

# Reading Guide – Chapter 12

## Recovery and Rebirth: The Age of Renaissance

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Due: \_\_\_\_\_

### 1/2 – Meaning and the Making of the Italian Renaissance, pp. 335-340

1. What does the word "Renaissance" mean?	
2. List five characteristics of the Renaissance.	
3. What was the Hanseatic League? Over what goods did it have a monopoly?	
4. Who were the Medicis?	
5. What was the social structure/hierarchy of the Renaissance?	
6. What were 3 characteristics of a perfect nobleman according to <i>The Book of the Courtier</i> ?	
7. What was the biggest change for the peasantry by the Renaissance period?	
8. Explain how marriages were arranged.  How did children formally become adults?	
9. Why did families want lots of children?	
10. At what age did women marry, and how much older were their husbands?	

### 3/4 – The Italian States in the Renaissance, 340-344

1. What were the five major Italian states and who governed them?	
2. Explain the Italian balance of power in the 1400s. How did this lead to Italy becoming a battleground for other European countries?	
3. Who was Niccolò Machiavelli?	
4. Choose one piece of advice from the Machiavelli document and explain it in your own words.	

### 5 – The Intellectual Renaissance in Italy, 344-350

1. What is Renaissance humanism?	
2. How did Petrarch help to develop Renaissance humanism?	
3. Of what subjects did the liberal arts curriculum consist? What was the purpose of a liberal arts curriculum?	
4. Who went to school?	
5. What were some early types of books printed on the Gutenberg press? How did the printing press affect Europe?	

## 6/7 – The Artistic Renaissance, 350-355

1. Use what you know about humanism to identify one Renaissance value in the following paintings and sculptures.	Masaccio, <i>Tribute Money</i>
	Botticelli, <i>Primavera</i>
	Donatello, <i>David</i>
	Brunelleschi, Interior of San Lorenzo
	Leonardo da Vinci, <i>The Last Supper</i>
	Raphael, <i>School of Athens</i>
	Michelangelo, <i>David</i>
2. How were great artists such as Leonardo, Raphael, and Michelangelo viewed by the public?	
3. In what ways was northern art different than Italian art?	
4. Who were the important <b>Northern Renaissance artists</b> ? Why were they important?	

## 8/9 – The European State and the Church in the Renaissance, 357-364

<p>1. Who were the “new monarchies” of the Renaissance?</p>	
<p>2. Who were the <b>French</b> monarchs of the 15th century?</p> <p>How did each one extend their political authority?</p>	
<p>3. Who began the Tudor dynasty in England?</p> <p>How did he establish a strong monarchical government?</p>	
<p>4. How did Spain become a unified country?</p> <p>What was the Spanish Inquisition? What was its goal? What were its results?</p>	
<p>5. How did the Habsburgs acquire power?</p> <p>What areas did they control?</p>	
<p>6. Who were the Lollards?</p> <p>What did they want?</p>	
<p>7. How were the Popes of the Renaissance controversial?</p> <p>How did they further the Renaissance culture?</p>	