

Chapter 12 Test – The Age of the Renaissance

- The Renaissance began in
 - the Low Countries.
 - England.
 - Rome.
 - France.
 - Florence.
- It appears that in Renaissance society blacks were
 - valued as soldiers.
 - valued as servants and entertainers.
 - considered undesirable and not allowed in society.
 - viewed as a curiosity.
 - not much in demand.
- Local groups in Spain that were given royal authority to administer justice were the
 - conversos*.
 - liberals.
 - inquisitors.
 - hermandades*.
 - royal tribunal.
- The culture of the Renaissance
 - centered on a rejection of religion.
 - was largely limited to a small mercantile elite.
 - was widely spread and practiced by a broad middle class.
 - was confined to the church.
 - affected all classes, including the peasants.
- The most influential book on Renaissance court life and behavior was
 - Castiglione's *The Courtier*.
 - Machiavelli's *The Prince*.
 - Dante's *Divine Comedy*.
 - Augustine's *City of God*.
 - Boccaccio's *Decameron*.
- The Renaissance artist of talent and ability often lived a life
 - of economic desperation.
 - of economic security through patronage.
 - of luxury, but without social status.
 - like that of the masses.
 - of political power.
- The Wars of the Roses were
 - civil wars between the English ducal houses of York and Lancaster.
 - a boon to the English economy.
 - between England and France.
 - civil wars between the English king, Henry VI, and the aristocracy.
 - minor disputes among English gentry.
- Renaissance men's view of educated women was that they should
 - be encouraged and given an equal place in society.
 - have a voice in the affairs of the city.
 - not be encouraged in any manner.
 - be allowed to add a social touch to the household, but otherwise remain subservient to men.
 - not exist.
- In fifteenth-century Europe, Muslim culture exerted the greatest influence on which of the following societies?
 - English
 - French
 - German
 - Italian
 - Spanish



- The Peter Bruegel painting (circa 1569) shown above depicts the massacre of villagers in
 - the Netherlands by Spanish troops
 - Russia by Ottoman troops
 - Spain by English troops
 - France by Swedish troops
 - Hungary by Austrian troops
- Which of the following best describes the political and economic environment of much of fifteenth-century Italy?
 - A few large states dominated by a wealthy landed nobility
 - A strong unified Italian monarchy that patronized the arts
 - Many independent city-states with prosperous merchant oligarchies
 - Control of most of Italy by the pope, who encouraged mercantile development
 - Support of the arts in Italy by the kings of France and the Holy Roman emperors, who were competing for influence

12. All of the following were invented in Western Europe during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries EXCEPT
- firearms
 - movable printing type
 - the compound microscope
 - the compass
 - the flying shuttle
13. During the Renaissance, humanism contributed LEAST to which of the following?
- Popularization of medieval legends
 - Renewed interest in original Greek and Roman manuscripts
 - Development of modern national languages
 - Promotion of liberal arts education
 - Refinements in social manners and personal habits
14. “A prince should have only one end and one idea in mind, take only one subject for study, and it is war, its science and discipline; for it is the only science that deals with the ruler’s problems...[Success in war] not only maintains those born to princedoms but often causes met of private origin to rise to that rank....The first cause of losing power is the neglect of this art; the cause of winning power lies in its mastery.”
- In writing the passage above, Machiavelli are on his observations of
- feudal warfare in medieval Europe
 - warfare among the Italian city-states
 - sixteenth-century religious wars
 - warfare among the European colonial powers
 - warfare during the Crusades
15. Which of the following best describes the Christian humanism of Erasmus?
- A complete break with Roman Catholic theology
 - A defense of individual interpretation of the Bible
 - The application of Renaissance scholarship to questions of ecclesiastical and moral reform
 - A return to the Scholastic theology of Thomas Aquinas
 - A plea for a return to monasticism as the highest Christian calling
16. Which of the following statements about Florence at the time of the Renaissance is FALSE?
- It was dominated by a single family.
 - Its major industry was wool production.
 - It lost probably half its population to the Black Death.
 - It was a major banking center.
 - It was an important Mediterranean port city.
17. Machiavelli’s *The Prince* offered which of the following pieces of advice?
- Know your enemy and know your self and you cannot be defeated.
 - Behave like a weasel and a bear to be smart and ferocious.
 - Allow a strong minister to help you run a strong nation.
 - Do not conquer your enemies too harshly.
 - Be loved or feared, but never hated.
18. In the 14th and 15th centuries, mystics such as Meister Eckhart, Thomas à Kempis, and the founder of the Brothers of the Common Faith, Gerard Groote
- preached rebellion against the papacy
 - stressed the importance of the sacraments
 - laid the foundations for Protestantism’s personal approach to worship
 - argued for the necessity of adhering to dogma
 - had a universal and popular appeal
19. Which of the following is a significant difference between medieval and Renaissance sculpture?
- The shift from Old Testament to New Testament themes
 - The use of stone rather than wood
 - Renaissance sculpture was devoid of religious symbols
 - Renaissance art represented the visible world rather than conventional symbolism
 - Renaissance sculpture was no longer commissioned by the popes
20. The artistic brilliance of the *quattrocento* and *cinquecento* was spurred in both Florence and Rome by
- the patronage of both civic groups and the Church
 - artists guilds
 - the Medicis
 - the *popolo*
 - foreign financiers
21. What is true of Humanism?
- It sets limits on what human beings could accomplish in this world.
 - It emphasized the study of Greek and Latin literature.
 - It sought to understand human nature exclusively by means of studying the writings of the early Christian philosophers.
 - It promoted a medieval lifestyle.
 - It discouraged a study of pagan writers.
22. Secularism during the Renaissance can best be described as
- a repudiation of the Roman Catholic faith
 - a concern with the nature of individuality
 - an emphasis on money and pleasure
 - a belief in individual genius
 - a literary movement centered primarily in the Northern states of Europe

