Exam

Name\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.**

1)  Which of the following is most accurate?  1)  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A)  Medieval Europe was a feudal society with an agricultural economy and domination by the church whereas Renaissance Europe was characterized by a growing national consciousness and political centralization.

B)  The church played little or no role in Renaissance Europe.

C)  Renaissance Europe was a feudal society with an agricultural economy and domination by the church whereas Medieval Europe was characterized by an urban economy based on organized commerce and capitalism.

D)  Renaissance Europe was a feudal society with an agricultural economy and domination by the church whereas Medieval Europe was characterized by a growing national consciousness and political centralization.

E)  Medieval and Renaissance Europe were both feudal societies that focused on an urban economy and organized commerce.

2)  Which of the following cities played a key role in the trade between Europe and the Near East?  2)  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A)  Bologna  B)  Siena  C)  Venice  D)  Milan  E)  Florence

3)  Endemic warfare between the pope and the Holy Roman Emperor:  3)  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A)  depopulated Italy's cities.

B)  had little effect on Italy.

C)  had all but ended by 1000.

D)  assisted the growth of Italian city-states.

E)  was a boon for the landed nobility.

4)  Which of the following cities had uninterrupted trade with the Near East throughout the Middle Ages, maintaining a vibrant urban society?  4)  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A)  Avignon  B)  Pisa  C)  Lyon  D)  Paris  E)  Naples

5)  Social strife and competition for political power became so intense within the cities that most evolved into:  5)  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A)  feudal states.

B)  despotisms.

C)  oligarchies.

D)  mini-monarchies.

E)  democracies.

6)  Which of the following is the correct list of the four major social groups that existed within Florence?  6)  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A)  nobles and merchants, new merchant class, clergy, and lower economic classes

B)  nobles and merchants, clergy, middle-burgher, and lower economic classes

C)  kings and queens, new merchant class, clergy, and lower economic classes

D)  clergy, nobility, merchants, and serfs

E)  nobles and merchants, new merchant class, middle-burgher, and lower economic classes

7)  This occurred in 1378 as a result of the unbearable conditions for those at the bottom of society and the disruption caused by the Black Death:  7)  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A)  French Revolution.

B)  Boxer Uprising.

C)  Jacquerie.

D)  Ciompi Revolt.

E)  signing of the Treaty of Lodi.

8)  Cosimo de' Medici brought stability to this city after his rise to power in 1434.  8)  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A)  Rome  B)  Milan  C)  Florence  D)  Naples  E)  Venice

9)  The first humanists were:  9)  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A)  politicians and their secretaries.

B)  farmers and blacksmiths.

C)  historians and musicians.

D)  orators and poets.

E)  clergy.

10)  Refer to the excerpt "The Renaissance Garden." Based on this excerpt, which of the following is most accurate?  10)  \_\_\_\_\_\_

A)  The garden was a pivotal center in numerous aspects of Renaissance society.

B)  Gardens were seen only in practical terms, as a source of fresh food in an urban environment.

C)  A garden lacked a practical function, but the social dimensions created outweighed the cost to maintain the garden's beauty.

D)  A garden was a sign of wealth and privilege that only the wealthy could enjoy.

E)  A garden's main purpose was to romance and seduce potential suitors.

11)  He was known as the "father of humanism":  11)  \_\_\_\_\_\_

A)  Dante Alighieri.

B)  Francesco Petrarch.

C)  Cosimo de' Medici

D)  Guarino da Verona.

E)  Giovanni Boccaccio.

12)  Which of the following was the most important intellectual recovery made during the Italian Renaissance?  12)  \_\_\_\_\_\_

A)  Apostolic theology

B)  Spartan military strategies

C)  Roman studies

D)  Greek studies

E)  Roman law

13)  How did Valla become a hero to Protestant reformers?  13)  \_\_\_\_\_\_

A)  his decision to renounce the papacy

B)  his teaching to depict humans as the only creatures in the world who possess the freedom to be whatever they choose

C)  his work, *Oration on the Dignity of Man*

D)  his defense of predestination against the advocates of free will

E)  his defense of free will against the advocates of predestination

14)  All of the following are true of Renaissance art except:  14)  \_\_\_\_\_\_

A)  art tended to be abstract and formulaic.

