

RENAISSANCE IN ITALY AND SPREAD IN EUROPE (906 -1003 AH / 1500-1594 AD)

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Abstract

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One of the main aspects of the Italian Renaissance movement is geographical exploration and the resulting discovery of the New World and the organization of new shipping routes across the oceans and seas.

Italy has gained great importance because of its geographical position. They are located of the Mediterranean Sea which gave importance, where the oldest civilizations on the beaches and centers of trade and was a link between the East and the West.

The first thing the Renaissance in Italy emerged was a cultural movement that began in the late medieval Italy and then spread to Europe, where it witnessed a boom in literature and a rise in learning and development of drawing, and educational reform. Politically it contributed to the multiplicity of diplomatic treaties between states. And in the field of science historians believe that this transition intellectual excelled technical developments and contributions of intellectuals, and the study of ancient manuscripts, where the churches and monasteries replete with a myriad of these manuscripts. The ruling families in the Italian cities funded search for manuscripts and buy them until this phenomenon has become a common feature among the prominent Italian city governments turned to intense competition among them. And also led site Italy to the recovery of trade and prosperity commercial cities between west and east across the Mediterranean to make European cities littoral experiencing an economic prosperity helped to exchange ambassadors and consuls with countries with which it has business relations, making them compete with each other to take care of the artists, writers and scientists.

And I will discuss to the emergence of the academies of science and receive in Italy and spread.

What are the factors and characteristics of the Italian Renaissance and the most important manifestations and pinpointed the most important cultural, literature and art, and the political and economic terms as well.

Introduction:

Historians agree that the Renaissance in Europe, had begun at the end of the fourteenth century, when Europeans began studying science and knowledge of Greek and Arabic, and they have an active exploratory geographical movements, followed by the study of natural and social phenomena.

The European renaissance movement revives the ancient heritage, and development in arts, literature, science and studies. This was accompanied by a change in the foundations of the political, social, religious and economic life.

In the middle Ages the clergy dominated the various affairs of life, as religious scholars, intellectuals and fought (1), and monopolized the leadership of the community, which then spread superstition and ignorance, have not benefit people in Latin, because it was monopolized by the clergy range. Papermaking or printing art was not (2) in that time has been discovered (3). That is why the European communities was underdeveloped and suffer under the feudal system, and suffer the scourge of feudal wars and political fragmentation.

It is clear from that there was no room for the individual to innovate or invent, but were traditions and customs prevailing crash every desire aims to arrive at the truth, and it was difficult that the church will continue to control people's thinking.

At the same time the European Renaissance emerged contradiction of modern philosophy of the Middle Ages, and make sure human right and its role in life.

Why Renaissance began in Italy?

Range of political, economic, geographic and social events appeared, made the Renaissance begins in Italy before other European countries, and this change is taking time to appear like other international changes that distinguished it from other countries.

¹ - C. C. Colston, the world of the Middle Ages, translation: Joseph Nasim, youth University Foundation, Alexandria, 1983, p. 171; Youssef Karam, the history of European philosophy in the Middle Ages, Knowledge House, Cairo, 1965, S16-45.

² G.R. Evans, Law and Theology in the Middle Ages. London: Taylor & Francis, 2001, p.272; Charles Augustus Briggs, History of The Study of Theology. New York: Charles, p. 260. scribner's sons, 1916.(2 volume)

³ Evans, op. cit.P.272; Charles, op. cit.P.260.

It has become the Italian renaissance characteristics and manifestations, which influenced the movement to revive ancient studies and modern languages, which spread to the outside Italy, and this is reflected in the desire for renewal in fine arts, from photography and sculpture and architecture, led to the spread in Europe, and considered this introduction movement that led statements to the emergence of geographical movement, and religious reform, and gathered all of these factors to

lead to the control of Europe on the world (¹).

Called this era the era of the individual appearance, and the era of literature and art, and transformation and construction, geographical, scientific, and the new world and the statements, and violation of laws and ethical traditions, bringing the Italian Renaissance is the era of the new changes that have been affected by the European society in general (²) These changes led to the emergence of religious doctrines new are not subject to papal, but this national literature emerged in Italy, France and England independent of ancient Latin literature, which prevailed in the Middle Ages. Moreover, the princes authority and feudal weakened and spent them, and increased industry growth at the time, and appeared new ways, such as: the compass and the astrolabe, and used mobile machines that facilitated traffic and moving the ships; all of which helped to uncover new trade routes is not known at the time, also helped to discover the spherical Earth (³). The printing which facilitated the spread of science and knowledge and literature among European countries invention, and appeared so capitalism freed from the church restrictions, and based on the strong foundations to invest their money in trade and wealth creation (⁴), and the emancipation so all of the economic and social systems in all their forms and their forms.

¹ Alsayed Rajab Haraz, Renaissance: A Study in modern European civilization, (d v.), S62-77; Abdul Hamid Albatriq, and Abdulaziz Noire, the European modern history from the Renaissance to the Vienna Conference, Arab Renaissance Publishing House Printing and Publishing, Beirut, 1974, p. 34; Abdul Majid Naenai, Europe in some modern times, Beirut, 1978, S34-35.

² Ashraf Mohammed Sayed Saleh, read in the history of civilization Europe- the Middle Ages, the first edition, Beirut, 2008, p. 13.

³ Jalal Yahya, Europe in modern times, the Egyptian General Book Authority, Alexandria 1981, p. 259.

⁴ Jalal Yahya, Europe, p. 291.

Italy deployed in the study of science and arts of Greeks and Romans, also spread Greek and Roman culture in works of art and literature, and were called the Heritage Classic.

This was knowledge and science are missing in Europe and moved to it by the Arabs who were transferred most of Greek and Roman science, knowledge and inventions, and they append to it, which was the cause of the emergence of the Renaissance in Italy, then spread in Europe, known as the revival of antiquity or the revival of knowledge, and appeared between the fifteenth century and the beginning of the sixteenth centuries, and named after the Renaissance, new ideas were not acceptable to the general public, but it proved its impact on future generations ranging from art and literature to the political and historical education and science (1). All of this led to the Italian Renaissance, and influenced by European peoples, and these changes have taken a path in various areas of life moved to different countries of the world.

The role of Islamic civilization in the European Renaissance:

Romania since the fall of the Western Empire prevailed in Europe scientific decadence and denial of human value, and the abolition of the right to aspire to the best, and then the church helped him to the denial of self-reliance. That was left of civilization and science in Europe only a few scientists, and since the late fifteenth century took the Islamic civilization crawl toward Europe, across three main roads are: Sicily, Andalusia, and the countries of the Near East (2).

Islamic civilization has contributed to a significant role in the fields of science and thought, medicine, astronomy, marine science, and the Islamic civilization centers scattered all over the place, and the closest to Europe universities of Andalusia in the West, and the universities of Sicily and Tunisia in the middle, and the universities of Egypt and Syria in the eastern Mediterranean. This advanced centers were in the Islamic civilization surrounding Italy from every direction, was able Italians have access to these universities with ease, became a scientific and cultural

communication between the East and the West centers, and a delegation to this many of the students of European countries centers to receive the flag where (1), and helped This is the growing importance of the Italian commercial ports. however the Muslim Arabs of Andalusia, was transferred during their stay in a long period of various sciences and knowledge of time and arts of human life in agriculture, industry and trade and modern methods, and the city of Toledo was the first for the transfer of Islamic culture to Europe Center (2).

