SECTION ONE

CHAPTER 16: RENAISSANCE HUMANISM

Italy: Birthplace of the Renaissance
- What does the term “renaissance” mean and how does it apply to fourteenth-, fifteenth-, and sixteenth-century Italy?
- Define “studia humanitatis” and briefly describe the importance this had in Renaissance education.
- Which ancient Greek philosopher’s work was revived in Renaissance Italy?
- Which notable family dominated the political life of Florence and what enabled them to do so?
- How does the Medici palace reflect the influence of classical and medieval architecture?

Classical Humanism
- Who was “the father of humanism” and what contributions did he make to this discipline?
- Who was Laura de Sade?
- What did Renaissance humanists see as “the hallmark of the cultivated individual”?
- What contributions did Leon Battista Alberti make to Renaissance (and, perhaps, contemporary) thought?
- Which ancient Greek philosopher’s work was revived in Renaissance Italy and who was the leading Florentine scholar of his work?
- Who was Pico della Mirandola and what significant contributions did he make to Renaissance scholarship?
- How did attitudes regarding the individual change during the Early Renaissance?
- What significant literary work did Castiglione write? Briefly describe its influence on Renaissance culture.
- What relevance do the ideals presented in Castiglione’s work have in contemporary American society?

Renaissance Women
- Which female painter is discussed in the section on “Renaissance Women”?
- Who was Laura Cereta and what significant contributions did she make to Renaissance culture?
- What treatise is Lucretia Marinella known for?

Machiavelli
- What great literary work did Machiavelli write and what “Machiavellian” notion do we inherit from it?
- What is strikingly different about Castiglione’s and Machiavelli’s views regarding humanity?

CHAPTER 17: RENAISSANCE ARTISTS

Renaissance Art and Patronage
- How was Renaissance art similar to medieval art; how did it differ?
- How did the significance and influence of the artist change in the Renaissance?
The Early Renaissance
• What significant contributions did Donatello make to the history of sculpture? Name his work discussed in this chapter.
• What were prominent reasons for Renaissance artists’ interest in the human body?
• Why is Botticelli’s The Birth of Venus significant in the history of painting?
• How do Botticelli’s paintings reflect the influence of Renaissance thought?
• Who was Filippo Brunelleschi and what were two of his most significant contributions to the Italian Renaissance?
• What are the basic characteristics of Renaissance architecture?
• What was one of Alberti’s most significant contributions to the world of Renaissance art?
• Which famous portrait painted by Leonardo is discussed in this chapter?
• What is “sfumato”?
• How was art related to science in the Renaissance?
• What does linear perspective allow artists to achieve in painting and sculpture?
• Which Renaissance scholar “formulated the first laws of linear perspective”?
• Name the first Italian Renaissance painting that successfully illustrates the use of linear perspective and identify the artist who painted it.
• What is atmospheric/aerial perspective?
• What is “chiaroscuro” and why is it applied in painting?
• What significant sculptural work by Ghiberti is discussed in this chapter.
• Why is Leonardo considered to be a “Renaissance man”?

The High Renaissance
• Which Classical principles greatly inspired artists, particularly painters, of the Renaissance?
• What did Leonardo use to guide his arrangement of the figures in his painting of The Last Supper?
• What qualities are Raphael’s works known for?
• What series of paintings did Pope Julius II commission Raphael to paint and what do they represent?
• Which painting does Fiero describe as “the ultimate tribute to the rebirth of classical humanism”?
• Which Italian city was the geographic center of the High Renaissance?
• What contributions did Bramante make to Renaissance architecture?
• Name two of Michelangelo’s sculptures that are discussed in this chapter.
• Which other art forms did Michelangelo show great mastery of?
• What stories are the primary subjects for the paintings on the Sistine Chapel ceiling? What is the most famous image there?
• Briefly describe Michelangelo’s views of the task of the sculptor.
• How do Bramante’s and Michelangelo’s architectural designs reflect a Classical influence?
• Which formal elements are Venetian Renaissance paintings best known for?
• What subject did Giorgione’s Pastoral Concert introduce?
• Which elements are Titian’s paintings most prized for?

The Music of the Renaissance
• Which Renaissance composers are discussed in this chapter? Name a significant contribution that each one made to the development of music.
• Which musical instruments were popular during the Renaissance?
• Who was Guglielmo Ebreo and what contributions did he make to the performing arts of the Renaissance?

CHAPTER 19: NORTHERN HUMANISM, RELIGIOUS REFORMATION, AND NORTHERN RENAISSANCE
• What economic and political factors are discussed at the start of the chapter?
• What happened to the European population in terms of growth between 1500 and 1600?
• What was the primary concern for many Northern European authors and artists during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries?
The Temper of Reform
• What technologies are discussed in this chapter?
• Why was the advent of moveable type printing so significant?
• What was the devotio moderna?
• What was the focus of study for Northern humanists?
• Who was the most outstanding figure among the Northern humanists and which of his great literary works is the focus of discussion later in this chapter?

The Protestant Reformation
• Which historical trends of the period contributed to the rise of Protestantism?
• Which country was the geographic center for the Protestant Reformation?
• Martin Luther had many concerns with church doctrines and practices; which ones does Fiero focus on?
• What did Luther see as the sole means of salvation and how did this contradict the teachings and practices of the Church?
• What famous and infamous document did Luther write in an attempt to detail his concerns with the Church?
• Which French reformer is discussed in this chapter and what doctrine did he develop?
• What motivated the English King Henry VIII to break away from the authority of the Catholic Church?

Northern Renaissance Art
• What contributions did Jan van Eyck make to the art and techniques of painting?
• What qualities does Northern Renaissance painting share with that of the Italian Renaissance and how does it differ?
• Who does Fiero describe as being “one of the most enigmatic figures of the Northern Renaissance”? What is his most famous work?
• How does Bosch’s work fit into the style(s) of painting of this (or any) period?
• Which master printmaker discussed in this chapter enhanced his reputation through his mastery of painting?
• How does Durer’s Knight, Death, and the Devil reflect the influence of his studies of Italian Renaissance art and Northern Humanist literature?
• How is Gruenwald’s style of painting significantly different from Durer’s style?
• What is considered to be Gruenwald’s supreme achievement in painting?
• What novel set of subjects did Brueghel choose for his paintings? Name one of his works discussed in this chapter.

Sixteenth-Century Literature
• What does Fiero suggest was a central theme in much of the literature of this period?
• What social satire is discussed in this section?
• Who was Sir Thomas More and what political satire did he write?
• Which great Spanish novelist is discussed in this chapter and how does his greatest novel reflect the nature of humans?
• Which form of writing is Montaigne credited with introducing?
• Which great English poet and playwright is discussed in this chapter?
• How did the social significance of the theatre change during the Elizabethan Renaissance? What effect does this change have on our culture today?
• Which great Elizabethan playhouse is discussed in this chapter?
• Shakespeare contributed to three genres of drama; name each of the three and name one of the plays he contributed to each genre.
• How does Hamlet differ from the heroes of ancient and medieval literature?

Read the passage from Act 2, scene 2, lines 303-309 of Shakespeare’s Hamlet (on page 143 of the textbook) then answer these two questions:
• Identify a line that reflects Renaissance ideals of humanity; what does it say of humans?
• Identify a line that reflects Mannerist views of humanity; what does it say of humans?