

Name: _____

Class: _____



REVISION ELEMENTARY – MIDTERM EXAM S.II, 2026

Direction: Choose and circle the best answer.

CHAPTER 5: UNIT 1. LIFE IN RENAISSANCE ITALY. Pages 132-135

1. What do you call *a sum of money or property given upon marriage*?
A. Firenze
B. dowry
2. In Renaissance Italy, who was considered the head of the family?
A. Father
B. Mother
3. What period in history was considered one of the most creative periods by historians?
A. Renaissance
B. Dark Ages
4. What was the main reason marriages were arranged between families in Renaissance Italy?
A. To give respect to their ancestors
B. To protect and increase the family's wealth.
5. What was *Guerra dei pugni* also known for in Renaissance Italy?
A. Miracle in heaven
B. War of the Fists
6. What was one of the biggest and most important festivals in Renaissance Italy that everyone could relax and enjoy before the period of lent?
A. Carnival
B. Christmas
7. A type of combat where two men in full armour on horseback charge each other with lances is called? _____
A. joust
B calcio
8. A game of skill and strength, where competitors threw a spear, while running at an apple hanging in midair is called? _____
A. Gioco dei ponte
B. Pome

CHAPTER 5: UNIT 2. SOCIAL ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL FEATURES OF RENAISSANCE ITALY.

Pages 138-144

1. What does the term *guild* mean?
A. an organization of people in the same trade
B. Ideas that were against the teaching of the church
2. What do you call a place where guild members meet to govern Florence?
A. Vatican Plaza
B. Palazzo Vecchio
3. Which family name controlled the city of Florence using wealth and influence?
A. Medici family
B. Guidicelli family
4. What form of government Florence was controlled by wealthy and powerful families?
A. Republic
B. Socialist
5. Which Italian city became the second largest city after Paris following 200 years of peace?
A. Milan
B. Naples
6. Who was a *monk* that came to Florence and criticized the Medici family and the pope?
A. Cosimo de Medici
B. Girolamo Savonarola
7. A term used to describe people who were *non-Christians* were called?
A. Aretha
B. Pagan
8. Why did trade and banking change the lives of merchants in Renaissance Italy?
A. Because trading and banking made many merchants rich during the Renaissance.
B. Because wealth allowed people to support art, learning, and new ideas, which helped cities like Florence grow.

CHAPTER 5: UNIT 3. DEVELOPMENTS AND ACHIEVEMENTS. Pages 145-149

1. What artwork shows the study of the human body proportions made by Leonardo da Vinci?
A. Vitruvian man
B. Primavera
2. Who sculpted the *Statue of David* during the Renaissance?
A. Picasso
B. Michelangelo
3. Which famous artist in the Renaissance often painted Roman and Greeks myths?
A. Sandro Botticelli
B. Picasso
4. What do you call the support of an artist, writer or scholar by a wealthy person or family?

- A. alchemy
B. patronage
5. What do you call a person who studied the classics-the writing from ancient Greece and Rome?
A. Humanism
B. Humanist
6. Who was the astronomer and his theory about the earth and the sun was criticized by the church?
A. Nikolaus Copernicus
B. Adam Smith
7. Leonardo da Vinci, Sandro Botticelli and _____ were considered some of the most well-known Renaissance artists.
A. Michelangelo
B. Alfredo Botticelli
8. How's Renaissance art different from the art of the Middle Ages?
A. Renaissance art looked different because artists focused more on realism and human emotions.
B. They studied the human body and used perspective to make their artwork look more three-dimensional.

CHAPTER 5: UNIT 4. SIGNIFICANT INDIVIDUALS. Pages 150-151

1. Who is known as *the First Lady of the Renaissance/World*?
A. Isabella d' Este
B. Maria Mercedes
2. Which artist did Isabella d' Este support during the Renaissance?
A. Galileo
B. Leonardo da Vinci
3. What did Galileo build for himself in 1613 to support Copernicus's theory?
A. Telescope
B. Binoculars
4. Who is known as the Father of Modern Science and the first scientist to use mathematics?
A. Galileo Galilei
B. Hans Holbein
5. How old was Isabella d'Este when she married Francesco Gonzaga?
A. 15
B. 25
6. Who was known for being a German painter, printmaker, engraver and mathematician?
A. Antonio Frugal
B. Albrecht Dürer
7. A person who rules a country in place of a ruler who is too young is called? _____
A. legend
B. regent
8. Why was Isabella d' Este considered a significant individual during the Renaissance?
A. Because she broke traditional rules for women by becoming a political leader.
B. She ruled as regent, defended her city, and supported art, learning, and culture during the Renaissance.

CHAPTER 5: UNIT 5. THE LEGACY OF THE RENAISSANCE? Pages 153-155

1. Who was known for being a German painter, printmaker, engraver and mathematician?
A. Antonio Frugal
B. Albrecht Dürer
2. What did European monarchs do for the Renaissance?
A. created new art styles
B. established Renaissance cities outside Italy
3. Why did humanist ideas challenge medieval beliefs?
A. Because they focused only in religion
B. Because they encouraged people to think and ask questions.
4. Which invention was invented in 1450 by Johannes Gutenberg and significantly contributed to the spread of Renaissance ideas?
A. printing press
B. computer
5. Humanist ideas had no influence on politics, law and _____?
A. Human nature
B. Philosophy
6. What was the primary method of book production before the invention of the printing press?
A. hand copy
B. word of mouth
7. Who was a Flemish Renaissance painter and printmaker known for his landscapes and scenes of peasant life?
A. Andrea del Sarto
B. Pieter Bruegel the Elder
8. How did the invention of the printing press have such a strong impact on the spread of Renaissance ideas?
A. Because the printing press made books faster and cheaper to produce, so more people could read them.
B. This helped new ideas about science, religion, and education spread quickly across Europe.

"I hope the test goes favorably for you"