Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Period: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Renaissance Guided Reading Chapter 1 Continued:**

1. In the section of Italian Warfare page 349, the first paragraph explains “balance of power.” What was this and how did it impact Europe?
2. On page 350 we are introduced to Machiavelli. Who was he and what influenced his views on “statecraft.”
3. What was the name of Machiavelli’s famous work on politics?
4. What was Machiavelli's view of human nature? How did this affect the morality of his ideas?
5. Define the terms individualism and secularism. What areas were these two characteristics most noticeable in Renaissance Italy?
6. What is humanism? Who is often called the father of humanism? Where is humanism found in the Italian Renaissance?
7. What is "civic humanism" and where was it most prominent?
8. Fill in the chart below pertaining to humanists and civic humanists

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Humanist** | **Major Works** | **Significance/Contribution to the Italian Renaissance** |
| Petrarch |  |  |
| Lorenzo Valla |  |  |
| Leonardo Bruni |  |  |
| Giovanni Pico della Mirandola |  |  |

1. Humanism is often linked to the "liberal studies" - what are these? (page 355)
2. One page 356, how was generally provided access to education? Who was usually left out?
3. On page 357, how did humanists change the writing of history?
4. One page 358, what impact did the printing press have on the Renaissance? Provide an example:
5. In the section on Art in Early Renaissance (358) what new techniques were developed?

38.) Fill in the chart of Renaissance artists and their major works.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Artist Name** | **Famous Work(s)** | **Early/High** | **At least one element of piece that makes it Renaissance** |
| Leonardoda Vinci |  |  |  |
|  | Primavera |  |  |
| Donatello |  |  |  |
|  | Dome of the Duomo |  |  |
|  | School of Athens |  |  |
| Michelangelo |  |  |  |