

## Renaissance Study Guide

Name\_\_\_\_\_ Class\_\_\_\_\_ Date\_\_\_\_\_

1. Who was Cosimo de' Medici and what were his many accomplishments?

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2. What city did Cosimo De' Medici make the center of Italian art, literature, and culture during the Renaissance?

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3. How do prices and trade affect each other?

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8. Is the purpose of humanism to glorify God? Why or Why not?

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10. Who was Dante Alighieri?

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11. What part of society did Machiavelli wanted to have an effect on?

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12. Besides being a famous painter, what Renaissance artist was also an inventor, sculptor, engineer, and architect?

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## Section 2

13. Who was Desiderius Erasmus?

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14. Who developed a printing press?

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15. What did Dante (pg. 562) and Desiderius Erasmus (567) have in common?

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## Section 3

16. Who was John Calvin?

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17. Describe what took place at the Council of Trent?

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18.What was the complaints that Martin Luther nailed to the door of a church are called?

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19.What is federalism ?

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20.What was Edict of Nantes?

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21.What was the Treaty of Westphalia?

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22.What does the term in Romeo and Juliet, Romeo says, "Juliet is the sun." represent?

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23. How were the ideas of the Middle Ages different from the ideas of the Renaissance?

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Answers  
Renaissance Study Guide

1. Who was Cosimo de' Medici and what were his many accomplishments?  
a powerful ruler of Florence who valued education and culture
2. What city did Cosimo De' Medici make the center of Italian art, literature, and culture during the Renaissance?  
Florence
3. How do prices and trade affect each other?  
When prices are low, trade increases
4. What was Marco Polo's effect on Europe because of his journey to China?  
He wrote a book about his journey that would inspire later Renaissance explorers.
5. How did the Mongols help increase trade between Europe and Asia?  
making the Silk Road safe to travel again.
6. What effect did the merchant families have on the Renaissance in Italian cities?  
The families supported the arts and learning.
7. What is humanism?  
A way of thinking and learning that stresses the importance of human abilities and actions.
8. Is the purpose of humanism to glorify God? Why or Why not?  
No, humanism is based on Ancient Greek and Roman writings were sources of inspiration. Poetry, history, and public speaking were important subjects to study. Talented writers and artists were honored

9. What was Ancient Greek and Roman cultures referred to as?

Classical

10. Who was Dante Alighieri?

Dante was the first major Italian poet to write in Italian.

11. What part of society did Machiavelli wanted to have an effect on?

Politics.

12. Besides being a famous painter, what Renaissance artist was also an inventor, sculptor, engineer, and architect?

Leonardo da Vinci

## Section 2

13. Who was Desiderius Erasmus?

A Dutch priest wanted to reform the church criticizing corrupt clergy and wanted to get rid of church rituals.

14. Who developed a printing press?

Johann Gutenberg

15. What did Dante (pg. 562) and Desiderius Erasmus (567) have in common?

Both wrote about problems they observed in their societies.

## Section 3

16. Who was John Calvin?

John Calvin taught predestination, God knew who was going to be saved before they were born.

17. Describe what took place at the Council of Trent?

The Council of Trent was discussion, debate, reform.

18. What were the complaints that Martin Luther nailed to the door of a church called?

Ninety-Five Theses

19. What is federalism?

One of the effects of the Protestant Reformation was the sharing of power between local governments and strong central government.

20. What was the Edict of Nantes?

The law that granted religious freedom throughout most of France

21. What was the Treaty of Westphalia?

The Treaty of Westphalia ended the Thirty Years' War, allowed rulers to decide if their countries would be Catholic or Protestant, and made Germany independent of the Holy Roman Empire.

22. What does the term in Romeo and Juliet, Romeo says, "Juliet is the sun." represent?

A humanist idea, because a person can be as important as the sun.

23. How were the ideas of the Middle Ages different from the ideas of the Renaissance?

While both the Middle Ages and the Renaissance had thinkers who were interested in religion as a form of control and fear. While Renaissance thinkers were interested in humanist ideas and reforming the Church.

