

The Renaissance: 1348 to 1600

Directions: Fill in the outline below. Filling in the blanks will help you as you read and study Chapter 13.

I. Section 1: The Troubled Fourteenth Century (pp. 324–325)

A. The Black Death

1. Hit Western Europe in _____, and was spread by _____ on sick _____
2. Killed _____ of people

B. Peasant Rebellion

1. Started against King _____
2. People wanted to be more _____ and _____
3. Led to a period of rebirth known as the _____

II. Section 2: The Spirit of the Renaissance (pp. 326–328)

A. Humanists

1. Believed that human _____, _____, and _____ are important
2. Looked back to ancient _____ and _____

B. Renaissance Men

1. Loved _____
2. Had to have good _____, and be _____ and good at games

C. Renaissance women

1. From wealthy families were _____
2. _____, the ruler of Mantua, had _____ power and was well educated

III. Section 3: The Renaissance Begins in Italy (pp. 329–332)

A. Italian City-States

1. Became rich by controlling _____
2. Each had its own _____
3. Were not united, and at times, _____ each other

B. Lorenzo de Medici

1. Ruled the city-state of _____
2. Helped _____ and _____ by giving them money
3. Became known as Lorenzo _____

The Renaissance: 1348 to 1600, continued

C. Savonarola

1. Preached against the _____
2. Wanted people to give up their _____ possessions
3. Was _____ after he began to _____ the pope

IV. Section 4: Renaissance Art and Literature (pp. 333–335)

A. Renaissance Artists

1. Made their works look _____
2. Created _____

B. Renaissance Writers

1. Wrote in their own _____
2. English writer _____ wrote dramas and sonnets
3. _____ of Spain wrote _____
4. Johann Gutenberg invented a _____ and printed the _____

V. Section 5: Leonardo da Vinci—A “Renaissance Man” (pp. 333–335)

A. da Vinci the Artist

1. Painted the _____, a portrait, and the _____, a fresco
2. Supported by _____ like Beatrice d’Este and Francis I

B. da Vinci the Scientist

1. Drew _____ objects, and pictures of inventions in his _____

VI. Section 6: Two Great Renaissance Artists (pp. 338–340)

A. Michelangelo

1. Became famous for carving the _____
2. Painted ceiling of the _____ in the _____
3. Worked on _____ in Rome during his 70s

B. Raphael Santi

1. Painted mostly _____ pictures
2. Is famous for his _____ paintings, and for the _____, which shows the influence of ancient Greece
3. As an architect, helped to build _____

Choose the Correct Answer

Directions: Circle the term that correctly completes each sentence. Choose your answer from the terms in parentheses.

- 1) In the Middle Ages, the (peasants, clergy, serfs) stood at the top of society.
- 2) In 1348, a (rebellion, monsoon, plague) hit Western Europe.
- 3) (Renaissance, Philosophy, Bubonic) is a French word that means “rebirth.”
- 4) English peasants started a (philosophy, renaissance, rebellion) against King Richard II.
- 5) A person who hires someone else to do work is an (employer, artisan, employee).
- 6) The Black Death spread from one person to the next through (touch, fleas, cats).
- 7) The price of food (increased, decreased, stayed the same) when the Black Death hit Europe.
- 8) (Clergy, Renaissance, Philosophy) is the study of truth and wisdom.
- 9) People of the Renaissance looked back to the ideas of ancient (Greece, India, China).
- 10) The Black Death killed (hundreds, thousands, millions) of people.

The Spirit of the Renaissance

Directions: Write the correct word or phrase from the Word Bank to complete each sentence.

Word Bank		
Greece	Isabella d'Este	Renaissance
humanism	Latin	tutor
humanist	learning	
ignorant	Middle Ages	

- 1) A _____ is a teacher who teaches one person at a time.
- 2) _____ had political power and became the ruler of Mantua, Italy.
- 3) A person who believes that people should be happy while alive is a _____.
- 4) The _____ began around 1350 in northern Italy.
- 5) Humanists searched libraries for writing from ancient Rome and _____.
- 6) Renaissance people thought the people of the Middle Ages were _____.
- 7) To learn about ancient Greece and Rome, people of the Renaissance studied _____.
- 8) _____ is the belief that human actions, ideas, and works are important.
- 9) The Renaissance was a rebirth of _____.
- 10) One Renaissance writer called the _____ the "Dark Ages."

