

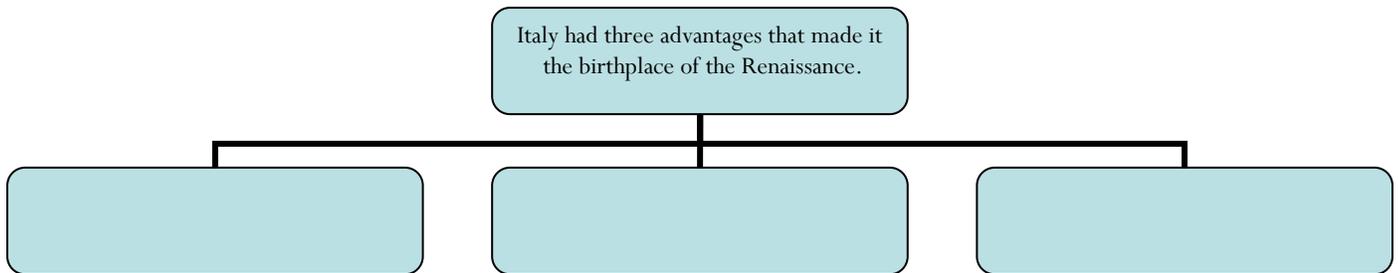
UNIT 5: EARLY MODERN EUROPE
Reading Guide 28: The Renaissance

Directions: Complete each question after reading.

17.1: Italy: Birthplace of the Renaissance

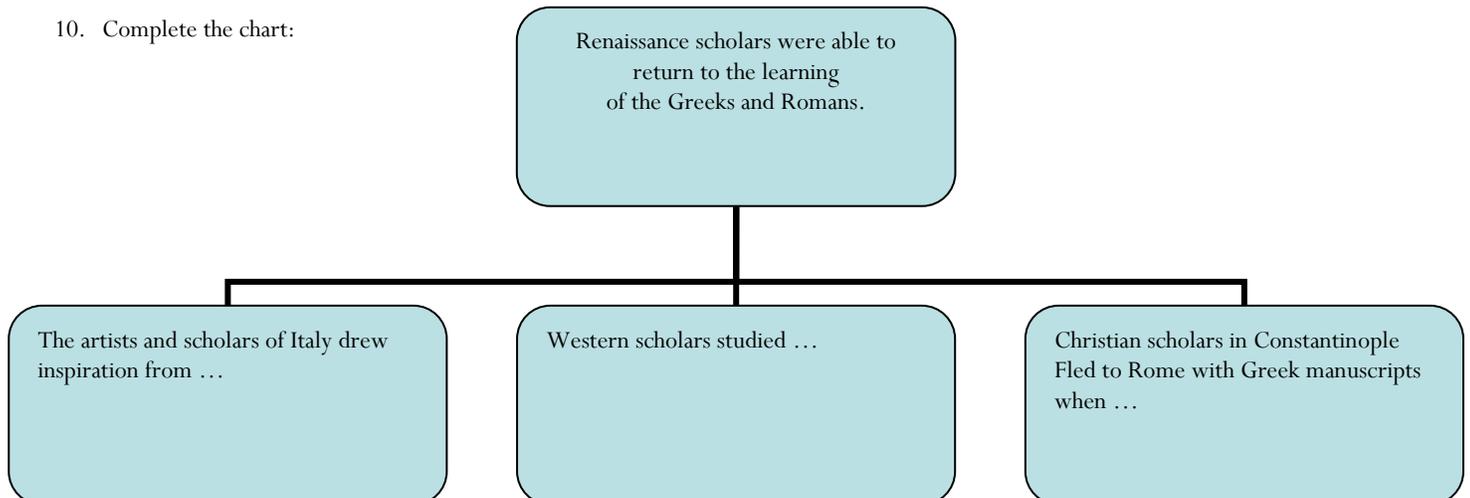
• **Objective A: Explain the conditions in Italy that gave rise to the Renaissance.**

