

Grade 5 History & Geography

Unit 4: The Renaissance

9 lessons and a unit quiz. Use this pack with the **The Renaissance Student Reader** (print it, or download it once from the course) to teach the whole unit without the internet.

What is in this pack

- A lesson plan for each chapter: the Big Question, words to know, which pages to read, questions to talk over and the activity pages.
- The unit quiz, ready to print.
- Answers for the teacher at the back: every discussion question and the quiz key.

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Lesson schedule

Two or three lessons a week, about 30 minutes each. Tick each one off as you go.

	Lesson	Reader pages	Activity pages
☐	Chapter 1: A New Dawn	PDF pages 5–16	AP 1.1, AP 1.2
☐	Chapter 2: From Artisan to Artist	PDF pages 17–24	AP 2.1, AP 1.2
☐	Chapter 3: The Cradle of the Renaissance	PDF pages 25–34	AP 1.2, AP 3.1, AP 3.2
☐	Chapter 4: Rome and the Renaissance Popes	PDF pages 35–42	AP 1.2, AP 3.1
☐	Chapter 5: Venice: Jewel of the Adriatic	PDF pages 43–52	AP 1.2, AP 5.1, AP 5.2
☐	Chapter 6: Leonardo da Vinci	PDF pages 53–60	AP 1.2, AP 6.1
☐	Chapter 7: Michelangelo	PDF pages 61–70	AP 1.2
☐	Chapter 8: Two “How-to” Men	PDF pages 71–78	—
☐	Chapter 9: The Renaissance in Northern Europe	PDF pages 79–90	AP 1.1, AP 9.1
☐	Unit quiz	—	—

Page numbers are the PDF page numbers of the Student Reader file, so they match what your PDF reader shows.

Chapter 1: A New Dawn

THE BIG QUESTION

What factors helped bring about the age known as the Renaissance?

Words to know

- **scholar** — a person who specializes in a specific academic subject; an expert *The scholar dedicated his life to studying the writings of ancient Rome and Greece.*
- **classical literature** — the works of ancient Greek and Roman writers *Classical literature inspired many of the artistic, architectural, and academic endeavors of the Renaissance.*
- **oration** — a public speech *David listened to the oration, hanging on the speaker's every word.*
- **humanist** — a person who studies or teaches the humanities, that is, literature, history, poetry, and the art of speaking *As a humanist, Marco poured over the texts of ancient Rome to learn more about the civilization's art and history.*
- **manuscript** — a book or document written by hand *The monk carefully copied the manuscript to make sure he did not miss a single word.*
- **rhetoric** — the skill of using words effectively in speaking or writing *While studying the manuscript, Peter paid close attention to the author's rhetoric.*
- **commerce** — the buying and selling of goods and services *As a center of commerce and trade, Venice became very wealthy.*
- **diplomacy** — the tactful management of relationships between two or more parties or countries *Maria relied on her skills in diplomacy to smooth over the argument between the two ambassadors.*
- **devise** — to come up with an idea, plan, or invention *Tanja knew she must devise a plan if she wanted to escape from the room quickly.*

Read

Read Chapter 1 in the Student Reader: PDF pages 5–16. Look at the pictures and maps together.

Talk it over

1. What is “classical literature,” and why was it so important to scholars like Erasmus?
2. What is a humanist?
3. What can you infer from Erasmus's willingness to stay in such cramped quarters with people he had never met before?
4. What was the Renaissance, and when did it begin?

5. Who are some of the important Renaissance thinkers, writers, and artists mentioned in this section?
6. Why did the European Renaissance begin in Italy?
7. What effect did commerce have on the development of the Italian Renaissance?
8. What impact did the Ottoman invasion of the Byzantine Empire have on the Italian Renaissance?
9. What did Johannes Gutenberg invent?

Answers are at the back of this pack.

Check for understanding

- Answer the Big Question in a sentence or two: What factors helped bring about the age known as the Renaissance?
- Use one of today's words in a sentence of your own.

Activity pages

- Activity Page 1.1: World Map — Teacher Guide PDF page 129
- Activity Page 1.2: Map of Renaissance Italy — Teacher Guide PDF pages 130–131

Chapter 2: From Artisan to Artist

THE BIG QUESTION

What were some of the changes that occurred during the Renaissance for artists and the work they produced?

Words to know

- **mason** — a person who builds or works with brick or stone *The mason carefully laid the brick to build the foundation for the house.*
- **apothecary** — a person who prepares and sells medicines *The apothecary sold a wide variety of herbs to help cure everyday aches and pains.*
- **form** — the shape of something *Jason's sculpture began to take on the form of a large bird.*
- **baptistery** — a part of a church used for carrying out the purifying ritual of baptism *The family followed the priest into the baptistery before the baptismal ceremony took place.*
- **commission** — to formally ask for the creation of something, as in a building or a painting *The Catholic Church wanted to commission Michelangelo to paint the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel.*
- **realism** — the quality of being realistic, or true to life *The realism of Leonardo da Vinci's work made the viewer feel as if the subjects in the painting could come to life.*
- **three-dimensional** — describing an object that has depth as well as width and height, especially a painting that appears not to be flat *Many of Michelangelo's paintings feature three-dimensional people who appear lifelike.*
- **perspective** — a technique used to make something that is flat appear to have depth, in addition to height and width *Artists of the Renaissance used perspective to give their paintings depth.*

Read

Read Chapter 2 in the Student Reader: PDF pages 17–24. Look at the pictures and maps together.