However country's Near East and friction with Europe, especially during the Crusades, its impact was evident in this civilization. Among the most famous examples of the transfer of the Islamic civilization to Europe, is King Roger II when he asked the Muslim scientist to draw a map of the world, and to make anthropomorphic of the Earth (3).

The headquarters of the papacy:

Was papal headquarters in Rome a catalyst for the prosperity of the Italian Renaissance, and had a major impact in the hearts of Italians, they felt religious control of the rest of Europe, parts, and achieved financial gains due to the presence papacy in their country, and the functions of the church of their share, and paid them large sums of money (4).

So it was the Italians are the most people mixing with men of the church, as they were the most critical of the clergy, and did not creep fear in them from the church threats, were from earlier peoples in eliminating restrictions in the Middle Ages, making them accept the study of ancient sciences, literature and arts freely (5).

Latin language was another reason for the start of the Renaissance in Italy, as it should be on everyone to learn. However national language was the language of the national domestic communication only.

Whoever wants to learn from the people he can do so only through the Latin language, which is the language of the universities, there is no student in the university accepted unless it is proved that the Latin language is correct and sound (1). And language are deployed in Italy, and contributed to the emergence of the Renaissance before other European countries, and remained Scientific and Cultural Organization language to be alerted Europeans to the need to use the national language spoken by most of the people, has been to encourage some European governments of national languages and the enthusiasm of some writers on copyright a large impact on the dissemination of culture between classes of people. And it formed so the mother languages of the peoples of Europe the current languages, such as French and English languages, and other languages (2).

Social and economic terms in the country:

Central ages characterized with feudal system. Land was distributed among the nobles and princes. There was no middle class, which is the basis for any country, it has been divided into two layers of society in the Middle Ages, and they are: nobles and princes have all power in the country, and the layer of the poor peasants who pay taxes for those on a permanent basis

The dissolution of feudalism:

Feudal system ended in the Renaissance because of the death of a large number of princes, feudal lords in the Crusades, and the departure of some of them to practice trade, so the peasants was freed from the yoke of the feudal system, and the back of the concept of independent modern states, with the national entity in France, England and Spain, and interested Kings to strengthen the country and the army and fleet, and gunpowder used in the construction of military forces do not strengthen to

it feudal lords, and worked to destroy the bastions of feudal lords and their strongholds, even weakened (1), and they could not resist the changes that took place as a result of the Renaissance in Italy.

¹ G.R.Evans, op. cit. P.272

² Shawki Atallah Aljamal, and Ibrahim Abdullah Abdel Razek, the history of Europe from the Renaissance until the Cold War, the Egyptian office of the distribution of publications, (d. m) 2000,

¹ Jalal Yahya, Europe, p. 267; Abdul Rahim Abdul Rahman, European history of modern and contemporary, the third edition, University Book House, Cairo, 1407/1986, p. 25; Abdulaziz Mohammed Shinawi, Europe in the early modern times, the Anglo Library, Cairo, 1982, p. 2. 4.

² Ismail Ahmad Yaghi, modern European history from the Renaissance to the late eighteenth century, the majority library, 1423/2002, p 38-39.

³ Shawki Aljamal, Abdullah Abdel Razek, the history of Europe, p. 8.

⁴ Ismail Yaghi, European history, p. 99.

⁵ Herbert A. L. Fisher, the history of modern Europe, Arabization: Najib Ahmed Hashim and Wadih hyena, Knowledge House, Cairo, 1958 p 38-39.

¹ Shawki Aljamal, Abdullah Abdel Razek, the history of Europe. p 14.

² Abdul Hamid Albatriq, and Abdulaziz Nawar, European history, p. 34; Alsayed Haraz, Renaissance, p 62-77; Naenai Majeed, Europe, p 32-34; Shawki Aljamal, Abdullah Abdel Razek, the history of Europe, p. 15

The emergence of the modern state:

It evolved modes of governance in modern states, and helped the emergence of new ideas of thinkers such as Machiavelli (2) Italian, and John Rodin French, English and Hobbs. Wealth has flowed resulting from major geographical discoveries, and took advantage of Spain and Portugal, gold and silver mines in the Americas, then the middle class supported the Kings on the establishment of security and order, and the elimination of feudal system, and has grown the local languages; all of which were effective in the modern European countries (3).

The revival of the old studies:

Latin Studies dominated the minds of many Europeans, have found most of the folders in churches and monasteries, and then embarked on the study and translated into local languages, thus opening the door of knowledge to the general public. And competed in order to obtain the maximum amount of these manuscripts and these sciences (4).

All this has led to the emergence of scientific discoveries and the emergence of the natural sciences, where several scientific discoveries and expanded the scope of scientific discrimination at the time appeared, and people went ideas about the universe even further.

In addition, it spreads new cities that contributed to the transmission of the European society of the feudal system, which was based on agriculture, to business and intellectual friction (1). This is because the whole to the site Italy in the middle of the Mediterranean, which has on its shores oldest civilizations and nations and knowledge, where the Mediterranean trade exchange between the countries in the world center, which earned Italy a commercial and economic importance, cultural, political, and that trade has been active between the Italian countries and has grown its industry, because they occur on the lines of international trade, Then become focal points between the country of Europe and the country bordering the east and west of the Sea basins (2), it has led to the richness of its cities, such as Venice (3),

Genoa (4), Florence (5), Milan (1), Naples (2), and Pisa *, thanks to the site Italy geographical become closer than others to Constantinople, the Byzantine capital of the ancient capital of the state of those that had a lot of Greeks scientists migrate to Italy professors and thinkers, and also was going science students in Italy to Constantinople to the study of Greek language and literature and arts, and then return to Italy. This is due to the entire site Italy geographical, Which helped her to be a forum of scientists and science students and a meeting point of Sciences of the most mutual science of creativity, writing, and prosperity of knowledge from all over the place (3), all led to the interest in the study of Arts and Sciences, and became Italy since that time more famous state in Europe after the completion of unity and increased love of Italian art for life and passion for it; because of the economic prosperity and the beauty of nature, as people infatuated with music, dance, songs, photography, sculpture and architecture (4), and returns all this to the Italian head start in the Renaissance as a result of getting employed and its monopoly of the Eastern trade and transfer of these goods from the Levant and Egypt dealers to Italian cities.

The military life differs from the artistic life of the unwillingness of people to attend, and the Italians adopted the mercenary soldiers from the Germans and the Swiss.

Although there is no specific date for the emergence of these changes or the transition from the Middle Ages to modern times (5), but it can be determined from centuries (14-16), especially after the fall of Constantinople in 857 AH / 1453,

¹ Issa Mahmoud Khairy, lectures in European history, Cairo, 1982, p 4-26; Leila Al Sabbagh, features the history of Europe in the modern era, Damascus University, 1998, S16-17; Abdul Rahim Abdul Rahman, European history, S20-21; Jalal Yahya, Europe, p. 42.

² Machiavelli (1469-1527): grew up in Florence, was careful from a young age to educate himself historical and political culture, has been included in the government positions in Florence, until he became a secretary to the administrative relations between the cities of Florence, it has been involved in many political works commissioned by the government when he was Secretary of State. Made several political tasks outside of Florence, and especially in France during the reign of Louis XII (died 1504), benefited greatly from these political tasks access to the secrets of European politics and international relations. And then discharged to compose his book ((Prince)), within which all his ideas about the origins of the art of governance policy, and spread his views in a number of European countries in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries AD. For more detail see: Abdul Hamid Albatriq, and Abdulaziz Nawar, European history, p 40-41.

