A. Terms, People, and Places

Match the descriptions in Column I with the terms in Column II. Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided. Not all the choices will be used. Each can be used only once.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column I</th>
<th>Column II</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. the birthplace of the Italian Renaissance</td>
<td>a. humanism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. using this helps artists create realistic drawings</td>
<td>b. Petrarch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. a financial supporter of the arts</td>
<td>c. Florence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. painted the <em>Mona Lisa</em> and <em>The Last Supper</em></td>
<td>d. patron</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. assembled a library of ancient Greek and Roman manuscripts</td>
<td>e. perspective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>f. Leonardo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>g. Michelangelo</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B. Main Ideas

Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

6. During the Renaissance, there was a revival of interest in
   a. perspective.           c. humanism.
   b. individual achievement. d. supernaturalism.

7. How did Italy’s location help make it the starting point of the Renaissance?
   a. Many libraries were located there.
   b. Leading Greek scholars moved there.
   c. As trade declined, people turned to the arts.
   d. Mediterranean trade brought wealth there.

8. How was Renaissance art different from the art of the Middle Ages?
   a. It was more realistic and portrayed some non-religious subjects.
   b. It was less realistic and portrayed only religious subjects.
   c. It was always based on Greek and Roman subjects.
   d. It was usually placed in churches and other religious places.

9. Who sculpted *David* and painted the Sistine Chapel?
   a. Raphael                c. Michelangelo
   b. Leonardo da Vinci       d. Cosimo de’ Medici

10. In *The Prince*, Macchiavelli advises rulers to
    a. support the arts.      c. be ruthless in achieving goals.
    b. learn poetry, music, and sports. d. learn courtly manners.