

Renaissance And Reformation Journal

Offers a brief overview of medieval Europe, discusses the Renaissance's influence on the Reformation, and looks at the lives and accomplishments of Luther, Wycliffe, Zwingli, and Calvin

"The extant literary productions of Anne Bradstreet (1612?-1672), an English language poet living in Massachusetts Bay Colony. Encompasses poetry on science, ancient history, English Civil Wars, religious subjects, and domestic life; and short prose meditations on religious life"--

This ebook is a selective guide designed to help scholars and students of Islamic studies find reliable sources of information by directing them to the best available scholarly materials in whatever form or format they appear from books, chapters, and journal articles to online archives, electronic data sets, and blogs. Written by a leading international authority on the subject, the ebook provides bibliographic information supported by direct recommendations about which sources to consult and editorial commentary to make it clear how the cited sources are interrelated related. This ebook is a static version of an article from Oxford Bibliographies Online: Renaissance and Reformation, a dynamic, continuously updated, online resource designed to provide authoritative guidance through scholarship and other materials relevant to the study of European history and culture between the 14th and 17th centuries. Oxford Bibliographies Online covers most subject disciplines within the social science and humanities, for more information visit www.oxfordbibliographies.com.

This work presents the state of our knowledge about the grand themes of European history in this era. It brings together the best scholarship into an array of topical chapters that present our current knowledge and thinking in ways useful to the specialist and accessible for students and the educated non-specialist. The articles are written by a distinguished international group of leading scholars in the field.

Essays in Honour of Gordon Donaldson

A Renaissance Physician in the Second Reformation

The Dominican Order, 1450-1560

Religion and Culture in the Renaissance and Reformation

Space, Image, and Reform in Early Modern Art

REFRAMING REFORMATION

Includes bibliographical references (p. 152-156) and index.

"Translation and critical study of thirty-seven letters to friends at home, written 1679-1681 by Marie Gigault de Bellefonds, marquise de Villars, French noblewoman and wife of French ambassador Pierre de Villars, describing life at the Spanish court at a troubled time"--

This guide provides the best practices and reference resources, both print and electronic, that can be used in conducting research on literature of the British Renaissance and Early Modern Period. This volume seeks to address specific research characteristics integral to studying the period, including a more inclusive canon and the predominance of Shakespeare.

The dawn of humanism in the Renaissance presented privileged women with great opportunities for personal and intellectual growth. Sexual and social roles still determined the extent to which a woman could pursue education and intellectual accomplishment, but it was possible through the composition of poetry or prose to temporarily offset hierarchies of gender, to become equal to men in the act of creation. Edited by Katharina M. Wilson, this anthology introduces the works of twenty-five women writers of the Renaissance and Reformation, among them Marie Dentière, a Swiss evangelical reformer whose writings were so successful they were banned during her lifetime; Gaspara Stampa, a cultivated courtesan of Venetian aristocratic circles who wrote lyric poetry that has earned her comparisons to Michelangelo and Tasso; Héloïse de Crenne, a French aristocrat who embodied the true spirit of the Renaissance feminist, writing both as novelist and as champion of her sex; Helene Kottanner, Austrian chambermaid to Queen Elizabeth of Hungary whose memoirs recall her daring theft of the Holy Crown of Saint Stephen for her esteemed mistress; and Lady Mary Sidney Wroth, the first Englishwoman known to write a full-length work of fiction and compose a significant body of secular poetry. Offering a seldom seen counterpoint to literature written by men, *Women Writers of the Renaissance and Reformation* presents prose and poetry that have never before appeared in English, as well as writings that have rarely been available to the nonspecialist. The women whose writings are included here are united by a keen awareness of the social limitations placed upon their creative potential, of the strained relationship between their gender and their work. This concern invests their writings with a distinctive voice--one that carries the echoes of a male aesthetic while boldly declaring battle against it.

