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*TEST REVIEW – Chapter 9 - Use your notes from class lectures, your textbook, and guided readings to answer the following questions.*

1. Three factors made **ITALY** perfect as the birthplace of the Renaissance.

2. By the early 15th century, **FIVE** major territorial states dominated Italy.

3. One of the factors that made Italy perfect as the birthplace of the Renaissance was that it lacked a centralized governing **MONARCHY** .

4. Another factor that made Italy perfect as the birthplace of the Renaissance was that it was much more **URBAN** than the rest of Europe.

5. Prior to the Renaissance, Italy had a thriving **TRADE** network based in Italian cities.

6. Name the five major Italian territorial states in the early 15th century:

1. **MILAN** 2. **VENICE**  3. **FLORENCE**

4. **THE PAPAL STATES**  5. **KINGDOM OF NAPLES**

7. Which of the five major Italian states was controlled by the papacy? **THE PAPAL STATES**

8. The Visconti family is associated with what Italian city-state? **MILAN**

9. Which Italian city-state served as a commercial link between Asian and Western Europe? **VENICE**

10. The ruler of Venice was called the **DOGE** .

11. Which Italian city-state was associated with the Medici family? **FLORENCE**

12. Which Italian city-state was considered the cultural center of Renaissance Italy? **FLORENCE**

13. Savanarola, the Dominican priest, preached against the corruption of what ruling family? **MEDICI**

14. Which of the five territorial states of Italy was ruled by a hereditary monarch? **KINGDOM OF NAPLES**

15. Who wrote, ***The Prince***? **NICCOLO MACHIAVELLI**

16. What was the eventual fate of Savanarola? **HE WAS CONVICTED OF HERESY AND SENTENCED TO DEATH.**

**A**  17. A key intellectual movement of the Renaissance was

a. **humanism** b. Marxism

c. philosophy d. scholasticism

18. The father of Italian Renaissance Humanism was **FRANCESCO PETRARCH**.

19. Another name for the local, spoken language is the **VERNACULAR** .

\_\_\_\_\_ 20. Humanism was based on the study of the

a. Bible

**b. Greek and Roman classics**

c. writings of Thomas Aquinas

d. *Summa Theologica*

21. Dante is most famous for writing what book? **THE DIVINE COMEDY**

22. Did Dante use the vernacular or Latin? **VERNACULAR**

23. Why did Northern Renaissance painters paint in smaller spaces than their Italian Renaissance peers? **They lacked wall space (in contrast to the Italian artists who had gobs and gobs of churches in which to paint).**

24. A painting done on wet plaster with water based paints is called a **FRESCO** .

25. Name the development (or invention) that brought about an information revolution: **THE PRINTING PRESS**

26. In almost ALL Renaissance art, there is an overarching, dominant theme. What is it? **RELIGION**

27. Which artist perfected the technique of oil painting? **VAN EYCK**

28. Who developed the moveable type printing press? **Johannes GUTENBERG**

29. Was Renaissance education’s goal **to create a well-rounded individual, educated in a variety of subjects** or **to create a highly focused individual, educated in just one subject**? THE GOAL OF RENAISSANCE EDUCATION WAS TO CREATE AN INDIVIDUAL **WELL ROUNDED PHYSICALLY AND MENTALLY**.

30. In the Italian Renaissance, did education become more **religiously** based or more **secular**? MORE **SECULAR**

31. In the question above, does **secular** mean **worldly, non-religious** or **spiritual, religious**?

**SECULAR MEANS WORLDLY, NON-RELIGIOUS**

32. ***The Book of the City of Ladies****,* was writtenas a defense of women by **CHRISTINE DE PIZAN**

33. The Big Three, Masters of the High Renaissance, were

1. **MICHELANGELO**

2. **LEONARDO DA VINCI**

3. **RAPHAEL**

34. In the Renaissance, marriages were arranged to strengthen business or **FAMILY** ties.

35. Small business owners, craftsmen, tradesmen of towns and cities were called **BURGHERS** . In France and Holland they were called **BOURGEOISE** .

36. What was the central theme of ***The Prince***? The central theme is **TO GAIN AND KEEP POLITICAL POWER**.

37. Name the sculpture and the artist (right):

THE **PIETA** by

**MICHELANGELO**



38. Name the sculpture and the artist (left):

**ST. GEORGE** by

**DONATELLO**

39. Another name for an Italian Renaissance father was the **PATERFAMILIAS**

40. This ruler, who overthrew the **Medici** family, prohibited or regulated the Florentines’ gambling, horseracing, books, painting, music, and even, wait for it,… swearing <shocked expressions!>: **SAVANAROLA**

41. In the Italian Renaissance, who was the center of the family? THE **FATHER**

42. What were the three major factors that made Italy perfect as the birthplace of the Renaissance?

**1. ITALY LACKED A CENTRALIZED GOVERNING MONARCH.**

**2. ITALY WAS MUCH MORE URBAN THAN THE REST OF EUROPE**

**3. A THRIVING TRADE NETWORK WAS ALREADY IN PLACE IN ITALIAN CITIES**

43. **Flemish** artists typically placed their subject among **EVERYDAY OBJECTS**.

44. Did Flemish artists belong to the Italian or Northern European group of Renaissance artists? **NORTHERN EUROPEAN**

45. Renaissance artists and sculptors studied **HUMAN ANATOMY** to capture more realism in their art.

*Wake up every day and choose one thing to change that will make you a better person. One thing.*