Talk it over

1. What was the status of sculptors and painters during the Middle Ages?
2. How is the illustration on page 15 representative of the status of medieval painters?
3. How were musicians, sculptors, and painters of the Middle Ages different from those who exist today?
4. In Botticelli's Adoration of the Magi on page 18, what techniques does the artist use to direct the viewer's attention to Mary and her child?

5. You have seen that Botticelli placed his own image in the painting. How does this act reflect the change from artisan to artist?

Answers are at the back of this pack.

Check for understanding

- Answer the Big Question in a sentence or two: What were some of the changes that occurred during the Renaissance for artists and the work they produced?
- Use one of today's words in a sentence of your own.

Activity pages

- Activity Page 2.1: Linear Perspective — Teacher Guide PDF page 132
- Activity Page 1.2: Map of Renaissance Italy — Teacher Guide PDF pages 130–131

Chapter 3: The Cradle of the Renaissance

THE BIG QUESTION

How did the success of merchants and bankers during the Renaissance benefit artists?

Words to know

- **stable** — unlikely to go through changes *The country enjoyed a stable government that had not experienced a major change in years.*
- **merchant class** — a social class made up of wealthy and powerful merchants *The merchant class of Venice could afford to sponsor artists and scholars during the Renaissance.*
- **patron** — a person who gives money or other support to someone, such as an artist *Cosimo de' Medici was a great patron.*
- **heritage** — something that is inherited by one person or group from an older person or group *Renaissance scholars claimed the heritage of ancient Rome's glory.*
- **revenue** — income *One way artists of the Renaissance generated revenue was through commissions.*
- **exile** — the state of being made to live outside of a place as a form of punishment *The ruler was driven from power and forced to live in exile.*
- **cardinal** — a high-ranking religious leader in the Catholic Church *The cardinal was responsible for overseeing other officials in the Catholic Church.*

Read

Read Chapter 3 in the Student Reader: PDF pages 25–34. Look at the pictures and maps together.

Talk it over

1. What is the Arno?
2. What is a patron? Who were patrons in Florence?
3. Florence became famous as a place where the arts flourished during the Renaissance. Why were so many artists, writers, and scholars attracted to Florence?
4. What were Florence's two main industries during the Renaissance? How was the importance of one of these industries reflected around the city of Florence?
5. How were the governments of Florence and ancient Rome similar?
6. Do you think the government of Florence was representative of all of the city's citizens? Why or why not?
7. Who was Cosimo de' Medici, and how did he impact Florence during the Renaissance?
8. Why was Brunelleschi's construction of the dome of the cathedral in Florence considered "daring"?

9. Who was Lorenzo de' Medici?
10. How did the actions of Lorenzo de' Medici both positively and negatively impact the city of Florence?

Answers are at the back of this pack.

Check for understanding

- Answer the Big Question in a sentence or two: How did the success of merchants and bankers during the Renaissance benefit artists?
- Use one of today's words in a sentence of your own.

Activity pages

- Activity Page 1.2: Map of Renaissance Italy — Teacher Guide PDF pages 130–131
- Activity Page 3.1: Medici Family Tree — Teacher Guide PDF page 133
- Activity Page 3.2: Domain Vocabulary: Chapters 1–3 — Teacher Guide PDF page 134

Chapter 4: Rome and the Renaissance Popes

THE BIG QUESTION

How did the Roman Catholic Church use the many talents of Renaissance artists?

Words to know

- **papal** — having to do with the pope *The papal palace is located in Vatican City.*
- **fresco** — a type of painting made on wet plaster *The tour guide pointed out her favorite fresco in the Sistine Chapel.*
- **basilica** — a type of large Christian church, often built in the shape of a cross *The bells of the large basilica could be heard throughout the town.*
- **indulgence** — the removal or reduction of certain punishments for sin, linked to a special act of penance *The pope granted an indulgence to the Florentine merchant.*

Read

Read Chapter 4 in the Student Reader: PDF pages 35–42. Look at the pictures and maps together.

Talk it over

1. What were the Papal States?
2. Which pope is credited with bringing Renaissance ideas to Rome?
3. In what ways did Pope Clement VII's actions impact the Catholic Church?

Answers are at the back of this pack.

Check for understanding

- Answer the Big Question in a sentence or two: How did the Roman Catholic Church use the many talents of Renaissance artists?
- Use one of today's words in a sentence of your own.

