance in Italy is a thorough, dynamic work of art history that not only changed the study of history at universities around the world, but elevated the status of art in understanding the process of cultural change. With a beautifully designed cover and professionally typeset manuscript, this edition of Jacob Burckhardt’s The Civilization of the Renaissance in Italy is a classic of European art history reimagined for modern readers. English translation (1561) of the 1528 text which portrays Renaissance court society in Italy

The early modern and modern cultural world in the West would be unthinkable without Petrarch and Boccaccio. Despite this fact, there is still no scholarly contribution entirely devoted to analysing their intellectual revolution. Internationally renowned scholars are
invited to discuss and rethink the historical, intellectual, and literary roles of Petrarch and Boccaccio between the great model of Dante’s encyclopedia and the ideas of a double or multifaceted culture in the era of Italian Renaissance Humanism. In his lyrical poems and Latin treatises, Petrarch created a cultural pattern that was both Christian and Classical, exercising immense influence on the Western World in the centuries to come. Boccaccio translated this pattern into his own vernacular narratives and erudite works, ultimately claiming as his own achievement the reconstructed unity of the Ancient Greek and Latin world in his contemporary age. The volume reconsiders Petrarch’s and Boccaccio’s heritage from different perspectives (philosophy, theology, history, philosophy, paleography, literature, theory), and investigates how these heritages shaped the cultural transition between the end of the Middle Ages and the early modern era, as well as European identity.

The Catholic Reformation provides a comprehensive history of the ‘Counter Reformation’ in early modern Europe. Starting from the middle ages, Michael Mullett clearly traces the continuous transformation of the Catholic religion in its structures, bodies and doctrine. He discusses the gain in momentum of Catholic renewal from the time of the Council of Trent, and considers the profound effect of the Protestant Reformation in accelerating its renovation. This book explores how and why the Catholic Reformation occurred, stressing that moves towards restoration were underway well before the Protestant Reformation. Michael Mullett also shows the huge impact it had not only on the papacy, Church leaders and religious ritual and practice, but also on the lives of ordinary people - their culture, arts, attitudes and relationships. Ranging across the continent, The Catholic Reformation is an indispensable new survey which provides a wide-ranging view of the religious, political and cultural history of the time.

A classic account of the Reformation, revealing the issues and preoccupations which seemed central to the age and portraying its leading figures with vigour and realism. The book is an analysis of the religious, economic, cultural and political history of Europe during the period of the Reformation. Author G. R. Elton examines the history of the period through the interrelationships between different forces in Europe at the time, such as the Holy Roman Emperor Charles V, the Papacy, reformers such as Martin Luther, John Calvin, Martin Bucer and Zwingli, and explores the resultant Counter-Reformation of European colonisation of other parts of the world such as South America. Its central focus is upon the conflict between Luther and Charles V. “A masterly survey by a fine historian. He has gone to great pains to understand and do justice to the theological side, and if political history is still his strength there is no doubt that this paperback in scholarship, perspective and information far outweighs in value and importance most of the hard-bound studies of the 16th century in the last fifty years.”—E. GORDON RUPP “It is extremely pleasant to welcome a new History of Europe series in which the inaugural volume is of such high merit. Dr. Elton sets himself a difficult task; the result is a book written with the bold, subtle, assured pen of an accomplished scholar.” —JOEL HURSTFIELD “Not since Ranke has any historian described the religious and political history of Central Europe during the Reformation with as much insight and authority.” —H. G. KOENINGSBERGER, History (London) “Dr. Elton has put all students in his debt by providing an up-to-date and highly readable account of the ecclesiastical, political, and social history of Europe during the vital years 1517 to 1559This book can be unreservedly commended.” —C. W. DUGMORE, The Journal of Ecclesiastical History

Presents a multifaceted model of understanding, which is based on the premise that people can demonstrate understanding in a variety of ways.

Written in the 16th century, The Prince remains one of the most influential books on political theory. Its author, Niccolo Machiavelli was an Italian diplomat and political theorist, and is considered the father of modern political thought.

Fascinating, fact-filled writing that delivers hundreds of years in the life of the European continent. Terrific supplementary reading for AP History students.

In dialogues with three celestial ladies, Reason, Rectitude, and Justice, Christine de Pizan (1365-ca. 1429) builds an allegorical fortified city for women using examples of the important contributions women have made to Western Civilization and arguments that prove their intellectual and moral equality to men. Earl Jeffrey Richards’ acclaimed translation is used nationwide in the most eminent colleges and universities in America, from Columbia to Stanford.

These are explored through a reassessment of the role of humanism, with case studies in music (Josquin Desprez), moral philosophy (Valla, Castiglione, Erasmus, More) and political thought (Machiavelli).” “This book is the first in a series of three specifically designed for the Open University course, The Renaissance in Europe: A Cultural Enquiry. The series is designed to appeal both to the general reader and to those studying undergraduate arts courses in the period.”—BOOK JACKET.

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The Sacred Home in Renaissance Italy explores the rich devotional life of the Italian household between 1450 and 1600. Rejecting the enduring stereotype of the Renaissance as a secular age, this interdisciplinary study reveals the home to have been an important site of spiritual revitalization. Books, buildings, objects, spaces, and archival sources are scrutinized to cast new light on the many ways in which religion infused daily life within the household. Acts of devotion, from routine prayers to extraordinary religious experiences such as miracles and visions, frequently took place at home amid the joys and trials of domestic life — from childbirth and marriage to sickness and death. Breaking free from the usual focus on Venice, Florence, and Rome, The Sacred Home investigates practices of piety across the Italian peninsula, with particular attention paid to the city of Naples, the Marche, and the Venetian mainland. It also looks beyond the elite to consider artisanal and lower-status households, and reveals gender and age as factors that powerfully conditioned religious experience. Recovering a host of lost voices and compelling narratives at the intersection between the divine and the everyday, The Sacred Home offers unprecedented glimpses through the keyhole into the spiritual lives of...
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