1. From the lecture, what are the four most important events or factors that changed the medieval world and brought about the Renaissance era?
   a. Bubonic Plague, spice, archaeology, printing press
   b. Bubonic Plague, discovery of America, archaeology, printing press
   c. discovery of America, astronomy, banking, 30 Years War
   d. Bubonic Plague, spice, pilgrimages, feudalism

2. As a result of the Bubonic Plague of 1348, the economy of Europe changed from ___ to ____.
   a. feudalism to farming       c. feudalism to trade
   b. trade to farming         d. trade to banking

3. Italy saw a resurgence of Classicism which resulted in a revival of the Greek philosophy of ___ based on the worth of the individual, in the power and potential of human beings for great individual accomplishments.
   a. Stoicism    b. humanism   c. pragmatism    d. idealism

4. Idealized beauty replaced the stylized, otherworldly images of the Medieval Period because beauty was now equated with ___, a philosophy directly opposed to the medieval belief that man was born an unworthy sinner.
   a. wealth   b. moral goodness    c. the aristocracy     d. none of the above

5. According to the 16th century Italian art historian Vasari, who actually named the Renaissance period?
   a. the Church    b. Vasari did    c. Claus Sluter     d. the artists

6. Which city was the birthplace of the Italian Renaissance?

7. Renaissance humanists were able to separate intellectual inquiry from matters of faith, that is, they could still be a good Christian and study the ‘pagan’ classics without fear of reprisals from
   a. their parents     b. the public   c. the Church       d. none of the above

8. During the Middle Ages, most art was commissioned by the_____; during the Renaissance much art was commissioned by ____.
   a. royalty, peasants       c. Church, wealthy middle class
   b. peasants, the Church    d. none of the above

9. The early Italian Renaissance is characterized by a rebirth of, _____ the values of the Greco-Roman period, a beginning to look back to and a rebirth of Roman antiquity.
   a. Classicism           b. Realism
   c. Modernism            d. Neoclassicism

10. The Medieval attitude was based on the assumption that man was unworthy before God, so art focused only on religious subjects; during the Renaissance, people began to like themselves again. God became _____.
    a. more distant    b. humanized     c. more threatening     d. none of the above
11. Renaissance artists became learned, educated men who took credit for their own abilities through their God-given talents. They were:
   a. proud of and vocal about their accomplishments.   c. just anonymous craftsmen.
   b. respected for what they could do.        d.  a and b

12. Classical Vocabulary refers to the ___ style of architecture and sculpture, based on observation of nature, study of perspective depth, modeling and a focus on human psychology.
   a. Byzantine   b. Egyptian   c. Sumerian   d. Greco-Roman

13. Italian sculptor Nicola Pisano carved the following inscription into the marble pulpit for the Baptistery of the Cathedral of Pisa: “May so gifted a hand be praised as it deserves.” Who is he referring to?
   a. God   b. a friend   c. himself   d. his wife

14. Commissioned by Emperor Frederick II, Pisano’s relief of the Nativity is reminiscent of Imperial Roman reliefs. He has used the revival of Classical antiquity to further his political ____ .
   a. propaganda   b. viewpoint   c. beliefs   d. all of the above

15. In 1280, Cimabue followed the ___ practice of determining the proportions of the figures in his Virgin and Child Enthroned, including portraying Jesus as a homunculus.
   a. Egyptian   b. Byzantine   c. Renaissance   d. Greek

16. The Italian art historian Vasari credited Cimabue’s talented student, ___, for “setting art upon the path” to three-dimensional, humanized forms inhabiting real space which marked the beginning of the early Renaissance.

17. Considered THE first true Renaissance painter and father of Western pictorial art, ___ recognized that the visual world must be observed before it can be analyzed and understood.

18. Giotto’s altarpiece ____ marks the end of medieval painting in Italy and the beginning of a new naturalistic approach to art.
   a. Annunciation   c. Madonna Enthroned (Ognissanti Madonna)
   b. Rucellai Madonna   d. Annunciation, Tres Riches Heures

19. One of the best examples of secular Gothic art in Italy is a monumental mural that conveys a powerful vision of an orderly society marked by peace and plenty, called ___.
   a. Crucifixion   c. Tres Riches Heures du Duc de Berry
   b. Maesta   d. Effects of Good Government in the City and the Country

20. The secular mural in the previous question is the first panoramic cityscape / countryscape since antiquity, the first of its kind in Western art since ____ had become the official religion of Rome.
21. The Italian cities of Siena and Florence had distinctly different styles. Siena maintained a ___ tradition, while Florence moved into the early ____.
   a. Renaissance, Byzantine  
   b. Baroque, Medieval  
   c. Byzantine, Renaissance  
   d. Cosmopolitan, Neopolitan

22. Art took a step backward after the ___, with a resurgence of religious fervor and a more pessimistic view of the world.
   a. fall of the Roman Empire  
   b. Bubonic Plague of 1348  
   c. discovery of North America  
   d. none of the above

23. The patriarchal figure of Moses on Sluter’s Well of Moses depicts him with an iconographic convention of stunted horns a mistranslation of the Hebrew word ___ into “horned”.
   a. crown  
   b. radiance  
   c. hair  
   d. beard

24. Sluter’s Well of Moses represents Christ as the fons vitae or the _____.
   a. “old one”  
   b. “fountain of life”  
   c. life everlasting”  
   d. “father of all”

25. Manuscript illuminations became the primary medium of painting at turn of the 15th Century. Which famous Book of Hours included a calendar with full-page paintings that alternated between peasants’ labors and aristocratic pleasures?
   a. Duo Riches Heures  
   b. Effects of Good Government  
   c. Tres Riches Heures  
   d. Life of Saint Denis

26. As seen in the painting Annunciation, Simone Martini was instrumental in creating the ____ ____, a style that appealed to aristocratic French taste for brilliant colors, lavish costumes and intricate ornamentation with Gothic overtones.
   a. Italian Style  
   b. French Style  
   c. Mediterranean Style  
   d. International Style