³ Alsayed Haraz, Renaissance, p 83-96.

⁴ Alsayed Haraz, Renaissance, p 83-69; Abdul Rahim Abdul Rahman, European history, p. 17; Ashraf Sayed, read in history, p. 18

¹ Abdul Rahim Abdul Rahman, European history, p 28.

² Ismail Ahmad Yaghi, European history, p 95; Ashraf Sayed, read in history, p 14; Abdul Aziz Suleiman Nawar, and Mahmoud Mohammed Jamal al-Din, European modern history from the Renaissance to the First World War, House of the Arab Thought, Cairo, 1999, p. 17.

³ Venice: from the most important Italian States, extending in the north of the Adriatic Sea, the work of its people to trade, where the ships come to the Mediterranean and establish business relations with Arab East ports, especially Alexandria; because they convey coming from the Far East goods, and became the controlling prices even collect traders large sums of money, and became senior traders are influential people in the city, where there was a ten Council who is elected governor, and enjoyed the Republic under this system, the stability not enjoyed by its neighbors, until he became a high profile at the Italian States at the time. But this commercial supremacy did not last because of the Cape of Good Hope discovered by Vasco de Gama. For more detail see: Abdul Hamid Albatriq, and Abdulaziz Nawar, European history, p. 25.

⁴ Genoa: the city of freedom has long history of attention to board Marine and trade in the Mediterranean region, and in the economic recovery formed households in the city of Genoa significant financial fortunes, attracted artists and architects in light of the Italian Renaissance. For more detail see: Italy - Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia.

⁵ Florence: of Italy's most prosperous cities, where culture and the arts, not less economic importance for Venice. It is an industrial hub of the first class, and formed at the same time population density of industrial workers who work fabrics industry. Medici family was able to seize power and months of rule of this family is the Lorenzo de Medici, reaching its height in the custody of, and interest in literature, science and the arts. For more detail see: Abdul Hamid Albatriq, and Abdulaziz Nawar, European history, p 26-27

¹ Milan: Duchy extends in the north, the center of the fertile plain of Lombardi, famous for agricultural riches and industries flourished, and the most important of silk textile industry, Milan is an old family Visconti family, which made it a hub for expansion into neighboring cities ruled. For more detail see: Abdul Hamid Albatriq, and Abdulaziz Nawar, European history, p. 24.

² Kingdom of Naples: Located in the far south, was different from other States, was not affected renaissance that prevailed States Italian, but it retained the character of the Middle Ages, but in the fifteenth century was seized by the family of Aragon Spanish, which led to the occurrence of wars between France and Spain. For more detail see: Albatriq Abdul Hamid, Abdul Aziz alNawar, European history, p 26-27.

³ Jalal Yahya, Europe, p 267; Ismail Yaghi, European history, p 95.

⁴ Shawqi Aljamal, Abdullah Abdul Razak, the history of Europe, p. 10.

⁵ Ashraf Saleh, an article entitled, Constantinople, capital of the Roman capital of the Byzantine Empire and the state, the Arabs magazine, studies and research, 2008. <http://arabmag.blogspot.com/search/label/Ed>

where scientists have fled to Italy, bringing with them the heritage Greeks and Romans.

Thus was the Italian cities are the only source of the European renaissance, and aided by three major factors, namely:

1. survival effects of Roman civilization in the Italian peninsula since the Middle Ages, in spite of what has happened in the country from deteriorating after the collapse of the Roman Empire, most of these effects of the buildings and facilities of scientific and literary manuscripts remain ⁽¹⁾, and had a great impact in the hearts of Italians with feelings of pride the past, remained themselves eager to return to the new format.
2. Italian cities do the rulers of work Shipping and mediation between the countries of Europe and the Far East, which led to the recovery of trade and prosperity of the Italian commercial cities, and so trade flourished between East and West across the Mediterranean. Making the Italian cities bordering the Mediterranean Sea is witnessing economic prosperity has helped the emergence of a rich layer seized control of Italy ⁽²⁾, Italian cities and has become a center for the transfer of heritage, culture, science and Islamic knowledge to Europe, and thus freed from the church, and resigned her and led to an exchange of ambassadors with countries that with which it has business relations at the time ⁽³⁾.
3. Competing warlords Italian cities to spend money to encourage arts and sciences and knowledge and do build public and private libraries and interest in the arts, sculpture, photography, architecture, benefiting from that artists, writers and historians, materially and morally, leaving them give the best of their production. This helped to attend a large number of scientists to Italy, especially after the fall of Constantinople, have brought with them in the course of immigration all they could of the books of Greek and old tools as I said it, then I took each city compete others in the collection of the best books, photographs, institutes and buildings and all that related to the arts, reaching artistic life in Italy a high degree did not reach the

¹ Syed Ashraf, read in history, p 14; Ismail Ahmad Yaghi, European history, p 95.

² Ismail Yaghi, European history, p 96-97.

³ Researchers group, the impact of the Arabs and Islam in the European Renaissance, study under the supervision of exchange of cultural values center in collaboration with the United Nations Children's Thriph, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), Cairo, the Egyptian General Authority for authoring and publishing, 1970, p 466; Ashraf Saleh, European countries and the back of the waste and extravagance; making it encourages Renaissance and compete with each other to take care of interest in artists, writers and scientists, has led to the development of Latin culture ⁽¹⁾, it became apparent in Italy that paved her Several factors have become the nucleus of this renaissance that moved to Europe.

Renaissance transition to Western Europe:

Many factors led to the transition from Renaissance Italy to the cities of Western Europe, and between these factors:

1. **papermaking and printing:** which helped to disseminate science and culture between European countries, especially after the invention of the German scientist John Gothenburg year 854 AH / 1450 for printing animated characters ⁽²⁾, and this invention is easy to spread scientific, literary and archaeological literature among the members of the European countries and distribution outside of Italy, and appeared translation books and literature from Arabic into Latin ⁽³⁾, and also translated the Bible into local languages; making Italy Check renaissance because of these recent discoveries ⁽⁴⁾.

2. **The emergence of academies (scientific groups):**

Academy: it is the generic name given to a group of people or an organization you upgrade Arts or Sciences or any other area of knowledge, also called some schools, academies, and was a manifestation of Italian Renaissance creation of scientific institutions such as academies and libraries sponsor these studies.

In the second half of the fifteenth century it spreads the Humanist Movement (following mentioned) widespread in Florence, and was named as the era academies.

The Rome Academy was enthusiastic for academic studies and the study of the effects, and the Naples Academy has focused on studying the literature, and also the

¹ Ismail Yaghi, European history, p 97-100; Ashraf Sayed, read in history, p. 24.

² Shawqi Aljamal, Abdullah Abdel Razek, the history of Europe, p. 16.

³ Wallau, Heinrich. "Johann Gutenberg." The Catholic Encyclopedia. Vol. 7. New York:Robert Appleton Company, 1910. 18 Apr. 2009

⁴ Abdulaziz Nawar, and Jamal al-Din Mahmoud, modern European history, p. 8

Academy of Venice, which called the new Academy, where studies focused on manuscripts and Greek (¹).

Taking science students from Western European countries are reluctant to universities and academies of Italy to study at the hands of the professors Italians, has been affected by these Western Europeans thought the Italian Renaissance, fans and the mentality of the old heritage humanists (²).

