

Chapter 12 Test – The Age of the Renaissance

1. (E) Florence.
2. (B) valued as servants and entertainers.
3. (D) *hermandades*.
4. (B) was largely limited to a small mercantile elite.
5. (A) Castiglione's *The Courtier*.
6. (B) of economic security through patronage.
7. (A) civil wars between the English ducal houses of York and Lancaster.
8. (D) be allowed to add a social touch to the household, but otherwise remain subservient to men.
9. (E) Spanish
10. (A) the Netherlands by Spanish troops
11. (C) Many independent city-states with prosperous merchant oligarchies
12. (E) the flying shuttle
13. (A) Popularization of medieval legends
14. (B) warfare among the Italian city-states
15. (C) The application of Renaissance scholarship to questions of ecclesiastical and moral reform
16. (E) It was an important Mediterranean port city.
17. (E) Be loved or feared, but never hated.
18. (C) laid the foundations for Protestantism's personal approach to worship
19. (D) Renaissance art represented the visible world rather than conventional symbolism
20. (A) the patronage of both civic groups and the Church
21. (B) It emphasized the study of Greek and Latin literature.
22. (C) an emphasis on money and pleasure
23. (D) It preceded the Italian Renaissance.
24. (C) worldly and secular themes and the importance of the individual
25. (C) Johannes Gutenberg
26. (C) Niccolò Machiavelli
27. (B) Florence
28. (C) establishing the Star Chamber in England
29. (B) a strong royal monarchy by using the church and consolidating royal authority
30. (A) consolidated most effectively by Louis XI
31. (A) Muscovy and the Ottoman Empire
32. (B) Hanseatic League
33. (B) classical languages and literature
34. (A) Ferdinand and Isabella were hostile to religious faiths other than Christianity
35. (B) the influence and wealth of their bank
36. (D) Machiavelli's *The Prince*
37. (C) classical temples
38. (C) Number of urban commercial centers
39. (E) peasant life
40. (A) Spain