

End of the Renaissance in Italy

Italian Wars 1494 – 1530

1494 French invasion – again in 1499 and 1515

1519 election of Charles V as Holy Roman Emperor

1520-1530 War in Italy between Hapsburg Charles V
and French King Francis I

Papal dynasties of the Renaissance

Della Rovere

Pope Sixtus IV **1471-84**

nephew Julius II 1503-1513

Borgia

Alexander VI 1492-1503

son Cesare head of Papal armies

high fever/sickness kept him from taking over on his father's death

Paul III Farnese – brother of Alexander's mistress

Medici

Leo V 1513-1521

cousin Clement VII -1522

Julius II 1503-1513

Raphael
Portrait of Julius II

1512
Della Rovere

Warrior Pope

Personally
leads papal
army against
Northern invaders





ITMULA DOMVM EXPOSITIS VICIS FORAMMOENIA PONTES:
VIRGINEAM TRIVII QVOD REPARARE A QVAM
PRISCA LICET NAVTIS STATVAS DARE COMMODA PORTVS:
ET VATICANVM CINGERE SIXTE IVGVM:
PIVS TAMEN VRBS DEBET NAM QVAE SQUALORE LATERAT:
CERNITVR IN CELIBRI BIBLIOTHECA LOCO.

Erasmus Julius
Exclusus 1514

Pope Julius
excluded from
heaven by St
Peter

Erasmus as
northern
humanist,
Church reformer



Augustus of Prima Porta with the “Genius” of Augustus



Leo X Medici (Pope 1513-1521)

son of Lorenzo the Magnificent

made a Cardinal at age 13 in exchange for marriage
of Lorenzo's daughter to Pope Innocent VIII's son

1512 Medici restored to Florence

1513 election demonstrates restored Medici power
traditional alliance of Popes & Florence strengthened

campaign to raise money for building of St. Peter's:

sale of indulgences = time off in Purgatory after death

("remission of temporal punishment due to sin")

simony = sin of buying or selling sacred offices or things



Leo X Medici
son of Lorenzo
the Magnificent
of Florence






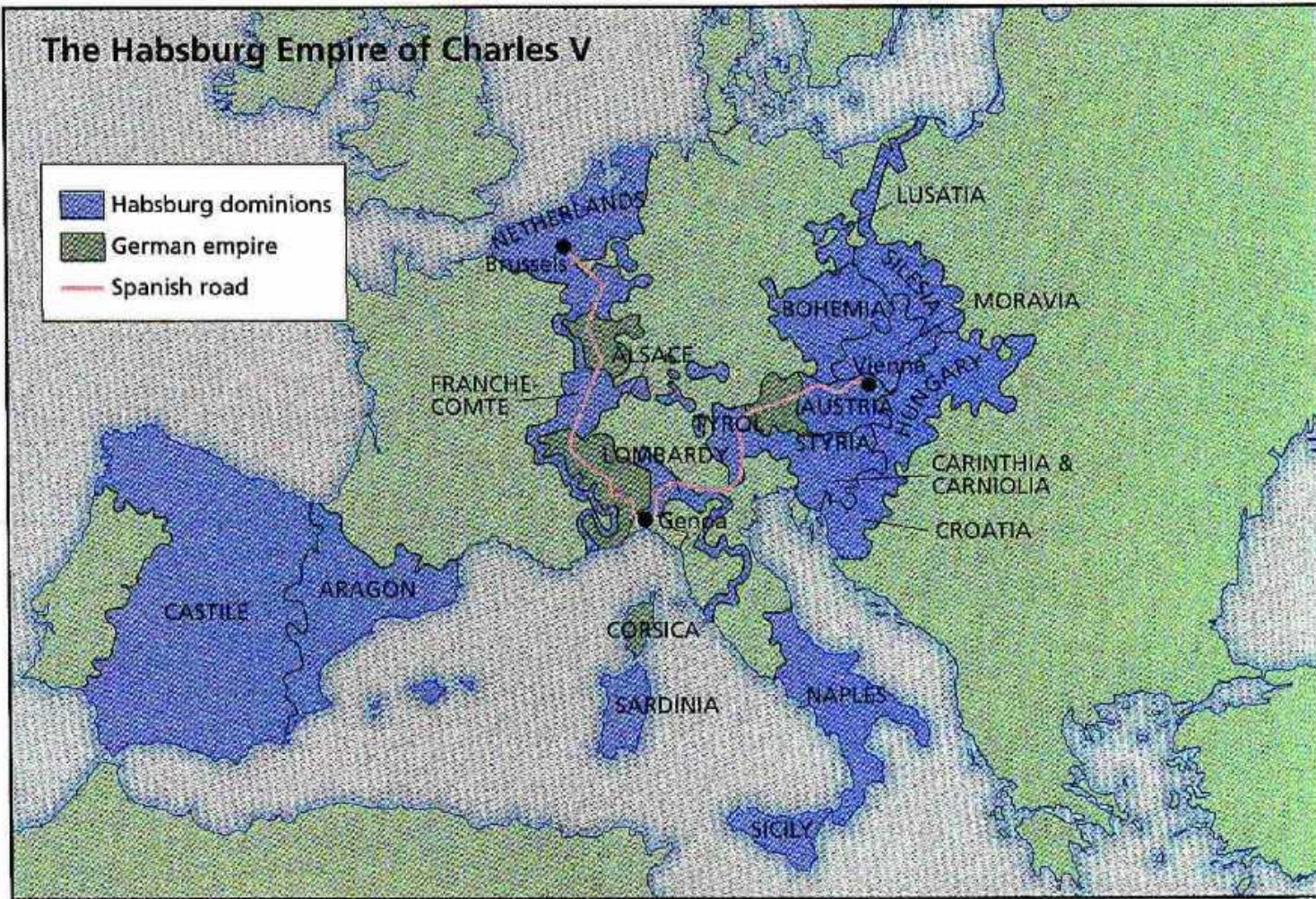
Emperor
Charles V
Hapsburg

King of
Spain
and
Holy Roman
Emperor
1519-1555



The Habsburg Empire of Charles V

-  Habsburg dominions
-  German empire
-  Spanish road



Events in Northern Europe

1450's Printing Press invented in Germany
Gutenberg Bible as first printed book

Erasmus as Christian humanist publishes

1516 Greek New Testament (original language)

Luther's 95 Theses against sale of indulgences
in Saxony (Germany)