One manifestation of the Renaissance also profound changes that have taken place in the European community, especially the Italian society of reverence for beauty and enjoy the pleasures of life and increase the status of women and indulging in the life of art and science.

3. Interest in the science of History and Archaeology:

The historical studies on scientific grounds, did not become aware of history just for the events listed, but relied on the original sources, which showed the schools in historical criticism and studied the documents and cared until being proven true or fault (³), these studies were characterized by freedom of expression and opinion, without regard to the Church restrictions that limit it.

4. The emergence of modern languages:

Latin was the language of science and writing in the Middle Ages that without the scientists their books, and then say use it until it became restricted to the clergy, has baptized some writers liberated from restrictions medieval to write the language of their people, arose in Italy, France and Spain independent accents depends on the origin Latin. And mayors of all the language of scientists to use new phrases, even

those languages become valid for the codification of Arts and Sciences by (⁴).

¹ Syed Ashraf, read in the history of civilization, p. 16; Joseph Karam, the history of European philosophy, p 15-46.

² Tolnay, Charles de. The Art and Thought of Michelangelo.- New York: Pantheon Books, 1964. (5 vols)

³ Ismail Yaghi, European history, p 44-45; Abdulaziz Nawar, and Jamal al-Din Mahmoud, modern European history, p. 8.

⁴ Ismail Yaghi, European history, p. 42; Robert Palmer, the world's history, p 14

And also it originated the modern national languages in much of Europe, such as Italian, French and Spanish language and literature spread most of these modern national languages (¹).

On the other hand it appeared in the Italian interest in the study of human history. They called the researchers of these studies, as "humanitarian." This interest came because of the Middle Ages did not care about human beings and mental abilities to change and creativity in all fields of life, but the interest near this man of God, and did not have to be a group humanists of university layer, but it was mostly the general public (²). Humanists interested in studying the ancient intellectual production, even though they did not write in Italian (³), because they were considered invalid national language to express their ideas, has followed this approach in writing the likes of (Dante and *Boccaccio*) (⁴). Humanitarian movement has appeared first appeared in Italy, and then spread to European cities in France, Germany and the Netherlands, in order to teach people etiquette veterans and their art, and they were asking people to be free from the stalemate in the minds, and need to find the ideas and opinions of a variety of work on the development of human thought, and dominated the humanists in Italy - confidence in man and his ability to change and achieve high morals (⁵), humanitarian and men in their view must be creative in literature, art and loving for expression and innovation; making European universities require professors and lecturers from Italy to teach students

the Renaissance Italian and sciences, arts and literature (⁶)

¹ Robert Palmer, the word's history, p 14.

² Ismail Yaghi, European history, p 44-45; Abdulaziz Nawar, and Jamal al-Din Mahmoud, modern European history, p. 8.

³ Jean Beringah, and Eve Durant and others Encyclopedia of the history of Europe and the world, the first volume, Beirut, 1995, p 15-19.

⁴ Dante (1265-1321): He was one of the best writers who took up the banner of the Renaissance in Italy, represents his work in the literary imagination and artistic creativity force. For more detail see: Ismail Yaghi, European history, p 55.

⁵ Abdulaziz Shinawi, Europe in the early modern times, p. 15.

⁶ Alsayed Haraz, Renaissance, p 62-77; Naenai Abdul Majeed, Europe, p 32-34. _____

The Petrarch (¹) is the first leader of the movement of humanitarian work on the study of Italian literature, it has been influenced by the literary renaissance in Italy, his views and his writings (²).

4- Literary renaissance

Flourished Renaissance Literary since its inception, and was based on the poetry tradition of the ancients in writing poems and spelling, and they added to their poems new addition characterized these writings as interference pleasure and entertainment to the reader without paying attention to direction and guidance, education, and the back of them writers in the sixteenth century, also cared for the theater interest great, so I took a side of entertainment instead of religious plays that characterized the literature of the Middle Ages. And he became a writer expresses his personality and character of its people.

Italians writers excelled on the writers of the other nations in the expression of beauty and art and creativity (³).

In France a number of poets and thinkers who put the foundations and rules for writing in French has appeared, it has been directed their attention towards creativity in prose and said stories and memoirs. Baudelaire poet wrote in defense of the French language and their ability to express their views and ideas (⁴).

In Italy, Machiavelli wrote his book "The Prince" in Italian between the need to separate religion from politics, and in Spain interested in writers equestrian and high morals, which must be displayed by the Knight of Arts, and a thousand Cervantes story of "Don Quixote," was the translation developed by Luther's Gospel significant impact in the development of the German language, and in England it did not show signs of revival, but in the last quarter of the fifteenth century, and the back of the theater diverse and full of adventures in the analysis of human morals and printing, where he put all his plays Shakespeare novelist in English. Humanitarian movement was profound impact on European literature, and thus contributed to the writing of national languages in the promotion of national feeling among European peoples (¹).

¹ Petrarch was born in Florence and spent his school in Tuscany, he was sent by his father later to Montelin to study law, but he did not want this study and turned his interests to the study of ancient literature and appeared in his writings a new and bold ideas, was a writer, historian and poet, criticized the church, and the work of the search for scripts old Latin literature and studied.

For more detail see: Abdul Hamid Albatriq, and Abdulaziz Nawar, European history, p. 34; Ismail Yaghi, European history, p 55.

² Bernard Guillemain, Les papes d'Avignon (1309-1376), du Cerf, Paris, 2000, p. 115

³ Abdul Hamid Albatriq, and Abdulaziz Nawar, European history, p. 34.

⁴ Abdul Hamid Albatriq, and Abdulaziz Nawar, European history, p. 34-35.

5. Renaissance art:

Renaissance art in Italy beautifully appeared in appearance and meaning, when he began to interest the old art classic in the sixteenth century, and marked the art of creativity as it reflects the attention to personal their emotions, and attention to human beings and to highlight the strength and control in all areas, and so art became a free expression of the mentality of the artist, which showed Fine Arts, in all senses, and the artistic movement existed in Europe (²), and what distinguishes artistic Renaissance in Italy is that the art of architecture, sculpture and painting began to take four new directions by virtue of the influence of the revival of the ancient heritage movement, is added to this that artistic renaissance emphasized the rights of through sculpture, painting and architecture (³).

Rome was nature at the head of the Italian cities that has embraced and focused on art and artists, has helped some popes on the flourishing artistic renaissance in Rome, and was held in that period, a group of churches, such as St. Peter's Church penalizing decorated and decorated senior architects, painters and sculptors (⁴). Patronage of the arts was not limited to Rome, but spread out in all European cities.

A. Architecture:

Donato Bramante, one of the most prominent architect of the Renaissance in Italy, he studied Arts old Romanian architecture, and try to devise a solution in theaters and temples, architecture and some of the buildings, and became his school I come from a number of architects at the time, then raced to study the remnants of the Roman architectural styles architecture (⁵), but that these did not take the architects of heritage as they made new architecture reflective of this era and the environment in which they live (¹).

Architectural styles of Italian cities have moved to European countries of France, Germany, England, Russia, and other parts of Aruba on different dates and with varying degrees of influence this architecture.

¹ Ismail Yaghi, European history, p 44-45.

² Bush.D:The renaissance and English Humanism (Tron to 1958), p98.

³ Tharwat Okasha, Encyclopedia Arts Renaissance, Chapter IV, 2007, link: (<http://www.civilizationstory.com/tharwat>)

⁴ Abdulaziz Nawar, and Jamal al-Din Mahmoud, modern European history, p. 13.

