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Fill in the Blanks

Use your study sheet to find the correct answers.

THE DAWN OF A NEW AGE

The Renaissance is the “r_____” of Europe, a period when scholars became more interested in studying the w_____ around them, when a_____ became more *l_f_l_k_, and when Europeans began to e_____ new lands. Arab s_____ preserved the writings of the ancient G_____ in their l_____. When t_____ from cities in northern I_____ came into contact with A_____, they exchanged i_____ as well as g_____. Many C_____ scholars moved to Italy from G_____ after the B_____ empire fell to the T_____ in 14_____.

The Renaissance influenced p_____, sculpture, and a_____. Painting became more r_____ and focused less often on r_____ topics. Rich families became p_____ by c_____ great a_____. Artists advanced the R_____ style of showing n_____ and depicting the f_____ of people.

Answer in complete sentences

Use your study sheet to find the correct answers.

1. The word Renaissance comes from what language? What does the term mean?

*2. Why did the Renaissance begin in northern Italy?

*3. Write a paragraph that explains why learning and the arts flourished during the Renaissance. Your sentence must have a topic sentence, at least two support sentences, and a conclusion that restates, but does not repeat the topic sentence.

*A higher order learning question. I will accept any reasonable answer.

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HUMANISM

Many Renaissance s_____ were i_____ by the c_____, the works of the ancient G_____ and R_____. Roman *e_____ and Christian *p_____ kept order in Europe for more than a millennium, but the scholars found a spirit in the a_____ texts that valued i_____.

People who studied the c_____ were known as h_____. Humanists recreated ancient G_____ and R_____ styles in a_____, literature, and a_____. Humanists believed they could understand p_____ and the w_____ better through an *u_d_r_t_n_i_g of the c_____. One humanist wrote, "To each s_____ of c_____ has been a_____ a p_____ and i_____ gift. To horses g_____, to birds f_____, comes n_____. To m_____ only is g_____ the d_____ to l_____.

The humanists emphasized the importance of secular, or non-r_____ values, which often put them at odds with the c_____.

Answer in complete sentences

Use your study sheet to find the correct answers.

1. What were the classics? Who were the humanists?

*2. Do you agree or disagree with the quote, "To each species of creature has been allotted a peculiar and instinctive gift. To horses galloping, to birds flying, comes naturally. To man only is given the desire to learn." Defend your answer.

3. Why were the humanists often at odds with the church?

4. What are the humanities?

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Fill in the Blanks

Use your study sheet to find the correct answers. Read the entire section of Gutenberg before you begin because the answers at the beginning of this section come in part from the end of the passage.

Johann G_____ was a G_____ goldsmith who *i_____ the p_____ press, a m_____ that allowed him *m_____ -produce *w_____ material. G_____ did not make any money for his *i_____ because p_____ did not exist, so anyone could build a printing press without c_____ Gutenberg for his i_____.

Gutenberg hadn't really invented anything. His genius was to combine or improve elements that already existed. Block printing had been invented by the C_____ more than *f_____ centuries before the printing press, but Gutenberg used separate, movable blocks for each *c_____ instead of a single wood-carved block for an entire page. The Egyptians and Chinese created i_____ from the s_____ of f_____ and mixed it with s_____. Later civilizations used p_____ material to generate ink, particularly the dark blue i_____ plant. Gutenberg improved on this by using an o_____ based ink.

Guttenberg's p_____ press was successful despite the o_j_c_i_n_ of some g_____ and r_____ leaders, who feared the i_____ would s_____ subversive i_____. By 1500, G_____ 's inspiration spawned _____ printing p_____ throughout Europe.

Answer in complete sentences

Use your study sheet to find the correct answers.

GUTENBERG

*1. Describe how Gutenberg's invention worked.

*2. Why did literacy increase after Guttenberg invented the printing press?

3. What was the biggest drawback of Chinese block printing?

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Answer in complete sentences

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4. How were the earliest inks made in China and Egypt? (See the note at the bottom of the page about modern inks.)

