

Section 1: General Context and Background

1. **Who is the philosopher mentioned at the beginning of the chapter who emphasized reason and knowledge?**
 - A) Aristotle
 - B) Leonardo da Vinci
 - C) Roger Bacon ✓
 - D) Machiavelli
2. **What period marked the transition from medieval feudalism to the modern age?**
 - A) Enlightenment
 - B) Scientific Revolution
 - C) Renaissance ✓
 - D) Industrial Revolution
3. **What does the term "Renaissance" mean?**
 - A) Knowledge
 - B) Rebirth ✓
 - C) Revolution
 - D) Realism
4. **Which two classical civilizations inspired the Renaissance?**
 - A) Chinese and Egyptian
 - B) Indian and Persian
 - C) Greek and Roman ✓
 - D) Mesopotamian and Phoenician
5. **Which city is considered the center of Renaissance in Italy?**
 - A) Rome
 - B) Venice
 - C) Milan
 - D) Florence ✓

Section 2: Social & Economic Changes

6. **What economic change weakened the feudal system?**
 - A) Agriculture
 - B) Commercialisation ✓
 - C) War
 - D) Exploration
7. **Which Italian city had the Medici family as patrons of Renaissance art?**
 - A) Milan
 - B) Florence ✓
 - C) Venice
 - D) Rome
8. **What is "bookkeeping" as defined in the chapter?**
 - A) Writing stories
 - B) Religious documentation

- C) Detailed daily income-expenditure recording ☒
 - D) Manuscript preservation
9. **Which catastrophe led to a shortage of labor and boosted humanism?**
- A) Crusades
 - B) World War
 - C) Black Death ☒
 - D) Reformation
10. **The Black Death was spread by:**
- A) Contaminated water
 - B) Fleas on rats ☒
 - C) Mosquitoes
 - D) War injuries

Section 3: Humanism and Cultural Shifts

11. **Humanism places emphasis on:**
- A) Religious dogma
 - B) Monarchy
 - C) Human experience and rational inquiry ☒
 - D) Divine providence
12. **What philosophical school dominated the Middle Ages?**
- A) Existentialism
 - B) Rationalism
 - C) Scholasticism ☒
 - D) Humanism
13. **Which civilization's art depicted gods and the wealthy?**
- A) Renaissance
 - B) Greco-Roman ☒
 - C) Byzantine
 - D) Gothic
14. **Humanism later influenced changes in:**
- A) Only science
 - B) Only religion
 - C) Multiple fields including art, science, and politics ☒
 - D) Only literature
15. **Which philosopher's works were revived in Latin and regional languages?**
- A) Galileo
 - B) Aristotle ☒
 - C) Ptolemy
 - D) Petrarch

Section 4: Renaissance Art and Literature

16. **Which painter is known for 'The Last Supper' and 'Mona Lisa'?**
A) Raphael
B) Michelangelo
C) Leonardo da Vinci ✓
D) Giotto
17. **Who is the painter famous for wall paintings with realistic human forms?**
A) Masaccio ✓
B) Donatello
C) Titian
D) Giotto
18. **What medium helped Renaissance painters illustrate depth and realism?**
A) Tempera
B) Oil paint ✓
C) Watercolor
D) Fresco
19. **Which sculptor designed the dome of the Florence Cathedral?**
A) Bramante
B) Donatello
C) Brunelleschi ✓
D) Michelangelo
20. **Who painted the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel?**
A) Raphael
B) Giotto
C) Michelangelo ✓
D) Titian

Section 5: Literature, Science, and Religion

21. **Which English writer authored "Julius Caesar"?**
A) Geoffrey Chaucer
B) William Shakespeare ✓
C) Thomas More
D) Erasmus
22. **Who wrote "The Prince"?**
A) Petrarch
B) Erasmus
C) Dante
D) Machiavelli ✓
23. **Who is known as the father of modern anatomy?**
A) Paracelsus
B) Vesalius ✓

- C) Galileo
- D) Copernicus

24. **Who proposed that the Sun is at the center of the universe?**

- A) Galileo
- B) Kepler
- C) Copernicus ✓
- D) Newton

25. **Which invention helped disseminate Renaissance literature?**

- A) Compass
- B) Printing press ✓
- C) Telescope
- D) Microscope

Section 6: Reformation and Aftermath

26. **What was the "Ninety-Five Theses" about?**

- A) Astronomy
- B) Protest against indulgences ✓
- C) Scientific theory
- D) Literary criticism

27. **Who initiated the Protestant Reformation in Germany?**

- A) Erasmus
- B) Calvin
- C) Martin Luther ✓
- D) Ignatius Loyola

28. **What was the goal of the Counter Reformation?**

- A) Promote indulgences
- B) Support Protestantism
- C) Reform the Catholic Church ✓
- D) Reject Renaissance ideas

29. **Which religious order was founded by Ignatius Loyola?**

- A) Benedictines
- B) Society of Jesus ✓
- C) Jesuits
- D) Franciscans

30. **What council was held as part of the Counter Reformation?**

- A) Vatican I
- B) Synod of Trent ✓
- C) Council of Nicaea
- D) Council of Rome