

Chapter 13

European Society in the Age of the Renaissance

A. True or False

Where the statement is true, mark T. Where it is false, mark F, and correct it in the space immediately below.

- ___ 1. Machiavelli's *The Prince* maintained that a ruler should be more concerned with the way things are rather than the way things ought to be.
- ___ 2. Renaissance humanists tended to be less concerned about religion than about people.
- ___ 3. Infanticide decreased in the fifteenth century.
- ___ 4. In *Utopia*, Thomas More envisioned a society where the Church strictly regulated the lives of the people.
- ___ 5. Generally, the legal status of upper-class women declined during the Renaissance.
- ___ 6. It is clear that the economic growth and the material wealth of the Italian cities were direct causes of the Renaissance.

B. Multiple Choice

Select the best answer and write the proper letter in the space provided.

- ___ 1. All of the following statements about the earliest printed books are true EXCEPT
 - a. They dealt mainly with economic and business subjects.
 - b. They encouraged literacy.
 - c. Moveable type was first developed in Mainz, Germany
 - d. They accelerated the spread of new ideas throughout Europe.
- ___ 2. The Renaissance began in
 - a. the Low Countries. b. Rome c. France d. Florence
- ___ 3. The patrons of the Renaissance were mostly
 - a. churchmen. b. the popes c. the common people d. merchants and bankers
- ___ 4. It appears that in Renaissance society blacks were
 - a. valued as soldiers.
 - b. valued as servants and entertainers.
 - c. considered undesirable and not allowed in society.
 - d. not much in demand.

- ___ 5. A major difference between northern and Italian humanism is that northern humanism stressed
- economic gain and materialism.
 - social reform based on Christian ideals.
 - pagan virtues.
 - scholastic dogma over reason.
- ___ 6. Local groups in Spain that were given royal authority to administer justice were the
- conversos*.
 - liberals
 - hermandades*
 - royal tribunal
- ___ 7. The court of Star Chamber in England was
- a common-law court.
 - under the control of the barons in the House of lords.
 - done away with by the powerful Tudors.
 - used to check aristocratic power.
- ___ 8. The late-fifteenth-century ruler of England who ended the civil war and strengthened the crown was
- John I
 - William III
 - Henry II
 - Henry VII
- ___ 9. All of the following statements about Florence at the time of the Renaissance are true EXCEPT
- 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.
- ___ 10. The dome of St. Peter's in Rome is considered to be the greatest work of
- Brunelleschi
 - Donatello
 - Michelangelo
 - Ghiberti
- ___ 11. The term *Renaissance* means
- a rise in the average standard of living among the masses.
 - a resurgence of art and culture in the fourteenth through sixteenth centuries.
 - an increase in the population after the ravaging effects of the "Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse."
 - the recovery of the church from economic and moral decline.
- ___ 12. The financial and military strength of the towns of northern Italy was directly related to
- their wealth, which enabled them to hire mercenary soldiers to protect their commercial interests.
 - their contractual and marital alliances with the rural nobility.
 - protections provided them by the Holy Roman Emperor.
 - their alliance with the papacy.

- ___ 13. All of the following are reasons why the northern Renaissance differed from the Italian Renaissance EXCEPT
- the northern Renaissance interest in biblical scholarship.
 - the northern Renaissance emphasis on secular and pagan themes in art.
 - the northern Renaissance combination of the best aspects of antiquity and Christianity.
 - the northern Renaissance emphasis on the use of reason.
- ___ 14. Erasmus advocated
- paganism.
 - Christian education for moral and intellectual improvement.
 - a monastic life of contemplation and divorce from the material world.
 - obedience to church doctrine and ritual.
- ___ 15. 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.
- ___ 16. The most influential book on Renaissance court life and behavior was
- Castiglione's *The Courtier*.
 - Machiavelli's *The Prince*.
 - Augustine's *City of God*.
 - Boccaccio's *Decameron*
- ___ 17. The Wars of the Roses were
- civil wars between the English ducal houses of York and Lancaster.
 - between England and France.
 - civil wars between the English king, Henry VI, and the aristocracy.
 - minor disputes among English gentry.
- ___ 18. Just before the emergence of Ferdinand and Isabella, the Iberian Peninsula could best be described as
- a homogeneous region sharing a common language and cultural tradition.
 - a heterogeneous region consisting of several ethnic groups with a diversity of linguistic and cultural characteristics.
 - tolerant of religious and ethnic traditions different from Christianity.
 - a region dominated equally by Arabs and Jews.
- ___ 19. Thomas More's ideas, as best expressed in his book *Utopia*, centered on the belief that
- evil exists because men and women are basically corrupt.
 - political leaders must learn how to manipulate their subjects.
 - social order is only an unattainable ideal.
 - corruption and war are due to acquisitiveness and private property.

- ___ 20. 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.
- ___ 21. The culture of the Renaissance
- 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.
- ___ 22. All of the following are considered "new monarchs" EXCEPT
- Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain.
 - Louis XI (the "Spider King") of France
 - Henry VII of England.
 - Charles V, Holy Roman Emperor.