The Renaissance in Italy True or False

Directions: Read each sentence. Write *T* if the statement is true or *F* if it is false.

- _____ 1) Florence had a republican form of government.
- _____ 2) The city-states of northern Italy were led by only one ruler.
- _____ 3) The people of Florence grew richer near the end of Lorenzo's life.
- _____ 4) A sculptor carves statues.
- _____ 5) The Medici family became the most important ruling family in Venice.
- _____ 6) Savonarola was a monk who preached against the Renaissance.
- _____ 7) Worldly things have to do with religion.
- _____ 8) Lorenzo de Medici came to power in 1469.
- _____ 9) Savonarola was executed because he supported the pope.
- _____ 10) The city-state of Florence remained powerful after Savonarola was executed.
- _____ 11) The citizens of Florence were happy when Piero gave up the city without a fight.
- _____ 12) To criticize is to find wrong in something.
- _____ 13) Genoa defeated Venice in the fourteenth century and gained control of Mediterranean trade.
- _____ 14) Lorenzo used his family's money to help artists and scholars.
- _____ 15) Savonarola called Piero Medici a tyrant.

People of the Renaissance

Directions: Each item below tells about a person who lived during the Renaissance. Write the letter of the item after the correct name at the bottom of the page.

- a) ruled England between 1558 and 1603
- b) wrote stories in English
- c) wrote dramas and sonnets
- d) Spanish writer
- e) one of the greatest writers in the English language
- f) invented the first printing press that used moveable metal type
- g) wrote *Don Quixote de la Mancha*
- h) printed the Bible
- i) England gained political power and economic wealth during this person's reign
- j) published first part of a novel in 1605