1517 Start of Protestant Reformation

Martin Luther

1517

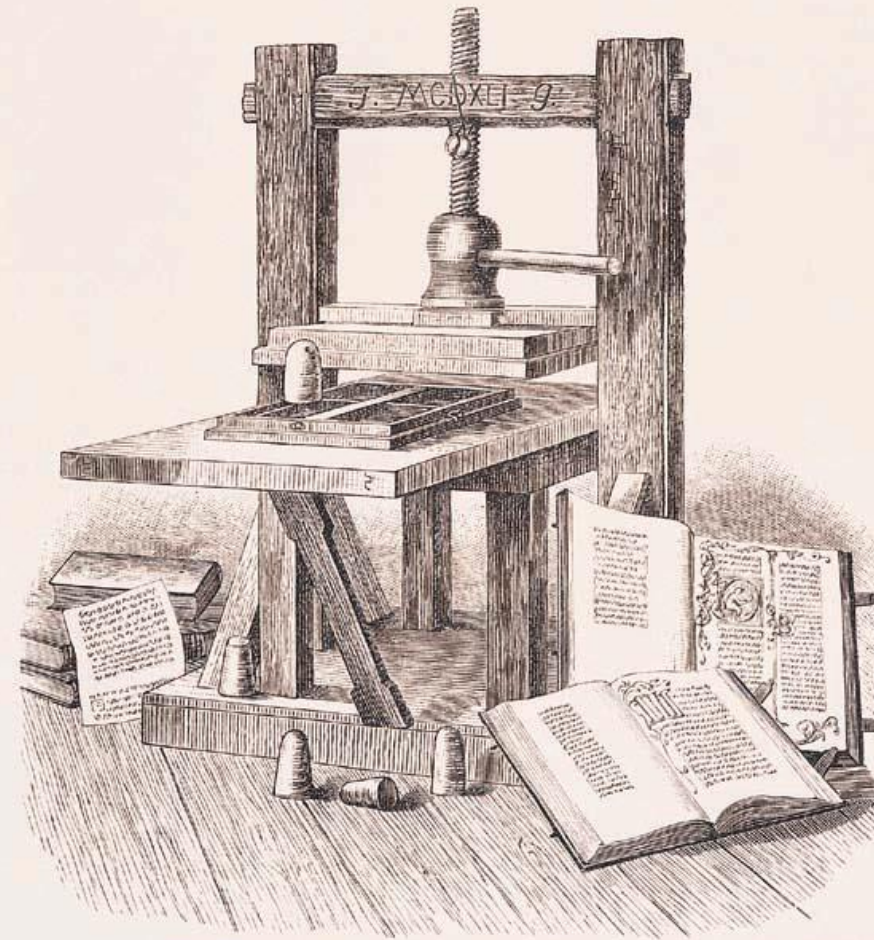
start of the

Reformation in

Germany



Printing press
Invented in
Germany
around 1450



Lucas filius natone anthi-
ocensis. arte medicus. disci-
pulus apostolorum. postea
pauli socius. usque ad con-
fessionem eius secutus dominum fuisse cernitur:
nam neque uxorem unquam habuit neque fi-
lios: septuaginta et quatuor annorum
obijt in bethunia. plenius spiritus sancto.
Qui cum iam scripta essent euangelia. per
marchum quidem in iudaea. per marcum autem
in italia. sancto indagante spiritui in
archate patribus hoc scripsit euangelium:
significans etiam ipse in principio ante
suam aliam esse descriptam. Cuius scripta sunt
ordo euangelice dispositionis responsio-
rum maxime necessitas laboris fuit: ut
primus grecis fidelibus omnium peritanti-
one venturi in carne dei esset manifestus.
Rata humanitate ne iudeis fabulis
accideret: in solo legis desiderio tenen-
tur: vel ne hereticis fabulis et stultis
solicitationibus seducti. reciderent a ve-
ritate elaboraret: de hinc ut in primi-
pio euangelij iohannis natiuitate pre-
sumpta. cum euangelium scriberet et in
quod electus scriberet indicaret: ceterasque
se complere esse. quod essent ab alijs inchoa-
ta. Cui ideo post baptismum filij dei a
pfectione generationis iusto implere
regende a principio natiuitatis huma-
ne postestas promissa est: ut requiritur
demonstraret in quo apprehenderet e-
rat per nathan filium dauid inchoam re-
currentis iusti generationis admittit.
indisparabilis in pateris in homini-
bus. cuius sui pateris opus hominis redire
in se per filium faceret: qui per dauid patrem
veniens in hoc pateris in iusto. Cui
luc non inuenerit etiam scribendorum
actum apostolorum postestas in ministerio
datur: ut deo in dei plenio et filio pater-
nionis regendo. oratione ab apostolis

fada. forte domini electionis munus
completeretur: licet paulus consumma-
tione apostolica aditus daret. quod di-
citur humiliter realiterque dominus elegit
ser. Quod et legentibus ac requiritur
dei. et si per singula respiciam a nobis
vile fuerat: sciens tamen quod operam
agricola opponat de suis fructibus e-
dere. ut autem publici curiositatem
ne non ea volentibus dei demonstrare vide-
reantur. quod factidientibus prodidisse.
Explet prefatio. Inquit euange-
lium secundum lucam. per hunc ipsum
beatus lucas in euangelium suum.

