

How Did the Exchange of Ideas and Knowledge During the Renaissance Shape the Worldview of the Western World?

True/False

Indicate whether the sentence or statement is true or false by circling your choice.

- ___ 1. Renaissance is a period that originated in Italy in the 14th Century.
- ___ 2. The Renaissance worldview does **not** have any influence on our life today.
- ___ 3. In the 4th Century there were two Christian empires the Roman which was in the East and the Byzantine which was in the West.
- ___ 4. The Silk Road was a fundamental carrier of knowledge and ideas to the various cultures.
- ___ 5. Knowledge collected by Islamic astronomers through the Middle Ages was used by European scientists.
- ___ 6. In the Middle Ages citizens questioned the role of religion and did **not** believe that God was the center of life.
- ___ 7. Christianity, Judaism and Islam grew out of the same religious history.
- ___ 8. Monarchs ran a Feudal system of government whereby there was one social class and there was democracy.
- ___ 9. Urbanization happened after the bubonic plague as many peasants died and the ones left moved to the city states for work.
- ___ 10. A republic is state whereby the citizens hold the power rather than a monarch.
- ___ 11. The Treaty of Lodi in 1454 created more animosity between city states.
- ___ 12. The wealthy bankers did **not** support the Pope **nor** did they receive the financial business of the papacy.
- ___ 13. The Florin was on one of the first gold coins used for purchasing goods as opposed to bartering.
- ___ 14. There were three social classes in Venice; the aristocracy, the Cittadi Originarii and the Grasso Motto.
- ___ 15. Scuola was an institution that met for prayer and to punish the poor.

Multiple Choice

Identify the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- ___ 16. The Renaissance period is one that may be understood as:
 - a. an era of knowledge and change.
 - b. an era of cultural rebirth.
 - c. a French period of change.
 - d. both a and b.
- ___ 17. Many empires had an influence in moving Europe from the Middle Ages into the Renaissance period, however, the empires which had the **most** impact was the:
 - a. Asian empire.
 - b. Mayan empire
 - c. South African empire.
 - d. Mali empire.
- ___ 18. The "Silk Road" refers to the idea of:
 - a. adventure.
 - b. travel and trade in the Middle East.
 - c. a road royalty built.
 - d. the joining of countries.
- ___ 19. The "Silk Road" brought cultures together and helped transfer many things to people. One of the **most** important contributions to other nations were the:
 - a. spices and medicines.
 - b. goods and materials.
 - c. languages and religions.
 - d. ideas and inventions.

- _____ 20. All **except one** of the factors below contributed to the Islamic Empire becoming the center of learning during the Middle Ages. The Islamic Empire:
- a. was located at the crossroad of the trading routes.
 - b. had a powerful army.
 - c. promoted scholarship and inquiry.
 - d. developed science and medicine.
- _____ 21. In the late Middle Ages Crusades were organized with the main purpose of:
- a. Abolishing Christians.
 - b. Returning land to Muslim people.
 - c. Controlling the Holy Land.
 - d. Collecting money for the church.
- _____ 22. The Feudal System of government was:
- a. a hierarchical class structure.
 - b. a system that sold land to peasants.
 - c. controlled by the citizens.
 - d. democratic in nature.
- _____ 23. “Serfs” were people who were characterized by all the following facts **except**:
- a. were bound to their lord.
 - b. could not advance to another social class.
 - c. lived in huts outside the palace grounds.
 - d. lived within the palace walls serving their lord.
- _____ 24. Cities in Europe began to grow by the middle of the 14th Century becoming city centers. The major factor that led to this growth was:
- a. sharing of ideas.
 - b. the Crusades.
 - c. business development
 - d. increased trading.
- _____ 25. The largest cities in the 14th Century were:
- a. Genoa and Venice
 - b. Paris and Florence
 - c. Florence and Venice
 - d. a and b
- _____ 26. The bubonic plague caused all of the following **except**:
- a. many peasant deaths.
 - b. people to move to the cities.
 - c. nobles to lose their land.
 - d. crops to become diseased.
- _____ 27. Which of the following reflected the city of Florence’s, Renaissance point of view:
- a. had the powerful Medici family who lived and controlled its affairs.
 - b. avoided relations with investors as it was too risky.
 - c. developed a class system called the “popolo minuto.”
 - d. provided exotic trade with the cities of Lucca and Arezzo.
 - e. had a system of providing for the poor and less fortunate.
- _____ 28. Venice was a powerful city state and contributed to the Italian Renaissance **except**:
- a. provided exotic trade items due to its location on the Adriatic coast.
 - b. had a system of providing for the poor and less fortunate.
 - c. was the wealthiest of all Italian cities due to its popular university.
 - d. was the center of book trade.
 - e. was characterized by a three tier class system.
- _____ 29. The city of Genoa helped shape the Renaissance worldview as it:
- a. was the wealthiest of all Italian cities due to its popular university.
 - b. had a great location for trading with Northern Europe due to both sea and land access.
 - c. provided exotic trade with the cities of Lucca and Arezzo.
 - d. was characterized by a three tier class system.
- _____ 30. The city state that developed the **most** in the arts was:
- a. Venice
 - b. Genoa
 - c. Milan
 - d. Florence