Activity pages

- Activity Page 1.2: Map of Renaissance Italy — Teacher Guide PDF pages 130–131
- Activity Page 3.1: Medici Family Tree — Teacher Guide PDF page 133

Chapter 5: Venice: Jewel of the Adriatic

THE BIG QUESTION

Why was Venice known as the “Jewel of the Adriatic” during the Renaissance period?

Words to know

- **lagoon** — a small body of water that is connected to a larger one *The ship moved slowly from the lagoon into the open sea.*
- **furnishings** — the things found in a room, including furniture, rugs, curtains, and artwork *The decorator used plants and other greenery as furnishings in the room.*
- **textile** — cloth or fabric *The textile trade enriched the city’s merchants.*
- **galley** — a flat-bottomed boat with both sails and oars *The galley easily navigated the Mediterranean Sea to its destination.*
- **senate** — a group of people who make laws and help govern a place *Members of the senate voted to pass a new law.*
- **chief of state** — the recognized leader of a country *The chief of state governed the country in times of war and in times of peace.*
- **council** — a group of people who meet to help enforce laws and run a government *Members of the council were chosen from among Venice’s wealthy upper class.*
- **hereditary** — describing something that is passed down as from a parent to a child *The role of president is not hereditary.*

Read

Read Chapter 5 in the Student Reader: PDF pages 43–52. Look at the pictures and maps together.

Talk it over

1. Where is Venice located? What is special about the city?
2. Why did Venice become a financial center?
3. Why do you think shipbuilding was such an important industry in Venice?
4. How was the Venetian government similar to that of Florence?
5. What was the Book of Gold?
6. What impact did the Great Council’s law and the Book of Gold have on the government of Venice?
7. How did the printing press impact the Renaissance in Venice?
8. Who was Titian?
9. Which factors challenged Venice’s supremacy as a commercial center?

Answers are at the back of this pack.

Check for understanding

- Answer the Big Question in a sentence or two: Why was Venice known as the “Jewel of the Adriatic” during the Renaissance period?
- Use one of today’s words in a sentence of your own.

Activity pages

- Activity Page 1.2: Map of Renaissance Italy — Teacher Guide PDF pages 130–131
- Activity Page 5.1: Florence and Venice Comparison — Teacher Guide PDF page 135
- Activity Page 5.2: Titian Gallery Walk — Teacher Guide PDF pages 136–138

Chapter 6: Leonardo da Vinci

THE BIG QUESTION

Why might Leonardo da Vinci be described as a symbol of the Renaissance?

Words to know

- **résumé** — a listing of a person's skills, training, and achievements *Leonardo da Vinci is often described as a jack-of-all-trades because he was talented at many things.*
- **visionary** — a person who is able to imagine and plan for the future *A true visionary, Leonardo da Vinci imagined a world filled with wonderful inventions.*
- **apprentice** — a person who trains for a job or skill by working under the supervision and guidance of an expert in the field *The apprentice left home at an early age to learn a new trade from the master.*
- **prior** — a priest who helps lead a monastery *Fernando asked the prior whether he could say the blessing at dinner.*
- **masterpiece** — a work of art that demonstrates the highest degree of skill *Art historians debate whether the Mona Lisa or The Last Supper is Leonardo da Vinci's greatest masterpiece.*
- **embodiment** — a person who represents or provides a good example of an idea *Leonardo da Vinci is often considered the embodiment of the Renaissance.*
- **Renaissance man** — a person who has wide interests, knowledge, and skills *Because he could paint, sculpt, and speak three languages, David was revered as a Renaissance man among his friends.*

Read

Read Chapter 6 in the Student Reader: PDF pages 53–60. Look at the pictures and maps together.

Talk it over

1. What made Leonardo da Vinci a “jack-of-all-trades”?
2. How did Leonardo da Vinci get his start as an artist?
3. Why do you think Leonardo da Vinci fell into a habit of not finishing his work?
4. What masterpiece did the duke of Milan commission Leonardo da Vinci to paint?
5. Why do you think Leonardo da Vinci suggested that the prior's face serve as a model for Judas's in the painting of The Last Supper?
6. Besides painting The Last Supper, how did Leonardo demonstrate his many different skills while in Milan?
7. Why did Leonardo da Vinci leave Milan, and where did he go afterward?
8. Who or what is the Mona Lisa?

9. What was Leonardo da Vinci's importance to the Renaissance?

Answers are at the back of this pack.

Check for understanding

- Answer the Big Question in a sentence or two: Why might Leonardo da Vinci be described as a symbol of the Renaissance?
- Use one of today's words in a sentence of your own.

Activity pages

- Activity Page 1.2: Map of Renaissance Italy — Teacher Guide PDF pages 130–131
- Activity Page 6.1: Domain Vocabulary: Chapters 4–6 — Teacher Guide PDF pages 139–140

Chapter 7: Michelangelo

THE BIG QUESTION

What does the art that Michelangelo created tell us about the Roman Catholic Church at this time in history?

