

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

# The Renaissance - Answer Key

Use the text to answer each question below.

1. The Renaissance took place in Europe in the 14th and 15th centuries. Historians consider it a renaissance, or rebirth, because it was a time period of unprecedented growth in the arts and sciences. Part of the impetus for the Renaissance was the Black Death, or bubonic plague, which killed millions of Europeans. This had one positive effect: It left more in terms of food, resources and wealth for those who survived. This bounty helped usher in an economic boom. Trade rebounded, a large middle class grew, governments reorganized and life was generally more stable and prosperous. All of this activity encouraged artists and thinkers to create and learn.

These new thinkers loved Greek and Roman writing. They read it, copied and translated it and wrote responses. Most of them wrote with pens, which they had to dip into ink every few seconds. But in Germany, a man named Johann Gutenberg (1398-1468) soon changed the world with his invention—a movable-type printing press. With this invention, letters could be rearranged so that books could be printed quickly. This forever changed the world of literature, creating an explosion of books.

How did the Black Death lead to the Renaissance?

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <p>A. It made people give more money to the Church, and the Church used its wealth to sponsor artists.</p>                              | <p>B. It inspired writers and painters to make art that celebrated life in order to make people feel better.</p>                                |
| <p>C. When his brother died of the Black Death, Johannes Gutenberg inherited the print shop in which he would invent moveable type.</p> | <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> D. It decreased the population, so each person could have more resources, creating economic prosperity.</p> |

*According to the passage, the Black Death “had one positive effect: It left more in terms of food, resources and wealth for those who survived. This bounty helped usher in an economic boom.”*

2. In the 1300s, no single monarchy ruled Italy, so powerful families were able to control regions called city-states. Places like Milan, Venice and Florence were important centers of trade and commerce. Florence was ruled by the de Medici family. The Medicis encouraged artists and thinkers, and they became great patrons of the arts. Florence became known as a center of intellectual activity and attracted many great minds. For this reason, it is sometimes called the “cradle of the Renaissance.”

One of the beneficiaries of the Medicis was a sculptor named Michelangelo Buonarroti (1475-1564). Michelangelo was friendly with Lorenzo de Medici and studied sculpture at his home. The young artist would take what he learned and turn it into masterworks like “David” and “The Pieta,” pieces that remain among the most famous sculptures of all time. Not long after completing them, Michelangelo was hired to paint frescoes on the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel in Rome.

Which of these is not true of the Medici family?



- A. They were the monarchs of Italy in the 1300s.

*According to the passage, “In the 1300s, no single monarchy ruled Italy, so powerful families were able to control regions called city-states.” Florence, a city-state, was ruled by the Medici family.*

- B. They ruled the city-state of Florence.

- C. They sponsored artists like Michelangelo.

- D. They helped Florence become a center of Renaissance thinking.

3. When we use the term "Renaissance man," we're describing someone like Leonardo da Vinci (1452-1519). Not only did he live during the Renaissance, but he was great at many things. Most famous as the artist who painted the "Mona Lisa," da Vinci was also a scientist and inventor. He painted and worked in all kinds of disciplines, from geometry to flying machines to architecture. And he was still able to come up with some of the world's most famous paintings.

One of the most impressive innovations of Renaissance painters was painting in three dimensions. To make their paintings more lifelike, artists like da Vinci studied how things in the background look smaller. This is called perspective. The effect was incredible: Giant canvases or murals showed Greek gods moving among crumbling ruins with ships in the distance; vivid portraits depicted children playing in the background. These little touches are part of what separated Renaissance art from the art of the Middle Ages.

Painting three dimensionally

- A. helped da Vinci come up with new inventions like flying machines.
- B. allowed artists to increase the size of the paintings they created.
- C. is a method of painting in which everything on the canvas is the same size. ✓

- D. meant that artists used perspective to create dynamic backgrounds in their paintings.

*According to the passage, adding dimension to painting meant that "artists like da Vinci studied how things in the background look smaller. This is called perspective."*

4. An amazing revolution occurred alongside the artistic changes of the Renaissance, called the Scientific Revolution. Scientists began to question the reason for everything. The sky is blue. Why? Some stars don't move straight across the sky; they make circles. Why?

To help people explore scientific phenomena, Francis Bacon (1561-1626) came up with what is known as the scientific method. In this process, a scientific project begins by observation. Then the scientist comes up with their own idea about how or why something works—called a hypothesis. After that, they test the hypothesis with an experiment and then analyze the results to come to a conclusion. This is still the way scientists approach their work today.

Which of these best represents the order of the scientific method?

A. hypothesis, observation, analysis,  
experimentation, conclusion



B. observation, hypothesis, experimentation,  
analysis, conclusion

*According to the passage, the scientific method “begins by observation. Then the scientist comes up with...a hypothesis. After that, they test the hypothesis with an experiment and then analyze the results to come to a conclusion.”*

C. experimentation, hypothesis, observation,  
analysis, conclusion

D. analysis, observation, hypothesis,  
experimentation, conclusion

5. Nicolaus Copernicus (1473-1543) was a real troublemaker according to the Catholic Church, at least. The great Polish astronomer had the idea that the Earth moved around the sun. Before that time, everyone believed that the Earth was the center of the universe and the sun revolved around it. Copernicus's ideas got him in a lot of trouble, and the Church banned his landmark book, *The Revolution of the Holy Spheres*.