Elizabeth I _____

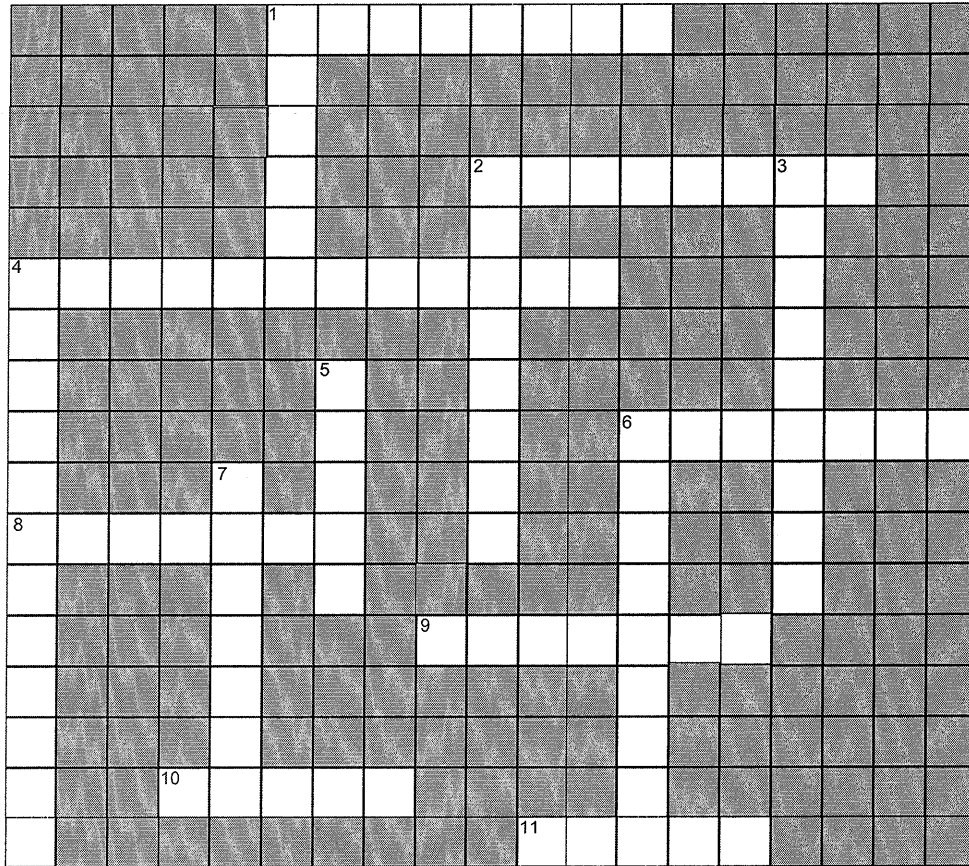
William Shakespeare _____

Geoffrey Chaucer _____

Miguel de Cervantes _____

Johann Gutenberg _____

Renaissance Artists Crossword



Across

- 1) the act of making something
- 2) city-state Michelangelo was born near
- 4) Lorenzo de Medici helped him in his studies
- 6) chapel Michelangelo painted
- 8) born in 1483
- 9) home of the pope
- 10) statue Michelangelo completed in 1504
- 11) shows Mary holding the dead body of Jesus

Down

- 1) a small church
- 2) Pope Julius II asked Raphael to paint these
- 3) St. Peter's Church is the largest _____ church in the world
- 4) what Raphael and Michelangelo produced
- 5) country in which Raphael was born
- 6) something that has been built
- 7) Italian for "my lady"

The Italian Renaissance

Directions: Read the words in the Word Bank. Choose the item that best completes each sentence. On the blank before each number, write the letter for that item.

Word Bank

- | | | |
|--------------|---------------|------------|
| a) architect | e) Medici | i) wool |
| b) criticize | f) republican | j) worldly |
| c) execute | g) Savonarola | |
| d) Lorenzo | h) sculptor | |

- _____ 1) Florence became wealthy because it produced _____ .
- _____ 2) _____ the Magnificent made Florence the “Athens of Italy.”
- _____ 3) To kill someone for a crime means to _____ .
- _____ 4) Things are _____ if they have nothing to do with religion.
- _____ 5) A(n) _____ carves statues.
- _____ 6) Even though wealthy families controlled elections, Florence had a _____ government.
- _____ 7) Savonarola began to _____ the pope.
- _____ 8) The _____ family became the most important ruling family in Florence.
- _____ 9) A person who draws plans for buildings is a(n) _____ .
- _____ 10) _____ wanted people to give up the happiness of the Renaissance.

Renaissance Art and Literature Match-Up

Directions: Match each item on the left with the correct item on the right.
Write the correct letter on each blank.

- | | |
|---|----------------|
| _____ 1) causing laughter | a) Latin |
| _____ 2) leading Renaissance writer from Spain | b) genius |
| _____ 3) invented the first printing press that used moveable metal type | c) Chaucer |
| _____ 4) someone once heard him speak to his sculptures | d) dramas |
| _____ 5) Petrarch's language | e) Cervantes |
| _____ 6) a person with special skills that make him or her different from ordinary people | f) Gutenberg |
| _____ 7) first book printed in Europe | g) sonnet |
| _____ 8) wrote stories in English | h) Dante |
| _____ 9) character in a work by Cervantes | i) Shakespeare |
| _____ 10) books of the Middle Ages were written in this language | j) Elizabeth I |
| _____ 11) ruled England between 1558 and 1603 | k) comic |
| _____ 12) English writer of the Elizabethan age who wrote dramas and sonnets | l) Bible |
| _____ 13) great Italian poet | m) Quixote |
| _____ 14) plays | n) Donatello |
| _____ 15) 14-line poem about one idea | o) Italian |

Leonardo da Vinci True or False

Directions: Read each sentence. Write *T* if the statement is true or *F* if it is false.