Words to know

- **precision** — the use of great care and skill *The precision with which Michelangelo carved his statues is amazing.*
- **quarry** — to take stone from the earth *The artist had to quarry a large block of marble for his statue.*

Read

Read Chapter 7 in the Student Reader: PDF pages 61–70. Look at the pictures and maps together.

Talk it over

1. Who was Michelangelo?
2. What did Michelangelo consider himself to be best at?
3. In what ways were Michelangelo and Leonardo da Vinci similar?
4. What is the Pieta, and why is it still significant today?
5. Why did other artists abandon the block of marble that Michelangelo eventually carved the David from?
6. Why did Michelangelo take so long to paint the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel?
7. What does Michelangelo's dismissal of his assistants tell you about him as an artist and a person?
8. What were some of the challenges Michelangelo faced while working on the Medici church in Florence?
9. To what position was Michelangelo appointed at the age of seventy-one?
10. What were some of Michelangelo's greatest achievements?

Answers are at the back of this pack.

Check for understanding

- Answer the Big Question in a sentence or two: What does the art that Michelangelo created tell us about the Roman Catholic Church at this time in history?
- Use one of today's words in a sentence of your own.

Activity pages

- Activity Page 1.2: Map of Renaissance Italy — Teacher Guide PDF pages 130–131

Chapter 8: Two “How-to” Men

THE BIG QUESTION

Why might people have been shocked by Machiavelli’s book *The Prince*?

Words to know

- **courtier** — a person who serves as a friend or adviser to a ruler in his or her court
Queen Elizabeth I looked to her courtier for both companionship and advice.
- **diplomat** — a person who represents a government in its relationships with other governments
The diplomat traveled far from home to visit the foreign court.
- **political science** — the study of how governments work
Political science is a popular course of study at many universities.
- **cunning** — the use of deception or shrewdness in dealing with others
The diplomat used great cunning in achieving the goals of his country.

Read

Read Chapter 8 in the Student Reader: PDF pages 71–78. Look at the pictures and maps together.

Talk it over

1. Who was Baldassare Castiglione?
2. After looking at the image of Castiglione on page 71 of the text and reading the caption, what about the portrait tells you that he would make a good courtier?
3. According to Castiglione, what were the characteristics of an ideal courtier?
4. What qualified Castiglione to write *The Courtier*?
5. Would you like and respect a person who behaves the way Castiglione describes? Why or why not?
6. Who was Niccolo Machiavelli?
7. What was *The Prince*, and what did it discuss?
8. Why is *The Prince* considered an important work?
9. Do you think a ruler should govern according to Machiavelli’s ideas? Why or why not?

Answers are at the back of this pack.

Check for understanding

- Answer the Big Question in a sentence or two: Why might people have been shocked by Machiavelli’s book *The Prince*?
- Use one of today’s words in a sentence of your own.

Chapter 9: The Renaissance in Northern Europe

THE BIG QUESTION

How did the ideas of the Renaissance spread to other parts of Europe?

Words to know

- **goldsmith** — a craftsman who makes items out of gold *The goldsmith created a golden crown for the queen.*
- **engraving** — an image made by carving a block of wood or metal surface, which is then covered with ink and pressed onto some other surface *The artist's engraving was used to create many prints of her artwork.*
- **woodcut** — a print made by carving an image into a block of wood, which is then used to print the image onto some other surface *Jacob used tiny sharp tools to carve his woodcut.*
- **chateau** — a French castle, or large country house; chateaux is the plural form *The French king spent the winter months hunting at his chateau in the mountains.*

Read

Read Chapter 9 in the Student Reader: PDF pages 79–90. Look at the pictures and maps together.

Talk it over

1. How did the ideas of the Italian Renaissance spread to and influence artists in other countries?
2. How did historical developments in Europe affect the spread of Renaissance ideas?
3. How were the French first introduced to the Italian Renaissance?
4. What was William Shakespeare's contribution to the Renaissance?
5. Who was El Greco?
6. How does El Greco represent the Renaissance artist?
7. Who was Miguel de Cervantes, and what did he write?

Answers are at the back of this pack.

Check for understanding

- Answer the Big Question in a sentence or two: How did the ideas of the Renaissance spread to other parts of Europe?
- Use one of today's words in a sentence of your own.

Activity pages

- Activity Page 1.1: World Map — Teacher Guide PDF page 129

- Activity Page 9.1: Take the Renaissance Art Challenge — Teacher Guide PDF pages 141–142

UNIT QUIZ

The Renaissance

Name: _____ Date: _____

Circle the letter of the best answer.

