

Lesson Quiz 15-1**networks****The Renaissance in Europe****DIRECTIONS: Matching** Match each item with its definition.

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|---|-----------------------|
| _____ 1. states ruled by hereditary leader | A. burghers |
| _____ 2. members of the middle class who lived in a city or town | B. mercenaries |
| _____ 3. soldiers who fight primarily for money | C. monarchies |
| _____ 4. aristocrats | D. republics |
| _____ 5. a form of government in which the leader is not a king and certain citizens have the right to vote | E. nobility |

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- _____ 6. The Italian states played a crucial role in politics because of
- A.** their economic power.
 - B.** their allegiance to the Pope.
 - C.** the high demand for Middle Eastern goods.
 - D.** their rule by hereditary monarchs.
- _____ 7. Machiavelli's view influenced political activity because he believed
- A.** a prince should always honor his word.
 - B.** a ruler should behave based on Christian principles.
 - C.** politics should not be influenced by moral principles.
 - D.** a nobleman should live a life of virtue.
- _____ 8. Which group made up the majority of the European population?
- A.** nobility
 - B.** urban upper class
 - C.** burghers
 - D.** peasants
- _____ 9. Which of the following is a reason Italy was more urban than the rest of Europe?
- A.** Italy had five strong states.
 - B.** Other parts of Europe developed centralized monarchical states.
 - C.** The landscape of Italy attracted artists and travelers to the states.
 - D.** The thriving trade networks drew people to the states.
- _____ 10. The growth of large monarchical states in the rest of Europe led to problems for Italy because
- A.** the Italian people wanted monarchs to rule them.
 - B.** the kings of large states could raise large armies with which to attack states.
 - C.** the rest of Europe was envious of Italy.
 - D.** France and Spain joined together to invade Italy.

Lesson Quiz 15-2

The logo for 'networks' features the word in a bold, lowercase sans-serif font. A stylized starburst or sunburst graphic is positioned behind the letter 'o' in 'works'.

The Renaissance in Europe

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item with its definition.

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|--|---------------------------|
| _____ 1. intellectual movement based on the study of the classics | A. secular |
| _____ 2. local spoken language | B. liberal studies |
| _____ 3. artistic techniques that give the effect of three-dimensional depth | C. perspective |
| _____ 4. history, moral philosophy, rhetoric, grammar and logic, poetry, mathematics, astronomy, and music | D. humanism |
| _____ 5. less focused on religion | E. vernacular |

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- _____ 6. As a result of Petrarch's finding and using classical Latin manuscripts,
- A.** other languages became important during the Renaissance.
 - B.** humanist ideas spread throughout scholarly works.
 - C.** people found it more difficult to study.
 - D.** the works of ancient Greeks were ignored.
- _____ 7. Using movable type for printing in Europe led to increased
- A.** participation in government.
 - B.** wealth for peasants.
 - C.** rates of literacy in Europe.
 - D.** land ownership for nobles.
- _____ 8. The human-focused style of Renaissance artists resulted in art that
- A.** celebrated religion.
 - B.** imitated the flat art of medieval times.
 - C.** fit in small spaces.
 - D.** used perspective to represent three dimensions.
- _____ 9. The humanists' purpose for educating people was to
- A.** prepare people for religious lives.
 - B.** produce scholars of ancient literature.
 - C.** make people more artistic.
 - D.** create well-rounded citizens.