

## Chapter 12: The Renaissance

## Reading Questions

p. 303-309

9 points

1. What, specifically, did Burkhardt get correct and incorrect about the Renaissance?
2. Primary Document, p. 304 – How did the banquet menu described demonstrate Pope Pius V's power?
3. What new industries helped improve the Renaissance economy?
4. How did a Renaissance-era noble compare to those of the Middle Ages?
5. Why did serfdom die out after the plague?
6. Why did slavery rise, then recede, in Renaissance Italy?
7. Who was included in a Renaissance family?
8. Why were most marriages arranged, and what kind of relationship did most married couples share?
9. Primary Document, p. 309 – What does this document reveal about marriage arrangements in Renaissance Italy?

p. 309-314

5 points

10. Describe the relationship between the Italian city-states.
11. Why did the Italian city-state fail to join together?
12. How did a Renaissance ambassador differ from a Medieval ambassador?
13. How did Machiavelli's philosophies on statescraft differ from Medieval philosophies?
14. Primary Document, p. 314 (also in-text) – Evaluate Machiavelli from your personal perspective. What kind of person was he?

p. 315-319

10 points

15. Most humanists were \_\_\_\_\_ by occupation.
16. How did Petrarch change people's idea of the Middle Ages?
17. How did Italian Humanism differ from Petrarch's style of humanism?
18. What did most humanists study?
19. Describe Neoplatonism.
20. What was Hermeticism?
21. Describe the education you would receive from an Italian Renaissance Humanist.
22. How did humanism change the study of history?
23. The most popular printed books fell into three categories. What were they?
24. Primary Document, p. 319 – Cereta seems angry. What happened that made her so upset?

p. 319-327

7 points

25. What new artistic techniques/methods marked Renaissance art?
26. What was the source of Brunelleschi's inspiration?

27. How was the High Renaissance different from the normal Renaissance?
28. Primary Document, p. 325 – Leonardo da Vinci is often called a Renaissance man, which means he could do virtually everything. List the things at which Leonardo excelled.
29. How did the way people viewed artists change in the Renaissance?
30. Regarding art, how did the Northern Renaissance differ from the Italian Renaissance?
31. What is a madrigal?

**p. 327-331**

**6 points**

32. How did the Hundred Years' War affect the power of the French monarchy?
33. How did Henry VII (a.k.a. Henry Tudor) strengthen the power of the French monarchy?
34. Describe how the Spanish monarchs treated religious minorities.
35. How did the Holy Roman Empire differ from the other nations discussed in the chapter?
36. Why did Poland lack a strong monarchy?
37. Why is Ivan III notable?

**p. 331-334**

**6 points**

38. What was Lollardy?
39. List the tenets of Hussitism.
40. What was the Council of Constance?
41. Why did the Council of Constance specifically, and councils generally, not lead to reforms?
42. How did Popes, without hereditary title, improve their families' power?
43. Why was Pope Leo X so involved with the arts?