1. What was the Renaissance?
 - a) a time of increased religious faith
 - b) a time of wars for independence
 - c) a time of achievements in art, literature, and learning
 - d) a time of rapid industrialization
2. When did the Renaissance begin?
 - a) 1100s
 - b) 1300s
 - c) 1600s
 - d) 1800s
3. Where did the Renaissance begin?
 - a) Italy
 - b) France
 - c) Spain
 - d) England
4. During the Renaissance, Italy was
 - a) a democratic republic.
 - b) a colony of Spain.
 - c) struggling for independence.
 - d) divided into many separate city-states.
5. Which invention accelerated the Renaissance?
 - a) printing press
 - b) spinning jenny
 - c) assembly line
 - d) penicillin
6. During the Renaissance, the status of artists
 - a) decreased.
 - b) stayed the same.
 - c) improved.
 - d) was very low.
7. Which of the following is known as the most celebrated sculptor of the Renaissance?
 - a) Brunelleschi
 - b) Botticelli
 - c) Michelangelo
 - d) Cervantes

- 8.** Which artistic technique made paintings look three-dimensional instead of flat?
- a) perspective
 - b) fresco
 - c) woodcarving
 - d) illuminated manuscripts
- 9.** Which city was considered the cradle of the Renaissance?
- a) Naples
 - b) Vatican City
 - c) Pompeii
 - d) Florence
- 10.** Which industries was Florence chiefly dependent on?
- a) shipbuilding and trade
 - b) wool and banking
 - c) farming and food production
 - d) arms and ammunition
- 11.** Which was the most powerful family in Florence?
- a) Medici
 - b) Cervantes
 - c) Buonarroti
 - d) Arno
- 12.** Cosimo and Lorenzo de' Medici were patrons of
- a) soldiers.
 - b) merchants.
 - c) artists.
 - d) farmers.
- 13.** The great cathedral in the center of Florence is
- a) the Sistine Chapel.
 - b) Vatican City.
 - c) the Duomo.
 - d) Notre-Dame.
- 14.** The most important church in Rome is
- a) St. Peter's Basilica.
 - b) the Duomo.
 - c) St. Paul's Church.
 - d) St. Patrick's Cathedral.
- 15.** Which city is built on more than one hundred islands?
- a) Rome
 - b) Florence
 - c) Sicily
 - d) Venice

- 16.** How did Venice become wealthy?
- a) through warfare
 - b) by inventing the suspension bridge
 - c) through trading
 - d) by selling art throughout Europe
- 17.** What was the title of the ruler of Venice?
- a) king
 - b) pope
 - c) doge
 - d) emperor
- 18.** Which of the following best describes the importance of Leonardo da Vinci?
- a) He was the greatest sculptor of the Renaissance.
 - b) He wrote *The Prince*.
 - c) He used perspective in his painting, *The School of Athens*.
 - d) He demonstrated great skill in a wide variety of arts and subjects.
- 19.** Which is one of Leonardo's most famous paintings?
- a) *Adoration of the Magi*
 - b) *Mona Lisa*
 - c) *The Prince*
 - d) *The Burial of the Count of Orgaz*
- 20.** Michelangelo's painting masterpiece is
- a) the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel.
 - b) *The History of Don Quixote de la Mancha*.
 - c) the Duomo.
 - d) *The Courtier*.
- 21.** Baldassare Castiglione sets out rules for Renaissance manners for gentlemen and ladies in
- a) *The Prince*.
 - b) *Othello*.
 - c) *The Courtier*.
 - d) *A Midsummer Night's Dream*
- 22.** What was the message of Machiavelli's *The Prince*?
- a) Rulers get their authority from God.
 - b) Princes should always display correct behavior.
 - c) Ruling properly sometimes requires ruthlessness.
 - d) There should be no rulers at all.
- 23.** Why is Leonardo da Vinci considered the best example of a Renaissance man?
- a) He was born during the Renaissance.
 - b) He wrote tragedies, comedies, histories, and romances.
 - c) He was an inventor, sculptor, and painter.
 - d) He was the first person to use the word Renaissance.

24. Who was Don Quixote?

- a) the author of a great Spanish Renaissance novel
- b) the fictional character who tries to imitate brave knights
- c) the real name of Miguel de Cervantes
- d) the real name of El Greco

Answers

Chapter 1: A New Dawn

1. **What is “classical literature,” and why was it so important to scholars like Erasmus?**

Classical literature consists of the writings of ancient Greece and ancient Rome. Scholars like Erasmus studied these texts to learn about art, history, culture, and rhetoric.

2. **What is a humanist?**

A humanist is a person who studies subjects included in the humanities, such as history, rhetoric or literature.

3. **What can you infer from Erasmus’s willingness to stay in such cramped quarters with people he had never met before?**

Studying the humanities and the classical writings of Greece and Rome was of the utmost importance to him.

4. **What was the Renaissance, and when did it begin?**

Renaissance means rebirth. The European Renaissance began in the mid-1300s. It was a period in history when a rediscovery of classical learning led to great achievements in literature, philosophy, education, architecture, sculpture, and painting.

5. **Who are some of the important Renaissance thinkers, writers, and artists mentioned in this section?**

Shakespeare, Erasmus, Machiavelli, and Cervantes are important writers who lived during the Renaissance. Raphael, Leonardo da Vinci, and Michelangelo are Italian Renaissance artists.