C. Identification

Supply the correct identification for each numbered description.

- _____ 1. Treaty between Francis I of France and the pope that gave French kings control over appointment of bishops and abbots in the French church.
- _____ 2. Term used to identify Jews in Spain who converted to Christianity.
- _____ 3. Family who dominated politics in Florence in the fifteenth century.
- _____ 4. "Father of humanism" who labeled the Middle Ages as the "Dark Ages."
- _____ 5. Italian city where the "High Renaissance" was centered in the sixteenth century.
- _____ 6. View that involves a basic concern with the material world instead of with religious issues.
- _____ 7. Type of humanism that emerged in northern Europe in the late-fifteenth and early sixteenth centuries.
- _____ 8. French ruler who invaded Italy in 1494 and began an era of international domination over the Italian city-states.
- _____ 9. Son of Pope Alexander VI who became the hero of Machiavelli's *The Prince*.
- _____ 10. City-state in northern Italy that ranked as an international power due to its vast trade and colonial empire.

D. Matching People, Places, and Events

Match the person, place, or event in the left column with the proper description in the right column by inserting the correct letter on the blank line.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| ___ 1. Girolamo Savonarola | A. Sculptor, painter and architect who often portrayed the human body in a strong and heroic manner. |
| ___ 2. Pico della Mirandola | B. Northern humanist painter who reflected on the anguish and death of the Later Middle Ages. |
| ___ 3. Ghiberti | C. Fifteenth-century Florentine sculptor who revived the classical figure. |
| ___ 4. Michelangelo | D. Northern humanist who argued that greed and private property was the root of many of societies evils. |
| ___ 5. Erasmus | E. Inventor of a printing press with moveable type that enabled information to travel throughout Europe at an unprecedented speed. |
| ___ 6. Brunelleschi | F. Florentine humanist who argued that man possesses great dignity as he was created in God's image. |
| ___ 7. Alexander VI | G. Corrupt pope who reasserted papal control of Italy along with his son, Cesare Borgia. |
| ___ 8. Johann Gutenberg | H. Greatest writer of the northern Renaissance who criticized the corruption within the Catholic church. |
| ___ 9. Jacques Lefevre d' Etaples | I. Important figure in the development of perspective in painting and architect of the magnificent dome atop the cathedral in Florence |
| ___ 10. Francois Rabelais | J. Sculptor who designed the bronze doors of the Florence Baptistery |
| ___ 11. Jan van Eyck | K. Dominican friar who became the religious leader of Florence in the 1490s but was later burned at the stake |
| ___ 12. Thomas More | L. Flemish painter who used startling detail in his works and was among the first to use oil-based paints |
| ___ 13. Jerome Bosch | M. Northern humanist who sought more accurate texts of the Bible and produced a new edition of the Psalms. |
| ___ 14. Leonardo da Vinci | N. Painter of <i>The Last Supper</i> , a psychological interpretation of Christ's meeting with his disciples. |
| ___ 15. Donatello | O. French humanist whose <i>Gargantua</i> and <i>Pantagruel</i> provides a spoof on contemporary French society |

E. Matching Cause and Effect

Match the historical cause in the left column with the proper effect in the right column by writing the correct letter on the blank line.

Cause	Effect
___ 1. Gutenberg, Fust, and Schöffer develop movable type	A. Rome becomes the center of the “High Renaissance”
___ 2. Humanism in Italy begins to develop in the 14 th century.	B. Italy becomes a battleground for international ambitions and the city-states lose their sovereignty.
___ 3. Wealthy merchants rise to power in several Italian city states.	C. Increased calls for better translations of the Bible and reforms in the church emerge in the Low Countries, France and Spain.
___ 4. The spirit of individualism becomes one of the hallmarks of the Italian Renaissance.	D. Government propaganda becomes more widespread in an attempt to alter the views of the people.
___ 5. Savonarola attacks the corruption and vice within the city-state of Florence.	E. The ideas of ancient Greek and Roman writers become influential in civics and education between the fourteenth and sixteenth centuries.
___ 6. Ferdinand and Isabella unify Spain by 1492.	F. Artists receive increased commissions for major works from non-church sources.
___ 7. Charles VIII invades Italy in 1494	G. The influence of the nobility is reduced relative to the power of the “new monarchs.”
___ 8. Christian humanism develops in northern Europe.	H. Thousands of Moors and Jews are expelled from the Iberian Peninsula or a forced to convert to Christianity.
___ 9. Increased secularism among popes in the late-15 th and early 16 th centuries.	I. Artists become celebrated as geniuses.
___ 10. The use of gunpowder in cannon and muskets develops in the 15 th century.	J. The Medici family is removed from power in the late 15 th century.

G. Map Mastery (3 points)

On Outline Map 13.1 provided, and using Map 13.1 in the textbook as a reference:

- 1) mark the names of the Italian city-states and their principal cities
- 2) underline the five major powers of Venice, Milan, Florence, the Papal States, and the kingdom of Naples.

Outline Map 13.1