Completion

Complete each sentence or statement.

31. The factors that led to the Renaissance worldview were also the basis for today's _____.
32. People in the West had welcomed exotic goods from as far away as Japan and _____.
33. The Christians who opposed other religions and wanted to take control of the Holy Land led the _____.
34. The system of government run by the monarchs was known as the _____.
35. Many marriages occurred during the Renaissance in order to maintain peace. One such marriage was that of Catherine de Medici. She later became the queen of _____.
36. In Florence the wool manufacturers, wool finishers and silk merchants gathered in _____.
37. An association that was developed in Venice and gathered regularly for prayer and collected money for good causes was known as _____.
38. To participate in parades during the carnivals in Venice both rich and poor, so that they would not be viewed as unequal, wore _____.
39. What city was located on a narrow strip of land in Italy and is known as the city of two faces?
40. Italy did not have to focus on defense as the _____ provided a natural shield against enemies and invaders.

Matching

Match the following words or terms to their correct description below.

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| a. renaissance | e. Astrolabe |
| b. century | f. Crusades |
| c. Silk Road | g. Pilgrim |
| d. Black Death | h. alliance |

- ___ 41. Refers to the rediscovery and renewed study of ancient Greek and Roman writings.
- ___ 42. A period of one hundred years.
- ___ 43. Was a trading route is what is known today as the Middle East
- ___ 44. Refers to the Bubonic plague that devastated Italy but helped in urbanization.
- ___ 45. A device for navigation that was developed by the Islamic people.
- ___ 46. Christian wars to take away and maintain the Holy land.
- ___ 47. Someone who journeys to sacred lands for religious purposes.
- ___ 48. A formal agreement to cooperate.

Short Answer

49. How did the location of the Islamic Empire enable it to become a center of learning and discovery in the Middle Ages.

50. During the Middle Ages people gave money to the church for specific reasons. Today we donate money for various causes as well, but not necessarily to religious institutions. Explain the difference in world views between the two time periods.

Essay

51. Select one of the city states (Venice, Genoa, Florence) and explain how it contributed to the development of the Renaissance worldview. Make sure to use examples in your answer. Write in complete paragraphs.

How Did the Exchange of Ideas and Knowledge During the Renaissance Shape the Worldview of the Western World?

Answer Section

TRUE/FALSE

- | | | | |
|------------|----------------|-----------|---------------------|
| 1. ANS: T | REF: K/U | OBJ: p 1 | LOC: 8.2.1 |
| 2. ANS: F | REF: K/U, Th/H | OBJ: p 2 | LOC: 8.2.1 |
| 3. ANS: T | REF: K/U, Th/H | OBJ: p 3 | LOC: 8.2.1, 8.2.4 |
| 4. ANS: T | REF: K/U, Th/H | OBJ: p 6 | LOC: 8.2.3, 8.2.4.2 |
| 5. ANS: T | REF: K/U, Th/H | OBJ: p 7 | LOC: 8.2.2 |
| 6. ANS: F | REF: K/U, Th/H | OBJ: p 8 | LOC: 8.2.4, 8.2.4.2 |
| 7. ANS: T | REF: K/U | OBJ: p 9 | LOC: 8.2.4 |
| 8. ANS: F | REF: K/U, Th/H | OBJ: p 12 | LOC: 8.2.3 |
| 9. ANS: T | REF: K/U, Th/H | OBJ: p 19 | LOC: 8.2.3 |
| 10. ANS: T | REF: K/U, Th/H | OBJ: p 20 | LOC: 8.2.4 |
| 11. ANS: F | REF: K/U, Th/H | OBJ: p 20 | LOC: 8.2.4.6 |
| 12. ANS: F | REF: K/U, Th/H | OBJ: p 23 | LOC: 8.2.4.7 |
| 13. ANS: T | REF: K/U | OBJ: p 24 | LOC: 8.2.4 |
| 14. ANS: F | REF: Th/H | OBJ: p 27 | LOC: 8.2.4.7 |
| 15. ANS: F | REF: Th/DM | OBJ: p 28 | LOC: 8.2.4.7 |