6. **Why did the European Renaissance begin in Italy?**

Italy was the home and heart of the ancient Roman civilization. Italian cities still had Roman roads, buildings, statues, and ruins. Italy’s merchant class, which had grown rich on the Mediterranean trade, was eager to support art and scholarship.

7. **What effect did commerce have on the development of the Italian Renaissance?**

Commerce made the Italian city-states wealthy, making it possible to spend money on education and the arts. Trade also increased contact between Italians and people from other parts of the world, exposing them to new ideas and cultures.

8. **What impact did the Ottoman invasion of the Byzantine Empire have on the Italian Renaissance?**

After the Ottomans invaded the Byzantine Empire, scholars fled to Italy and brought with them manuscripts from ancient Greece and ancient Rome. As a result, Italian and European scholars had access to the knowledge of these Byzantine scholars.

9. **What did Johannes Gutenberg invent?**

Gutenberg invented movable type, which led to the invention of the printing press.

With movable type, many copies of a work could be printed very quickly.

Chapter 2: From Artisan to Artist

1. What was the status of sculptors and painters during the Middle Ages?

They were considered craftsmen or artisans who worked with their hands. Their work was not considered to require a high degree of artistry or creativity, so they were viewed as artisans like masons or apothecaries.

2. How is the illustration on page 15 representative of the status of medieval painters?

The painting is not signed by the person who painted it.

3. How were musicians, sculptors, and painters of the Middle Ages different from those who exist today?

Most musicians, sculptors, and painters of the Middle Ages did not sign their work or get individual recognition for what they created. Today, artists are given credit for the things they paint, sculpt, write, etc.

4. In Botticelli's Adoration of the Magi on page 18, what techniques does the artist use to direct the viewer's attention to Mary and her child?

Artisans were thought of as workers, not as creators. They simply worked with their hands, producing buildings, statutes, paintings, and decorations. Artists were considered creators. They were given great credit and respect for the imagination and intellect that went into the work they did with their hands.

5. You have seen that Botticelli placed his own image in the painting. How does this act reflect the change from artisan to artist?

Possible response: Botticelli was making this painting "personal" and to some degree about himself. It was not an anonymous painting by an anonymous painter.

Chapter 3: The Cradle of the Renaissance

1. What is the Arno?

The Arno is a river along which Florence is located.

2. What is a patron? Who were patrons in Florence?

A patron is an individual who gives money to another person, like an artist. Members of the merchant class became patrons of the arts in Florence.

3. Florence became famous as a place where the arts flourished during the Renaissance. Why were so many artists, writers, and scholars attracted to Florence?

Trade and commerce flourished in Florence. Members of the merchant class were wealthy because of this commerce and were then able to support the arts as patrons.

4. What were Florence's two main industries during the Renaissance? How was the importance of one of these industries reflected around the city of Florence?

The two main industries were wool and banking. Streets in Florence were named after different parts of the wool industry.

5. **How were the governments of Florence and ancient Rome similar?**

They were both republics. In designing their government, the citizens of Florence were influenced by the government of the ancient Romans.

6. **Do you think the government of Florence was representative of all of the city's citizens? Why or why not?**

Student responses may vary. Compared to other city-states of the time, Florence was more representative than most. The republican form of government prevented a single ruler from controlling Florence. On the other hand, the people allowed to represent the citizens of Florence all came from powerful families, limiting the number of people who could actually participate in the government.

7. **Who was Cosimo de' Medici, and how did he impact Florence during the Renaissance?**

He was a leader of the Medici family and a highly successful banker. He held great influence over the government of Florence, and he used his wealth to further education and art in Florence.

8. **Why was Brunelleschi's construction of the dome of the cathedral in Florence considered "daring"?**

It used no interior supports to hold up the tons of stone and bricks used to form the dome.

9. **Who was Lorenzo de' Medici?**

Lorenzo de' Medici was a member of the powerful Medici family in Florence. He worked very hard to bring the arts to Florence, making it a cultural capital of the Renaissance.

10. **How did the actions of Lorenzo de' Medici both positively and negatively impact the city of Florence?**

Lorenzo de' Medici was a great patron of Florentine artists. He was not, however, a business-minded individual like other members of his family. As a result, Lorenzo's management of his family's bank hurt the economy of Florence.

Chapter 4: Rome and the Renaissance Popes

1. **What were the Papal States?**

The Papal States were a large territory in Italy controlled by the Catholic Church. Only the Kingdom of Naples was larger in area.

2. **Which pope is credited with bringing Renaissance ideas to Rome?**

Pope Nicholas V, a humanist, is credited with bringing Renaissance ideas to Rome.

3. **In what ways did Pope Clement VII's actions impact the Catholic Church?**

Clement VII made many enemies while the region was at war. As a result, they attacked Rome and took valuable pieces of art and manuscripts from the Vatican.

