

Modern Euro Unit 3 – Renaissance

1 fanatical priest who preached against the Medici but was eventually declared a heretic

- A Gutenberg
- B More
- C Savanorola
- D Castiglione

2 wrote The Book of the Courtier, a guide to courtly manners during the Renaissance

- A Gutenberg
- B More
- C Petrarch
- D Castiglione

3 The Florentine gold coin, known as the _____, was of reliable purity and became the standard coinage throughout Renaissance Europe.

- A mark
- B florin
- C flour
- D pound

4 author of Utopia

- A Machiavelli
- B More
- C Petrarch
- D Castiglione

5 Francis I of France hired Italian artists and architects to rebuild and decorate his castle at _____.

- A Fontainebleau
- B Versailles
- C Vatican City
- D Milan

6 Cosimo de Medici's grandson, _____ became known as 'Il Magnifico.'

- A Lorenzo
- B Giovanni

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- C Piero
- D Leonardo

7 painter of The Last Supper

- A da Vinci
- B Michelangelo
- C Raphael
- D el Greco

8 Gutenberg developed the _____ and facilitated the spread of Renaissance ideas.

- A caravel
- B printing press
- C fresco technique
- D gramophone

9 the city that led the Renaissance in artistic excellence

- A Venice
- B Florence
- C Rome
- D Paris

10 The Renaissance school of thought of placing the study and progress of human nature at the center of interests rather than focusing on religion was known as _____.

- A religiosity
- B humanism
- C perspective
- D sfumato

11 The piece of literature that described More's concept of an ideal society was

- A In Praise of Folly
- B The Book of the Courtier
- C Utopia
- D 1 Fish, 2 Fish, Red Fish, Blue Fish

12 _____ comes from an Italian word that means "to tone down" and is featured in da Vinci's Mona Lisa.

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- A chiaroscuro
- B fresco
- C sfumato
- D indigo

13 The Renaissance artistic method of having converging lines meet at a single vanishing point so that all shapes get smaller in all directions with increasing distance from the eye is known as _____.

- A religiosity
- B humanism
- C perspective
- D sfumato

14 famous for writing sonnets expressing his love for a woman who died

- A Machiavelli
- B More
- C Petrarch
- D Castiglione

15 author of The Prince

- A Machiavelli
- B More
- C Petrarch
- D Castiglione

16 Northern humanists, critical of the failure of the Christian Church to inspire people to live a Christian life, produced a new movement known as _____ humanism which focused on the reform of the church and society.

- A Italian
- B Christian
- C Roman
- D Greek

17 _____ was famous for writing sonnets expressing his love for a woman named Laura.

- A Petrarch
- B da Vinci
- C Machiavelli
- D Shakespeare

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18 A "Renaissance Man" is one who

- A made important contributions to the Renaissance.
- B was born anytime between 1300 and 1600.
- C is a member of the nobility.
- D is able to do, understand, and have an interest in many things.

19 The Early Renaissance was marked by

- A changes in the arts and architecture based on Classical ideals.
- B a decline in the popularity of painting.
- C the emergence of a fully secular art.
- D an integration of painting and sculpture into architecture.

20 The banking family who ruled Renaissance Florence were the

- A Medici.
- B Da Vinci.
- C Donatello.
- D Gandolfini.

21 Leonardo da Vinci is called a Renaissance Man because

- A he was a model of courtly behavior.
- B he was intellectually curious about nearly every subject.
- C he was deeply influenced by Neo-Platonism.
- D he was a strict Classicist.

22 The signori in Early Renaissance Italy were

- A begging monks in the Dominican holy orders.
- B autocratic rulers in the local city-states and small principalities.
- C advisers to the popes at his court in Rome.
- D the paid soldiers of fortune who operated independent armies.

23 Humanism included all of the following beliefs EXCEPT

- A an admiration for classical culture.
- B people should expect fulfillment only in the afterlife.
- C every individual had dignity and worth.
- D people should participate in a variety of activities.

24 The famous Italian sculptor, scientist, engineer, and inventor was

- A Leonardo da Vinci.