1. Why did Europeans begin to question the institutions of the Middle Ages, such as the Church?
2. **Renaissance:**
 - a. Started in _____
 - b. Lasted from _____ to _____
 - c. Means “_____”, referring to a revival of _____ and _____.
3. Educated men and women of Italy hoped to bring back to life the culture of classical _____ and _____.
4. Contributions made during this period led to innovative _____ and _____ as well as new values, such as the importance of _____.
5. The Renaissance eventually spread from Italy to ...
6. Complete the chart:



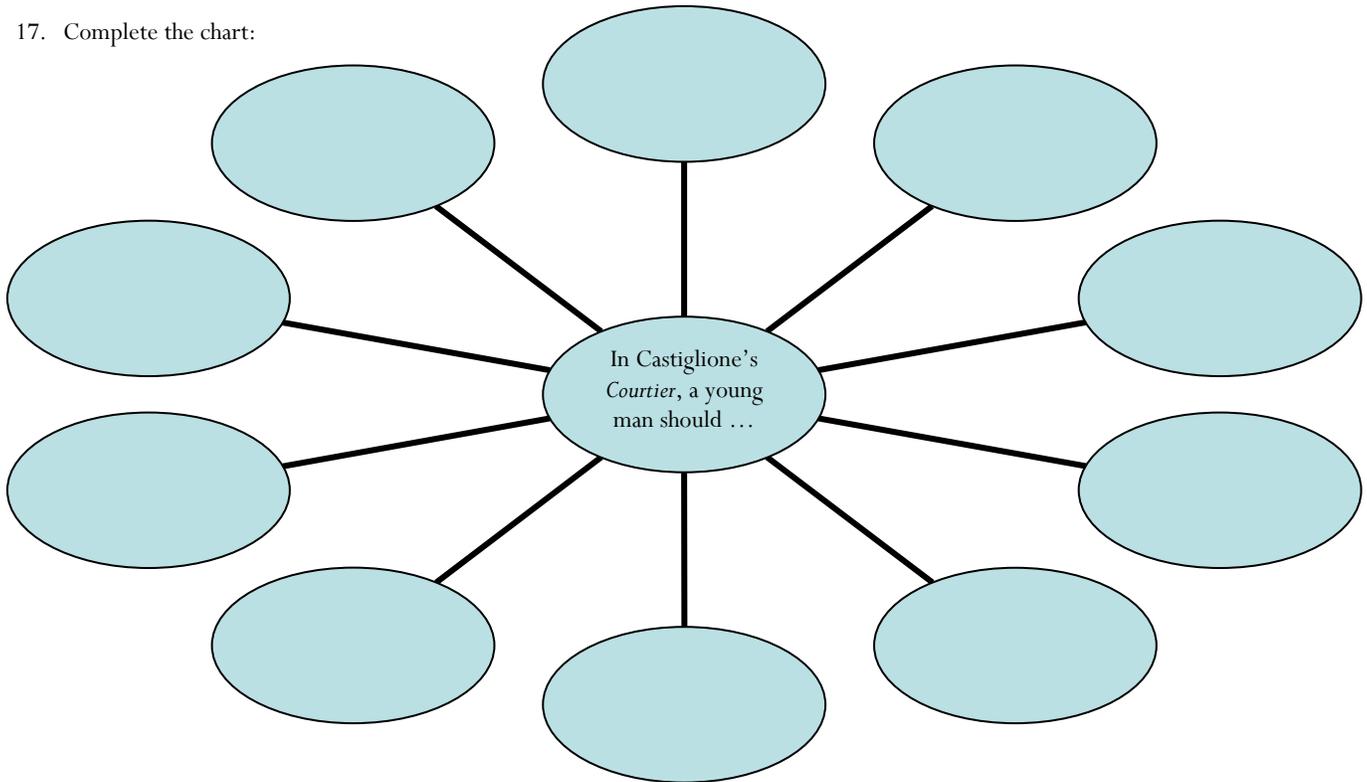
7. Why was Italy urban while the rest of Europe was mostly rural?
8. Many successful merchants believed they deserved power and wealth because ...
9. During the Renaissance, _____ came under the rule of one powerful banking family, the _____, Cosimo and Lorenzo each ruled as a _____ yet kept up the appearance of having an _____.

