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Contributions to the History of Education

II

Studies in Education

during

the Age of the Renaissance

1400–1600

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Studies in Education
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1400—1600

by
WILLIAM HARRISON WOODWARD
Professor of Education in the University of Liverpool

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PREFATORY NOTE.

THE present volume, it is hoped, may serve a double purpose. Its subject appeals to all those who are concerned in classical education and desire to make acquaintance with the achievements of the great scholars and teachers who laid the foundation of higher education for the modern world. To many such readers it will come as a surprise to find how problems thought peculiarly modern and solutions propounded as original and profound were commonplaces with their predecessors three centuries ago. The book may prove useful, also, to students of another type, to those, namely, who are taking up systematic enquiry into the history of education as a subject of post-graduate reading. To them these *Studies* point the way to wider enquiry, and, in particular, to examination of sources.

The author has, intentionally, made choice of certain writers on the ground that, although of high educational interest, they have not hitherto been treated, in English at least, from this special standpoint. The theme of the book viewed as a whole will be seen to be the origin

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and development of the idea of a liberal education—embracing character, manners and instruction—during the two important formative centuries of modern Europe. The history of classical scholarship, in the strict sense, lies outside the scope of these *Studies*. Most opportunely, the Cambridge University Press is on the point of issuing the second volume of Dr J. S. Sandys' *History of Classical Scholarship*, which as covering the period treated in the present work may with much advantage be read along with it.

Particular recognition is due of the kindness of Mr P. S. Allen of C.C.C. Oxford in rendering valuable help in determining difficult points in connection with the chronology of events in the lives of Agricola, Erasmus and Vives. The appearance of the first volume of his edition of the correspondence of Erasmus is an important land-mark in the history of humanism. To Dr Sandys, also, who has kindly read the proofs of a large part of the book, I gratefully acknowledge my indebtedness for valuable criticisms.

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- 1378 Birth of Vittorino da Feltre.
- 1386 University of Heidelberg founded.
- 1392 University of Erfurt founded. Conversino teaches Latin at Padua.
- 1396 Invitation from the Florentine Studium to Chrysoloras. Vittorino goes to Padua.
- 1400 Chrysoloras removes to Pavia.
- 1403 Guarino goes to Constantinople.
- 1404 The tract of Dominici, *Regola del Governo di Cura Familiare*. Vergerius, *De Ingenuis Moribus*.
- 1405 Padua absorbed into the Venetian State.
- 1407 G. Barzizza professes Latin at Padua.
- 1408 Return of Guarino : he teaches Greek at Florence.
- 1414 Guarino quits Florence for Venice.
- 1415 Vittorino goes to Venice. Death of Manuel Chrysoloras at Constance.
- 1416 Discovery of the complete text of Quintilian, *De Institutione Oratoria*.
- 1417 L. Valla teaches Greek at Florence.
- 1422 Vittorino succeeds Barzizza as Professor of Latin at Padua. Birth of Frederick of Urbino. Discovery of complete text of Cicero, *De Oratore*.
- 1423 Vittorino invited to Mantua. Aurispa returns from Constantinople.
- 1429 Guarino invited to Ferrara.
- 1433 L. B. Alberti composes the *Cura della Famiglia*.
- 1434 Return of Cosimo de' Medici to Florence.
- 1435 Matteo Palmieri composes *La Vita Civile*.
- 1444 The *Elegantiae* of L. Valla first circulated. Birth of R. Agricola.

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- 1445 The Greek grammar of Theodore Gaza circulated.
 1446 Death of Vittorino da Feltre.
 1447 Nicholas V, Pope.
 1449 William Gray returns to England from Ferrara.
 1450 Aeneas Sylvius : *De Liberorum Educatione*.
 1453 Capture of Constantinople.
 1455 Issue of first book printed with movable types, *Biblia Latina*, at Mainz.
 1457 Death of L. Valla.
 1459 B. Guarino : *De Ordine docendi*.
 1460 Death of Guarino da Verona.
 1465 First Italian press, at Subiaco.
 1466 Birth of Erasmus.
 1467 First Roman Press.
 1468 *Edd. Princ.* of Cicero, *De Oratore*, of Vergil, Livy, etc.
 1469 First Venetian Press. Agricola goes to Pavia.
 1470 First Press set up in Paris.
 1471 Sixtus IV founds a museum of antiquities on the Capitol.
 1474 First Spanish Press.
 1475 Agricola at Ferrara. Erasmus goes to Deventer school.
 1476 First Greek Press set up, at Milan.
 1477 Caxton sets up his press at Westminster.
 1481 Death of F. Filelfo.
 1482 Reuchlin at Rome.
 1483 Hegius headmaster of Deventer.
 1485 Accession of Henry VII. Agricola in Rome ; his death.
 Linacre goes to Italy.
 1487 Erasmus enters the monastery at Stein.
 1488 *Ed. Princ.* of Homer, printed at Florence.
 1491 Grocyn teaches Greek at Oxford.
 1492 Death of Lorenzo de' Medici. Discovery of America.
 1494 Death of Poliziano : invasion of Italy by Charles VIII :
 the Aldine Press set up at Venice.
 1495 Erasmus a student at Paris.
 1496 Colet returns from Italy to lecture at Oxford.
 1497 Birth of Melancthon. C. Celtis teaches at Vienna.
 Wimpheling's *Isidoneus Germanicus* published.
 1498 *Ed. Princ.* of Aristophanes (Aldus). Execution of
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 1499 Erasmus' first visit to England : his residence at Oxford.