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- B Niccolo Machiavelli.
- C Michelangelo Buonarroti.
- D Tony Soprano.

25 The status of women during the Early Renaissance in Italy

- A declined significantly as they lost financial power.
- B probably improved slightly with increased opportunities for education.
- C changed dramatically as they won new political rights.
- D improved socially as they were allowed to marry whomever they chose.

26 inventor of the printing press

- A da Vinci
- B Gutenberg
- C Machiavelli
- D Michelangelo

27 The Flemish painter who perfected the technique of oil painting was

- A Michelangelo.
- B Donatello.
- C Raphael.
- D Jan Van Eyck.

28 The intellectual movement based on the study of the literature of ancient Greece and Rome was

- A humanism.
- B vernacular.
- C recidivism.
- D extremism.

29 The Medici family in Florence can be described as a family

- A that used its wealth to back the pope.
- B with a keen political sense and a love of the arts.
- C led by men more interested in war than in peace.
- D dominated by women more interested in peace than in war.

30 Machiavelli wrote in The Prince that

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- A it is much safer to be feared than loved.
- B one is obliged to look to the results of an action, and not to the means by which it was achieved.
- C gold and silver, of which money is made; who does not see that they are far inferior to iron in usefulness? since without iron mortals cannot live any more than without fire and water?
- D both A and B.

31 the "Renaissance Man" who painted the Sistine Chapel

- A da Vinci
- B Machiavelli
- C Michelangelo
- D Savanorola

32 Early Renaissance scholars were especially attracted to the writings of

- A Hypatia
- B the Stoics
- C Cicero
- D Greek dramatists

33 The word "Renaissance" comes from a Latin word that refers to

- A the act of being reborn.
- B the dawn of modern history.
- C humanity, beauty, and goodness.
- D new ideas.

34 All of the following wrote in England during the Renaissance EXCEPT

- A Thomas More.
- B William Shakespeare.
- C Christopher Marlowe.
- D Pieter Brueghel.

35 Northern European Renaissance artistic work differed from that of Italian artists in terms of

- A realism.
- B craftsmanship.
- C scale.
- D use of color.

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36 The visual arts of the Classical era had a strong impact on Early Renaissance Italy because

- A the ruins of ancient Rome survived and were visible to Italians every day.
- B the Italians often traveled to nearby Greece for study.
- C the church in Italy kept the Classical tradition alive.
- D the Italian monasteries were built in a Classical style.

37 All of the following contributed to making Italy the birthplace of the Renaissance EXCEPT

- A its trade and contact with other cultures.
- B wars among its developing city-states.
- C its impressive art and architecture.
- D writings of the Church.

38 Linear perspective in painting means

- A a way to create a sense of three dimensions on a two-dimensional surface.
- B how to put more than four objects in a painting.
- C what the artist does when he uses lines to define an object on the canvas.
- D that lines will always run horizontally in a painting.

39 Many believe that William Shakespeare based his plays on stories written by

- A Pieter Brueghel the Elder.
- B Thomas More.
- C Desiderius Erasmus.
- D Christopher Marlowe.

40 Brunelleschi is known for his work on the

- A bell tower of the Roman cathedral.
- B dome on the Santa Croce church.
- C dome on the Florentine cathedral.
- D city hall of Florence.

41 Under the rule of Lorenzo de Medici,

- A the Florentine economy expanded significantly.

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- B the lower class enjoyed a greater level of comfort and protection than it ever had.
- C Florence became undeniably the most important city-state in Italy and the most beautiful city in all of Europe.
- D all of the above

42 nationality of Jan and Hubert van Eyck

- A Italian
- B Flemish
- C French
- D English

43 Using moveable type for printing in Europe led to increased

- A participation in government.
- B literacy rates.
- C wealth for peasants.
- D land ownership for nobles.

44 Painting done on fresh wet plaster with water-based paints, such as what Michelangelo used while painting the Sistine Chapel, is called

- A fresco.
- B chiaroscuro.
- C sfumato.
- D indigo.

45

- A
- B
- C
- D