PART 1 - Multiple Choice

Select the best response and fill in the corresponding bubble on the SCANTRON sheet.

1. According to our textbook, “Our Worldviews,” what is worldview?
   1. Ideas and Knowledge
   2. Culture and Society
   3. Values and Beliefs
   4. Rise over Run
2. Our studies this year suggest that worldview is shaped by 3 factors. What are they?
   1. Social Systems, Political & Economic Systems, and Culture
   2. Geography, Ideas & Knowledge, Contact With Other Groups
   3. Culture, Ideas & Knowledge, Worldview
   4. Social Systems, Ideas & Knowledge, Culture
3. The Renaissance period is understood as:
   1. An era of knowledge and change
   2. An era of cultural rebirth
   3. The French Revolution
   4. Both A & B
4. The Italian Renaissance spread to Northern Europe in all but one of the following ways:
   1. Artists developed new techniques which were adapted by other artists
   2. Feudalism was more entrenched in the lands beyond Italy which supported agriculture
   3. Writers and philosophers expressed ideas that showed changing worldviews
   4. Scientists began using scientific observation to apply their findings to everyday life
5. The Silk Road brought cultures together and helped transfer many things to people. Which of the following was NOT transferred along the Silk Road?
   1. Silk
   2. Spices
   3. Knowledge
   4. Religion
   5. None of the Above
6. How did the social structure during the Middle Ages reflect the worldview of the time?
   1. People were ranked from low class to high class like in the bible
   2. Most people were serfs because it was glamorous
   3. People didn’t consider how rigid the structure was but rather just accepted it as their fate on Earth, waiting for a better afterlife
   4. The lack of social structure during the middle ages allowed them to explore personal growth
7. Which of the following factors significantly influenced the start of the Renaissance:
   1. Contact among cultures was becoming more frequent due to a number of factors, including wars during the Middle Ages and travel along the Silk-Road
   2. During the crusades of the late Middle Ages, Muslims, Christians, and Jews were all fighting for control of the same area from which they believed the roots of their religion grew
   3. People living during the Middle Ages were entirely tired of the food they had to eat, so the Silk Road flourishes; bring on the spices
   4. A and B
   5. B and C
8. What does “hierarchical” mean?
   1. Against the church
   2. As god intended
   3. Ranked one above the other
   4. Social
9. Which of the following statements describes why city-states prospered in Italy:
   1. Increasing trade along the Silk Road provided opportunities for increasing numbers of merchants and traders, which made them a powerful new class outside the hierarchy of the feudal system
   2. Merchants and traders became more wealthy and powerful, which led them to be influential leaders in the city-states, leading to a shift in worldview among the population
   3. Mountains to the north of Italy helped protect the city-states from invaders
   4. Architectural ruins from Ancient Rome remained in parts of Italy and reminded the population about how effective their government had been at the time
   5. All of the above
10. What was NOT one of the three powerful Italian city-states we studied this year?
    1. Genoa
    2. Kyoto
    3. Venice
    4. Florence
11. When the bubonic plague, also known as the black death, spread toward the end of the Middle Ages, people tried to understand what caused it. Some theories included:
    1. People’s health was related to the relative positions of the planets: Saturn, Jupiter, and Mars.
    2. The plague was a punishment sent by God.
    3. It was the fault of *other* cultural or ethnic groups.
    4. All of the above
    5. None of the above
12. The Feudal system of government was:
    1. A hierarchical class structure
    2. A system that sold land to serfs
    3. Controlled by the citizens (including the popolo grasso, and the popolo minuto)
    4. Democratic in nature
13. During the Middle Ages, people focused on the afterlife and the church discouraged:
    1. Everything
    2. Classical writing
    3. Scientific questioning
    4. The printing of books
14. The mechanical printing press had an enormous impact on the people of the Renaissance. Which of the following impacts is NOT true?
    1. Europeans learned Latin and Greek and started speaking those instead of common languages
    2. Books and pamphlets were printed in the language of the people
    3. Because of increased access to literature, people wanted a greater variety of books.
    4. The Bible became available to most people, not just scholars and religious leaders.
15. How did the printing press foster humanism?
    1. It created many Renaissance jobs
    2. Printing press operators were likely to advance rapidly through social classes
    3. It allow people their own interpretation of the bible
    4. All of the above
    5. None of the above
16. Humanistic ideas encouraged people to
    1. Return to church
    2. Question their position in life
    3. Isolate themselves
    4. Both A and B
17. Why was Leonardo da Vinci called “The Renaissance Man”?
    1. He was the richest person during the Renaissance
    2. He was skilled in a variety of disciplines
    3. He coined the term “Renaissance”
    4. It was the title of his most famous self-portrait
18. How did humanism affect the feudal system?
    1. Social mobility was made easier
    2. Social mobility was made more difficult
    3. Peasants began running for public office
    4. The nature of humanism does not allow for changes in the feudal system
19. Copernicus’ view that the sun, not the Earth, was the center of the universe did not reflect the church’s understanding of the universe. This was an example of:
    1. Arrogance
    2. Heresy
    3. City States
    4. Oligarchy
20. Humanism was reflected in art by:
    1. Artists signing their paintings
    2. Artists depicting everyday activities
    3. Artists depicting biblical scenes
    4. Both A & B
    5. All of the above
21. In what part of the world did the Renaissance begin to flourish?
    1. Middle East
    2. Northern Europe
    3. Spain & France
    4. The Italian Peninsula
    5. A and D
22. The desire for wealth was the main reason for the Age of Exploration. What was another reason?
    1. Humanism brought about a renewed interest in geography
    2. Humanism sparked a new interest in philosophy
    3. The Gods informed the Europeans there was a World of Wonder to explore
    4. The necessity of finding new food sources
23. In what ways were Europeans ethnocentric?
    1. They called land “new” even though other groups had already been living on it.
    2. They thought they had the right to use the natural resources of other lands.
    3. They viewed themselves as civilized and other groups as barbarous.
    4. All of the above.
    5. None of the above.
24. How did life improve during the Renaissance?
    1. Humanism – each individual life has value
    2. Education – valuing the gaining of knowledge
    3. Trade – the rise of the middle class
    4. All of the above
    5. None of the above
25. Consumerism fueled exploration as it increased people’s
    1. Needs
    2. Wants
    3. Luxuries
    4. Both A & B

PART 2 - Written Response

1. Select one Renaissance idea, describe its impact on the Renaissance worldview and its impact on our worldview.

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