The Early Modern World, 1450-1650

Creating Magnificence in Renaissance Florence

Letters from Spain

Luther and the Reformation of the Later Middle Ages

Literature and the Encounter with God in Post-Reformation England

The Renaissance and Reformation

This fast-paced survey of Western civilization's transition from the Middle Ages to modernity brings that tumultuous period vividly to life. Carlos Eire, popular professor and gifted writer, chronicles the two-hundred-year era of the Renaissance and Reformation with particular attention to issues that persist as concerns in the present day. Eire connects the Protestant and Catholic Reformations in new and profound ways, and he demonstrates convincingly that this crucial turning point in history not only affected people long gone, but continues to shape our world and define who we are today. The book focuses on the vast

changes that took place in Western civilization between 1450 and 1650, from Gutenberg's printing press and the subsequent revolution in the spread of ideas to the close of the Thirty Years' War. Eire devotes equal attention to the various Protestant traditions and churches as well as to Catholicism, skepticism, and secularism, and he takes into account the expansion of European culture and religion into other lands, particularly the Americas and Asia. He also underscores how changes in religion transformed the Western secular world. A book created with students and nonspecialists in mind, Reformations is an inspiring, provocative volume for any reader who is curious about the role of ideas and beliefs in history.

Humanists and Reformers portrays in a single, expansive volume two great traditions in human history: the Italian Renaissance and the age of the Reformation. Bard Thompson provides a fascinating survey of these important historical periods under pressure of their own cultural, social, and spiritual experiences, exploring the bonds that held Humanists and Reformers together and the estrangements that drove them apart. In the section of the book devoted to the Italian Renaissance, an opening historiography is followed by accounts of the struggles that underlay the Renaissance, the Renaissance papacy and the rebuilding of Rome, the growth of capitalism, and the rise of the monarchies and the city states. Separate histories of Venice, Milan, and Florence are provided, with special attention given to the Florentine humanists. Painters, sculptors, and architects of the Quattrocento and Cinquecento are also given full scope, including close-ups of Michelangelo and Raphael. Finally, the decline of the Renaissance in Italy is discussed as well as the voyages of discovery. The section devoted to the age of the Reformation includes detailed coverage of Erasmus and the major figures of the Northern Renaissance. It also extensively covers the Reformers and their thought: Luther, Zwingli, the Anabaptists and the left wing of the Reformation, Calvin, and the Counter-Reformation. The complex history of the Tudors to 1558 and the reign of Elizabeth I occupy the last large sections of the book. Throughout this volume Thompson gives special attention to subjects of note from both periods in engaging excursions: Castiglione's Book of the Courtier, the emergence of printing, Andrea Mantegna, Titian and the Venetian painters, Leonardo da Vinci, Giannozzo Manetti, Benozzo Gozzoli's Procession of the Magi, Raphael's Vatican Stanze, Michelangelo's Medici tombs, art and poetry in early sixteenth-century France, Zwingli's thought, St. Peter's Basilica, and Foxe's Book of Martyrs. The King James Version of the Bible is seldom viewed as a radical text, yet the history of English Bible translation in the sixteenth century, culminating in the now-familiar King James Version, is a complex one, revealing that Bible translation did not occur in a vacuum but within a web of politics, shifting religious pressures and repressions. The struggle to translate the Bible into English is here examined within the political context of the age. Emphasis is placed upon the varying royal policies and how these resulted in policy swings and the subsequent encouragement or discouragement of religious change and new Bible translations. The book is arranged chronologically, spanning the changing environments for Bible translation under Henry VIII, Edward VI, Mary, Elizabeth I, and James, who varied from forbidding such translations to encouraging them. A bibliography

and index are included.

The purpose of this volume is to explore theory, problem formulation, and methodology in "experiencing the environment." In this embryonic field, the writings of a number of individuals already stand out as representative of distinctive viewpoints. In order to facilitate further development of the field, a conference! was proposed to gather in one place representatives of a number of major viewpoints with regard to the embryonic field of "environmental psychology." It was hoped that a colloquy among such representatives would facilitate a clarification of the similarities and differences between the various perspectives, and might enable proponents of any given point of view to benefit from the insights of others with different orientations. Hopefully, it might also promote a greater articulation for this emerging field of inquiry. With these ends in mind, the sponsors of the conference asked the various prospective participants to present their theoretical positions and representative research illustrative of those positions. Some of the perspectives represented at the conference emphasized the point that the construal of phenomena depends heavily on the values and needs of perceivers. Implicit in this kind of position is the thesis that anyone who seeks to describe a complex happening is likely to shape it in terms of presuppositions, biases, etc., that may not be shared by others.

Purging Satire

The Political Context of Biblical Translation

Handbook of European History 1400-1600: Late Middle Ages, Renaissance and Reformation, Volume 1 Structures and Assertions

Renaissance Religion in Urban Scotland

Essays in Honour of Paul F. Grendler

Rome and the Maronites in the Renaissance and Reformation

Covering the Renaissance and Reformation, this volume introduces a unique set of interdisciplinary biographical dictionaries covering the great cultural figures of Western civilization.