MULTIPLE CHOICE

- | | | | |
|------------|-----------------------------|--------------|--|
| 16. ANS: D | REF: K/U | OBJ: p 1 | LOC: 8.2.1 |
| 17. ANS: A | REF: K/U, Th/H, Th/G | OBJ: p 5 | LOC: 8.2.4.1, 8.2.4.2 |
| 18. ANS: B | REF: K/U | OBJ: p 5 | LOC: 8.2.1, 8.2.4.7 |
| 19. ANS: D | REF: K/U, Th/C | OBJ: p 6 | LOC: 8.2.3, 8.2.4.3 |
| 20. ANS: B | REF: K/U, Th/G, Th/C | OBJ: p 7 | LOC: 8.2.3, 8.2.4.3, 8.2.4.2 |
| 21. ANS: C | REF: K/U, Th/C | OBJ: p 8 | LOC: 8.2.3, 8.2.4.7 |
| 22. ANS: A | REF: K/U, Th/C, Th/H | OBJ: p 12 | LOC: 8.2.4, 8.2.4.7 |
| 23. ANS: D | REF: K/U, Th/DM | OBJ: p 13 | LOC: 8.2.3, 8.2.4 |
| 24. ANS: D | REF: K/U, Th/DM | OBJ: p 18 | LOC: 8.2.4, 8.2.4.6 |
| 25. ANS: D | REF: K/U, Th/G, Th/H | OBJ: p 18 | LOC: 8.2.3, 8.2.4.4, 8.2.4.7 |
| 26. ANS: D | REF: K/U, Th/H | OBJ: p 19 | LOC: 8.2.4, 8.2.4.7, 8.2.4.3 |
| 27. ANS: A | REF: K/U, Th/G, Th/DM | OBJ: p 23 | LOC: 8.2.1, 8.2.3, 8.2.4.7 |
| 28. ANS: A | REF: K/U, Th/G, Th/H, Th/DM | OBJ: p 26-30 | LOC: 8.2.1, 8.2.3, 8.2.4, 8.2.4.6, 8.2.4.7 |
| 29. ANS: B | | | |

30. ANS: B REF: K/U, Th/DM OBJ: p 33
LOC: 8.2.1, 8.2.4.4

COMPLETION

31. ANS: worldview
REF: K/U, Th/DM OBJ: p 3 LOC: 8.2.1

32. ANS: China

33. ANS: Crusades
REF: K/U, Th/H OBJ: p 9 LOC: 8.2.1, 8.2.3

34. ANS: Feudal system
REF: K/U OBJ: p 12 LOC: 8.2.4

35. ANS: France
REF: K/U OBJ: p 21 LOC: 8.2.4.5

36. ANS: guilds
REF: Th/DM OBJ: p 24 LOC: 8.2.4, 8.2.4.7

37. ANS: Scuola
REF: Th/C OBJ: p 28 LOC: 8.2.4, 8.2.4.6

38. ANS: masks
REF: Th/H OBJ: p. 29 LOC: 8.2.4.6

39. ANS: Genoa
REF: Th/G OBJ: p 31 LOC: 8.2.3, 8.2.4.3

40. ANS: mountains
REF: Th/G OBJ: p. 31 LOC: 8.2.4, 8.2.4.6

MATCHING

41. ANS: A REF: Th/H, K/U OBJ: p 7 LOC: 8.2.4.7, 8.2.3

42. ANS: B

43. ANS: C

44. ANS: D

45. ANS: E

46. ANS: F

47. ANS: G

48. ANS: H

SHORT ANSWER

49. ANS:

It was in the crossroad of all trade routes leading East and West of Europe

REF: Th/C, A, C, L

OBJ: p 7

LOC: 8.2.1, 8.2.2

50. ANS:

Answers will vary but they should respond to the idea of worldview perceptions and the idea of responsible citizenship. Motives that in the Middle Ages may have been the fear of God whereas today it may be humanitarian in nature.

REF: A, C, Th/C

OBJ: p 9

LOC: 8.2.1

ESSAY

51. ANS:

Answers will vary

REF: K/U, Th/H, Th/G, L, C, A

OBJ: p. 26-30

LOC: 8.2.4