

## SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

### SECTION 1

- 1). How did the wealth of the Italian city-states encourage the Renaissance spirit to develop (p.325-326)?
- 2). In what sense were Renaissance humanists “practical” people (p.326-327)?
- 3). What is humanism (*Google*)?
- 4). What was the “Donation of Constantine” and what error did Lorenzo Valla uncover in this document (p.327-328)?
- 5). Why would the Church consider the work of men like Valla potentially dangerous (critical thinking)?

**Identify:** Lorenzo de’ Medici (p.326), Francesco Petrarch (p.327), Niccolo Machiavelli (p.328), humanities (p.326).

### SECTION 2

- 1). Find a definition for the German word *zeitgeist* (research).
- 2). In what sense is using a term like *zeitgeist* useful when either writing or reading history (critical thinking)?
- 3). In what sense does Donatello’s statue *David* reflect a departure from the medieval period and the *zeitgeist* of the Renaissance period (p.329)?
- 4). Medieval painters did not follow the rules of perspective, e.g. the size of a person in a painting indicated not how close they were but the figure’s perceived importance (see leftmost picture on the next page). However, Renaissance painters (as depicted on the right) influenced by Roman “realism” followed the rules of perspective—closer objects were presented larger than distant ones.



What would a simple change in art, like the adoption by artists of the use of perspective, reveal to us about the way the people during the Renaissance looked at the world (critical thinking)?

5). What did Rabelais mean when he advised young men and women during the Renaissance to “...abandon yourself to Nature’s truths, and let nothing in this world be unknown to you” (critical thinking)?

6). Why did Erasmus criticize the Church (p.333)?

**Identify:** Leonardo da Vinci (p.330), Michelangelo (p.331), Desiderius Erasmus (p.333).

### SECTION 3

1). How did the introduction of the printing press affect the spread of ideas (p.335-336)?

2). Is the Internet in the 21<sup>st</sup> century just as revolutionary a technology as the printing press was in the 15<sup>th</sup>? Explain (critical thinking).

3). Give three examples of work some Renaissance women did outside the home (p.337-338).

4). Read *Women in the Renaissance* and then answer the following question: which of the two influential women—Lucrezia Borgia or Isabella d’Este—best represented the spirit of the Renaissance. Explain (critical thinking).

**Identify:** Johann Gutenberg (p.334).

### SECTION 4

1). Why did Martin Luther believe “good works” and “fasting” or “prayer” could not ensure a person’s salvation (p.339)?

2). What Church practice did Luther attack in his *95 Theses* and why did he question it (p.339)?

3). What three ideas were at the core of Luther’s religious reforms (p.340)?

4). Give one reason why German princes supported Luther (p.340)?

5). Why did Luther’s challenge cause a split in the Church when earlier reform movements had not (critical thinking)?

**Identify:** Martin Luther (p.339), 95 Theses (p.339), Indulgences (p.339), Protestant Reformation (p.340), Peasants’ Revolt (p.341).

## SECTION 5

- 1). What is “predestination” (p.342)?
- 2). Why is Calvin’s idea of pre-destination incompatible with a Christian conception of a “just” (or fair) God (critical thinking)?
- 3). Why did Henry VIII of England quarrel with the pope (p.342)?
- 4). What religious policy did the Catholic queen Mary Tudor follow when she took power in 1553 (p.343)?
- 5). What religious policy did Elizabeth I follow (p.343)?
- 6). Describe two actions of the Council of Trent (p.344).

**Identify:** John Calvin (p.342), Catholic Reformation (p.344).

### **WEB BASED READINGS: *Women in the Renaissance* and *Renaissance Accomplishments***

There are a series of glossary terms you need to know from these two readings which are available on the course website.

#### ***Women in the Renaissance***

**Identify:** Middle Class, Midwives, Jacqueline Felice, Patriarchy, Lucrezia Borgia, Isabella d’Este.

#### ***Renaissance Accomplishments***

**Identify:** Western Civilization, Rationalism, Rules of Perspective, Andreas Vesalius, Classical Literature, Metaphysics, Gutenberg Press, Reason, Marguerite de Navarre, Medieval Scholasticism.

## CHAPTER SUMMARY

- 1. The Renaissance began in northern Italy and spread slowly to other parts of Europe.** Renaissance scholars studied the classics in order to expand their knowledge of the world. In northern Europe, Renaissance scholars studied the writings of early Christians.
- 2. During the Renaissance, the arts flourished.** Leonardo da Vinci and Michelangelo added new dimensions to painting and sculpture. Renaissance writers such as Rabelais, Cervantes, and Shakespeare produced many outstanding works.

3. **The invention of the printing press in 1455 helped spread new ideas.** Social and economic changes slowly affected the lives of ordinary people. The nuclear family emerged, people's diets improved, and wages rose.
4. **Many people called on the pope and clergy to reform the Church.** In the early 1500s, Martin Luther rejected the authority of the pope and set up the Lutheran church. In Germany, many townspeople, princes, and peasants supported Luther's reforms.
5. **As the Protestant Reformation spread across Europe, the Catholic Church launched its own reformation.** John Calvin and other reformers set up their own churches. After Henry VIII quarreled with the pope, England became a Protestant nation. At the Council of Trent, the Catholic Church set about reforming itself. However, Europe remained divided between Protestants and Catholics.