Selections from the writings of Ulrich Zwingli and Heinrich Bullinger, two lesser-known church reformers, are contained in this volume. Also included is an account of the life, work, and theology of each of these Swiss reformers of the sixteenth century. Long recognized for the quality of its translations, introductions, explanatory notes, and indexes, the Library of Christian Classics provides scholars and students with modern English translations of some of the most significant Christian theological texts in history. Through these works--each written prior to the end of the sixteenth century--contemporary readers are able to engage the ideas that have shaped Christian theology and the church through the centuries.

Rome and the Maronites in the Renaissance and Reformation provides the first in-depth study of contacts between Rome and the Maronites during the fifteenth and sixteenth century. This book begins by showing how the church unions agreed at the Council of Ferrara-Florence (1438-1445) led Catholics to endow an immense amount of trust in the orthodoxy of Christians from the east. Taking the Maronites of Mount Lebanon as its focus, it then analyses how agents in the peripheries of the Catholic world struggled to preserve this trust into the early sixteenth century, when everything changed. On one hand, this study finds that suspicion of Christians in Europe generated by the Reformation soon led Catholics to doubt the past and present fidelity of the Maronites and other Christian peoples of the Middle East and Africa. On the other, it highlights how the expansion of the Ottoman Empire caused many Maronites to seek closer integration into Catholic religious and military goals in the eastern Mediterranean. By drawing on previously unstudied sources to explore both Maronite as well as Roman perspectives, this book integrates eastern Christianity into the history of the Reformation, while re-evaluating the history of contact between Rome and the Christian east in the early modern period. It is essential reading for scholars and students of early modern Europe, as well as those interested in the Reformation, religious history, and the history of Catholic Orientalism.

Utilizing Erastus's correspondence, this book offers a synthetic treatment of Erastus's career in the Palatinate including his role in the territory's conversion, the Heidelberg Catechism, the church discipline controversy, as well as his refutation of Paracelsus and Johann Weyer.

Zwingli and Bullinger

Renaissance and Reformation, 1500-1620

Humanists and Churchmen on the Eve of the Reformation

Shakespearean Intersections

Language, Contexts, Critical Keywords

The Renaissance and Reformation in Scotland

The question of why people act against their better judgment has always been prominent in philosophy. Risto Saarinen presents the first study of ideas about weakness of the will between 1350 and 1650. He shows how the understanding of human conduct and free will changed in this formative period between medieval times and modernity.

Reform of the script was central to the humanist agenda - this book suggests a new explanation of its international success.

How was the history of post-classical Rome and of the Church written in the Catholic Reformation? Historical texts composed in Rome at this time have been considered secondary to the city's significance for the history of art. The Invention of Papal History corrects this

distorting emphasis and shows how historical writing became part of a comprehensive formation of the image and self-perception of the papacy. By presenting and fully contextualising the path-breaking works of the Augustinian historian Onofrio Panvinio (1530-1568), Stefan Bauer shows what type of historical research was possible in the late Renaissance and the Catholic Reformation. Crucial questions were, for example: How were the pontiffs elected? How many popes had been puppets of emperors? Could any of the past machinations, schisms, and disorder in the history of the Church be admitted to the reading public? Historiography in this period by no means consisted entirely of commissioned works written for patrons; rather, a creative interplay existed between, on the one hand, the endeavours of authors to explore the past and, on the other hand, the constraints of ideology and censorship placed on them. The *Invention of Papal History* sheds new light on the changing priorities, mentalities, and cultural standards that flourished in the transition from the Renaissance to the Catholic Reformation.

In this volume, hitherto unused manuscript material brings to light the history of the Dominican Order in one of Scotland's most turbulent periods. Issues of reform and Reformers, literature, and religious practice are set out with a fresh perspective.