Chapter 5: Venice: Jewel of the Adriatic

1. **Where is Venice located? What is special about the city?**

Venice is a city in northern Italy on the Adriatic Sea. It is a group of 117 islands in the middle of a lagoon. Parts of the city are connected by canals and bridges.

2. **Why did Venice become a financial center?**

Venice was an extensive trading empire. It established ports along the Adriatic Sea and safe land passages to areas in northern Europe. It had a strong navy to protect its ports. By encouraging trade, Venice encouraged people from all over the world to do business there.

3. **Why do you think shipbuilding was such an important industry in Venice?**

Venice is a city made up of islands on the Adriatic Sea. This meant that trade and travel were largely conducted by ship. The shipbuilding industry grew as demand for trade ships increased. Venice's need to build a navy for defense also helped bolster the shipbuilding industry.

4. **How was the Venetian government similar to that of Florence?**

Both governments were republics.

5. **What was the Book of Gold?**

The Book of Gold listed all of the families whose members once sat on the Great Council. Only members of these families were allowed to hold future positions on the Great Council.

6. **What impact did the Great Council's law and the Book of Gold have on the government of Venice?**

The law and the Book of Gold created hereditary rulers, or rulers whose positions were passed down from generation to generation.

7. **How did the printing press impact the Renaissance in Venice?**

Because Venice encouraged printing, the city had more than two hundred printing presses. The printing press attracted scholars to the city, which made Venice an important center of Renaissance thought.

8. **Who was Titian?**

Titian was a famous Renaissance painter known for his use of color and emotion in his work. He is remembered for his portraits of European royalty and Emperor Charles V.

9. **Which factors challenged Venice's supremacy as a commercial center?**

The Turks built up trade in the Mediterranean, while Portuguese sailors found alternative routes to obtain goods traditionally transported by Venetian traders.

Chapter 6: Leonardo da Vinci

1. **What made Leonardo da Vinci a "jack-of-all-trades"?**

He was a painter, sculptor, inventor, designer, and scientist.

2. **How did Leonardo da Vinci get his start as an artist?**

Like others of the time period, Leonardo da Vinci began as an apprentice and learned the trade of painting from a master.

3. **Why do you think Leonardo da Vinci fell into a habit of not finishing his work?**

Student responses may vary. Students may respond that Leonardo da Vinci was distracted by many different projects and demands on his time. Perhaps he did not finish many of his projects because he dedicated himself to painting at the end of his

career.

4. **What masterpiece did the duke of Milan commission Leonardo da Vinci to paint?**

The duke of Milan asked that Leonardo da Vinci paint The Last Supper on the wall of a monastery.

5. **Why do you think Leonardo da Vinci suggested that the prior's face serve as a model for Judas's in the painting of The Last Supper?**

The prior kept nagging Leonardo da Vinci about his project. Perhaps Leonardo suggested using the prior's face for that of Judas as a way to get back at him.

6. **Besides painting The Last Supper, how did Leonardo demonstrate his many different skills while in Milan?**

He invented and designed a number of devices, including a musical instrument. He demonstrated his knowledge of mathematics with a drawing illustrating the principles of Vitruvius.

7. **Why did Leonardo da Vinci leave Milan, and where did he go afterward?**

Leonardo da Vinci left Milan when France captured the city. From there he moved to Mantua, then to Venice, to Florence, back to Milan, to Rome, and finally to France.

8. **Who or what is the Mona Lisa?**

The Mona Lisa is a close-up portrait of a dark-haired, smiling woman. She is shown from the waist up, and there is a mysterious landscape far in the background.

9. **What was Leonardo da Vinci's importance to the Renaissance?**

Leonardo demonstrated that one person could succeed in many fields. He showed that knowledge of one field could be applied to another. For example, his knowledge of the science of perspective and his observation of human anatomy made his paintings more lifelike.

Chapter 7: Michelangelo

1. **Who was Michelangelo?**

Michelangelo was a Florentine sculptor, painter, architect, and poet. 82

2. **What did Michelangelo consider himself to be best at?**

Michelangelo considered himself to be a sculptor, although he was also an accomplished painter and architect.

3. **In what ways were Michelangelo and Leonardo da Vinci similar?**

They both studied under masters before becoming professional artists.

4. **What is the Pieta, and why is it still significant today?**

The Pieta is a statue of Mary and her dead son Jesus. People travel from around the world to see the statue located in St. Peter's Basilica in Rome.

5. **Why did other artists abandon the block of marble that Michelangelo eventually carved the David from?**

They believed the marble had flaws in it that would make the stone weak and fragile when carved.

6. **Why did Michelangelo take so long to paint the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel?**

Michelangelo was working under difficult situations. When he finished working for the day, his back and neck ached. He was also working by himself, and it was a huge space to paint.

7. **What does Michelangelo's dismissal of his assistants tell you about him as an artist and a person?**

Student responses may vary. Michelangelo was a very detail-oriented person who strived for perfection.