*5. Why do you think Gutenberg chose the Bible as the first book to be printed?

6. Why didn't Gutenberg make any money from his invention of the printing press?

7. Napster is a website that allows people to download music through the Internet without compensating the artist. Metallica is band that has sued Napster, claiming that their songs have been stolen. Johan Gutenberg was not compensated for his invention. Do you think art and music should be free and available to everyone, or should artists like Gutenberg and Metallica be compensated for their inspiration? Defend your answer.

*8. By 1500, Europe's 1,700 printing presses created 20 million copies of 40,000 books. On average, how many volumes did each printing press create? How many volumes of each book were created?

A FINAL NOTE: Guttenberg used an oil-based printing ink. I wondered what type of ink we use today. At <http://www.bicworldusa.com/faq/studentfaq.html> I discovered that Bic uses glycol, a form of alcohol, in their ballpoint pens. The website explained that a medium point pen will write for more than two miles, and a fine point will write for more than three miles. Their most popular colors are, in order, black, blue, red, and green.

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CITY-STATES IN ITALY

The Renaissance began in trading cities in the northern part of the Italian *p_n_n_u_a. Genoa, V_____, Pisa, and F_____ were centers of p_____ and w_____ that became the c_____ of the R_____. Venice is a c_____ of i_____ on the n_____ edge of the p_____. The primary i_____ in V_____ and Genoa during the R_____ was s_____. Florence and Pisa p_____ because of the w_____ industry.

Wealthy m_____ in the Italian c_____ became p_____ of the arts. P_____ comes from the L_____ word for f_____. Patrons hired a_____ to fill their homes with beautiful p_____ and s_____. They *p_r_h_s_d rare books and paid s_____ to t_____. The m_____ and e_____ of the p_____, together with that of the c_____, made the m_____ of R_____ art p_____.

Answer in complete sentences

Use your study sheet to find the correct answers.

*1. Why did shipbuilding become the primary industry in Venice?

*2. Venice became the most prosperous city in the world in the 13th century by collecting taxes on merchandise brought into its harbor. Why do you think Venice became the most attractive port city of the region?

*3. Why do you think patrons commissioned artists?

*4. Who could be described as a patron in modern society?

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THE MEDICI

The leading f_____ of F_____ chose C_____ de M_____, a wealthy b_____, to take c_____ of their g_____. The *F_o_i_t_n_ families wanted a s_____ person to l_____ them against the growing t_____ of r_____ cities. Cosimo maintained the a_____ of r_____ government, but he appointed r_____ and people he could c_____ to important p_____. The Medici f_____ remained in control of F_____ after C_____ died in 14_____.

Cosimo's g_____, Lorenzo, was the most famous member of the M_____ family. Lorenzo had many t_____. He was a shrewd b_____, and a clever p_____ along with being a s_____ and a p_____. Under the l_____ of "L_____ the M_____,," Florence became one of the most b_____ and p_____ cities in Italy, as well as a c_____ of the R_____.

Answer in complete sentences

Use your study sheet to find the correct answers.

*1. The leading families of Florence chose Cosimo de Medici to be a strong leader. The American government is equally balanced between the president and his staff, congress and the courts. Do you think it is better to have a strong leader as in Florence, a strong legislature as in ancient Athens, or a balanced government as in America? Explain your reasoning.

2. Explain how the Medici kept control of Florence for generations.

*3. Lorenzo di Medici was a Renaissance Man because he had wide interests and was an expert in several areas. Name a man or woman in our society who fits that definition. Explain your reasoning.

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SOCIAL LEVELS

The people of F_____ were composed of f_____ social c_____ during the R_____. The n_____ lived on huge e_____ outside the c_____ walls. They behaved according to the rules of c_____ and d_____ the newly r_____ merchants. The m_____ gained w_____ in i_____ like b_____, w_____ processing, and *s_____ building. The m_____ sought to p_____ their w_____ by c_____ the g_____ and m_____ into n_____ families. They g_____ public *a_p_o_a_ by patronizing great a_____. Shopkeepers and p_____ composed the m_____ class of Florence. Most of the people of F_____ belonged to the lowest c_____: the w_____. Life for the workers was very difficult. With no job p_____, they could easily be d_____ from their jobs. While life was grueling for the *u_b_n workers, they were better off than the p_____ who lived in r_____ areas.