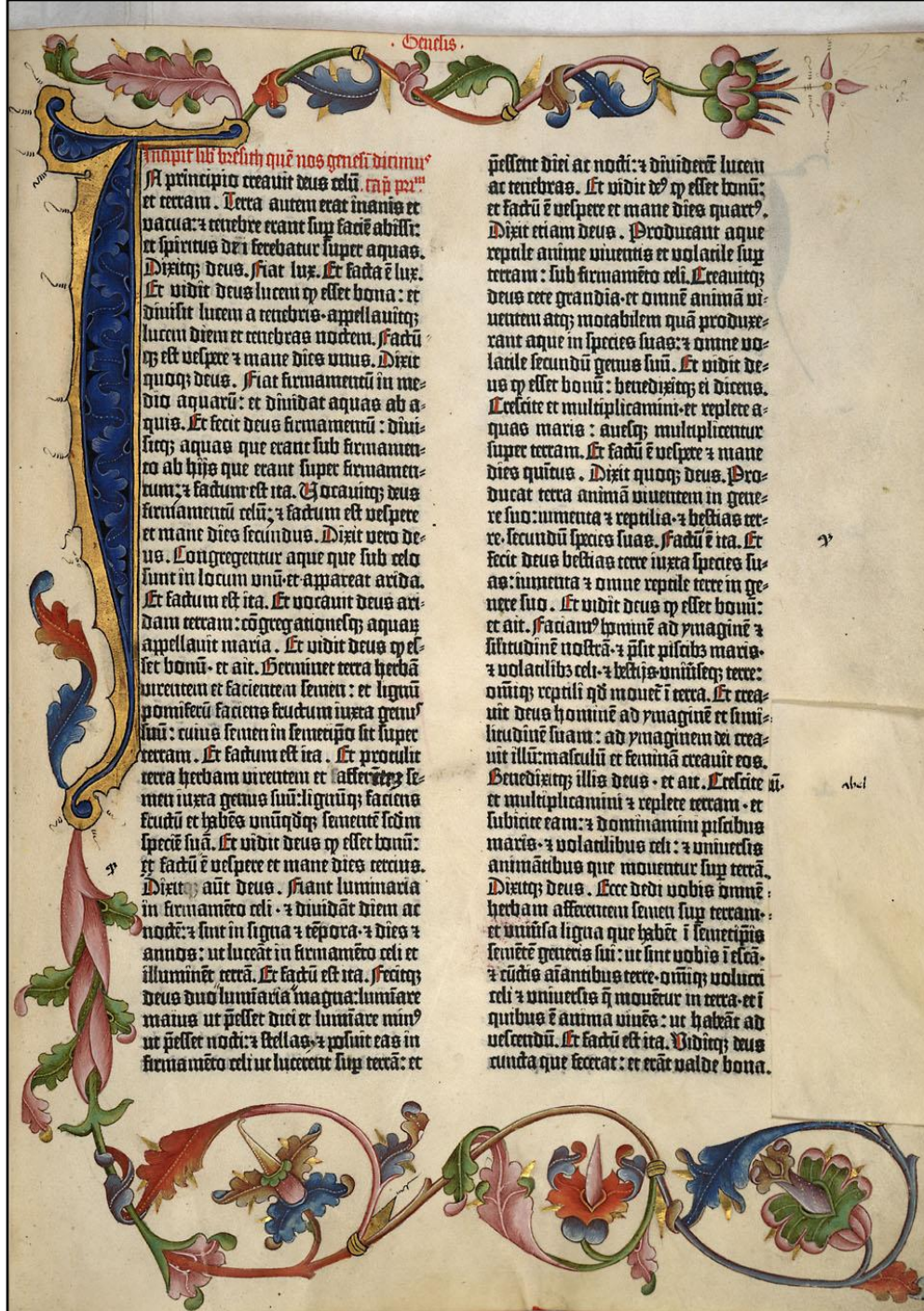
Quoniam quidem multo
non fuit ordinare nar-
rationes que in nobis com-
plete sunt res. sicut tradi-
derunt nobis que ab inchoa-
ti uiderunt. et minime
fuerit emendatio: uisum est et michi aliter
omnia a principio diligenter et ordine
scribere oportere theophilo: ut cognoscat
corum ueritas de his rebus. et ueritate.

Uit in diebus herodis re-
gis iude sacerdos quidam
nomine zacharias de ui-
ta abia. et uxor illi de fili-
bus aaron: et nomen eius elizabet.
Erant autem iusti ambo ante deum:
iustificationibus domini sue que-
rela. Et non erat illis filius. eo quod
et elizabet sterilis: et ambo prout
fuerunt iusti. factum est autem ei
sacerdotio fungeretur zacharias in ordi-
ne uicis sue ante deum: secundum consue-
tatem ponitur ingressus in templum domini.
Et omnis multitudo populi erat ibi
hora inchoa. Et parauit autem illi
angelus domini: stans a dextera altaris

inchoa. Et zacharias turbatus est ui-
dendo: et timor reuertit super eum. At autem
ad illum angelus. Et timeas zacharia:
quoniam facta est deprecatio tua. Et
uox tua elizabet pariet tibi filium. et
uocabis nomen eius iohannem: et
gaudium tibi et exultationem: multi in
natiuitate eius gaudebunt. Et tuum
magnum: coram domino: et unum et sanctum non
habet. Et spiritus sanctus replebitur ad-
huc et uero matris sue: et multos fili-
os illi conuerteret ad dominum deum ipsorum.
Et ipse preder ante ipsum in spiritu et uir-
tute: sicut pater conuerteret corda patrum in
filiis: et incredibiles ad prouidentiam in-
choa: parare domino plebem perfectam. Et dixit
zacharias ad angelum. Vnde hoc scias?
Ego enim sum senex: et uxor mea presterit
in diebus suis. Et respondens angelus
dixit ei. Ego sum gabriel qui sto ante
deum: nullus sum loqui ad te: et hoc
nisi euangelizare. Et ecce tu es tacens
et non potes loqui usque in diem quo
hoc fiat: pro eo quod non credidisti uer-
bis meis: que implebuntur in tempore
suo. Et erat plebs expectans zachariam:
et mirabantur quod tardaret ipse in templo.
Et postquam autem non potest loqui ad il-
los. Et cognouerunt quod visionem uidisset
in templo. Et ipse erat innumerus illis:
et permansit inchoa. Et factum est ut im-
pletis sunt dies officij eius: abiit in domum
suum. Post hoc autem dies concepit eliza-
beth uxor eius: et occultabat se mensibus
quinque dimens. Quia sic fecit michi do-
minus: in diebus quibus respexit au-
tem obprobrium meum inter homines.
Quia uirum autem septo mense et angelus
gabriel a deo in ciuitatem galilee cui
nomen nazareth. ad virginem despo-
sitam uiro cui nomen erat ioseph. de
domo dauid: et nomen virginis maria.

Et ingressus angelus ad eam dixit. Ave
gratia plena: dominus tecum: benedicta tu in
mulieribus. Quia tu audieris: ueritas est
in sermone tuo: et cognoscebas qualis
esset ista saluatio. Et ait angelus ei.
Et timeas maria: inuenisti enim gratiam
apud deum. Ecce concipies in utero
et paries filium: et uocabis nomen eius
ihesum. Hic erit magnus: et filius altissimi
uocabitur. Et dabit illi dominus deus se-
dem dauid patris eius: et regnabit in
domo iacob in eternum: et regni eius non
erit finis. Dixit autem maria ad angelum.
Quomodo fiet istud: quoniam uirum non
cognosco? Et respondens angelus di-
xit ei. Spiritus sanctus superueniet in
te: et uirtus altissimi obumbrabit tibi.
Ideoque et quod ualeat et sanctum: uoca-
bis filium dei. Et ecce elizabet cognata tua:
et ipsa concepit filium in senectute sua. Et
hic mensis est septem illi qui uocat sterilitas.
Quia non erat impossibile apud deum
omne uerbum. Dixit autem maria. Ecce
ancilla domini: fiat michi secundum uerbum
tuum. Et discessit ab illa angelus. Et sur-
gens autem maria in diebus illis abiit
in montana cum festinatione in ciuitatem
iudee: et inuauit in domum zacharie. et
saluauit elizabet. Et factum est ut au-
diuit saluationem marie elizabet:
exultauit infans in utero eius. Et exple-
ta est spiritus sancto elizabet: et exalta-
uit uoce magna et dixit. Benedicta
tu inter mulieres: et benedictus fructus
uentris tui. Et unde hoc michi ueni-
at mater domini mei ad me? Ecce enim ut
facta est uox saluationis tue in auribus
meis: exultauit in gaudio infans in
utero meo. Et beata que credidit: quoniam
placetur ea que dicta sunt ei a domino.
Et ait maria. Magnificat anima mea
a domino: et exultauit spiritus meus in