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 1502 *Ed. Princ.* of Thucydides (Aldus). Foundation of University of Wittenberg.
 1503 Death of Pope Alexander VI.
 1505 Erasmus again in England.
 1506 Erasmus leaves England for Italy. Reuchlin's *De Rudimentis Hebraicis* appears.
 1508 Erasmus leaves Venice for Padua. Guicciardini completes his *Historia Florentina*.
 1509 Accession of Henry VIII. The Reuchlin controversy begins. J. L. Vives goes to Paris. Melanchthon goes to Heidelberg. Erasmus returns (from Rome) to England.
 1510 Colet's foundation of St Paul's.
 1511 Erasmus at Cambridge—*De Ratione Studii* and *De Copia*.
 1512 W. Lily made High Master of St Paul's. Melanchthon goes to Tübingen.
 1513 Death of Julius II. Accession of Leo X. Machiavelli completes *Il Principe*.
 1514 Erasmus leaves England.
 1515 *Epistolae obscurorum virorum*. Accession of Francis I. Budé composes *L'Institution du Prince*.
 1516 Erasmus: *Novum Instrumentum* and *Institutio Principis Christiani*; More's *Utopia*; Castiglione's *Il Cortegiano* finished. Christ's College, Cambridge, opened.
 1517 Collegium Trilingue at Louvain opened. Corpus Christi College, Oxford, opened. Luther's *Theses* at Wittenberg.
 1518 Melanchthon: *Institutiones Grammaticae Graecae*; he teaches Greek at Wittenberg. Universities of Erfurt and Leipsic come under humanist control. Establishment of public Lectureships in Oxford by Wolsey.
 1521 Death of Leo X.
 1522 Erasmus settles at Basel.
 1523 Vives appointed lecturer at Oxford: publishes *De Tradendis Disciplinis*.
 1524 Foundation of the humanist school at Zürich through Zwingli's influence.
 1525 School at Eisleben established. Luther's appeal to German States. Bembo: *Della Volgar Lingua*.
 1526 The "Obere Schule" of Nuremberg established. Royal Press of France set up at Paris.

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- 1527 Erasmus: *Ciceronianus*. Sack of Rome.
 Death of Froben.
- 1528 Vives settles at Bruges. *Schul-Ordnung* of Elector of
 Saxony. *Il Cortegiano* published.
- 1529 Erasmus quits Basel for Freiburg. *De Pueris instituendis*.
 Budaeus publishes his *Commentarii Linguae Graecae*.
- 1530 Beginnings of Collège de France. Coronation of Charles V
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 Republic.
- 1531 Sadoleto: *De Liberis recte instituendis*. Elyot's *Governour*.
 The First *Oration* of Julius Caesar Scaliger *Against
 Erasmus, in defence of M. T. Cicero*, circulated. Death
 of Zwingli.
- 1533 The *Pantagruel* of Rabelais published.
- 1534 Foundation of the Collège de Guyenne, and of the Society
 of Jesus.
- 1535 Reform of the University of Wittenberg. The *Gargantua
 of Rabelais* first (?) published. *De Ciceroniana imita-
 tione* of Dolet.
- 1536 Cordier goes to Geneva. Death of Erasmus at Basel.
- 1538 Sturm's *De litterarum ludis*: foundation of the Gymnasium
 of Strassburg.
- 1540 Society of Jesus formally recognised by Paul III. Death of
 Vives.
- 1549 First Jesuit school in South Germany set up at Ingolstadt.
- 1551 Shrewsbury School founded.
- 1555 *Institution of a Gentleman*.
- 1556 The Jesuit school opened at Cologne. Élie Vinet principal
 of the Collège de Guyenne.
- 1559 Amyot's translation of Plutarch's *Lives*.
- 1560 Death of Melanchthon. Westminster School founded.
- 1561 Hoby's translation of *The Courtyer*.
- 1564 Cordier's *Colloquia* published.
- 1567 Rugby School founded.
- 1570 Ascham's *Scholemaster*.
- 1572 Gilbert's *Queene Elizabethes Achademy* composed.
- 1579 Montaigne writes the Essay *On the Education of Children*.
- 1580 First edition of Montaigne's *Essays*.
- 1598 Edict of Nantes. Bodley's Foundation at Oxford.
- 1599 The Jesuit *Ratio Studii* issued in its final form.