- _____ 1) Leonardo was an artist, a scientist, an engineer, and an inventor.
- _____ 2) Leonardo's most famous painting is the *Last Supper*.
- _____ 3) A patron is a drawing of a person.
- _____ 4) Beatrice d'Este and Francis I supported Leonardo with money.
- _____ 5) A submarine is a ship that travels beneath the surface of water.
- _____ 6) Leonardo's notebooks included drawings of flying machines and a parachute.
- _____ 7) When a body is cut open for study, it is dissected.
- _____ 8) Leonardo completed the *Mona Lisa* in 1508.
- _____ 9) As an inventor, Leonardo was ahead of his time.
- _____ 10) A fresco is a sculpture done in wet plaster on a wall.
- _____ 11) All Renaissance artists needed patrons.
- _____ 12) As a scientist, Leonardo made drawings of things he saw in nature.
- _____ 13) Leonardo studied human bodies in order to make his paintings more life-like.
- _____ 14) Shortly after Leonardo died, other people made the things he'd drawn in his notebooks.
- _____ 15) Leonardo is considered a true Renaissance man because he was born during the Renaissance.

Chapter 13 Mastery Test A

Part A Match each item on the left with a detail on the right. Write the letter of each correct answer on the line.

- | | |
|-----------------------|---|
| _____ 1) rebellion | a) became famous for creating the <i>Pietà</i> |
| _____ 2) Renaissance | b) home of the pope |
| _____ 3) humanism | c) a struggle for change |
| _____ 4) fresco | d) a ship that travels beneath the surface of water |
| _____ 5) patron | e) belief that human actions are important |
| _____ 6) submarine | f) preached against the Renaissance |
| _____ 7) Vatican | g) creative period |
| _____ 8) Shakespeare | h) supports an artist with money |
| _____ 9) Michelangelo | i) painting done in wet plaster on a wall |
| _____ 10) Savonarola | j) wrote sonnets and dramas |

Part B Read each sentence. Write *T* if the statement is true or *F* if it is false.

- _____ 1) A humanist would say that people are happy only after death.
- _____ 2) Renaissance thinkers loved learning.
- _____ 3) The first book printed in Europe was *Don Quixote de la Mancha*.
- _____ 4) Raphael Santi is remembered for his Madonna paintings.
- _____ 5) After the Black Death, English peasants rebelled against the king.
- _____ 6) Besides a good education, a Renaissance man needed good manners.
- _____ 7) Isabella d'Este was a powerful ruler of Mantua.
- _____ 8) The Italian city-states became rich by controlling religion.
- _____ 9) Lorenzo de Medici made Florence the "Athens of Italy."
- _____ 10) Renaissance writers and poets wrote only in Latin.

Chapter 13 Mastery Test A, continued

Part C Write the correct answer on the blank for each question.

Choose your answer from the words in the Word Bank

- 1) Who ruled England when Shakespeare lived? _____
- 2) What is a struggle for change known as? _____
- 3) What is a belief in the goodness of human actions? _____
- 4) Who printed the first book in Europe? _____
- 5) What chapel's ceiling did Michelangelo paint? _____

Word Bank

Elizabeth I
Gutenberg
humanism
rebellion
Sistine

Part D Circle the term in parentheses that best completes each sentence.

- 1) The Black Death was a (drought, rebellion, plague) that struck Europe in 1348.
- 2) Shakespeare wrote many (tanka, haiku, sonnets), or 14-line poems about one idea.
- 3) One of Leonardo's greatest portraits is the (*Pietà*, *Last Supper*, *Mona Lisa*).
- 4) (Lorenzo de Medici, Savonarola, Miguel de Cervantes) tried to establish a harsher way of life in Florence.
- 5) (Renaissance, Christian, Italian) men and women valued education, art, and science.
- 6) The Renaissance began in the city-states of (Spain, Italy, England).
- 7) Humanists studied the writings of ancient (Sumer, Greece, China).
- 8) The city of Florence became wealthy because it produced (cotton, linen, wool).
- 9) Savonarola asked people to give up their (religious, worldly, creative) possessions.
- 10) During the Renaissance, people called a gifted artist a (comic, patron, genius).