Directions: Please DO NOT write on this test packet. Read each question thoroughly and completely, and read all possible answer choices. Choose the best possible answer and mark your scantron answer document.

1. People became infected with the Great Plague as a result of  
   a. drinking dirty water       b. being bitten by fleas      c. using imported products       d. none of the above

2. Between the 1100s and the 1300s, power in western Europe began to shift from 
   a. nobles to kings     b. kings to nobles      c. nobles to church leaders    d. none of the above

3. The Hundred Years’ War was fought between 
   a. France and Italy    b. England and Italy    c. England and France  d. none of the above

4. Which of the following was not a way in which warfare changed during the Hundred Years’ War? 
   a. Fewer soldiers were needed    b. Armies of paid soldiers were used  
   c. Weapons gave foot soldiers an advantage over Knights  d. none of the above

5. What reason did Joan of Arc’s enemies give for killing her? 
   a. She had led soldiers against them.  
   b. She, as a peasant, had advised the king. 
   c. She had stated unacceptable religious beliefs  
   d. none of the above

6. Around the time of the Renaissance, which country was the leader in trade?  
   a. Italy  b. France c. England d. United States

7. The growth of trade and towns increased people’s belief in the value of 
   a. religion b. feudalism c. individual goals d. none of the above

8. Which country did not have a strong central government during the late Middle Ages? 
   a. Italy b. France c. England d. none of the above

9. How did the Renaissance affect the lives of workers in Italy?  
   a. Their lives changed for the better.  
   b. Their lives changed for the worse.  
   c. Their lives did not change very much.  
   d. Their lives changed a lot.

10. Which of the following was most able to move up in society in Renaissance Italy? 
    a. a farmer     b. a peddler    c. a merchant     d. none of the above

11. The center of life for nobles in Renaissance Italy was 
    a. the church  
    b. the family  
    c. the marketplace  
    d. none of the above

12. Which of the following is not a true statement about the Renaissance in northern Europe? 
    a. In northern Europe, art and learning focused more on religion 
    b. In northern Europe, the role of the church was important 
    c. In northern Europe, the royal courts were the centers of Renaissance learning 
    d. In the Italian peninsula, the role of the church was most important

13. Which is not a belief held by Italian Renaissance scholars.  
    a. Art is an important part of life  
    b. Earthly life is unimportant; only eternal life in heaven really matters  
    c. People can improve themselves through study and thought  
    d. People of wealth should use some of their money for the public good

14. A monarchy is a government headed by 
    a. a president  
    b. a king or queen 
    c. a dictator  
    d. parliament

15. The name Renaissance means 
    a. redo  
    b. rebirth  
    c. do again  
    d. none of the above

16. A patron is a person who supports who 
    a. the king  
    b. scholars 
    c. artists  
    d. both b and c

17. Which characteristic does not represent Renaissance art? 
    a. Deep background with perspective  
    b. Paintings are symmetrical and balanced  
    c. Faces express what people are thinking  
    d. Figures are always fully clothed
18. Who was at the very bottom of society in Renaissance life?  
   a. Upper Class  
   b. Lower Class  
   c. Commercial class  
   d. grave diggers

19. Which is not a way that the Renaissance ideas spread to northern Europe?  
   a. trade routes  
   b. the printing press  
   c. Italian merchants traveling to Northern Europe  
   d. art gallery showings in London

20. What is the name a politically important influential Patron family in Renaissance Italy?  
   a. Da Vinci  
   b. Medici  
   c. Spagetti  
   d. bologna

21. What religious and ethnic groups were blamed for the spread of the Black Death?  
   a. Christians  
   b. Muslims  
   c. Jews  
   d. Protestants

22. What English Humanist writer wrote a book about an ideal society and called it *Utopia*?  
   a. Chaucer  
   b. Thomas More  
   c. Botticelli  
   d. Gutenberg

23. Famous painter who painted the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel.  
   a. Erasmus  
   b. Botticelli  
   c. Michelangelo  
   d. Diaz

24. Famous painter who painted the *Mona Lisa*  
   a. Castiglione  
   b. Petrarch  
   c. Leonardo da Vinci  
   d. Medici

25. The printing press with moveable type print did all of the following except?  
   a. Encouraged literature to be written in vernacular languages  
   b. Spread information in a slower and more expensive way  
   c. Helped to increase literacy rates  
   d. Helped spread the ideas of the Renaissance

26. Which is not a way that the Black Death spread throughout Europe?  
   a. It was spread along trade routes  
   b. Italian merchant ships brought rats to Europe  
   c. People who were exposed to the disease didn’t develop symptoms right away  
   d. It was spread in the water of wells

27. Which statement below is not correct about how the Black Death changed life in Europe?  
   a. Killed 1/3 of the population of Europe  
   b. Peasants revolted and demanded more freedom  
   c. Working class moved to towns to earn better wages  
   d. Increased the power of the feudal lords

28. A dowry is  
   a. something used in making a tapestry  
   b. part of the Renaissance church  
   c. never used anymore today anywhere  
   d. property a family provided when a young woman married

29. Many Italian city-states were protected by mercenaries, which are  
   a. Part of the Catholic Church  
   b. Paid soldiers  
   c. At the mercy of the artists  
   d. Patron saints

30. A plague is  
   a. a disease that spreads and is usually deadly  
   b. something to have at a party  
   c. is usually permitted by the Catholic Church  
   d. none of the above

31. Important ideas of the Renaissance include all of the following except  
   a. Individualism  
   b. Classical ideas of the Greeks and Romans  
   c. Learning became important  
   d. Religion was the most important aspect of life
32. Number 1 on the map is a. Alps  b. Pyrenees  c. Rocky  d. K2
33. Number 2 on the map is a. Atlantic Ocean  b. Pacific Ocean  c. Indian Ocean  d. Arctic Ocean
34. Number 3 on the map is a. Black Sea  b. North Sea  c. Mediterranean Sea  d. Adriatic Sea
35. Number 4 on the map is a. Black Sea  b. North Sea  c. Mediterranean Sea  d. Adriatic Sea
36. Number 5 on the map is a. Black Sea  b. North Sea  c. Mediterranean Sea  d. Adriatic Sea
39. Number 8 on the map is a. Florence  b. Venice  c. Rome  d. Lisbon
40. Number 9 on the map is a. Florence  b. Venice  c. Rome  d. Lisbon
41. Number 10 on the map is a. Constantinople  b. Vienna  c. Paris  d. Madrid
42. Number 11 on the map is a. Constantinople  b. Vienna  c. Paris  d. Madrid
44. Number 13 on the map is a. Tiber River  b. Pegnitz River  c. Tagus River  d. Danube River
45. Number 14 on the map is a. Tiber River  b. Pegnitz River  c. Tagus River  d. Rhine River
46. Number 15 on the map is a. Tiber River  b. Pegnitz River  c. Tagus River  d. Rhine River
47. Number 16 on the map is a. English Channel  b. Rhine River  c. Baltic Sea  d. Red River
48. Number 17 on the map is a. Tiber River  b. Pegnitz River  c. Tagus River  d. Rhine River
49. Number 18 on the map is a. Tiber River  b. Pegnitz River  c. Tagus River  d. Rhine River