Humanist
manuscript
with hand
painting



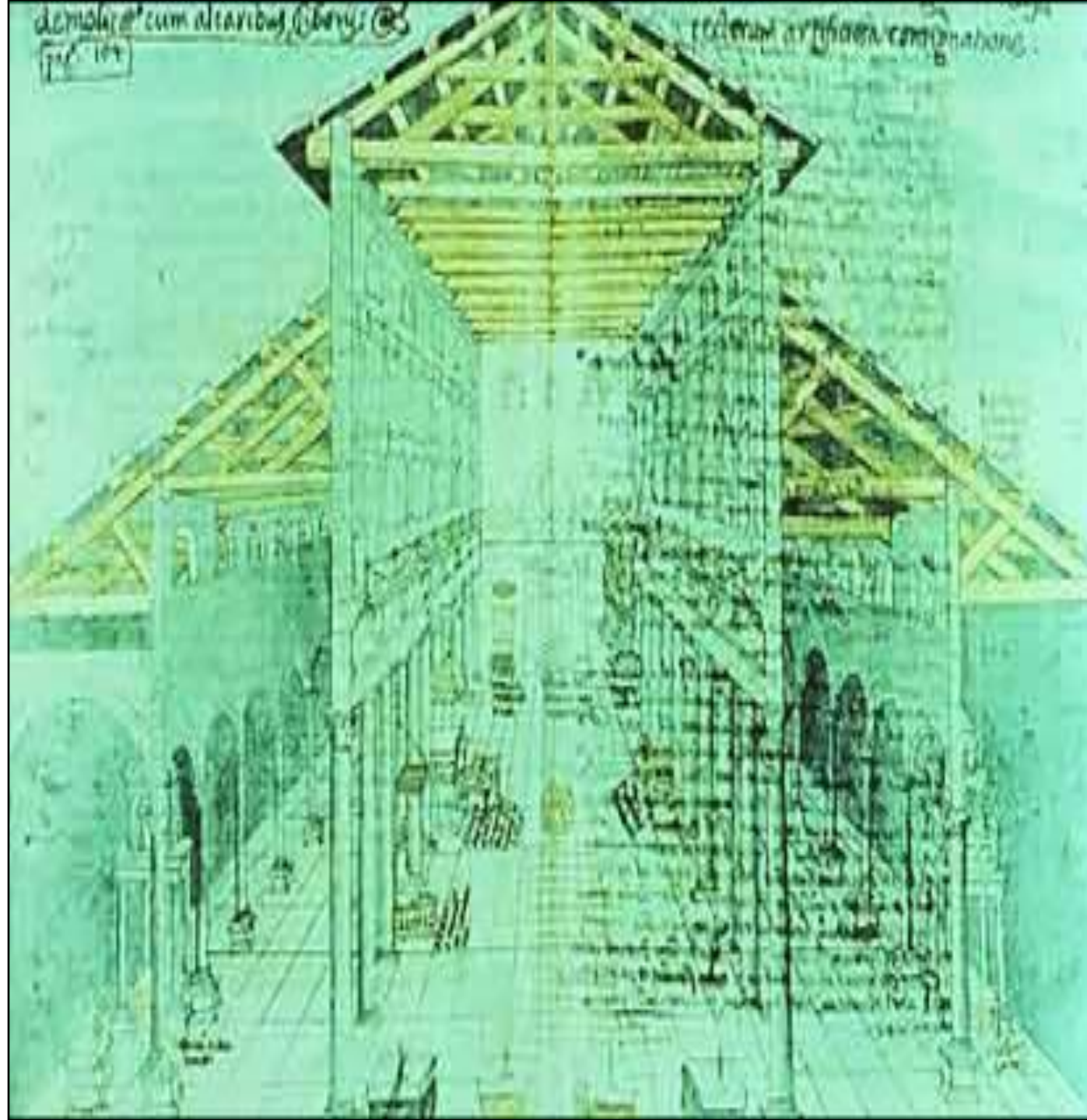


Old
Saint
Peter's

Built by
Constantine

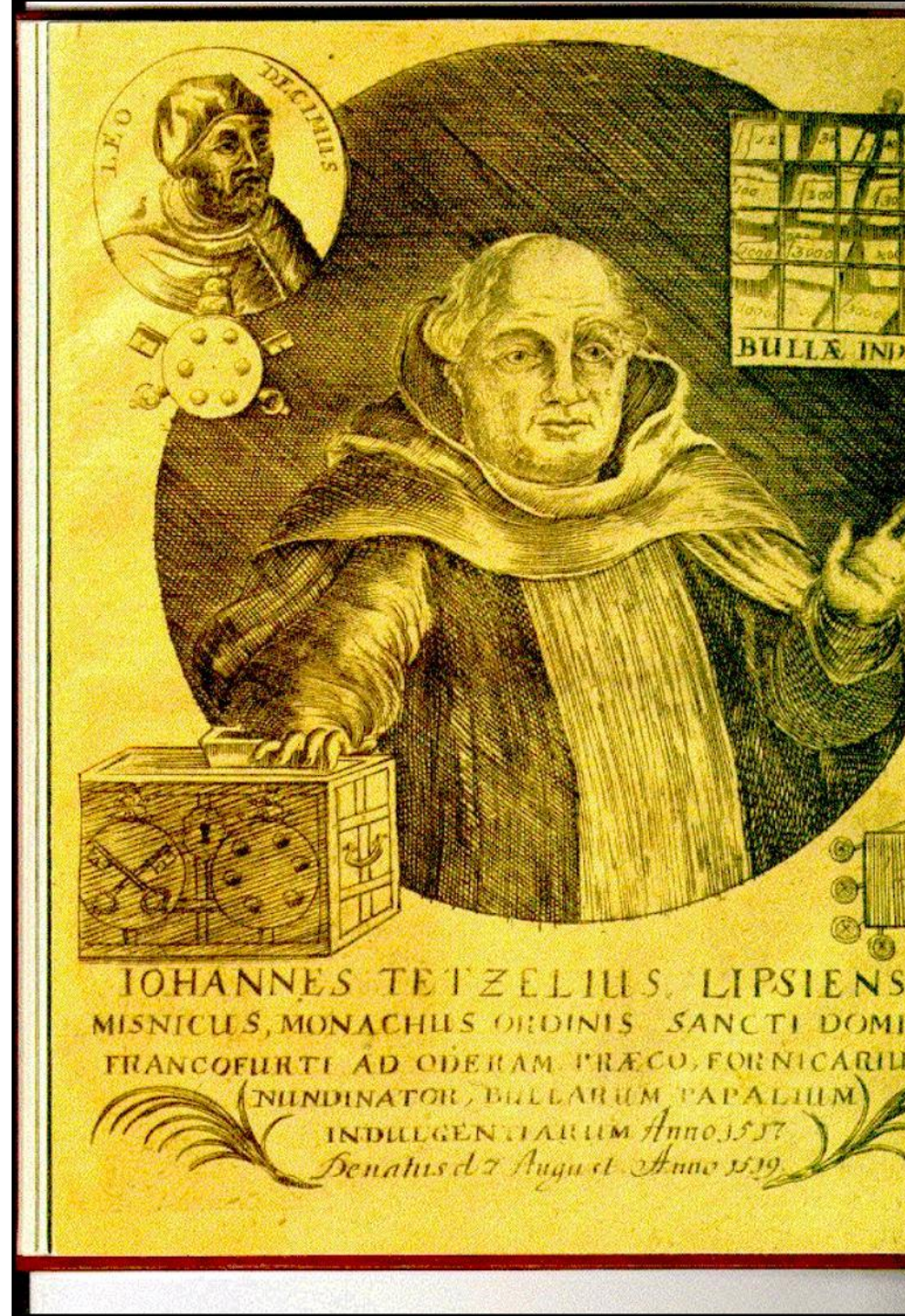
4th C.