23. Which was NOT true about the Northern Renaissance?
- It was focused more on religion than on the Italian Renaissance.
 - It stressed social reform based on Christian teachings.
 - It began in the last three decades of the 15th century.
 - It preceded the Italian Renaissance.
 - Its art was more religious and less influenced by classical themes than Italian art.
24. Humanism focused on:
- the role of God in an individual's life
 - the importance of the afterlife
 - worldly and secular themes and the importance of the individual
 - the use of Latin in education
 - the improvement of women in society
25. All of the following were Renaissance humanists EXCEPT
- Francesco Petrarca
 - Giovanni Boccaccio
 - Johannes Gutenberg
 - Baldessare Castiglione
 - Pico Della Mirandola
26. Which of the following men outlined guidelines for how a ruler could govern successfully?
- Thomas More
 - Desiderius Erasmus
 - Niccolo Machiavelli
 - Montaigne
 - Lorenzo Valla
27. The city most influential in introducing intellectual and cultural ideas of the Renaissance was
- Paris
 - Florence
 - Venice
 - London
 - Rome
28. Henry Tudor's (Henry VII) most famous accomplishment was
- constructing the Versailles palace in France
 - helping to give rise to the bourgeoisie class
 - establishing the Star Chamber in England
 - helping the House of York in the War of the Roses
 - becoming a patron of the Arts
29. During the 15th Century, Ferdinand and Isabella made Spain
- a place where people of all religions could reside
 - a strong royal monarchy by using the church and consolidating royal authority
 - more isolated from the rest of Europe
 - less unified than it had been in the medieval ages
 - a place where aristocratic power was most powerful
30. During the Renaissance after the Hundred Years War, the monarchy in France was:
- consolidated most effectively by Louis XI
 - overturned by the rise of the bourgeoisie
 - weakened because of the rise of feudal anarchy
 - joined with the church to fix the damages caused by the war
 - completely crumbled due to the devastation of the war
31. In 1500 the two most powerful autocracies in Eastern Europe were
- Muscovy and the Ottoman Empire
 - the Ottoman and the Byzantine empires
 - the Byzantine Empire and Poland-Lithuania
 - Poland-Lithuania and Hungary
 - Hungary and Kievan Russia
32. "It was an important confederation of commercial towns in northern Germany with its own laws, diplomats, and flags. Its membership of merchants earned large profits shipping fish, timber, and other resources to areas to the west and to the south. Prosperity declined, however, when trade routes shifted from the Baltic to the Atlantic after 1500?"
- The description above refers to the
- Confederation of the Rhine
 - Hanseatic League
 - Merchants of the Staple
 - Holy Roman Empire
 - Schmalkaldic League
33. Renaissance humanism drew its main inspiration from
- religious asceticism
 - classical languages and literature
 - the curricula of medieval universities
 - political reforms of the Holy Roman Empire
 - the ideas of Dante's *Inferno*
34. Ferdinand and Isabella supported the expulsion or conversion of Muslims and Jews in Spain because
- Ferdinand and Isabella were hostile to religious faiths other than Christianity
 - Ferdinand and Isabella feared that if they did nothing many Christians would leave Spain
 - Spanish Muslims and Jews were believed to hinder the economic development of Spain
 - Spanish Muslims and Jews outnumbered Christians in most large cities in the kingdom
 - Spanish Muslims and Jews were protected by foreign powers hostile to Spain
35. The political strength of the Medici family in Florence was initially based on
- a close alliance with the papacy
 - the influence and wealth of their bank
 - the support of the lower classes
 - the support of a powerful citizen militia
 - their tenure in various municipal offices

36. "They are ungrateful, changeable, simulators and dissimulators, runaways in danger, eager for gain; while you do well by them they are all yours; they offer you their blood, their property, their lives, their children when need is far off; but when it comes near you, they turn about."

The political assessment above of Renaissance citizens can be found in

- (A) Castiglione's *The Book of the Courtier*
- (B) Shakespeare's *Julius Caesar*
- (C) More's *Utopia*
- (D) Machiavelli's *The Prince*
- (E) Cellini's *Autobiography*



37. The house above, designed by Palladio and constructed in Italy during the sixteenth century, illustrates the architectural influence of

- (A) Egyptian palaces
- (B) Roman baths
- (C) classical temples
- (D) Byzantine monasteries
- (E) medieval castles

38. Italian society differed from the rest of Europe during the Renaissance in which of the following ways?

- (A) Strong traditions of kingship
- (B) Political unity centered on the papacy
- (C) Number of urban commercial centers
- (D) Rapid pace of agricultural innovation
- (E) Matriarchal political leadership

39. All of the following were common subjects of Italian Renaissance works of art EXCEPT

- (A) equestrian statues
- (B) nude figures
- (C) portraits
- (D) figures from mythology
- (E) peasant life



40. A sixteenth-century traveler would have been most likely to encounter this type of architecture in which of the following European countries?

- (A) Spain
- (B) France
- (C) Germany
- (D) England
- (E) Sweden