8. **What were some of the challenges Michelangelo faced while working on the Medici church in Florence?**

Michelangelo had to train the workers to quarry the marble. He also had to have roads built to carry the marble to the construction site. Michelangelo was especially frustrated when the pope withdrew the commission.

9. **To what position was Michelangelo appointed at the age of seventy-one?**

Pope Paul III appointed Michelangelo the chief architect of St. Peter's Basilica.

10. **What were some of Michelangelo's greatest achievements?**

Michelangelo designed and painted the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel at the Vatican with almost no assistance. He was the architect of the great dome of St. Peter's Basilica. He created the Pieta in Rome, earning him the reputation of master sculptor.

Chapter 8: Two "How-to" Men

1. **Who was Baldassare Castiglione?**

Baldassare Castiglione was a courtier at the court of the Duke of Urbino. He wrote the book *The Courtier*. Page 69

2. **After looking at the image of Castiglione on page 71 of the text and reading the caption, what about the portrait tells you that he would make a good courtier?**

Student responses may vary. Castiglione appears to be well-kempt and clean. His clothes look expensive, which means that he's of a higher social class. He also appears very calm in the portrait with his hands folded on his lap.

3. **According to Castiglione, what were the characteristics of an ideal courtier?**

The ideal courtier was of noble birth and was strong, brave, graceful, and handsome. Courtiers should know their own self-worth, but not be boastful.

4. **What qualified Castiglione to write *The Courtier*?**

Castiglione was a courtier. He spent several years at the court of the Duke of Urbino, so he knew exactly how a courtier should behave. He was intelligent and well-read.

5. **Would you like and respect a person who behaves the way Castiglione describes? Why or why not?**

Students may say that courage, athletic ability, artistic talent, and intelligence are attractive qualities. They may dislike pride, class prejudice, and a tendency to show off.

6. **Who was Niccolo Machiavelli?**

Niccolo Machiavelli was a diplomat who worked for the government of Florence.

7. **What was The Prince, and what did it discuss?**

The Prince is a book by Niccolo Machiavelli. The book argues that a ruler should be whatever is necessary to maintain his power. Machiavelli believed that, in general, a ruler should be honest, but in times of trouble he may need to go back on his word. He thought that acting boldly was more valuable than keeping every promise. 93

8. **Why is The Prince considered an important work?**

The Prince was the first book to discuss the actual behavior of real political leaders rather than painting a picture of an ideal ruler. It seemed to offer a defense of some less-than-noble but nevertheless practical approaches to leadership. This idea had never been put into print before.

9. **Do you think a ruler should govern according to Machiavelli's ideas? Why or why not?**

Student responses may vary. Students may say that yes, a ruler should do whatever is necessary to pass helpful laws, even if it means breaking rules or misleading advisers. Alternatively, students may disagree and say that lying is wrong. Rulers who lie and cheat are usually found out eventually and are either voted or thrown out of office. Sometimes they become dictators who rule unjustly.

Chapter 9: The Renaissance in Northern Europe

1. **How did the ideas of the Italian Renaissance spread to and influence artists in other countries?**

Italian artists traveled around Europe, and artists and writers from other countries traveled to Italy. Scholars in different countries wrote to one another, sharing ideas through the mail. Books such as The Prince and The Courtier were published and sold all over Europe.

2. **How did historical developments in Europe affect the spread of Renaissance ideas?**

Stable governments developed in the 1500s in countries north and west of Italy. The center of trade shifted, bringing countries wealth. Newly wealthy merchants now had money to patronize the arts.

3. **How were the French first introduced to the Italian Renaissance?**

The French were introduced to the Renaissance in many different ways. When the French invaded Italy, they were surprised by the art they saw and discovered there. Some French kings brought Italian Renaissance artists, such as Leonardo da Vinci, to France. Italian architects designed chateaux for the French kings. Others purchased Italian Renaissance paintings and sculptures.

4. **What was William Shakespeare's contribution to the Renaissance?**

Shakespeare wrote plays and poems. His highly individual characters, dramatic stories, and hilarious comedies all portrayed believable people with real problems. Like many Renaissance artists, Shakespeare based several of his stories on classical legends and history.

5. **Who was El Greco?**

El Greco, born Domenikos Theotokopoulos, was a Greek painter who created some of his most famous work while living and working in Spain.

6. **How does El Greco represent the Renaissance artist?**

El Greco was born in one country but was famous for working in another. He painted in rich colors and received many commissions to paint churches and chapels.

7. **Who was Miguel de Cervantes, and what did he write?**

Cervantes was a Spanish writer, famous for the novel The History of Don Quixote de la Mancha. The story describes a foolish knight and his escapades.

Unit quiz key

1. c 2. b 3. a 4. d 5. a 6. c 7. c 8. a 9. d 10. b 11. a 12. c 13. c 14. a 15. d 16. c 17. c 18. d
19. b 20. a 21. c 22. c 23. c 24. b