Julius II
plans to
rebuild
Old basilica



John Tetzel
authorized by
Pope
Leo X Medici

sale of
indulgences
in Germany
to
finance rebuilding
of St. Peters



- **INDULGENCES:**

- Papacy grants remission (forgiveness) of “temporal punishment due to sin”
- Draws on “treasury of merits” of Christ and the saints
- Indulgences first granted during the Crusades then sold to equip Crusades
- Indulgence sale to rebuild St. Peter’s basilica is cause of the Lutheran Reformation in Germany

Sale of
Indulgences
In Germany



Medici
coat of arms

Ihr dencket merck et mich recht/
Des heiligen Vaters Papstes Knecht/
In ich/vnd bring euch ist allein/
Zehn tausent vnd neun hundert carein/
nad vnd Ablass von einer Sünd/
Vor eu: h/ewer Elter n/Weib vnd Kind/
ol ein jeder gewehret sein
So viel ihr legt ins Kasselein/
So bald der Säiden im Becken klingt/
Im huy die Seel im Himmel springt/



“Monstrous
births” as
omens:

The Monk
Calf of
Freiberg

Interpreted as
representing
the corruption
of the
Church



The
Papal
Ass
of
Rome



Protestant Reformation in Germany

Luther's 95 Theses against indulgences 1517

1521 Diet of Worms: Luther condemned by Empire
Protected by ruler of Saxony, Frederick the Wise

Many German states turn Lutheran,

Emperor Charles V Hapsburg remains Catholic

**Emperor Charles V Hapsburg of the
Holy Roman Empire of the German Nation**

1519 Imperial election:

Hapsburg Charles I of Spain
elected as German Emperor

**1521 Leo X makes alliance with Charles V
against France**

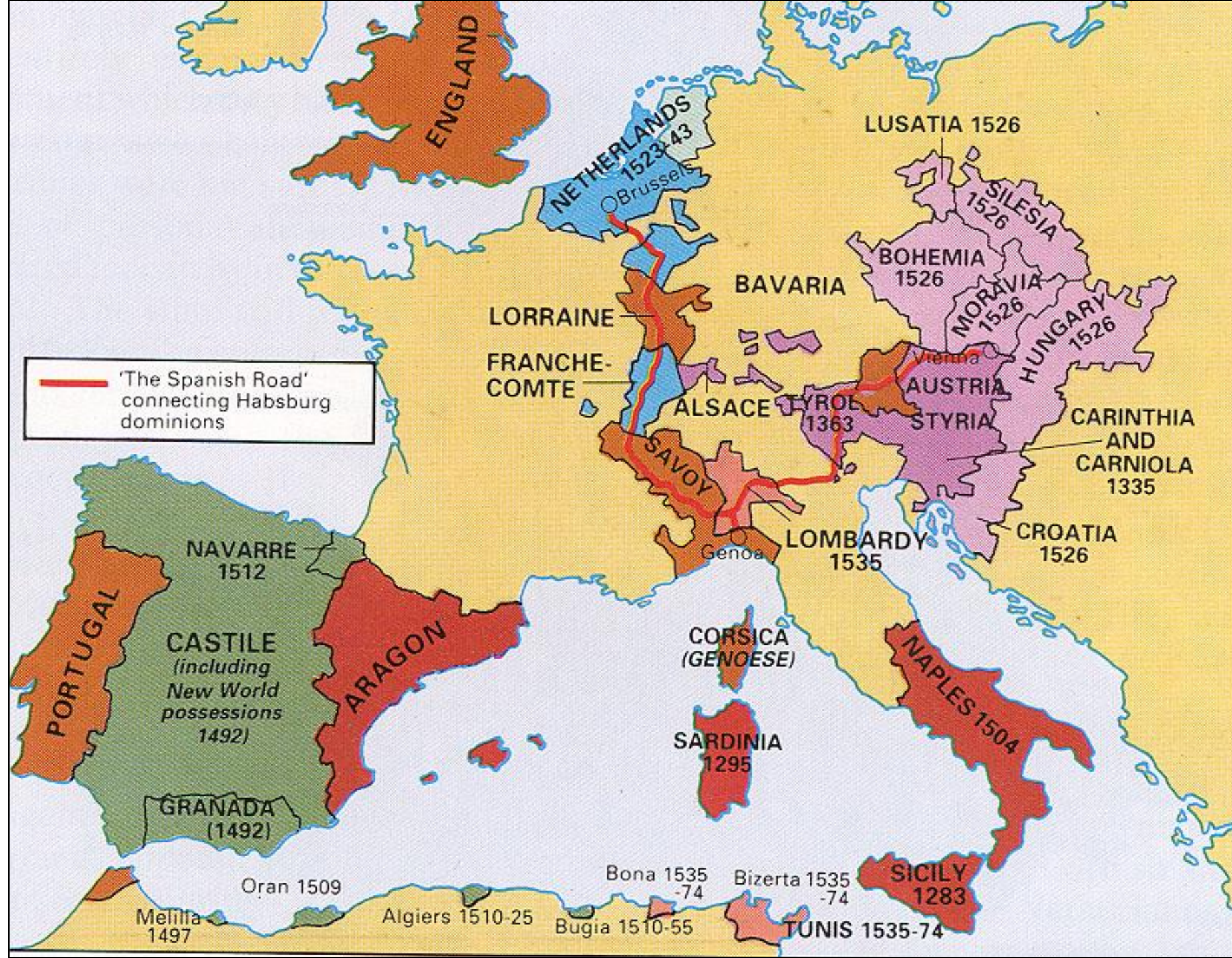
1521 Diet of Worms

Luther condemned at Imperial Diet
(assembly)

