

Key Concept: Geography

Skill: Finding Evidence

"[1] As money and banking became more prevalent, cities along the trade routes grew wealthier. [2] Genoa's prime location along the Mediterranean Sea connected it with Eastern Europe and Asia, and made it one of the wealthiest Italian cities. [3] This shift made craftsmen, merchant's, and banker's position in society rise, and allowed this class to mingle with nobles via marriage and public favor" (Renaissance Station Readings, 7).

1. Which sentence best supports the topic sentence, "Genoa's location enabled it to prosper during the renaissance"?

A. sentence [1]

B. sentence [2]

C. sentence [3]



Key Concept:
Geography
& economy

Skill: Interpreting Maps

1. Based on the routes of Marco Polo on this map, you can conclude:



- A. Marco Polo traveled by both land and sea.
- B. Ormuz had a port on the Arabian Sea.
- C. Both A and B are true.

Key Concept: Religion

Skill: Finding Evidence

*"[1]A Dutch Priest, **Desiderius Erasmus**, wrote *The Praise of Folly* to discredit some church rituals and refocus on Jesus's teachings. [2] It was such claims and concerns of Northern Europe that eventually lead to the [Church] **Reformation**" (Historical Snapshot: *The Italian Renaissance*, 3).*

1. Which sentence best supports the topic sentence, "Church Reformation was spurred by citizens of Northern Europe"?

- A. sentence [1]
- B. sentence [2]
- C. sentence [3]



Key Concept: Religion

Skill: Interpreting Text

"In Medieval times, religion reigned supreme. The church expected all people to focus on God and his teachings without question. The humanistic approach of the Renaissance questioned everything, and often butted heads with the Roman Catholic Church. With the shift of literature being written in common languages, the scriptures were too"
(HANDBOOK TO LIFE IN RENAISSANCE EUROPE, Sandra Sider).

1. Based on the information in the passage, you can conclude that humanists:

- A. Humanists questioned the leadership of the Pope.
- B. Humanists questioned the Catholic Church and teachings.
- C. In the renaissance, religion was more important than the middle ages.



Key Concept: Achievements Skill: Interpreting Sources

In a *Self Portrait of a Universal Man* (1435), Leon Alberti reveals, "His genius was so versatile that you might almost judge all the fine arts to be his... He played ball, hurled the javelin, ran, leaped, wrestled, and...ascended mountains... He learned music...his compositions were approved by learned musicians...[Later] he devoted himself entirely to the study of letters, and spent some years of labor on canon and civil law... At the age of twenty-four he turned to physics and the mathematical arts...Thus showing by example that men can do anything with themselves if they will..."

1. What could you conclude from the primary source excerpt?

- A. Renaissance men viewed religious leaders as the best source of knowledge.
- B. Renaissance men had little interest in mathematics.
- C. Education and human potential were highly valued in renaissance Europe.

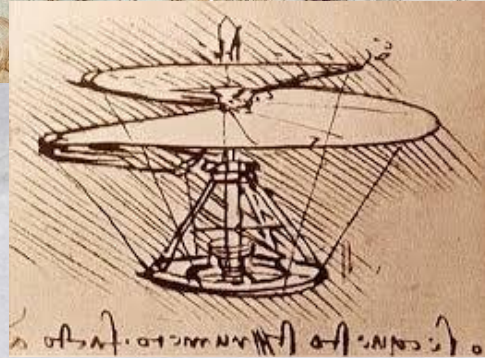
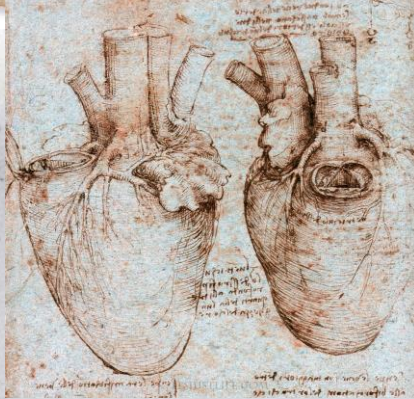
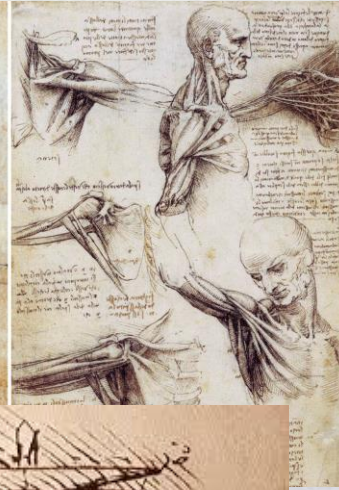
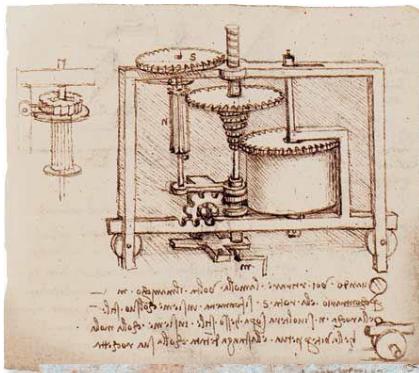


Key Concept:
Achievements

Skill: Interpreting
Primary sources

1. Based on
Leonardo Da
Vinci's
drawings you
can conclude:

- A. He was primarily interested in art.
- B. He was curious about the way things operated.
- C. He was a creative renaissance inventor.



Key Concept: Government

Skill: Interpreting Text

"...Italian city-states had ports for the increased trade with the rest of the world...Merchant families grew in wealth, and by 1300 C.E. Italy had been divided into city-states ruled by them. These families competed to see who's city could become the wealthiest and most famous" (Historical Snapshot: The Italian Renaissance, 2).

1. What could you conclude from the excerpt?

- A. Kings still controlled the wealthiest Renaissance cities.
- B. During the Renaissance, family money equalled power.
- C. City-states were much like individual countries run by lords.



Key Concept: Economy

Skill: Finding Evidence

"[1]During the middle ages, economy was sustained by bartering goods.[2]At the onset of the Renaissance, the downfall of feudalism and swell of foreign trade between Europe, Asia, and Africa led to cash driven economy. [3]Merchants and customers used coins to pay for goods rather than bartering for trade" (Tour of Italy Renaissance Scavenger Hunt, 7).

1. Which sentence best supports the topic sentence, "During the renaissance the method of trading changed"?

- A. sentence [1]
- B. sentence [2]
- C. sentence [3]



Key Concept: Social Classes

Skill: Finding Evidence

"[1]during the renaissance, education and philosophy were very important. [2] Humanism- Tries to balance religion with the power of the human mind. The study of history, literature, public speaking and art that led to a new way of thinking in Europe in the late 1300s. [3] Individualism- Is the belief that each person is important and has worth/potential" (Humanism and Individualism, The Renaissance, 7).

1. Which sentence above supports the topic sentence, "Renaissance thinking should have blurred the lines between social classes."

- A. sentence [1]
- B. sentence [2]
- C. Sentence [3]



Key Concept: Social Classes

Skill: Interpreting Text

“Genoa’s prime location on the silk road that connected Eastern Europe with Asia made it one of the wealthiest Italian cities. This shift made craftsmen, merchants, and bankers position on society rise, and allowed this class to mingle with nobles via marriage and public favor” (Tour of Italy: Renaissance Stations, 2).

1. What could you conclude from the excerpt?

- A. Merchants and artisans could rise in society by working in cities that grew wealthy from trade with Asia.
- B. Wealth determined position of power in Renaissance times.
- C. Both A and B.