10. Complete the chart:

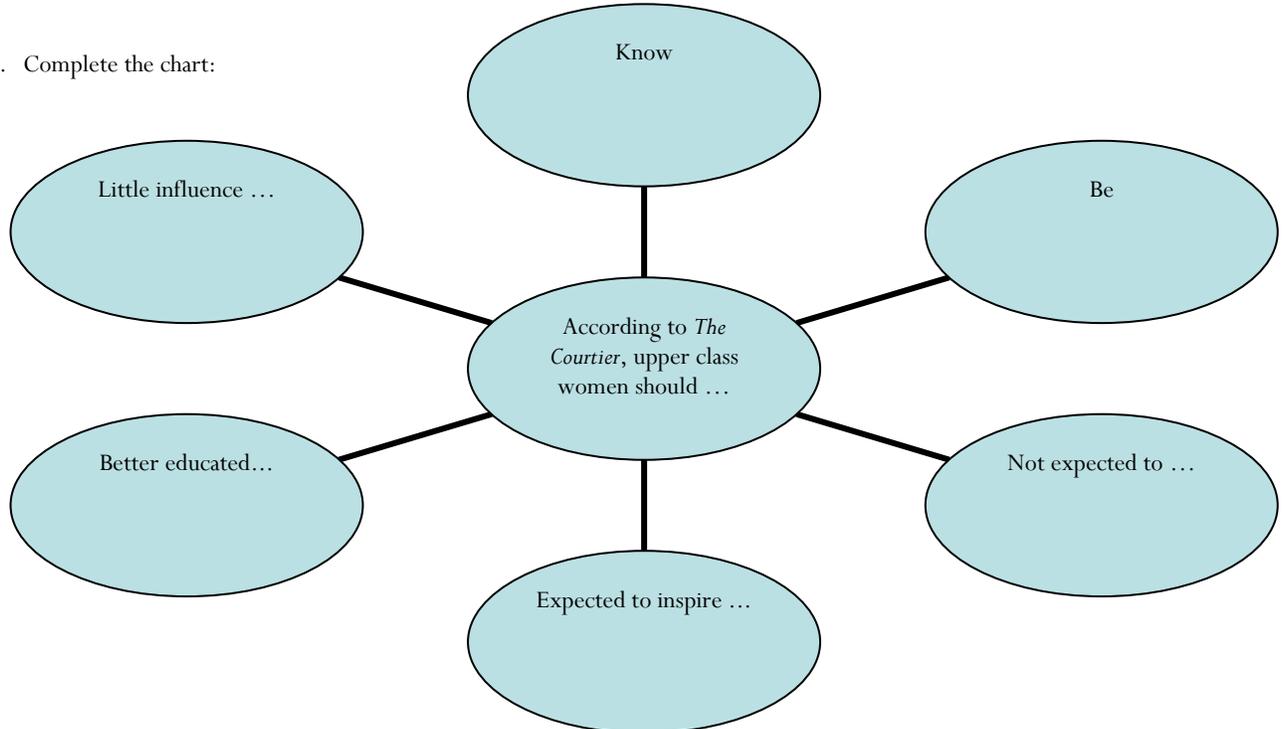


• **Objective B: Identify the values and ideas prized during the Renaissance.**

- 11. Define *humanism*:
- 12. The humanities are:
- 13. Humanists suggested that a person might ...
- 14. Define *secular*:
- 15. Define *patrons*:
- 16. The ideal individual strove to ...
- 17. Complete the chart:



- 18. Complete the chart:



Name: _____ Period: _____ Date: _____

• **Objective C: Describe the artistic breakthroughs and achievements of Renaissance artists.**

19. Renaissance artists often portrayed _____ subjects, but they used a realistic style copied from _____ model; _____ and _____ subjects also became popular.
20. Define *perspective*:
21. Complete the table:

Italian Renaissance Artists		
Name of Artist	Achievement(s)	Example(s) of artwork
	used a realistic style when depicting the human body	<i>David</i>
Donatello		<i>David</i>
	a painter, sculptor, inventor, and scientist	
	learned from studying Michelangelo and Leonardo; famous for his use of perspective	
		known for her portraits of her sisters and of prominent people such as King Philip II of Spain
	trained with her painter father and helped with his work	

• **Objective D: Summarize influential literary works and techniques of key Renaissance writers.**

22. Francesco _____ has been called by some ...
23. _____ by _____ examines how a _____ can gain _____ and keep it in spite of his enemies.
- People are ...
 - A prince must be ...
 - A prince might have to trick his enemies and ...
 - Not concerned with what was morally right, but with what was ...
 - In the real world of power and politics a prince must sometimes ...
24. Does Machiavelli think that it is better for a prince to be feared or loved? Why?

25. Toward the end of the 15th century, Renaissance ideas began to ...

• **Objective E: Identify some of the important Renaissance artists and their achievements. (p. 478-479)**

26. Mona Lisa is short for ...
27. David's posture is _____, yet his figure also displays _____ and is over _____ ft. tall.
28. Under the center arch of the School of Athens stand _____ and _____.
29. Leonardo's drawing shows a design for ...

17.2: The Northern Renaissance

• **Objective A: Explain the origins and characteristics of the Northern Renaissance.**

30. By the late 1400s, Renaissance ideas had spread to Northern Europe – especially _____, _____, _____, and _____ (now a part of _____ and the _____.)
31. How did the French invasion of Italy affect the spread of the Renaissance?

• **Objective B: Trace the impact of the Renaissance on German and Flemish painters.**

32. Complete the table:

Northern Renaissance Artists	
Name of Artist	Achievement(s)
	Produced woodcuts and engravings; his popularity helped to spread Renaissance styles
Hans Holbein the Younger	
Jan van Eyck	
	Captured scenes from everyday life such as weddings, dances, and harvests.

33. Why can be learned about people’s daily lives from examining the painting *Peasant Wedding*?

• **Objective C: Profile key Northern Renaissance writers.**

34. The northern humanists were critical of ...
35. Complete the table:

Northern Renaissance Authors		
Name of Author:	Title of Work(s):	Subject of work:
		Christianity of the heart, not one of ceremonies or rules
		An imaginary land where greed, corruption, and war have been weeded out.
		Questions different treatment of boys and girls.
		Revealed the souls of men and women through scenes of dramatic conflict and examined human flaws.

36. The Renaissance spread to England in the mid-1500s. The period was known as the _____, after _____ who reigned from _____ to _____.

Name: _____ Period: _____ Date: _____

- **Objective D: Explain how printing spread ideas.**

37. _____ developed a printing press that made it possible to ...
38. Why do you think the Bible was the first book printed with movable type?

39. How would you compare and contrast the impact of the printing press with the impact of the Internet?

- **Objective E: Describe what city life in Renaissance Europe was like. (p. 486-487)**

40. By the 1500s, more than _____% of Europeans lived in _____ areas. The population of London stood at around _____ in _____, making it the _____ city in Europe.
41. To avoid a whipping or prison time, beggars had to ...
42. If audiences at playhouses like the Globe did not like they play, they ...
43. Why did well-to-do Londoners have pomanders?
44. Describe a poor Londoner's diet.
45. What was the quickest way to travel in London?
46. Consider the cost of living. What was the price of a chicken in today's dollars?
47. What was the price of lodging for a week in today's dollars?
48. What were the wages of a skilled worker for a week in today's dollars?