Women Writers of the Renaissance and Reformation

A Seventeenth-century French Noblewoman at the Spanish Royal Court

A History in Documents

The Journal of Medieval and Renaissance Studies

Sermons at Court

Strategies and Sources

This book is a critical edition of John Bale's *The Image of Both Churches* (c. 1545). The Introduction provides a thorough overview of this sixteenth century work, explaining its relationship to the apocalyptic tradition and to Bale's important inspirations, from Augustine to Erasmus and Luther. Topics such as Bale's language, the place of the *Image* in his oeuvre, his use of medieval chronicles, and the influence of his exegesis are also discussed. The *Image* has often been called Bale's most important work; it articulated and developed the English Protestant view of the Apocalypse, influencing other Reformers both in England and on the continent. This book offers the first critical edition of the *Image*, including fully modernized spelling and punctuation as well as extensive explanatory notes. The five sixteenth-century printed editions of the *Image* are collated here, with textual notes that illustrate the relationship between variant readings and provide information on the choices made in this particular edition. This book also reproduces the striking woodcut illustrations from the *Image* in their original placements; examples from two different woodcut series are offered, as well as an overview of the history and importance of these images in the early printed texts. Five appendices, including a glossary of unfamiliar terms and a chart outlining Bale's

periodization of history, also provide a wealth of information that enables readers to understand and use this edition. The largest appendix, on historical names and terminology, gives biographical information for 450 individuals and explains their importance, both to Bale and to the sixteenth-century Reformers in a broader context. This critical edition of the Image offers the most thorough study of the work to date, opening up the opportunity for a deeper understanding of this monumental text and for many further avenues of research.

This updated version of Humanism and the Northern Renaissance now includes over 60 documents exploring humanist and Renaissance ideals, the zeal of religion, and the wealth of the new world. Together, the sources illuminate the chaos and brilliance of the historical period—as well as its failures and inconsistencies. The reader has been thoroughly revised to meet the needs of the undergraduate classroom. Over 30 historical documents have been added, including material by Martin Luther, John Calvin, John Knox, William Shakespeare, Christopher Columbus, Miguel de Cervantes, and Galileo Galilei. In the introduction, Bartlett and McGlynn identify humanism as the central expression of the European Renaissance and explain how this idea migrated from Italy to northern Europe. The editors also emphasize the role of the church and Christianity in northern Europe and detail the events leading up to the Reformation. A short essay on how to read historical documents is included. Each reading is preceded by a short introduction and ancillary materials can be found on UTP's History Matters website (www.utphistorymatters.com).

A literary and historical analysis of preaching at the English court, 1558-1625, with an accompanying diskette.

This volume builds on Marcia Hall's seminal contributions to the study of spatiality of the church interior, the altarpiece's facture and affectivity, the notion of artistic style, and the controversy over images in the era of Counter Reform.

John Bale's 'The Image of Both Churches'

The Crisis of the European Soul from the Black Death to the World War
Church, Monarch, and Bible in Sixteenth Century England

The Invention of Papal History

The Renaissance and Reformation in Northern Europe

Thomas Erastus and the Palatinate

Provides alphabetically arranged entries on the people, issues, and events of the European Renaissance and Reformation, as well as individual entries on each country.

How the far North offered a different kind of terra incognita for the Renaissance imagination. European narratives of the Atlantic New World tell stories of people and things: strange flora, wondrous animals, sun-drenched populations for Europeans to mythologize or exploit. Yet, as Christopher Heuer explains, between 1500 and 1700, one region upended all of these conventions in travel writing, science, and, most unexpectedly, art: the Arctic. Icy, unpopulated, visually and temporally “abstract,” the far North—a different kind of terra incognita for the Renaissance imagination—offered more than new stuff to be mapped, plundered, or even seen. Neither a continent, an ocean, nor a meteorological circumstance, the Arctic forced visitors from England, the Netherlands, Germany, and Italy, to grapple with what we would now call a “non-site,” spurring dozens of previously unknown works, objects, and texts—and this all in an intellectual and political milieu crackling with Reformation debates over art's very legitimacy. In *Into the White*, Heuer uses five case studies to probe how the early modern Arctic (as site, myth, and ecology) affected contemporary debates over perception and matter, representation, discovery, and the time of the earth—long before the nineteenth century Romanticized the polar landscape. In the far North, he argues, the Renaissance exotic became something far stranger than the marvelous or the curious, something darkly material and impossible to be mastered, something beyond the idea of image itself.