B)  artwork reflected symmetry and proportion reflected a belief in the harmony of the universe.

C)  art emphatically embraced the natural world and human emotions.

D)  art often blended classical and Christian influences.

E)  works were given rational, even mathematical order.

15)  All of the following were great masters of the High Renaissance EXCEPT:  15)  \_\_\_\_\_\_

A)  Titian.

B)  Leonardo da Vinci.

C)  Raphael.

D)  Vincent Van Gogh.

E)  Michelangelo Buonarroti.

16)  Who is considered the "father of Renaissance painting?"  16)  \_\_\_\_\_\_

A)  Da Vinci

B)  Michelangelo

C)  Rapael

D)  Giotto

E)  Donatello

17)  His most famous painting is the *Mona Lisa*.  17)  \_\_\_\_\_\_

A)  Raphael

B)  Michelangelo

C)  Masaccio

D)  Leonardo da Vinci

E)  Donatello

**SHORT ANSWER. Write the word or phrase that best completes each statement or answers the question.**

18)  Most scholars agree that the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (literally "rebirth" in French) was a time of transition from medieval to modern times.  18)  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

19)  By the 15th century, the great Italian cities were the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for much of Europe.  19)  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

20)  Scholars have coined the term \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to describe the apparent coalescence of humanism and civic reform throughout Italy and northern Europe.  20)  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

21)  The city of Florence was governed by a group of six, later eight, men known as the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, who were chosen from the most powerful guilds.  21)  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

22)  Because despots could not count on the loyalty of the divided populace, they operated through mercenary armies obtained through military brokers known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  22)  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

23)  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was the scholarly study of the Latin and Greek classics and of the ancient Church Fathers, both for its own sake and in the hope of reviving respected ancient norms and values.  23)  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

24)  The goal of humanist studies was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ eloquently spoken, both knowledge of the good and the ability to move others to desire it.  24)  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

25)  The appeal of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ lay in its flattering view of human nature, which distinguished between an eternal sphere of being and the perishable world in which humans actually lived.  25)  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

26)  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a reaction to the simplicity of High Renaissance art and made room for the strange and the abnormal, giving freer reign to the individual perceptions and feelings of the artist, who now felt free to paint, compose, or write in an "affected" way.  26)  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

27)  After the Black Death reduced the supply of laborers everywhere in Western Europe, the demand for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ soared.  27)  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**ESSAY. Write your answer in the space provided or on a separate sheet of paper.**

28)  In detail, explain the formation, rise to power and control that despots had on Italian society in the 15th century. Was the rule subtle or blatant? Who were the main ruling despot families of this era? As a result of this rule, what other aspects of society were influenced? In what ways? In present-day American culture do particular families tend to stay in positions of power? Explain.

29)  "It is better to will the good than to know the truth." These words from Petrarch's teaching became the will motto of many later humanists. In your own words explain the context of this quote. How did it influence later humanists? What is dangerous about knowing the truth? How is ignorance also its own danger? Which would be your preference? Explain.

30)  Examine the excerpt "Christine de Pisan Instructs Women on How to Handle Their Husbands." How does Christine de Pisan's description of the husband and wife relationship compare with other medieval views? Who would criticize her advice? Would the church approve of this guidance? As a noblewoman commenting on the married life of artisans, does her high social standing influence her advice? Would she give similar advice to women of her own social class? Explain.

31)  Examine the excerpt "Pico Della Mirandola States the Renaissance Image of Man." How significant is the choice outlined in this excerpt? Are the basic opinions limited? Do they differ from what the church thought life's limits and options were? Is the concept of freedom in this passage a modern one? What do you believe is Mirandola's definition of "free will?" Explain.

