CHAPTER 13 Test

Part 1: Multiple Choice
Choose the letter of the best answer. (4 points each)

1. Which Renaissance-era invention had the greatest impact?
   a. the long-bow    b. the plow    c. trebuchet    d. the printing press

2. Which factor helped bring an end to feudalism?
   a. the coming to power of Elizabeth I in England
   b. the consolidation of power in France and England
   c. the development of the arts
   d. the discovery of the classics

3. What effect did Marco Polo’s journey have on Europe during the 13th century?
   a. It encouraged European merchants to increase trade with Asia.
   b. It encouraged European tourists to travel to China.
   c. It prompted European rulers to attack the Mongol Empire.
   d. It prompted European rulers to ban travel to China.

4. Why was the Silk Road important?
   a. It enabled European forces to conquer the Mongol Empire.
   b. It allowed China to remain isolated.
   c. It led to trade between Europe and China.
   d. It helped China to establish colonies.

5. Which of the following most accurately characterizes the Renaissance?
   a. the spread of democracy
   b. an outburst of creativity
   c. a growth of religious belief
   d. a decline in learning

6. At the end of which century did Renaissance ideas begin to spread outside of Italy?
   a. 1100s    b. 1200s    c. 1400s    d. 1500s

7. Which of the following most accurately describes Albrecht Dürer?
   a. a Flemish artist specializing in scenes of everyday life
   b. a German artist specializing in woodcuts
   c. an Italian artist specializing in religious painting
   d. a Spanish artist specializing in portraits

8. About how many books could an early printing press produce in the time it took a hand copier to create a single book?
   a. 25    b. 50    c. 250    d. 500
CHAPTER 13 TEST CONTINUED

9. What does writing in the vernacular mean?
   a. writing in a foreign language  
   b. writing in first person voice  
   c. writing in Latin  
   d. writing in people’s native language

10. Which of the following cities was an important center during the early Renaissance?
    a. Florence  
    b. London  
    c. Ghent  
    d. Paris

Part 2: Map Skills
Using the map, answer the following questions. (4 points each)

Marco Polo’s Travels, A.D. 1271–1295

11. Through what territory did Marco Polo pass on his way to China?
    a. the Arabian Empire  
    b. the Byzantine Empire  
    c. the Chinese Empire  
    d. the Mongol Empire

12. Which of the following cities did Marco Polo pass through on his way home from China?
    a. Acre  
    b. Balkh  
    c. Constantinople  
    d. Kashgar
CHAPTER 13 TEST CONTINUED

13. About how far is it between Balkh and Kashgar?
   a. 100 miles    b. 500 miles    c. 1,000 miles    d. 1,500 miles

14. Which of the following statements is accurate?
   a. Marco Polo did not pass through Balkh.
   b. Marco Polo passed through Balkh on his way to China.
   c. Marco Polo passed through Balkh on his way home from China.
   d. Marco Polo passed through Balkh on his way to and from China.

15. Which leg of Marco Polo’s travels was the same both going to China and returning home?
   a. the leg between Beijing and the Bay of Bengal
   b. the leg between Beijing and the East China Sea
   c. the leg between Venice and the Arabian Sea
   d. the leg between Venice and the Mediterranean Sea

Part 3: Document-Based Questions

Historical Context: The Renaissance changed art, literature, religion, science, and the way people thought about the world. Many Renaissance paintings, sculptures, poems, and plays are considered among the greatest works of art ever created.

Task: Understand the expression of Renaissance ideas of humanism in selected Renaissance works.

A. SHORT ANSWER (4 points each)

Document 1: William Shakespeare’s Sonnet 29

When, in disgrace with fortune and men’s eyes,
I all alone beweep my outcast state
And trouble deaf heaven with my bootless cries
And look upon myself and curse my fate,
Wishing me like to one more rich in hope,
Featured like him, like him with friends possess’d,
Desiring this man’s art and that man’s scope,
With what I most enjoy contented least;
Yet in these thoughts myself almost despising,
Haply I think on thee, and then my state,
Like to the lark at break of day arising
From sullen earth, sings hymns at heaven’s gate;
For thy sweet love remember’d such wealth brings
That then I scorn to change my state with kings.

16. How do the first eight lines of the sonnet differ from the last six lines?
Document 2: Letter from Petrarch to Lapo da Castiglionchio on the scarcity of copyists

Your Cicero has been in my possession four years and more. There is a good reason, though, for so long a delay; namely, the great scarcity of copyists who understand such work. It is a state of affairs that has resulted in an incredible loss to scholarship. Books that by their nature are a little hard to understand are no longer multiplied, and have ceased to be generally intelligible, and so have sunk into utter neglect, and in the end have perished. This age of ours consequently has let fall, bit by bit, some of the richest and sweetest fruits that the tree of knowledge has yielded; has thrown away the results of the vigils and labors of the most illustrious men of genius, things of more value, I am almost tempted to say, than anything else in the whole world. . . .

17. What kind of learning is Petrarch praising in his letter?

Document 3: Peter Bruegel the Elder, Peasant Wedding

18. How does this painting differ from paintings of the Middle Ages or the Italian Renaissance?
B. ESSAY

19. Using information from the documents, your answers to the questions in Part A, and your knowledge of world history, write an essay on your own paper that discusses how the three documents reflect the spirit of the Renaissance. (8 points)

Part 4: Essay
Answer the following question(s) on the back of this paper or on a separate sheet of paper. (10 points each)

20. How does a work of art like da Vinci’s Mona Lisa differ from art from the Middle Ages?

THINK ABOUT:
• differences in subject matter
• differences in appearance of figures
• the use of perspective

21. Discuss invention of the printing press in the Renaissance, and why it was important.

THINK ABOUT:
• how it changed the production of books
• how it increased demand for information
• how it increased the exchange of ideas and information