

HIST 395: Renaissance & Reformation

Study Guide for Exam II

Zephy: Chapters 4-7

I. Quotes.

- A. "In them for the first time we detect the modern political spirit of Europe, surrendered freely to its own instincts, often displaying the worst features of an unbridled egotism, outraging every right, and killing every germ of a healthier culture. But, wherever this vicious tendency is overcome or in any way compensated, a new fact appears in history the state as the outcome of reflection and calculation, **the state as a work of art.**"
- B. "I only take away the surplus, the statue is already there."
- C. "A chicken in its cooking pot every Sunday"
- D. "I shall gain while I am able"
- E. "It is better to be feared than loved"
- F. "I think it casts a brilliant light on our estate, and it seems to me that the monies were well spent and I am very well pleased with this."
- G. "The sword of the Lord will soon come over the earth with great speed."
- H. "Let us enjoy the papacy, since God has given it to us."
- I. "The successors of the Apostles were ordered to lead the Lord's sheep to pasture; not to fleece them."
- J. "Envy is a weed that should not be watered."
- K. "States cannot be governed by pater noster"
- L. "Our poetic invention, which we greatly want to see painted by you, is a battle of Chastity against Lasciviousness, that is to say, Pallas and Diana fighting vigorously against Venus and Cupid."
- M. "Who will tell me if anything was ever finished?"
- N. "Loved the smell of smoke and the blood of battle"
- O. "Conquered Italy with piece of chalk"
- P. "In a few years, they will remember me only for my buildings."
- Q. "With every downward step I asked myself this: If we are ready to endure so much sweat and labour in order that we may bring our bodies a little nearer heaven, how can a soul struggling toward God, up the steep of human pride and human destiny, fear any cross or prison or sting of fortune?"
- R. "I have always believed, I must imitate antiquity not simply to reproduce it, but in order to produce something new."
- S. "I only take away the surplus, the statue is already there."
- T. "While I thought I was learning how to live, I have been learning how to die." "Let no one read me who is not a mathematician in my beginnings."
- U. "It is for this reason that man is rightfully named a magnificent miracle and a wondrous creation."
- V. "Let a holy ambition enter into our souls; let us not be content with mediocrity, but rather strive after the highest and expend all our strength in achieving it."
- W. "I am still learning"
- X. "This youth understands more than I do myself."
- Y. Lord, grant that I may always desire more than I accomplish.
- Z. Many believe - and I believe - that I have been designated for this work by God. In spite of my old age, I do not want to give it up; I work out of love for God and I put all my hope in Him.

II. Listing

- A. List the Divisions within the Aristocracy/ Peerage in descending order of precedence
- B. Three Levels of the guilds
- C. Five Demographic characteristics of the Renaissance
- D. Name three renaissances prior to the Italian Renaissance and a characteristic of each.
- E. Dr. Harris' Five reasons for the Renaissance beginning in Italy
- F. List the four regions of the Italian scene and a city in each
- G. Name the five classes/ social divisions of Italy in the Renaissance
- H. Name & define four types of clergy (jobs) in Italy
- I. List the Seven works of Temporal mercy
- J. Name three categories of people found at a court and two examples in each category
- K. Name five groups of people who fell outside the social hierarchy
- L. List seven characteristics/ innovations of the Visual arts in the Italian Renaissance

M. List six factors behind rise of Renaissance in Italy – Dr. Choate

N. Name seven artists of the Renaissance, and for each one list a work and an innovation.

III. Terms for Identify & Show significance.

Frederick Barbarossa	Hohenstaufen	Lombard League	Guelfs	Ghibbellines
Condottieri	Giorgio Vasari	Cosimo de Medici	Lorenzo de Medici	<i>Golden Legend</i>
Chaplains & Vicars	Patronage	Grandi/ Grassi	Court Life	B. Castiglione
Sforzas	Bank of St. George	Andrea Mantegna	Venetian Glass	Genoese Silk
Confraternities	Contado	<i>Miseries of Courtiers</i>	Popolo Grasso	Castra Nostra
The Genoese Albergio	Florence Consorteria	Duchy of Milan	Gian Galeazzo Visconti	Attack on Florence, 1401
Arta dell Seta	Murano	Venetian Glass	Arsenal of Venice	Burano Lace
Republic of St. Mark	<i>Il Regno</i>	Pope Alexander VI	Cesare Borgia	Pope Julius II
Pope Leo X	Caterina Sforza	Pazzi Conspiracy	Niccolo Machiavelli	Tuscany
Florentine Republic	Balance of Power	Peace of Lodi	War of Chioggia	Savonarola
Ermolao Barbado	Diplomatic System	Chalres VIII	Italian Wars	Humanism
Ad fontes	Platonic Academy	Bottega	Golden mean	Filippo Brunelleschi
Masaccio	Donatello	Botticelli	Michelangelo	Raphel
Hospital of the Innocents	Michelozzo di Batolommeo	Fra Angelico	San Marco (Monastery)	<i>La Primavera</i>
Isabella d'Este	Tomb of Julius II	Sistine Chapel	<i>School of Athens</i>	Leonardo da Vinci
Giotto	Artemisia Gentileschi	Caravaggio	Bramante	Palestrina
Ghiberti	Universitas	Rinascimento		

IV. Essay Questions

1. Discuss the situation of Italian politics in the early Renaissance. Consider the characteristics, players, problems and innovations of Italian politics.
2. The other half of the Renaissance is the Reformation. Discuss the characteristics and problems of the Papacy from 1300 -1520. How might this lead to reform?
3. Discuss the events and importance of the Pazzi Conspiracy. Explain who the players were and their motives. What does this episode indicate about the nature of Florentine and Italian Renaissance politics?
4. Consider the pros and cons of Medici rule in Florence. What were the arguments for both the Medici and the Florentine Republic? Be sure to come to a conclusion either pro or con.
5. Choose the 3-4 states of Italy that you consider the most important in the Renaissance. Compare and contrast your choices in terms of politics, economics & artistic contribution as you explain why your choices are the most important.

6. Italy in 14th & 15th centuries was a “face-to-face” society. Explain how society functioned in the Italian states and illustrate why it was a face to face society.
7. Discuss the role of the family in Italian politics and society. Explain structures, political vendettas, use of patronage and dynasty building. Use concrete examples.