Emperor
Charles V
Hapsburg

King of
Spain
and
Holy Roman
Emperor
1519-1555





Leo X Medici (1513-1521)

election demonstrates Medici power
traditional alliance of Popes & Florence
strengthened

Hadrian VI (1522-23)

Dutch Pope; last non-Italian pope
until 20th C. Polish Pope

Clement VII Medici (1523-34)

prisoner during Sack of Rome (1527)
German troops of Emperor Charles V Hap

ITALIAN WARS France versus Hapsburgs (Germany & Spain) in Italy

Hapsburg - Valois Wars struggle for Milan between France & Empire

1525 BATTLE OF PAVIA:

Imperial victory, French King Francis I taken prisoner
Pope & Italian states begin to fear Imperial victory

1526 TREATY OF MADRID:

Francis renounces claims to Italy; Francis marries Charles sister
BUT once released, Francis reneges on treaty
allies with Pope Clement VII Medici *

*** Key point:** Papacy has switched sides, from Empire to France

Clement VII Medici

Sebastiano del Piombo

c. 1531.



Turkish threat from East:

1453 Conquest of Constantinople: forces move into eastern Europe

1526 Battle of Mohacs (Hungary):

Imperial troops of Charles V defeat Ottoman Turks

Imperial troops move into Italy, unpaid, Rome as goal

1526 LEAGUE OF COGNAC:

broad alliance against Charles V by

France, Papacy, Italians (Milan, Florence, Venice)

due to fear of Imperial power taking over all of Italy

Ottoman Empire



Charles
V on
horseback

Titian



1527 SACK OF ROME: from May to February
by German and Spanish Imperial troops,
Germans include many Lutherans

Vatican and St. Peter's used to house troops

worst Sack of city in terms of people killed
8,000 in first day

Pope Clement VII (Medici)
prisoner in Castel Sant'Angelo

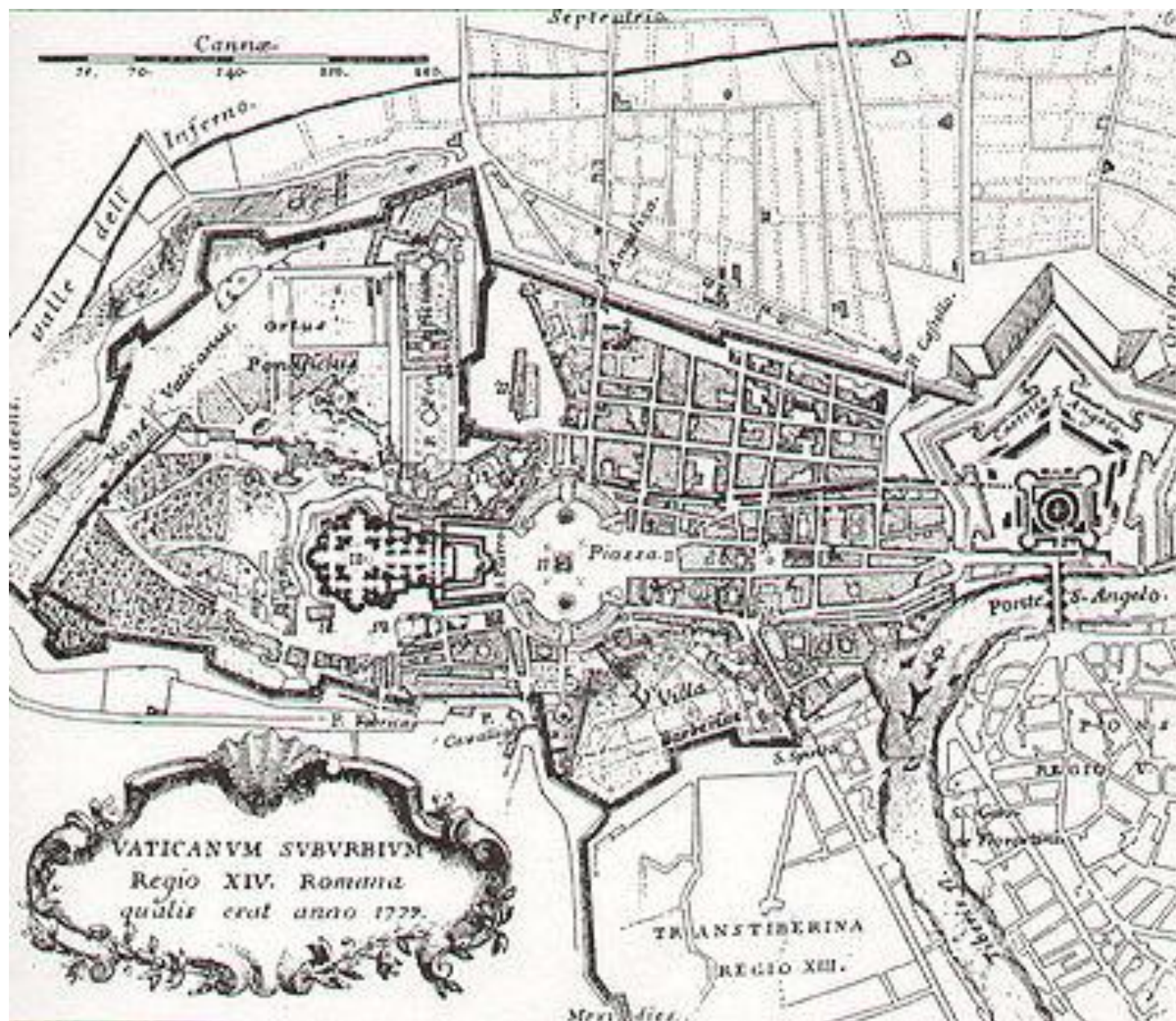


Legend

- Roma Quadrata:
8th century B.C.
- Servian:
565 B.C.
- Aurelian:
282 A.D.
- Leonine (Borgo):
843-852
- Paul III/Urban VIII:
1534-1644