⁵ Fisher, H.A.I: S History of Europe (London 1945) p. 34.

B. sculpture:

The impact of the art of sculpture, architecture and wide influence in the formation of the mind, and supply of ancient heritage, and was the most prominent sculptors (Donato), which established a school in the natural works of sculpture (²). And it considered a source of sculpture. It has highlighted in its natural beauty and consistency of the bodies and facial expression, and follows the normal things in art far from exaggeration.

Among the most prominent painters photographers (Rafael) (³), the most prominent sculptors, we find (Michel Angelo) (⁴) which affected the natural school and affected at the same time enrollment Greek and Greek philosophy and approach to

human, always try to highlight in its work force, which owned rights (⁵). Among the

¹ Abdulaziz Nawar, and Jamal al-Din Mahmoud, modern European history, p 12-17; Herbert Fisher, the history of Europe, p. 31.

² Smith, p. The Life and Leuers of Martin Luther: (Boston 1914), p. 20.

³ Raphael (1483-1520): The third Big Three, but he did not actually like them, but was painted models of nature and innovate in it, participated in decorating the Vatican halls, the rules of art he studied at the hands of (Perugino), a great artist from Perugia, and also influenced by the art of Michel Angelo in Rome and his way of creating images, he has excelled photography and painting on the walls. For more detail see: Abdul Hamid Albatriq, and Abdulaziz Nawar, European history, p 38-39.

⁴ Michel Angelo (1464-1575m): Born in Caprese near Florence, interested in the art of sculpture, especially when the famous marble sculpture group, even though he prefers sculpture on any other art, and also was superior in imaging and engineering construction and fond of writing poetry. For more detail see: Ismail Yaghi, European history, p 55; Abdul Hamid Albatriq, and Abdulaziz Nawar, European history, p. 38.

⁵ Charles de Tolnay, Michel-Ange, Flammarion, 1970. Charles Sala, Michel-Ange: Sculpteur, peintre, architecte.- Pierre Terrail, 2001. Linda Murray, Michel-Ange.-London: Thames & Hudson, 2003.

most important work of this sculptor are the marble Group, as well as sculpture and drawing in the Vatican church roof.

Among the most famous popes who summoned Pope Leo X artists (¹) family of Medici (²), it has been in the custody of decorating the Vatican Palace where men excelled Art (³)

C. The art of painting:

The art of painting reached a good stage in the late middle Ages, the church was intended to serve the purposes of and trends, and the drawing was limited to the walls of churches or palaces. In the Renaissance painters have learned the art of oil painting and methods belonging to dyes and mix it with oil, and they took their ideas from nature, life, and human, and were crossing in their drawings of emotions, feelings and sensations far from the church trends and objectives.

Note that art care is not limited to Rome, but Milan was the last place artistic renaissance, also carried the Florence brigade artistic renaissance in the era of (Lorenzo de Medici) ⁽⁴⁾, which was his palace Academy of art in the sixteenth century, it was come to him and led to creative the appearance, one of the greatest figures Renaissance art (Leonardo Da Vinci) ⁽⁵⁾ creative in drawing, art and

¹ Leo X (919-928 AH / 1513-1521 AD): he took during the Italian Renaissance, but he faced the Protestant reform movements, and was a lover of the same, and an advocate of Sciences and Arts, has spent a lot of money to scientists and artists. For more detail see: Abdul Rahim Abdul Rahman, *European history*, p 36; Ashraf Sayed, read in the history of civilization, p. 20.

² The princes' Medici in Florence Democrats, their interest in science and the arts, and the manifestations of the Renaissance in the rule of the Mdecha do schools with a view to the graduation intellectuals and educated people spiritually until Florence became the center of radiation of civilization in Italy. For more detail see: Abdul Rahim Abdul Rahman, *European history*, p 30-31.

³ Abdel Fattah Mustafa Ghaima, museums, galleries, palaces teaching aids, cultural knowledge series 2, Menoufia University, 1990, p 74-76.

⁴ Lorenzo de Medici: his era is considered one of the best eras literary renaissance of art in Italy, and the title of prince of art and poetry, and thanks to him has been the revival of the Italian language. For more detail see: Abdul Rahim Abdul Rahman, *European history*, p. 31.

⁵ Leonardo da Vinci (1452-1519), Leonardo da Vinci was born in the mountain town of Vinci, near Florence, has been interested in studying the painting, sculpture, architecture, and

sculpture (and Rafael) ⁽¹⁾, which was to have a desire to access to the then technical perfection. And attention to the beauty of nature and to highlight the beauty of the face and the consistency of the body and the use of colors and distribution of excellent ⁽²⁾, da Vinci has been brilliant in the field of imaging excelled in painting, sculpture and architecture ⁽³⁾

Among the most prominent of his paintings Mona Lisa ⁽⁴⁾, artists was marked by freedom from ecclesiastical trends then showed photographs of life and the beauty of the face and body of human nature and the beauty of using oil paints in it. The arts reflect a true reflection of Renaissance art in Italy and the sense of freedom and beauty, and appreciation of the human, and the first thing this afternoon in Italy, then spread to Europe in each of France, Germany and England.

6. Scientific renaissance:

Of the most important aspects of the Italian Renaissance in the modern era of progress in the scientific method in the search, Humanists situation where the general principles of modern scientific thought, which contributed to the liberalization of the European human mentality of the middle Ages. Where they follow the way in the search based on logic and experience in the analysis and development of conclusions, and became the founders of the experimental sciences

in Europe in the modern era ⁽⁵⁾.

mathematical and engineering, it is also interested in studying literature, music, poetry, and at the same time he studied art in Florence, and then joined with Ludovico Sforza in Milan in 1482 AD. For more detail see: Abdul Hamid Albatriq, and Abdulaziz Nawar, *European history*, p 36-37.

¹ Abdul Hamid Albatriq, Abdulaziz Nawar, *European history*, p. 38

² Leila Al Sabbagh, *Landmarks history of Europe*, p 135-140.

³ Liana Bortolon, *The Life and Times of Leonardo*.-London:Paul Hamlyn , 1967. Daniel Arasse, *Leonardo da Vinci*.- Konecky & Konecky, 1997; Jack Wasserman, *Leonardo da Vinci*.- Abrams, 1975.

⁴ Mona Lisa: she married an Italian lady in the sixteenth century on the ball of larger ones officer for twenty years. Artist Leonardo da Vinci was able to draw her utmost beauty image showed in it Mona Lisa as Ms. glamorous represent it in while she is seated in a scary place where I sat on the rocks and around the heavy water was expressive image for its beauty and the tragedy suffered by. For more detail see: Shawki Aljama, Abdullah Abdel Razek, *the history of Europe*, p. 18.

⁵ Ismail Yaghi, *European history*, p. 48.

The scientific method in research stands on the scientific study of the prospects for the development of scientific and statutes in the search. And conduct scientific experiments to keep everything that does not prove his health in these experiments, and becomes the basis of scientific theories and this becomes all scientific theories are correct if you do not prove reversible, and become adjustable and change according to the application prove the validity of (1).

Arab scholars have adopted it, and this led to the modern scientific renaissance that ended in them to reach for a lot of science such as algebra and astronomy, the invention of precision machining, and also studied medicine, chemistry and light.