"Rome and the Maronites in the Renaissance and Reformation provides the first in-depth study of contacts between Rome and the Maronites during the fifteenth and sixteenth century. This book begins by showing how the church unions agreed at the Council of Ferrara-Florence (1438-1445) led Catholics to endow an immense amount of trust in the orthodoxy of Christians from the east. Taking the Maronites of Mount Lebanon as its focus, it then analyses how agents in the peripheries of the Catholic world struggled to preserve this trust into the early sixteenth century, when everything changed. On one hand, this study finds that suspicion of Christians in Europe generated by the Reformation soon led Catholics to doubt the past and present fidelity of the Maronites and other Christian peoples of the Middle East and Africa. On the other, it highlights how the expansion of the Ottoman Empire caused many Maronites to seek closer integration into Catholic religious and military goals in the eastern Mediterranean. By drawing on previously unstudied sources to explore both Maronite as well as Roman perspectives, this book integrates eastern Christianity into the history of the Reformation, while re-evaluating the history of contact between Rome and the Christian east in the early modern period. It is essential reading for scholars and students of early modern Europe, as well as those interested in the Reformation, religious history, and the history of Catholic Orientalism"--

Providing innovative and interdisciplinary perspectives on Shakespeare's plays, Patricia Parker offers a series of dazzling readings that demonstrate how easy-to-overlook textual or semantic details reverberate within and beyond the Shakespearean text, and suggest that the boundary between language and context is an incontinent divide.

Onofrio Panvinio *Between Renaissance and Catholic Reform*

The Influence of Marcia Hall

A Biographical Dictionary

Experiencing the Environment

The Renaissance in the Streets, Schools, and Studies

Understanding Religious Difference in Early Modern Europe

Saak re-interprets Martin Luther as an Augustinian Hermit, whose 95 Theses came as the culmination of the late medieval Reformation.

The Renaissance and Reformation A History in Documents Oxford University Press, USA

Does satire have the ability to effect social reform? If so, what satiric style is most effective in bringing about reform? This book explores how Renaissance poet and playwright Ben Jonson negotiated contemporary pressures to forge a satiric persona and style uniquely his own. These pressures were especially intense while Jonson was engaged in the Poetomachia, or Poets' War (1598-1601), which pitted him against rival writers John Marston and Thomas Dekker. As a struggle between satiric styles, this conflict poses compelling questions about the nature and potential of satire during the Renaissance. In particular, this book explores how Jonson forged a moderate Horatian satiric style he championed as capable of effective social reform. As part of his distinctive model, Jonson turned to the metaphor of purging, in opposition to the metaphors of stinging, barking, biting, and whipping employed by his Juvenalian rivals. By integrating this conception of satire into his Horatian poetics, Jonson sought to avoid the pitfalls of the aggressive, violent style of his rivals while still effectively critiquing vice, upholding his model as a means for the reformation not only of society, but of satire itself.

Each of the figures examined in this study—John Dee, John Donne, Sir Kenelm Digby, Henry and Thomas Vaughan, and Jane Lead—is concerned with the ways in which God can be approached or experienced. Michael Martin analyzes the ways in which the encounter with God is figured among these early modern writers who inhabit the shared cultural space of poets and preachers, mystics and scientists. The three main themes that inform this study are Cura animarum, the care of souls, and the diminished role of spiritual direction in post-Reformation religious life; the rise of scientific rationality; and the struggle against the disappearance of the Holy. Arising from the methods and commitments of phenomenology, the primary mode of inquiry of this study resides in contemplation, not in a religious sense, but in the realm of perception, attendance, and acceptance. Martin portrays figures such as Dee, Digby, and Thomas Vaughan not as the eccentrics they are often depicted to have been, but rather as participating in a religious mainstream that had been radically altered by the disappearance of any kind of mandatory or regular spiritual direction, a problem which was further complicated and exacerbated by the rise of science. Thus this study contributes to a reconfiguration of our notion of what 'religious orthodoxy' really meant during the period, and calls into question our own assumptions about what is (or was) 'orthodox' and 'heterodox.'

Literary Research and the British Renaissance and Early Modern Period

A Cultural History of the Modern Age

Reformations

Renaissance Humanism in Papal Rome

Journal of the Rocky Mountain Medieval and Renaissance Association

The Renaissance Reform of the Book and Britain

"The argument presented here repositions what has been called the 'theory of magnificence' and places it firmly within a theological framework. From the early fourteenth century onwards, Dominicans, influenced in particular by Thomas Aquinas's students and writings, disseminated Aristotle's ideas, especially by way of the pulpit. In particular, Aristotle's thoughts on 'magnificence', re-conceived as a Christian virtue, became a persuasive justification and powerful inducement when translated into material representations."--Foreword, page 10.

Poems and Meditations

The Renaissance Arctic and the End of the Image

A History of the Renaissance and Reformation

Politics and Religion in Elizabethan and Jacobean Preaching

Humanists and Reformers