Leonine Walls
surrounding
the Vatican

Borgo



Bronzino

Clement VII

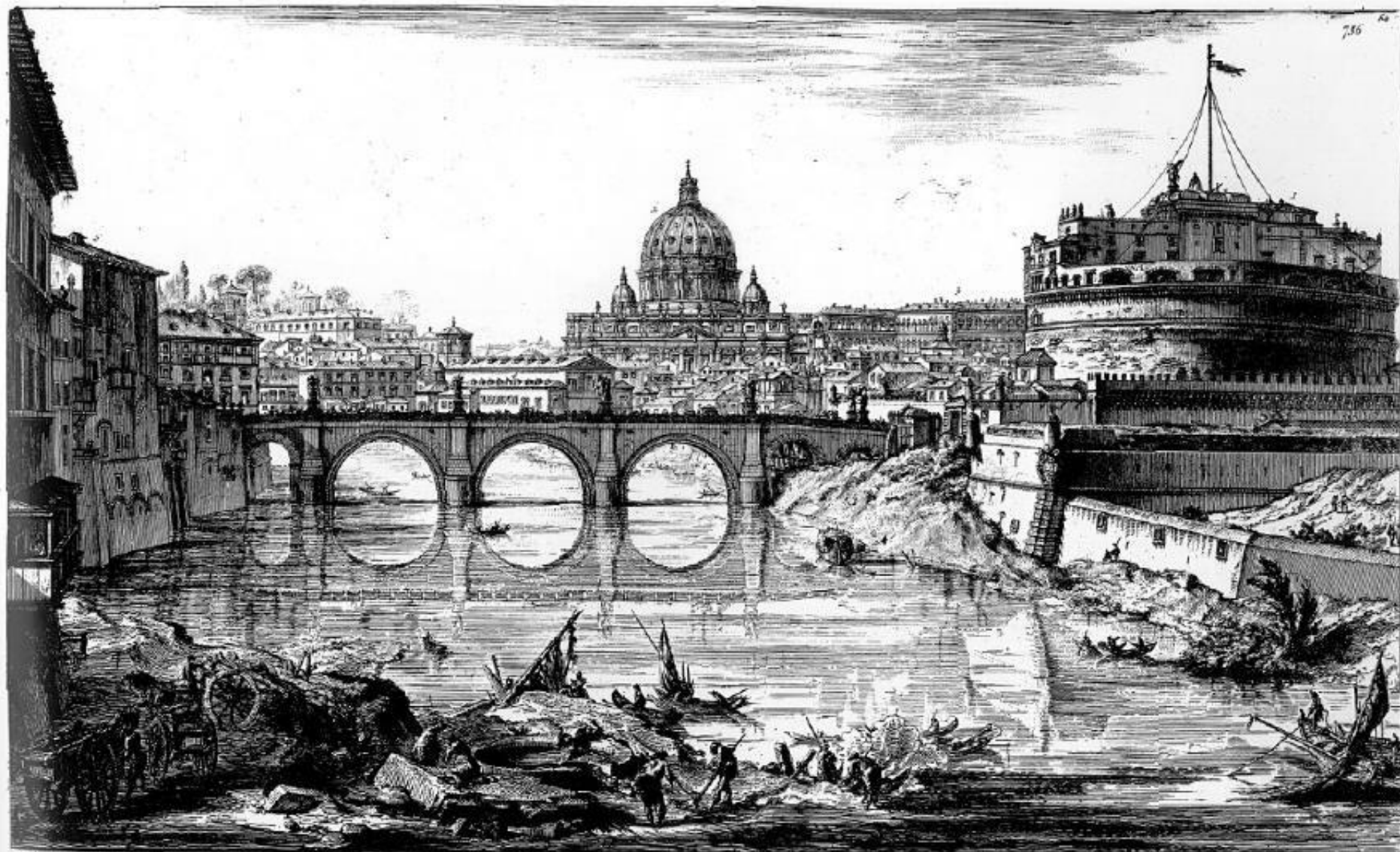
Medici

Second
Medici
Pope





German engraving showing death of Duc de Bourbon, renegade French nobleman leading of German & Spanish Imperial troops



*« Avanti del Ponte di Sant'Angelo » Per questo luogo, detto da Giulio
 Cesare il Campidoglio, fu edificata la Basilica di S. Pietro, dove si trova
 adesso una celebre la Piazza di questo nome. In questa piazza si tiene
 ogni anno la Fiera di S. Pietro, che fu trasportata in questo luogo per di via*

Veduta del Ponte e Castello Sant'Angelo.

*alla nel Giardino di Bobolice nel Vaticano. Questo palazzo fu fatto edificare in
 onore di S. Pietro, e fu detto in questo nome. A Palazzo Borghese, e
 alla di S. Pietro. Il Ponte di Sant'Angelo, e il Palazzo della monastero del
 S. Pietro. Il Palazzo della monastero del S. Pietro.*