It is therefore clear that the scientists were interested in great interest in the scientific and intellectual life is different from what prevailed in the Middle Ages, no longer interest in science and the arts, knowledge and keep the heritage of scientific, intellectual and humanitarian limited to churches and monasteries, but changed things and evolved as a result of mixing between civilizations and cultures of the Mediterranean as a result of the intellectual influence and science in Europe, and thanks to the transfer of Arabs from science to them, and took the people studying this science of knowledge (2) helped by the emergence of universities (3) in Italy and Paris, and started the idea of the university meeting the students about their teachers to receive the flag, and the students were moved from one place to another in order to seek knowledge, even universities were established and became a stable for them, has taken the Kings issuing decisions to establish universities, and the provision of funds and facilities for it, encouraged to seek knowledge, and established in this way both from the faculties of arts, and the study of law sciences, and colleges for the study of religion (1).

¹ Shawki Aljama, Abdullah Abdel Razek, *the history of Europe*, p 18-19.

² Jalal Yahya, *Europe*, p. 38; Abdulaziz Nawar, and Jamal al-Din Mahmoud, *modern European history*, p. 9.

³ The difference between the universities and academies that includes the university faculties in all disciplines and follows the Supreme Council of the University and gives the student a bachelor's degree, and the academies includes less colleges in it University of limited disciplines stems from the Supreme Council of the University and give the student a bachelor's degree. For more detail see: Mohammed Fathi site *What's the difference between the university and the academy*. For more detail see: From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia:

http://ar.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%86%D9%87%D8%B6%D8%A9_%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%A5%D9%8A%D8%B7%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%8A%D8%A9

Translated in European Renaissance many of the books of the Arabs, and proceeded European universities on this experimental scientific method, and thanks to (Sir Francis Bacon), who appeared in Britain in the sixteenth century, and a thousand of his famous book (the new administration) which explained the study method and thinking based on the viewing information gathering and collation order, and work experiences, scientific theories and study results in order to reach scientific truth on the basis of the experimental method or scientific (²), it has led to progress in all science and human knowledge. This was evident in the universities, English and landmarks, because it is the right place to research and scientific experiments The theories of factories and industries were always heading for application in factories, while Germany was labs factories linked and become the right place for scientific experiments at the time (³), has encouraged scientific and intellectual progress made by the European Communities on further progress in knowledge, exchange and spread among them.

Most scholars of the Renaissance was belong to that school and are interested in the achievement of scientific theories and description of nature a new description based on observation and Mathematical Sciences (⁴).

There were theories to explain the universe, the world of Poland announced (Copernicus) theory that denied the church's belief that the earth is fixed, and form the center of the universe, confirmed the Italian (Nicola Machiavelli) theory (Copernicus) and proved that the Earth's circular motion like the other planets, and it revolves around the sun, and rejected Church all these theories. And it appeared in the sixteenth century renaissance also in natural science (physics), mathematics, natural and experimental science, legislation (⁵).

It also provides medicine and began to doctors practicing anatomy, despite opposition from the church enabling Belgian (André Visar) depending on the anatomy of a description of the members of the human body, and discovered the Spanish (Mikel Servat) micro-circulation, and developed the French (Onbroaz Barry) surgeries to stop the bloodshed. And actually this has been proved by scientific experiments in the Renaissance. As a result of this development and progress in the Renaissance it became possible to change the damaged human organs and overcome many diseases and vaccination against viruses (¹).

¹ Jalal Yahya, Europe, p. 38.

² Shawqi Aljamal, Abdullah Abdel Razek, the history of Europe, p 19-20.

³ Shawqi Aljamal, Abdullah Abdel Razek, the history of Europe, p 20.

⁴ Ahmed Ali Al Mulla, the impact of Muslim Scholars in European civilization, Second Edition, Damascus, Dar thought, 1981, p 115-116.

⁵ Abdul Hamid Albatricq, Abdulaziz Nawar, European history, p 39-40.

Manifestations of the Renaissance in Europe:

Renaissance intellectual, scientific and artistic manifestations have produced new ideas had a great influence in the formation of the European human taste and intellect, which included all fields, including even the religious field (²).

During this period, I discovered new lands and peoples where marked by the emergence of a wide range of travelers explorers and navigators of them Prince

(Henry the Navigator) (³) (and Christopher Columbus) (⁴) (Vasco de Gama) (

¹ Shawqi Aljamal, Abdullah Abdel Razek, the history of Europe, p. 20.

² Abdulaziz Nawar - and Mahmoud Jamal al-Din, European history, p. 16; Jalal Yahya, Europe, p7-8.

³ Henry the Navigator: is the third son of the King of Portugal (John I) expulsion of Arabs from Portugal, and Henry was able to grab Ceuta from the Arabs in 1415 AD, and his father was appointed by the governor. For more detail see: Abdul Rahim Abdul Rahman, European history, p. 47.

⁴ Christopher Columbus: the sons of Genoa, pay large sums of money to the discovery of America in favor of Spain, and established in new constitution in 1528, it has made Genoa a subsidiary of Spain. For more detail see: Italy Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia: <http://ar.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%A5%D9%8A%D8%B7%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%8A%D8%A7>

⁵ Abdul Azim Ramadan, the history of Europe and the world in the modern era of the European bourgeoisie to the emergence of the Cold War, the Egyptian General Book Authority, p7-8

European Renaissance and appeared in various manifestations of European countries, including:

A. European Renaissance in Germany:

The general character of the renaissance in Germany is to call for religious reform, and did not pay attention to science and knowledge, art and beauty and morality prevailing at the time (¹).

B. European Renaissance in France:

Different from Germany, but was the Renaissance in France renaissance scientific encouraged Sciences, Arts and Letters, and also different from the scientific renaissance in Italy; because Italy has followed traditionally all found manuscripts Greek, Romanian and ancient manuscripts, while France has been able to combine ancient and modern science of science, and months kings who encouraged science and scientists King Francois I (²) (900-999h / 1494-1590), who created the College of France, and is considered one of the most important achievements proud of France, launched on (Francois I) father of Arts (³).

C. the Belgian and Dutch Renaissance:

Erasmus (⁴) 1467-1536, interested in studying the ancient sciences, literature and studied Latin and Greek languages, and wrote several books in the Latin language, and is characterized by the beauty of the style, and he felt of the defects of church and sees the need to reform it (¹).

¹ Zainab Ismet Rashid, Manual in modern early sixteenth century history of Europe to the end of the eighteenth century, the Arab Thought House, Cairo, 1976, p 104-105.

² Jad Taha, lectures in the history of modern Europe, the first edition, Cairo, Ain Shams University, 1997, p 17-18.

³ James Westphal Thompson and others Renaissance civilization, translation Abdul Rahman Turki, Arab Renaissance Publishing House, Cairo, 1961, p. 62; Leila Al Sabbagh, features the history of Europe, p. 24.

⁴ Erasmus (1467-1536 AD): Dutch scientist move between the countries of Europe to study the work of the ancient sciences, literature, languages and studied Latin and Greek, loving to look for old books. For more detail see: Abdul Rahim Abdul Rahman, European history, p 36.

D. the European Renaissance in England:

The European Renaissance reached to England late because of their wars against France, but came out a group of students from England heading for Italy and took the flag them, and then returned back to England for the deployment of this science and knowledge (²), and also published their opinions in (Oxford University) fired them name (repairers Oxford), and also it emerged (Cambridge University), and spread literature (Shakespeare), and this is the best proof of this science publishing, and the Renaissance in England reached its peak in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries (³).

E. the Renaissance in Spain:

Spain stood hostile to human studies because of the intolerance of the doctrine of the Catholic kings (⁴).

