**Renaissance Questions**

 **Do Not Write on the Test**

1. What does the term Renaissance refer to?
2. A period of renewed interest in the arts and learning, based on the Classical ideas
3. A series of wars between competing Italian city-states
4. A breakout of infectious disease that wiped out millions of people
5. A migration of Italians to the new world
6. What was Humanism?
7. A march of masses of people with the intent of visiting the Holy City of Jerusalem
8. A way of thinking that balances religious faith with the individuality of humans, an interest in nature, and the power of human mind to learn
9. The practice of humans devoting their time to the practice of religion, at the expense of all other activities
10. A worldwide movement to improve people’s physical health during the 15th century
11. What made the Italian city-states unique and important, compared to other European cities, during the Renaissance period?
12. The city-states were self- governed and conducted their own trade
13. The city-states were centrally located in Italy, in the middle of the Mediterranean sea region where people from all over Europe came to trade and do their banking
14. The cities were able to establish guilds of craftsmen, who were talented in making a variety of goods
15. All of the above
16. Which artist sculpted the best known Renaissance statue of David?
17. Michelangelo
18. Rafael
19. Leonardo Da Vinci
20. Caravaggio
21. Which of these was revolutionary for sculptors of the Renaissance period?
22. Sculptors made the majority of their work out of wood
23. Sculptor’s statues were freestanding, could be seen from all sides
24. Sculptors works were mostly flat, two-dimensional
25. None of the above
26. Which was a major reason for the cultural advancements during the renaissance period?
27. The growth of trade and commerce
28. The rapid spread of disease
29. The tall mountains and windy weather
30. None of the above
31. What family in Florence had a profound impact on finance, as well as Renaissance art and culture due to their great wealth and power?
32. The Medici Family
33. The Vespucci Family
34. The David family
35. The Georgiano Family
36. Which group was a patron of the arts during the Renaissance?
37. Fishermen
38. Doctors
39. Catholic Church
40. University professors
41. Which of these people was a great scientist, inventor during the Renaissance?
42. Henry Ford
43. Albert Einstein
44. Julius Caesar
45. Leonardo Da Vinci
46. The Renaissance ideas were spread through trade (people doing business), through travel (people going to new places), through education (people teaching new ideas and skills to each other). Which invention of the Renaissance period helped most to spread ideas and discoveries?
47. Long lasting oil paints
48. The printing press with moveable type(metal letter)
49. Wooden ships
50. Taller church building with balconies overlooking the entire cities
51. Most of the great artists of the Renaissance were apprentices early in their careers.

What is an apprentice?

1. Someone who studies under a master artist to learn techniques
2. Someone who was so poor he had to steal from a owner of a business
3. Someone who teaches others the finer point of craft
4. None of the above
5. In the 15th century German inventor Johannes Gutenberg introduced what world changing device that changed communication and learning forever?
6. The printing press
7. The internet
8. The chalkboard
9. None of the above
10. The printing press increased these two things in Europe
11. Knowledge and literacy
12. Wars and literacy
13. Corruption and knowledge
14. Religious belief and wars
15. One way in which the writers of the Renaissance were influenced by the writers of ancient Greece was that the renaissance writers
16. Stressed the power of human reason
17. Showed little interest in secular affairs
18. Promoted the religious doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church
19. Produced few new scientific ideas
20. In the Renaissance period, which factor was emphasized by the philosophy of humanism?
21. Superiority of medieval thought
22. Value of individual
23. Devotion to religion
24. Obedience to government officials
25. One major characteristic of the Renaissance period is that the
26. Catholic Church no longer had any influence in Europe
27. Classical cultures of Greece and Rome were revived and imitated
28. Manor became the center of economic activity
29. Major language of people was Latin

We must resist the lust of the flesh, which, unless kept in order, overflows without measure. Where is our gratefulness toward God for our clothing if in the sumptuousness of our apparel we both admire ourselves and despise others? For so many so enslave all their senses to delights that the mind lies overwhelmed.

-John Calvin, 1536

1. What is the tone of John Calvin’s passage?
2. kind
3. firm
4. casual
5. neutral

Vocabulary Match

1. Renaissance a. belief in the importance of the individual
2. Secular b. a state where the power is in the people
3. Classical Art c. a rebirth or revival of art and learning
4. Humanism d. Greek and Roman Art
5. Individualism e. a self-governed place
6. City-state
7. Republic