Castel Sant'Angelo – former Tomb of Hadrian

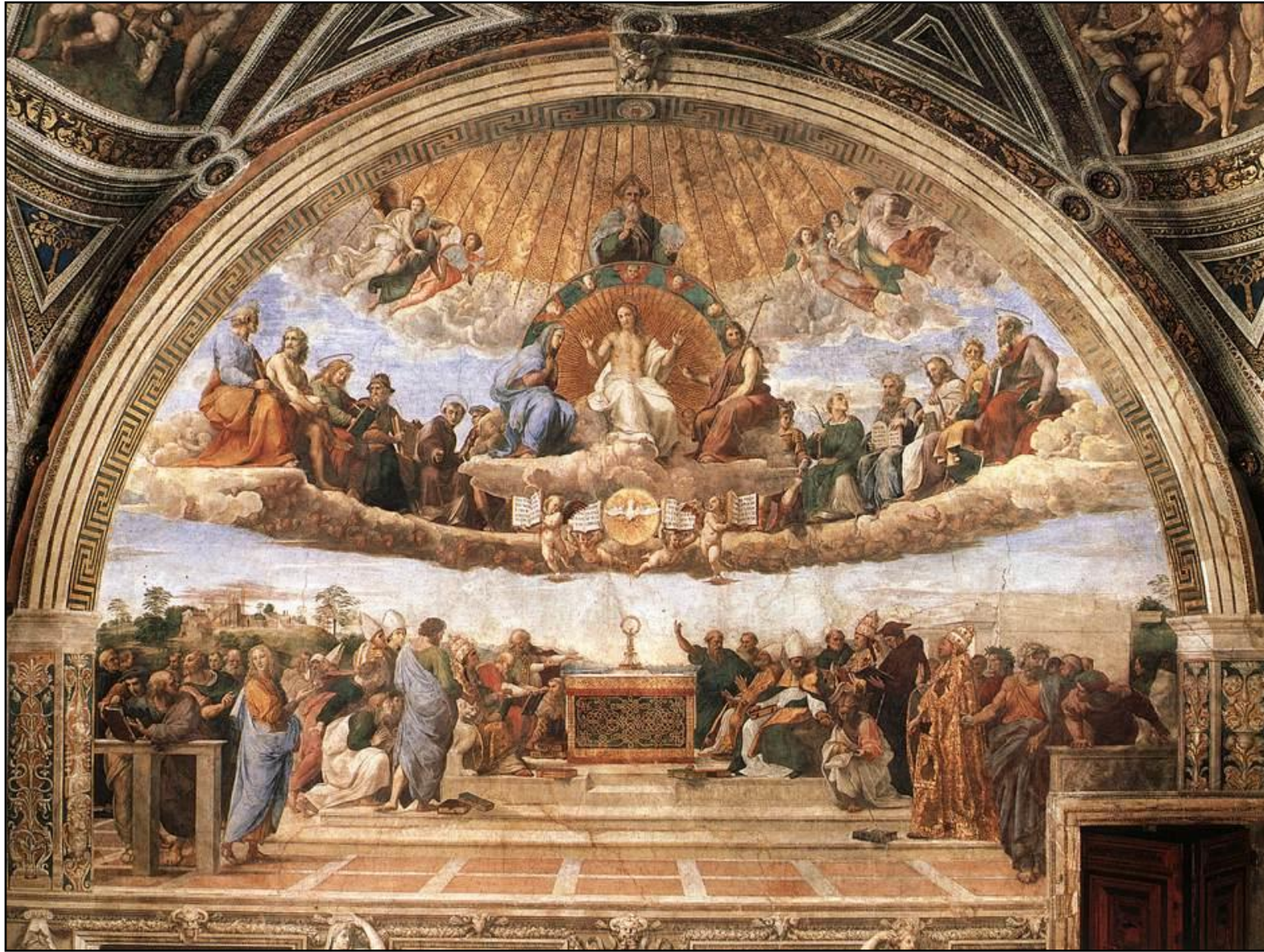
The passeto – pathway connecting
Vatican to Castel Sant'Angelo



Aerial view of the Passetto from Vatican to Castel Sant'Angelo
built in 13th C.

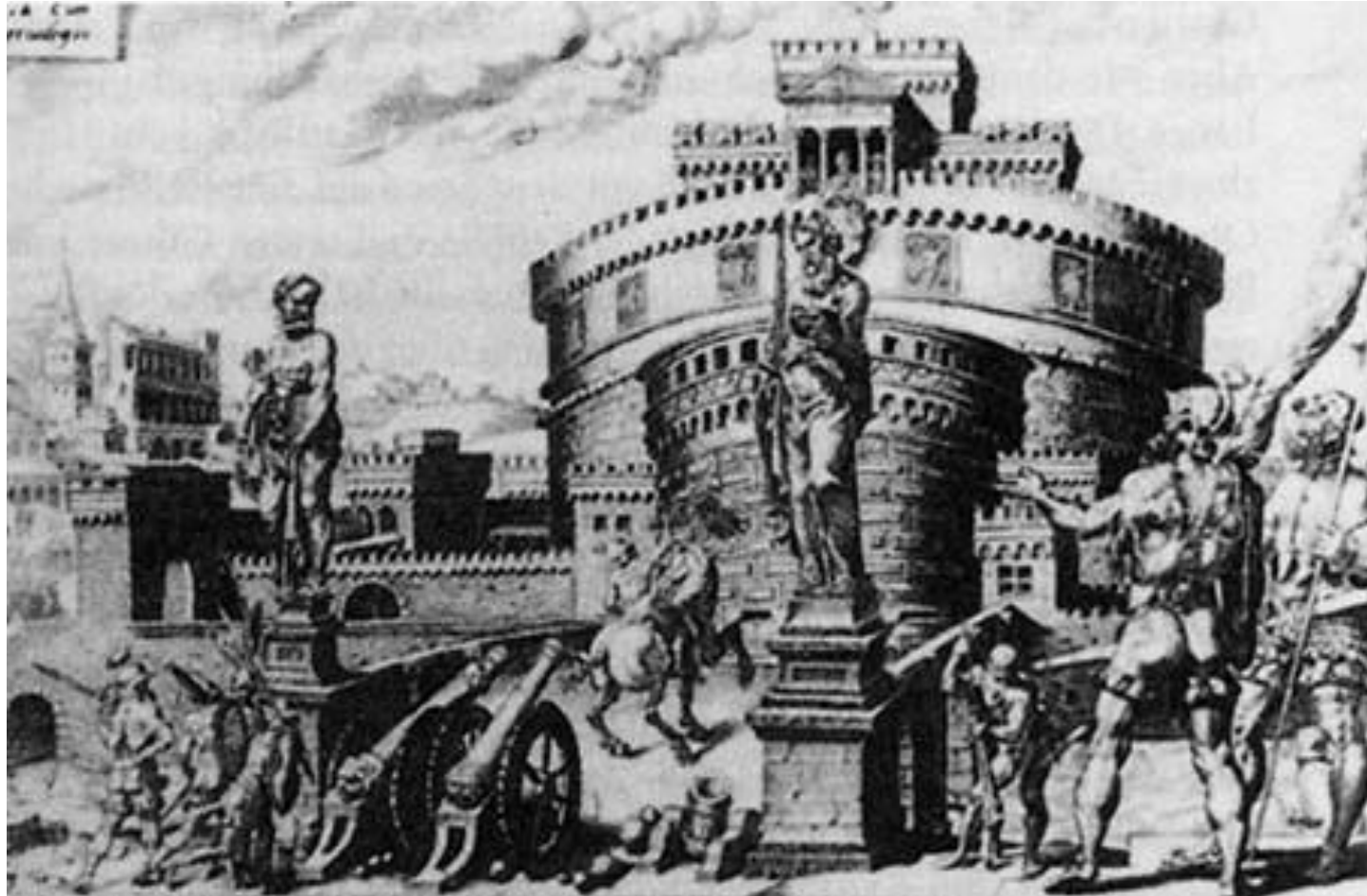






Graffiti carved into Raphael's painting of the Holy Sacrament: "Luther for Pope"





German engraving showing Pope as captive in loggia of Castel Sant'Angelo

Bathroom in Papal
Apartment in Castel
Sant'Angelo