Movement geographical discoveries:

The geographical discoveries as a result of the outcome of the European Renaissance and scientific progress in the fifteenth century, and the most important of these discoveries, the discovery of the way from Europe to India by sea, about Africa (Cape of Good Hope) in 1498, and the discovery of the New World in 1492 (⁵). The reason for this is that geographic information with a few Europeans, and most of them false information about areas in Asia and Africa, and navigation in the South Atlantic, as well as information on the land was their knowledge over their country that surround the Mediterranean Sea, it has relied on traders Italians, who frequent the ports of the Levant and Egypt in order to trade (⁶).

¹ Abdul Rahim Abdul Rahman, European history, S36-37; Alsayed Haraz, Renaissance, p 235.

² Abdul Rahim Abdul Rahman, European history, p 37-38.

³ Alsayed Haraz, Renaissance, p 65-83; Zainab Rashid, Manual in the history of Europe, p 106-107.

⁴ Shawqi Aljamal, Abdul Razak Abdullah, the history of Europe, p. 12.

⁵ Abdul Rahim Abdul Rahman, European history, p. 43.

⁶ Shawky Aljamal, Abdullah Abdel Razek, the history of Europe, p 20-21.

The Muslims have translated the Greeks Science and added them, and leaked this science to Europe, and also move the Europeans on their astrolabe that will help trade to know the distances and directions between countries, as they took their compass, and this encouraged navigators ride on the sea, then elevated geography and maps that have become certain of seafarers in the maritime journeys (¹).

Thus, Portugal managed to achieve linking Asia to Europe for a new route, paved the way for the Portuguese to control the Far East trade, which was, however, the Muslim south of the Arabian Peninsula and the west and the Gulf of, and the trade routes of land and sea stretching from India to (of Hormuz) and the highest of the Arabian Gulf and rivers Tigris and Euphrates and then moving to cities in the Levant, and the second way through the Red Sea, where Aden and the Red Sea, Egypt and the Suez Canal and then transported to Europe (²). The wild, rugged path which was dominated by the Ottomans after the conquest of Constantinople, which was stretching across Central Asia until Anatolia, it was the Europeans depend on it for their trade with the East, if there is political unrest in along the trade routes in the Arabian Gulf and Red Sea areas (³). The Arabs then distribute the Middle East and Aruba and the coast of East Africa products in the Indian Ocean ports (⁴).

The Italian ships carrying goods from Egypt and the ports of the Levant (Sham) to the Italian cities, and distributed in various European markets, and it was all Western Europe's population in need of the Eastern goods such as spices, such as: cinnamon, pepper, nutmeg, Arabic perfumes, such as musk, amber, water Roses, and others. The Indian drugs, such as opium, and eucalyptus, gum and they use them in the preparation of the drug, and there are also other items such as rugs, silk, coffee and others.

Italy became a center for trade in the world and made famous among European countries, and helped by its geographical location in the middle of the

¹ Abdul Rahim Abdul Rahman, European history, p. 44.

² Naim Zaki Fahmi, international trade and stations routes between East and West, the second edition, Cairo in 1393 AH / 1973, p 300; Shawki Aljamal, Abdullah Abdel Razek, the history of Europe, p 20-21.

³ Naim Fahmi, international trade routes, p 300; Abdul Rahim Abdul Rahman, European history, p. 44.

⁴ serjeant,R,B,The Portuguese of the South Arabian Coast (London,1967, p11.

Mediterranean, bringing the superiority of the Italians on the other European countries.

Italy became a commercial mediator between East and West, and established trade relations with everyone, and formed the Italian coastal cities such as Pisa and Genoa and Venice, and also formed commercial companies that transport goods to Eastern Europe. Thus, Italy has specialized in bringing all goods from Muslim countries to Europe, and they have access to these goods by gold and silver coins, or by swapping those goods to certain raw materials, such as linen, wool leather and fur, which bear to Italy for the Italians to convert those raw materials great products to return them to the east to be trade exchange between them (¹).

This has resulted in a wide financial movement in this area led to the banks the establishment; to help business deals between the various countries of the world in different currencies, and traders may Italians profit from this business transaction profits and a lot of money, so they were lend popes and princes they need money, they bought best what artists do of works of art and fees are rare, then painted with oil represents mankind pictures developed in conformity with the reality, and they are getting help in its rulings in some science made in the Renaissance mathematics to help them at the expense of drawing the foreseeable rules, and anatomist, came

their pictures depiction of reality (²).

The Venice of the most important commercial cities, famous for riches and wealth, which is considered one of the most important distribution of spices and Eastern merchandise trade centers, while Florence was the center for the manufacture of silk and wool president.

The cities of southern France near the Italian commercial cities and the cities of Germany, a close business relationship, and expanded this business relationship until the cities included in the north of Europe, bringing the rivalry between Italian cities and insisted all of them on independence from its neighbors and not subject to other state or acceding to it. So five Italian states managed of that is growing and developing itself to become centers of power to decide the fate of Italy, namely:

Naples, Milan, Genoa, Venice, and Florence³.

¹ Robert Palmer, the world's history, p. 6.

² Abdul Hamid Albatriq, and Abdulaziz Nawar, European history, p. 21.

³ Abdul Hamid Albatriq, and Abdulaziz Nawar, European history, p. 23

Italy was enjoying economic prosperity in their mandates, the love of Sciences, Arts and Letters, which made it Italy radiation European Renaissance Center, because of what they took from the civilizations of Nations oldest of them, and have increased their wealth, and led to encourage scientists to take the rare books and paintings at the time, and established museums Also, they have objectives such as the dissemination of culture and knowledge through the presentation of various holdings, and led to a love of Europeans for the ancient civilizations such as Greek Romanian civilization, became the museum one of the important centers to understand the cultures and science and knowledge and ancient arts, and make use of them without affecting the Middle Ages. So we can say that the geographic statements are the face Shining European renaissance¹.

Portugal has realized that it cannot cancel the Islamic mediation in the Middle trade, but to participate in those profits as it passes through Islamic lands because they fetch them huge profits².

So the thought of the Portuguese in the search for another road connects them to the country of India, to be able to control the trade and get the business benefits and strengthen the political and economic status, as well as weaken the Muslims.

Muslim countries were either Ottoman or the Mamluk State in Egypt and the Levant and the Hijaz impose tariffs on products when in transit in its territory, and with the high fees imposed on goods led to higher prices. But the European need these products, therefore the demand increased and prices have increased³. It was in front of the European one of two things, either to accept the job buys goods of high prices, or looking for another way to get these products out of the control of the Muslims who were prevented from reaching the European places produced in the Far East.

Is likely to be the reason that the Muslims prevented the Europeans from reaching their places of their production so as not to interfere in the affairs of the region and try to change the system of the Islamic faith in areas that experienced by the goods, they follow the Europeans Muslims remnants in the northern coast of Africa, especially after the elimination of them in Andalusia. Imagine the Europeans over the riches if imported products away from the Muslims. The people of Genoa believed that it is possible to reach West Africa and grab the gold, was Genoa prepared a campaign for rotation about Africa, but collapsed in the fourteenth century, as a result of the political conflict, military and economic ~~with the gun, and at the same time~~, Portugal and Spain had been able to turn around Africa After the elimination of Muslims in Granada in Andalusia and fall into their own hands.

Overall European countries (¹) has been a long time to consider the Asian continent as a primary source and head for the supply of sugar and spices, ivory, silk and precious metals.