Fill in the Blanks

Use your study sheet to find the correct answers.

RENAISSANCE ART

Renaissance artists and their p_____ expressed themselves through *p_____ and sculpture long before the advent of the electronic media. Renaissance p_____ wanted a_____ that showed j_____ in human b_____ and life's p_____. Renaissance a_____ is more l_____ than the a_____ of the M_____ A_____. Renaissance artists studied p_____, or the d_____ in the w_____ things l_____ when they are c_____ to s_____ or f_____ away. Perspective gave R_____ paintings the illusion of d_____.

A Florentine a_____ named G_____ was one of the f_____ to p_____ in this n_____ style. Giotto's p_____ showed real e_____. People and objects are less *f_____ in his work. Leonardo da V_____ was a man of many t_____. Leonardo's art included the mysterious M_____ L_____, but he was a "R_____ Man," with s_____ in many fields. L_____ was also a s_____ and an i_____. Like Leonardo, M_____ Buonarroti was another "R_____ Man." Michelangelo was famous as a s_____, a p_____, and an a_____. He d_____ the d_____ of St. P_____ 's church in R_____. Nearby, M_____ 's paintings cover the c_____ of the S_____ Chapel.

*A higher order learning question. I will accept any reasonable answer.

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Answer in complete sentences

Use your study sheet to find the correct answers.

SOCIAL LEVELS

*1. Do you think the merchants fit the ancient Roman definition of patrician?

RENAISSANCE ART

2. How was Renaissance art different from the art that preceded it?

3. Where was Leonardo da Vinci born?

4. Name two of Leonardo da Vinci's paintings.

5. What was unique about Michelangelo's *Moses*?

6. What is the Sistine Chapel?

7. What did Michelangelo paint on the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel?

*8. Why would the church want a Michelangelo's painting on the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel??

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Answer in complete sentences

Use your study sheet to find the correct answers.

THE RENAISSANCE SPREADS

1. How did the ideas of the Renaissance travel far from the Italian peninsula?

2. Why was William Shakespeare the best-known writer of the Renaissance?

*3. How were Pieter Bruegel's paintings different from the Italian paintings? (Look at the pictures and try to think of an answer nobody else will think of.)

Fill in the Blanks

Use your study sheet to find the correct answers.

MACHIAVELLI

Niccolo M_____ believed that I_____ could not be u_____ unless the

*p_____ 's ruler was r_____. He a_____ rulers to be k_____ only if it suited their
p_____. He believed that it was better that a ruler was f_____ than l_____.

Answer in complete sentences

Use your study sheet to find the correct answers.

4. Do you agree with Machiavelli that it is more important that a ruler be feared than loved? Explain your answer.

5. What is the dictionary definition of Machiavellian? Name a famous person who you think fits this description.

6. When do you feel it is appropriate for a ruler to be a fox, and when is it appropriate to be a lion? In other words, when is it important to use your physical strength, and when is it important for a ruler their use your wits?

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EUROPEANS EXPLORE THE WORLD

In 1453, the T_____ defeated the B_____ Empire, cutting off the l_____ link between E_____ and A_____. Europeans depended on Asian s_____ to h_____ the s_____ taste of p_____, meat and to c_____ the taste of *r_____ (bad or stale) meat.

Prince H_____ the N_____ of P_____ believed the best s_____ route to A_____ was around A_____. Henry set up a s_____ for s_____ and e_____ the e_____ of the A_____ coast. Bartholomeu D_____ reached the s_____ tip of Africa in 1486. Ten years later, V_____ da G_____ surpassed D_____ by sailing around A_____ to reach I_____.

