Renaissance Quiz

World History Honors

Thatcher

The Renaissance- Quiz

1. The Plague originated in which region?
   1. Asia
   2. Africa
   3. Europe
   4. The Americas
2. All of the following were effects of the Plague except
   1. Trade declines
   2. Town populations fall
   3. Decline of the manorial system
   4. Many Christians were blamed and killed
3. As a result of the Plague, faith in the Church
   1. Increased
   2. Decreased
   3. Stayed about the same
   4. All of the above
4. The Renaissance took place roughly between which years?
   1. 1400-1700
   2. 1200-1500
   3. 1300-1600
   4. 1200-1700
5. The term “Renaissance” means
   1. Rebirth
   2. Renewal
   3. Revival
   4. Resistance
6. What was not one of the three reasons the Renaissance began in Italy
   1. It had a strong central government ruled by a powerful monarch
   2. It had thriving cities
   3. It had a wealthy merchant class
   4. It had classical heritage of Ancient Greece and Rome
7. The Renaissance began in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ which was an area controlled by the Medici family and political figured such as Machiavelli.
   1. Milan
   2. Rome
   3. Florence
   4. Venice
8. The “Intellectual movement that focused on human potential and achievements” is called
   1. Secularism
   2. Vernacular
   3. Humanism
   4. Realism
9. A synonym for **secular** is
   1. Religious
   2. Sacrilegious
   3. Worldly
   4. Vernacular
10. To become a **patron**, one most needed to be
    1. Religious
    2. Wealthy
    3. Intellectual
    4. Creative
11. A **Renaissance Man** is someone who
    1. Is very wealthy
    2. Opposes the church
    3. Is skilled in many different areas- universal person
    4. Makes an historical impact during the Renaissance
12. Which of the following is a characteristic of Renaissance artwork?
    1. It has “perspective”
    2. It shows elements of Greece and Rome
    3. It depicts humans, portraits, anatomy etc.
    4. All of the above
13. Machiavelli suggests that it is better (if one must choose)
    1. For a prince to be feared than loved
    2. For a prince to be loved than feared
    3. For a prince to be afraid of how much his people love him
    4. For the people to be afraid of how much they love their prince
14. What is the most important impact of the introduction of the vernacular?
    1. It causes the universal language to change from Latin to German
    2. It causes literature to become more accessible to everyday people
    3. It officially makes the universal language Latin for the first time
    4. All of the above
15. The first king of England was
    1. King Henry
    2. King John
    3. William the Conqueror
    4. Richard the Lionheart
16. The Magna Carta
    1. Increased the power of the king
    2. Limited the power of the king
    3. Unified Scotland, England and Wales into what is now Great Britain
    4. Gave religious tolerance to all living in England
17. The Hundred Year’s War began because
    1. The French king claimed the English throne
    2. Muslims invaded Spain and turned it into an Umayyad Caliphate
    3. The English king claimed the French throne
    4. The Holy Roman Empire collapsed leaving Europe in chaos
18. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ were successful at the battle of Crecy, Poitiers and Agincourt due to the invention of the Longbow
    1. French
    2. Spanish
    3. Burgundians
    4. English
19. Joan of Arc was a teenage, peasant from which country?
    1. France
    2. England
    3. Burgundy
    4. Naples
20. Joan of Arc led her country to victory then was captured, tried and convicted on what charge?
    1. Being a female disguised as a soldier
    2. Disobeying the king when he ordered her to stop her battle charge
    3. Being a witch and a heretic
    4. All of the above
21. Who won the Hundred Year’s War?
    1. England
    2. France
    3. Spain
    4. The Holy Roman Empire
22. Which of the following was not an impact of the Hundred Year’s War?
    1. Rise in nationalistic feelings
    2. Religious devotion and the code of chivalry crumbles
    3. The end of the Middle Ages and the Age of Faith
    4. The English king is forced to sign the Magna Carta
23. The Hundred Year’s War ended about
    1. 1300 CE
    2. 1450 CE
    3. 1525 CE
    4. 1615 CE
24. After the Sunni/Shia split, those who did not outwardly resist Umayyad rule became known as (as opposed to those who were followers of Ali)
    1. Sufis
    2. Shi’a
    3. Sunni
    4. Arabs
25. The Iberian Peninsula includes modern day
    1. Spain and Portugal
    2. France and Belgium
    3. Saudi Arabia, Yemen and Oman
    4. England, Scotland and Wales
26. Tariq Ibn- Ziyad brought Islam to the Iberian Peninsula in the year
    1. 711 CE
    2. 622 CE
    3. 900 CE
    4. 1150 CE
27. The area under the Umayyad Caliphate in the Iberian Peninsula is also known as
    1. Castile
    2. Navarre
    3. Aragon
    4. al-Andalus
28. The last kingdom held by the Moors (Muslims) in Spain was known as
    1. Aragon
    2. The Basque Region
    3. Leon
    4. Granada
29. The word **Reconquista** means
    1. The revival
    2. The resistance
    3. The renewal
    4. The reconquering
30. Ferdinand and Isabela expelled the final Muslims (and Jews) from Spain in the year
    1. 1150 CE
    2. 1450 CE
    3. 1492 CE
    4. 1517 CE