32)  Examine "Leonardo Plots the Perfect Man" on page 328. What is the purpose of Leonardo's and Vitruvius' plotting? And why is it important? Human beings were viewed in "human beauty" during this period. In your opinion, why is the ability of the human being to be plotted important in an age of "rebirth?" What does this artwork reveal about the Renaissance period?

33)  Examine the excerpt "Michelangelo and Pope Julius II." Was Michelangelo pushed aside or bullied by the pope or did he hold his own? What does the interchange suggest about the relationship of patrons and artists in the Renaissance? Were great artists like Michelangelo so revered that they could do virtually as they pleased? Is there any public figure or position that does have such power in modern society? Explain.

**MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.**

34)  The Treaty of Lodi did all of the following except:  34)  \_\_\_\_\_\_

A)  prevent France from gaining a foothold in Italy.

B)  bring Milan and Naples into the alliance with Florence.

C)  maintain cooperation during the second half of the 15th century.

D)  include Venice despite the Papal States' anger.

E)  present a unified front of the five states to foreign enemies.

35)  Ludovico of Milan's fatal mistake was that he:  35)  \_\_\_\_\_\_

A)  appealed to the French for help and invited them to reenter Italy and revive their dynastic claim to Naples.

B)  claimed Naples for himself, as king, and disregarded French dynastic claims to rule.

C)  disregarded the threat posed by Milan and supported by Florence, and denied French aid or assistance.

D)  sold the city of Milan to the French without proper authority.

E)  spurned all attempts by the French to forge an alliance with Milan

36)  The Habsburg-Valois wars were wars fought between France and:  36)  \_\_\_\_\_\_

A)  Spain; France won all four major battles.

B)  Italy; Italy won all four major battles.

C)  Spain; Spain won all four major battles.

D)  England; France won all four major battles

E)  Italy; France won all four major battles.

37)  Which of the following is NOT true of Machiavelli?  37)  \_\_\_\_\_\_

A)  He did not believe that the Italian political unity and independence were ends that justified any means.

B)  He held republican ideals.

C)  He wanted to drive out all foreign armies from Italy.

D)  He was a humanist.

E)  He scolded the Italian people for the self-destruction their own internal feuding had caused.

**ESSAY. Write your answer in the space provided or on a separate sheet of paper.**

38)  Explain in detail the rationale and methods used in the French invasion of Italy. Were the French successful? How did the Italian citizenry respond? Besides battle, what other methods were used to curtail French domination? What effect did the French invasion have on Sicily? Among the Papal States?

39)  Examine the excerpt "Machiavelli Discusses the Most Important Trait for a Ruler." What does Machiavelli believe is the most important trait for a ruler? How does one obtain or acquire this trait? How does Machiavelli describe men in general? Is this image favorable? Do you agree with Machiavelli's argument of love and fear? Explain.

**MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.**

40)  A new alliance between monarchs and this group helped break the bonds of feudal society.  40)  \_\_\_\_\_\_

A)  nobles

B)  clergy

C)  peasants

D)  townspeople

E)  gentry

41)  With the growing cost of warfare in the 15th and 16th centuries, monarchs needed new national sources of income and created them by taxing all of the following EXCEPT:  41)  \_\_\_\_\_\_

A)  the feudal lords.

B)  the peasants.

C)  basic food and clothing.

D)  trade

E)  the nobility.

42)  King Louis XI did all of the following EXCEPT:  42)  \_\_\_\_\_\_

A)  establish a lucrative silk industry.

B)  conquer Burgundy.

C)  expand trade and industry.

D)  create a national postal system.

E)  ravage the nobility.

43)  Who protested the marriage of Isabella of Castile and Ferdinand of Aragon?  43)  \_\_\_\_\_\_

A)  France and Portugal

B)  Portugal and Italy

C)  Catalan and Navarre

D)  England and France

E)  Spain and Italy

44)  Ferdinand and Isabella were able to do all of the following EXCEPT:  44)  \_\_\_\_\_\_

A)  venture abroad militarily.

B)  subdue their realms.

C)  secure their borders.

D)  conquer southern France.

E)  Christianize the whole of Spain.