Another hugely important scientist, Galileo Galilei (1564-1642), was one of the few people who thought Copernicus had the right idea. To prove it, Galileo invented a telescope and looked into space in a way that no one had before. He was able to see what was orbiting what. His contributions to physics were extraordinary. One of them, still taught in classrooms everywhere, was that the weight of an object doesn't determine how fast it falls. If you drop a heavy item—such as a stone—and a lighter item—like a pin—at the same time, they'll hit the ground simultaneously. This is called the Law of Falling Bodies. Galileo's discoveries would change science. At the time, however, the Catholic Church put Galileo under house arrest and made him publicly deny his findings.

According to the Law of Falling Bodies, if you dropped a bowling ball and a ping pong ball at the same exact moment,

- A. the bowling ball would hit the ground first.
- B. the ping pong ball would hit the ground first.
- C. the bowling ball would always smash the ping pong ball.
- ☒ D. the balls would hit the ground at the same time.

*According to the passage, the Law of Falling Bodies states that "the weight of an object doesn't determine how fast it falls. If you drop a heavy item—such as a stone—and a lighter item—like a pin—at the same time, they'll hit the ground simultaneously."*

6. It was time for the Catholic Church, a powerful force in the Middle Ages, to change. One of the most unpopular practices of the Church was the selling of indulgences. Priests said that the more money you gave them for these "indulgences," the faster you'd get into heaven when you died.

A German monk named Martin Luther was outraged by this; he didn't think indulgences should be sold to take advantage of believers. So, Luther scribbled 95 things he hated about the Church on a piece of paper one night in 1517, marched down to his church and tacked them to the door. They were soon known as the *95 Theses*.

Luther also thought that church services should be conducted in the native tongue of the people, not in Latin, a language many people didn't understand. His push for change gave birth to the Reformation. His followers felt the same way; they wanted to protest against the Church, so they became known as Protestants.

Pope Leo X had allowed priests to sell indulgences to raise money for building churches in Rome, including St. Peter's Basilica. In 1521, Leo threw Martin Luther out of the church, an act known as excommunication.

With which of these statements would Martin Luther most likely agree?



- A. Church services should be held in a language that everyone understands.

*According to the passage, "Luther...thought that church services should be conducted in the native tongue of the people, not in Latin, a language many people didn't understand."*

- B. Selling indulgences is a smart way for the church to make money.

- C. People shouldn't go against the Catholic church because they'll be excommunicated.

- D. Writing out your issues is not a great strategy for solving problems.

7. When King Henry VIII took the throne of England, people everywhere hailed the new king. He was a scholar, musician and athlete, and his subjects liked him. Henry was opposed to Luther and his reforms, and for that Pope Leo X gave him the title "Defender of the Faith." But Henry's good relationship with the Catholic Church didn't last.

It all began when Henry was married to his first wife, Catherine of Aragon. They had a daughter, but no sons. That bothered Henry; he really wanted a son to be the next king. So he asked Pope Clement for a divorce. The Catholic Church did not allow divorce. Henry decided if the Catholic Church wouldn't grant his divorce, he'd start his own church and get divorced that way. He did exactly that, and the church he founded is known as the Anglican Church or the Church of England. Henry went on to marry six wives in all, and got two divorces (two of his wives he had beheaded for adultery). He only had one legitimate son, Edward VI, who died six years after his father's death. Henry was succeeded by his daughters after all.

Which of the following represents Henry VIII's relationship with the Catholic Church?

- A. He was a lifelong Catholic who hated Luther's ideas and remained devout until his death.
- B. He was never very religious, and the particular rules of the Church didn't bother him very much.
- ☒ C. He was celebrated by the Church for opposing Luther, but he abandoned the Church when they wouldn't grant his divorce.
- D. He supported Luther and started the Anglican Church as a way of supporting the Protestant movement.

*According to the passage, "Henry was opposed to Luther and his reforms, and for that Pope Leo X gave him the title 'Defender of the Faith,'" but when "the Catholic Church wouldn't grant his divorce, [he decided] he'd start his own church and get divorced that way."*

8. After Edward's death, Henry's first daughter Mary took the throne. She had been raised a Catholic, and vowed to return England to Catholicism. She has gone down in history as "Bloody Mary" because of the number of Protestants she had killed during her brief reign.

Next on the English throne was Mary's half-sister, Elizabeth I. Many consider Elizabeth one of the greatest monarchs in English history. When she took the throne in 1559, Elizabeth set about undoing much of Mary's work. She established the Church of England once and for all. During her reign, the English defeated the Spanish Armada and became a major power player in European politics. During the Elizabethan Age, the arts flourished in England. One of the most important writers in history was Elizabethan poet and playwright William Shakespeare (1564-1616). Shakespeare's work has been read and his plays performed almost constantly since his day. He wrote 37 plays—including *Hamlet*, *Romeo and Juliet*, *Othello* and *Macbeth*. Along with Spain and Portugal, England sponsored an Age of Exploration, sending sailors farther than they'd ever been before to colonize new lands, including the Americas.

Which of these did **not** happen in England during the Elizabethan Age?

- A. William Shakespeare wrote plays and poems.
- B. England had a major military victory over Spain.
- C. The Age of Exploration spread European empires to the Americas.
- ✓ D. England went back to Catholicism as the national religion.

*According to the passage, Elizabeth's sister Mary was the queen who "vowed to return England to Catholicism," while Queen Elizabeth I "established the Church of England once and for all."*