

SHIFT TO MODERNITY IN THE RENAISSANCE PERIOD HISTORY ESSAY

This transition paper will act as a brief summary that covers some of the major events that happened during the shift to modernity in the Renaissance period.

The modernists believed that for an individual to feel whole and a contributor to the re-vitalization of the social process, he or she needed to be free of all the encumbering baggage of hundreds of years of hypocrisy. The rejection of moral and religious principles was compounded by the repudiation of all systems of beliefs, whether in the arts, politics, sciences or philosophy. As time progressed, David played the harp for the current King Saul of Israel, who was in a war with the Philistines. The Medici family were great humanists and made significant contribution to the development of the Italian and European Renaissance. As a cultural movement, it encompassed a rebellion of learning based on classical sources, the development of linear perspective in painting, and gradual but widespread educational reform. Broadly speaking, Mediaeval period was a period predominantly dominated by Christian outlook. Another notable individual was Machiavelli, an Italian political philosopher, considered a founder of modern political science. It was city of 50,000 people, less than there were in Paris and Venice but more than most other European cities. Also known as the Hussite Wars, they were arguably the first European war in which hand-held gunpowder weapons such as muskets made a decisive contribution. The wrestling with all the new assumptions about reality and culture generated a new permissiveness in the realm of the arts. There must then exist long-term formal structures in history which allow the repeated accumulation of experience. Just as the Renaissance reshaped the face of Europe, which began in the 14th and thrived after the 15th. The three major factors of the Renaissance that were different from the middle ages were Humanism, improvements in discovery, and the Reformation of the Church. The modernists were militant about distancing themselves from every traditional idea that had been held sacred by Western civilization, and perhaps we can even go so far as to refer to them as intellectual anarchists in their willingness to vandalize anything connected to the established order. Florence was a place of beauty and leisure. Those individuals involved pursued antiquity with a fervent vigor and passion not seen in the following centuries of the modern age. This American nationalism focused on the expression of modernism, technology, and academic classicism. His disciple, Carl Jung, was also to develop another theory delving into the unconscious which explored the nature of the irrational self and which explained the common grounds shared by so many cultures. Gunpowder and Firearms[edit] When gunpowder was introduced to Europe, it was immediately used almost exclusively in weapons and explosives for warfare. The Protestant Reformation and rise of modernity in the early 16th century entailed the start of a series of changes in the Corpus Christianum. The French philosopher Henry Bergson was also to turn his gaze to the unconscious to explore the nature of memory as experienced in the present moment. He argued for four stages: the age of hunters, the age of shepherds, the age of agriculture, and the age of commerce. There are at least three steps in the emergence of this crucial notion of the development of societies through temporal stages. The Enlightenment was an era when science and art flourished. Turgot was known to his contemporaries, such as Hume, as an exponent of the notion of human perfectibility and historical progress, but his later reputation as a prophet of perfectibility rested mainly on Jean-Antoine-Nicolas Caritat, marquis de Condorcet, his friend and disciple, who wrote his biography in 1790, and Pierre Samuel Dupont de Nemours, who published a memoir on his life and works in 1795 and prepared the first edition of his collected works. When James Harvey Robinson published his book *The New History: Essays Illustrating the Modern Historical Outlook* in 1895, it caused a stir in American historical circles and was immediately hailed or criticized as a manifesto for a new generation of historians. But more importantly, the city is the place where man is dehumanized by so many degenerate forces. As a result, the philosophy shifted a lot of importance to the dignity and value of the individual. Prescott, ; Fuga,