**SHORT ANSWER. Write the word or phrase that best completes each statement or answers the question.**

45)  In the late 15th and early 16th centuries, the old problem of the one and the many was now progressively decided in favor of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  45)  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

46)  Between the newly acquired Burgundian lands and his own inheritance, King Louis XI was able to end his reign with a kingdom almost \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the size of that he had inherited.  46)  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

47)  Reached in 1356 by the Emperor Charles IV and the major German territorial rulers, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ established a seven-member electoral college consisting of the archbishops of Mainz, Trier, and Cologne.  47)  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.**

48)  All of the following characterized northern humanists EXCEPT:  48)  \_\_\_\_\_\_

A)  They were hostile to classical culture.

B)  They tended to come from more diverse social backgrounds than their Italian counterparts.

C)  They were more willing to write for lay audiences than their Italian counterparts.

D)  They were more devoted to religious reforms than their Italian counterparts.

E)  They took advantage of the power of the printing press

49)  Erasmus had a profound effect and influence upon this individual:  49)  \_\_\_\_\_\_

A)  John Cabot.

B)  Christopher Columbus.

C)  Martin Luther.

D)  Giotto.

E)  Johann Gutenberg.

50)  Humanism prepared the way for Protestant reforms in all of the following countries EXCEPT:  50)  \_\_\_\_\_\_

A)  Spain.

B)  England.

C)  The Netherlands.

D)  France.

E)  Germany.

**ESSAY. Write your answer in the space provided or on a separate sheet of paper.**

51)  In detail, describe the impact of the printing press. What economic, social, religious, and political movements did this invention stir? Some would argue that the invention of the printing press had as intense an impact in the 14th and 15th centuries as the invention of the Internet in late 20th century. In your opinion, which had a more sweeping effect on all aspects of society? Explain.

**MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.**

52)  Over the second half of the 15th century, this nation delivered 150,000 slaves to Europe:  52)  \_\_\_\_\_\_

A)  Portugal.  B)  Spain.  C)  France.  D)  Italy.  E)  England

53)  Examine Map 10-2. According to the map, which of the following statements is true:  53)  \_\_\_\_\_\_

A)  England had no claims outside of North America.

B)  Portugal and France had the most claims to land in the New World.

C)  Portugal held claims to Rio de Janeiro.

D)  Spain held claims in both modern India and the Philippine Islands.

E)  Spain claimed all of Central and South America.

54)  Columbus expected his first landfall to be:  54)  \_\_\_\_\_\_

A)  Japan.

B)  China.

C)  India.

D)  Indonesia.

E)  Siam.

55)  By the time of the Spanish conquest, the Aztecs ruled almost all of:  55)  \_\_\_\_\_\_

A)  Cuba.

B)  present-day California.

C)  eastern Peru.

D)  present-day Florida.

E)  central Mexico.

56)  He was by far the most effective and outspoken critic of the Spanish conquerors:  56)  \_\_\_\_\_\_

A)  Hernn Corts.

B)  Francisco Pizarro.

C)  Michel de Montaigne.

D)  Henry VIII.

E)  Bartolom de Las Casas.

57)  Which of the following are the three major components of the colonial economy of Latin America?  57)  \_\_\_\_\_\_

A)  mining, fishing, and fur-trading

B)  shipping, agriculture, and mining

C)  fur-trading, shipping, and agriculture

D)  slaves, agriculture, fur-trading

E)  agriculture, mining, and fur-trading

**SHORT ANSWER. Write the word or phrase that best completes each statement or answers the question.**

58)  A formal grant of the right to the labor of a specific number of Indians, usually a few hundred, but sometimes thousands, for a particular period of time is known as the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  58)  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

59)  The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a device, often harsh, which required adult male Indians to devote a certain number of days of labor annually to Spanish economic enterprises.  59)  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**ESSAY. Write your answer in the space provided or on a separate sheet of paper.**

60)  What were the principal effects of the European voyages of "discovery?" Do you think these effects were, on the whole, positive or negative?