**Virtual Tour of the Renaissance**

<http://www.learner.org/interactives/renaissance/>

**Introduction:**

1. \_\_\_\_\_“Renaissance” is French for:
	1. Regrowth
	2. Recovery
	3. Rebirth
	4. Fancy French food
2. \_\_\_\_\_ During the era, Europe:
	1. Emerged from economic stagnation.
	2. Experienced financial growth.
	3. Experienced artistic, social, scientific and political change.
	4. All of these are true!

**Out of the Middle Ages:**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ By the late Middle Ages, why were people leaving the country for cities?
	1. The threat of invasions from ‘barbarians’ had lessened.
	2. So they could be peasants to nobles.
	3. New governments were forcing people to move
	4. None of these are true.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Which is true of the Plague, according to this resource?
	1. It was called the Bubonic Plague or the Black Death.
	2. It devastated one half of the population of Europe.
	3. It spread most rapidly in cities.
	4. All of these are true.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ The population decrease caused by the plague led to economic depression because:
	1. There were fewer people for merchants to sell their ‘stuff’ to.
	2. The products piled up in surplus, and the merchants lost money.
	3. When merchants lost money, so did bankers, suppliers and the shipping industry.
	4. All of these are ways the population decreased impacted the economy negatively.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ When the plague died down, the Middle Class grew. All of the following are things this new middle class did or found important **except:**
	1. Reading! (for pleasure!!)
	2. Learning to play tennis and badminton
	3. Learning to play musical instruments.
	4. Sumptuous clothing and exotic delicacies to eat! (And fine art for their homes!)

**Exploration and Trade:**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ New technology that aided exploration included all **except:**
	1. An astrolabe- which helped sailors determine latitude.
	2. A depth finder- which kept ships from running aground.7
	3. A magnetic compass- which was improved upon during the time period.
	4. Cartographers (mapmakers) and Shipbuilders improved their products!

**\*Take a break and ‘Become a Spice Trader’**! Were you profitable? \_\_\_\_Yes \_\_\_\_\_No

1. \_\_\_\_\_ Was traveling by sea a better option than traveling by land?
	1. Yes
	2. No
2. \_\_\_\_\_ All of the following came from the East ***except:***
	1. Sugar and tobacco
	2. Peppercorns and mace
	3. Nutmeg and cinnamon
	4. Precious gems and silk
3. \_\_\_\_\_ All of the following are mentioned in “Read more about Explorers and trade in the Renaissance” except:
	1. Prince Henry the Navigator
	2. Christopher Columbus
	3. Ferdinand Magellan
	4. Hernando Cortez

**Printing and Thinking:**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ Before Guntenberg’s printing press, bookmaking entailed copying words by hand onto parchment. What was parchment made of?
	1. Animal skin
	2. Reeds and vegetable stalks
	3. Linen
	4. Ground insect paste
2. \_\_\_\_\_ How did thinking change during the Renaissance?
	1. Humanism grew- which believed in a good, well-rounded education.
	2. People looked back to the Greek and Roman traditions and studied ‘classics’.
	3. Martin Luther challenged some church practices- new Christian religions were established!
	4. All of these are true!

**Symmetry, Shape and Size:**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ What was ‘thought to add harmonious composition to buildings and other structures’?
	1. The golden rule
	2. The golden mean
	3. Perspective and practice
	4. Earth tone building supplies and colors
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Renaissance architects used this as a basis for their structures:
	1. A cross
	2. A square
	3. A circle
	4. A pentagon
3. \_\_\_\_\_ All of following are true of painting and music of the Renaissance **except:**
	1. Artists used perspective to give objects relative sizes.
	2. Artists portrayed human figures as realistically as possible.
	3. Musicians lengthened or shortened strings to create new tones.
	4. All of these are true- plus opera was born!

**Focus on Florence:**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ Which is **NOT** true of Florence?
	1. It was an Italian city of about 120,000 people!
	2. Some of Florence’s most influential people were wealthy members of guilds.
	3. Much of Florence’s wealth depended upon the textile industry- in particular the wool trade.
	4. All of these are true- there isn’t an exception.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Florence’s wealthiest and most influential citizen was:
	1. Michelangelo
	2. Pope Uraban
	3. Cosimo de Medici
	4. Niccola Machiavelli
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Which is true of Savonarola?
	1. He convinced many Florentines to return to a more spiritual way of life.
	2. He encouraged people to burn ‘immoral’ paintings, instruments and playing cards.
	3. He was excommunicated by the Pope and later publicly executed.
	4. All of these are true.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ Which of the following is **NOT** a Renaissance painter who worked in Florence according to this site?
	1. Michelangelo
	2. Donatello
	3. Botticelli
	4. All of these worked in Florence!

 20.)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Go back to Numbers in Nature. What number comes next in the Fionacci series?

 a. 12

 b. 13

 c. 20

 d. 25