Christopher Columbus hoped to reach I_____ by sailing w_____. When Columbus failed to persuade the king of P_____ to s_____ his v_____, he turned to F_____ and I_____ of S_____. Columbus reached a group of i_____ across the A_____, and was c_____ he had r_____ goal. Columbus called the n_____ people "I_____" which is why the C_____ islands are known as the West I_____. Columbus made a total of f_____ voyages to the C_____, but he died in 1506 not knowing he *d_____ America.

Answer in complete sentences

Use your study sheet to find the correct answers.

1. Why were Europeans motivated to plan voyages beyond the limits of the world they knew?

2. Explain why spices were an essential part of everyday life for Europeans.

3. Which route to Asia was better, the Spanish journey west, or the Portuguese journey around Africa? Defend your answer.

*A higher order learning question. I will accept any reasonable answer.

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COOL BOOK ALERT: Daniel J. Boorstin wrote a large book called *The Discoverers: A History of Man's Search To Know is World and Himself*. It is an excellent history of discovery. I recommend it highly.

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Use your study sheet to find the correct answers.

MAGELLAN

Aristotle first t_____ that the e_____ was r_____, but he couldn't
*p_____ his hypothesis. Christopher C_____ believed he did s_____ to A_____ by
traveling w_____, but Columbus instead d_____ that a c_____ stood
between the *w_____ coast of Europe and the east coast of *A_____. Aristotle's t_____ was
not proven correct until **15____, when an e_____ led by Ferdinand
M_____ returned to *S_____ after *s_____ around the w_____.

Magellan left S_____ with f_____ ships. After sailing more than a *y_____, Magellan's
*s_____ found the southern o_____ to the P_____ Ocean. Magellan's
expected A_____ to be only a few h_____ miles beyond the c_____ of South
A_____. Instead, his e_____ traveled _____ miles across a b_____
of w_____ larger than all the l_____ on e_____.

Magellan and his s_____ were within days of starvation when they reached the
i_____ of Guam. They sailed on to the Philippine islands, where M_____ discovered
that his servant, E_____, could u_____ the n_____ language. Enrique
was the f_____ person to have t_____ completely around the w_____.

Magellan was k_____ in the P_____ when a local w_____
persuaded him to d_____ his r_____ in b_____. Most of Magellan's men considered the
b_____ both p_____ and d_____, so they r_____ to
p_____. Magellan was *k_____ after being hit with a p_____ arrow.

Only o____ of Magellan's f_____ ships returned to S_____. Their voyage lasted
*_____ days. Only _____% of the men who accompanied Magellan survived the trip.

**This is a trick question. Be careful, and see if you can deduce the right answer.

COOL BOOK ALERT: If you love adventure, read William Manchester's explanation of Magellan's journey in the last third of his wonderful book, *A World Lit Only By Fire, The Medieval Mind and the Renaissance*. The 73-page story as exciting as any novel I've ever read.

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Answer in complete sentences

Use your study sheet to find the correct answers.

1. How did Magellan's sailors prove one of Aristotle's theories?

*2. In your opinion, was Magellan Spanish or Portuguese? Defend your answer.

*3. Magellan and his crew noticed that the land south of his passageway was so cold, that the native people were forced to huddle over fires. This is why the southern tip of South America is called Tierra del Fuego, or "Land of Fire." Why is Tierra del Fuego the coldest part of South America?

*4. Magellan left the Pacific coast of South America on November 21, 1520, and landed in Guam on March 6, 1521. How many days was Magellan's armada away from a coast? How fast was the flotilla traveling in the 12,600-mile journey? [Note: 1521 was not a leap year, so February had 28 days. Assume they left South America and arrived at Guam at the same hour.]

*5. How did Magellan conclude that he had sailed around the world?

*6. Suggest a reason why Magellan might have believed he could win the battle that killed him.

*7. Who made the greatest discovery, Christopher Columbus, Bartholomeu Dias, Vasco da Gama, or Ferdinand Magellan? Defend your decision.

*A higher order learning question. I will accept any reasonable answer.