Portugal is characterized by long coastline to its geographical location on the Atlantic Ocean, and its contacts with the business relationship with the Middle commercial cities, in addition to the progress of the Portuguese in the art of navigation, which made them able to do the movement of geographic statements (²).

It began the Portuguese think in the prices of high commercial goods imposed by the Mamluks and traders Venice, which, because of the remoteness of their country for markets Italy, if they discovered a way not crosses lands of the Muslims, it will give them many profits becomes for them a high place among the European countries and have a leading role in the discovery of this road. And were able to open a sea route around Africa to India, which is the Cape of Good Hope (³).

Portugal is a country that is the Navy was able to get as much as possible of the Islamic heritage in Spain, and the efforts of Muslim scholars in marine navigation and astronomy and the field of trade, industry and ships (⁴), also got rid of the myths and legends that were overshadowed by the marine sciences. And they began working in the Middle trade, and compared the prices of spices in the western coast

¹ James Westphal Thompson and others Civilization of the Renaissance, p. 62; Robert Palmer, world history, p 116-117.

² Bashir Hamoud Kazim, geographical Portuguese statements, document magazine, No. XII, the sixth year, Bahrain, 1988, p 12-14.

³ Abdul Hamid Albatriq, Abdulaziz Nawar, European history, p 52-53; Shawki Aljamal, Abdullah Abdel Razek, the history of Europe, p 21-22.

¹ Shawky Aljamal, Abdullah Abdel Razek, the history of Europe, p 21-22.

² Charles Dale, the Republic of Venice aristocracy, translation: Alexander and Tawfik Ahmed Ezzat Abdul Karim, Knowledge House, Cairo, 1947, p 148.

³ Abdul Rahim Abdul Rahman, European history, p 50-51.

⁴ Grenville, F., Select Documents the East African Coast;(Oxford,1962),p5

of India, and between market prices in Alexandria (¹). Cheap Indian goods prices in original sources push them to begin applying monopolies and deprive the Islamic forces to participate in this trade policy after their knowledge of the profits that were generated by this trade, and offered such goods in Portugal markets at cheap prices, traders Europeans to have attracted, and achieved the Portuguese very huge profits (²). Also suffered damage trades Muslims have also inflicted the trade in cities and commercial centers, Italian, and this are the conclusion of the golden age of Islamic and Italian navigation.

The discovery of another way trackless from Muslims, a Cape of Good Hope Road, Resulted in to the change in people's knowledge of the world and information about them, and a change in the scales where some countries increased, decreased other countries because of it, falling like Alexandria and Venice, as opposed to the rise of Spain and Portugal, and led so important to the coup in life in Europe, and parts of the distribution of wealth in the world, followed by the Ottoman expansion in the Levant and Egypt process, and also control over Iraq and Yemen (³). All of this led to change the existing balance in the eastern basin of the Mediterranean Sea.

And the effects of geographic discoveries movement it has proved spherical earth after the success of Magellan's voyage around the earth in the rotation, an idea opposed by clerics in the Middle Ages. And expanded knowledge and Humanities circle away from the church restrictions and the papacy, has been accompanied by the Cape discovery and the shift of global trade to South Africa after the New World discovery (the Americas), which led to the change the map of the known world, and also helped to publish books, and realized people over the contradiction between what they learn in universities in the Middle Ages and geographical facts that prove practical in modern times. All of this was under the European Renaissance, in addition to the geographical discoveries movement that led to European colonization of the world, including the Americas and Australia, and the Far East, and Africa.

And also marked the history of Europe in the modern emergence of religious reform movement of the Protestant era, and this revolution departure from the traditions of the Catholic Church and beliefs, and the evolution of this criticism in the modern era, which had an impact in the community of religious, intellectual, political and social point of view, it has led to wars and conflicts between Catholics and Protestants (¹), and had a serious impact in the European community.

¹ Ahmed rider, documents monastery Zion in Jerusalem, Egyptian Renaissance Library, the first edition, Cairo, 1980, p 146.

² Naim Fahmi, international trade routes, p. 76.

³ Jalal Yahya, Europe, p. 39.

Conclusion:

Despite the large number of studies in the history of Europe, but a few of those that dealt with the Renaissance in Italy and its impact in the whole of Europe. This study has tried to follow that impact and explore manifestations and its effects in various areas: literary, artistic, scientific, political, and economic.

The following is a summary of the most important findings of the study:

- varied intellectual and scientific life in the modern era of what was prevalent in the Middle Ages, no longer interest in science and the arts, knowledge and keep the heritage of scientific, intellectual and humanitarian limited to churches and monasteries, but changed things and evolved as a result of mixing between civilizations and cultures of the Mediterranean influence of scientific thought in Europe, thanks to what Arabs moved from science to them, through the translation of books of mathematics, engineering, medicine, and he took the people studying this science of knowledge.
- Italy has enjoyed economic prosperity in their mandates and love of Sciences, Arts and Letters make radiation scientific renaissance of literary and artistic center.
- The study demonstrated that the Renaissance is the era of big changes in the European community, and led to the weakness of the Roman Empire authority and the weakness of the Pope in control of the affairs of life and to the European community all authority, was the Catholic Church in Rome taken from the Latin language of science, literature, law and the arts in the Ages Central, along came replaced by modern European languages, each State became an independent political entity from the authority of the Pope.
- Church took control of the political and intellectual aspects, and on the economic aspects, most of the land was under the control of the monks and their influence in the middle Ages.

¹ Shawki Aljamal, Abdullah Abdel Razek, the history of Europe, p 43-4

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- Ended the feudal system and liberate peasants humiliation of the feudal system, and began their sense of national growth, and sought for the establishment of a system of government in which a clear unified nation-state, and with the political system, change the nation-state emerged in the modern era.
 - Universities renowned spread of science, such as the University of Paris, and started the idea of the meeting of the university students about their teachers to receive the flag, were traveling for so universities established and became the seat them, it took kings issuing decisions to establish universities and support it with money and provide facilities to them.
 - Scientists interested in the modern era in national nationalism in culture and dealing and writing, and the emancipation so the thought of medieval religious thinking the old restrictions, scientists and writers began to express their feelings and their desire, and also the desire of the people and the nation away from the church restrictions in the Middle Ages.
 - Distinguish science students from all the countries of Europe to Italy and studied science and knowledge and the arts; therefore spread outside the borders of the Italian Renaissance Italy to all European countries, and then spread it throughout Europe.
 - characterize the history of Europe in the modern emergence of religious reform movement of the Protestant era, and this revolution departure from the traditions and beliefs of the Catholic Church, and the evolution of that in the modern era was an impact in the community of religious, intellectual, political and social terms at the time, and led to wars and conflicts between Catholics and Protestants, and have had a serious impact in the European community.
 - European countries have emerged independent modern, with a national entity in France, England and Spain, and strengthen Kings power in these countries, and weakened the nobles, princes and feudal lords authority, and interested Kings to strengthen the army and fleet, and used gunpowder to build military forces do not strengthen the feudal lords.

- began geographical discoveries that led to a change map of the known world, and it was the results it led to control and colonization of Europe to the world, included the Americas, Australia and the Far East.

- geographical discoveries movement led to the discovery of new lands, and control the global trade routes, and took another route trackless among Muslims, have changed knowledge of the Europeans in the world and information about them, and led to a change in the balance, where nations have risen and fallen other nations, and led the discovery of the Cape of Good Hope to the shift of global trade to South Africa.

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