

CHAPTER OUTLINE

- I. Overview of Northern Humanism, Northern Renaissance, Religious Reformations, and Late Mannerism
- II. Northern Humanism (also known as Christian Humanism)
 - A. Characteristics of the movement
 - B. Northern Humanists: Rabelais, Marguerite of Navarre (also called Margaret of Angoulême), and Erasmus
- III. The Northern Renaissance
 - A. The setting and duration
 - B. Northern Renaissance literature
 1. Michel de Montaigne
 2. William Shakespeare, *Hamlet*
 - C. Northern Renaissance painting
 1. Albrecht Dürer
 2. Mathias Grünewald
 3. Hieronymus Bosch
 4. Pieter Bruegel the Elder
- IV. The Breakup of Christendom: Causes of the Religious Reformations
 - A. Conditions in the church
 - B. Situation in Germany
 - C. The Protestant order
 1. Luther's revolt
 - a) The Ninety-Five Theses
 - b) Luther's beliefs
 - c) Luther's Bible and other writings
 - d) Social and political implications of Luther's revolt
 2. The reforms of John Calvin
 - a) Calvin's beliefs
 - b) Impact of Calvin's beliefs on society
 - c) The success of Calvinism
 3. The reform of the English Church
 - D. The Counter-Reformation
 1. The reformed papacy
 2. New monastic orders
 - a) For women, the Ursulines: Angela Merici
 - b) For men, the Jesuits: Ignatius Loyola
 3. The Council of Trent
 - E. Warfare as a response to religious dissent, 1520–1603
 1. Charles V and the Religious Peace of Augsburg
 2. Spain's bid for power
- V. Late Mannerism

- A. Influence of the Counter-Reformation on the arts, literature, music, and the Mannerist style
- B. Mannerist painting in Spain
 - 1. El Greco
 - 2. Sofonisba Anguissola
- C. Spanish literature
 - 1. *Siglo de Oro*, or Golden Century
 - 2. Revival of theater: Lope de Vega
 - 3. Picaresque novel: *Lazarillo de Tormes*
 - 4. Miguel de Cervantes, *Don Quixote*
- D. Late Mannerist painting in Italy: Tintoretto
- E. Music in late-sixteenth-century Italy and England
- VI. The Legacy of Northern Humanism, Northern Renaissance, Religious Reformations, and Late Mannerism