

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Final Test Renaissance and Enlightenment Art, Science, and Philosophy HUMN 201 Instructor: Eric Snow

Section 1: Fill in the blanks (2 points each). Serious misspellings can cause a loss of 1 point or more per question. (50 possible points)

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. This Italian painter (c. 1488-1576) used color to have unity instead of strict symmetry. He used theatrical lighting and was graceful. His works include The Presentation of the Virgin in the Temple, which uses symbolism and shows a young Virgin Mary walking up steps.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. This Northern/Dutch artist (c. 1390-1441) was the main discoverer of using oil to paint. He painstakingly built up details in order to achieve realism. He worked on the Ghent altar piece and painted The Betrothal of the Arnolfini, which uses symbols despite its realism.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. This Italian artist (1475-1564) was mainly a sculptor, but he also painted the Sistine Chapel's ceiling, which included a portrayal of Adam's creation. He also painted The Last Judgment, sculpted David, and made multiple Pietas. He became a Mannerist in time.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. This Italian architect (1377-1446) discovered the mathematical laws of linear perspective for paintings through the vanishing point concept. He studied and reworked classical art conventions for his designs of the dome for Florence's cathedral and the Pazzi Chapel.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. This English scientist (1642-1727) was one of the discoverers of calculus. His three laws of motion solved the main problems of physics for about 250 years. He figured out the law of universal gravitation mathematically, not just for earth. He describes light as a spectrum.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. This Italian architect (1508-1580) designed the Villa Rotonda, which superficially looks Classical, but is actually Mannerist in design: No ancient Classical building would have had four porches, one on each side! His designs were commonly copied in the U.S. and England.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. This English scientist (1578-1657) built upon the discoveries of Italian scientists in Padua. He was the first to describe correctly the circulation of blood to and from the heart and lungs via the arteries and veins.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. This famous statement by the French philosopher of Q#24 shows the skeptic who doubts his own existence proves his existence by the fact of doubting it. Doubt here leads to certain knowledge ironically. Exemplifies a rationalist approach to knowledge.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. This mysterious Dutch artist (c. 1450-1516) made strange, fantastic paintings which were very detailed. He liked sweeping landscapes. He painted The Garden of Earthly Delights, which in disturbing detail portrays the creation, sinful life on earth, and punishments in hell.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. This Italian sculptor (c. 1386-1466) carefully observed human anatomy, using this knowledge in statues such as St. George and (a somewhat effeminate!) David. He revived equestrian (horse and rider) statues. He portrays a chaotic, lively scene in the Herod's Feast relief.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. This Northern (Flemish) artist (1525-1569) often painted landscapes, folk narratives, and country life scenes. He liked to paint peasant life, such as in Wedding Dance. He often portrayed his subject from a high angle. He often did secular, non-religious subjects.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. This Polish scientist (1473-1543) attacked the ancient astronomer Ptolemy's earth-centered theory of the universe, replaced it with a sun-centered theory. He wrote Revolutions of the Heavenly Bodies. The Church mistakenly condemned his ideas.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. This Italian painter (1401-28) was the first to apply linear perspective to a specific painting. His mural, The Holy Trinity, gives a remarkable illusion of depth despite being only 2-D.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. This Italian scientist (1564-1642) pointed the newly invented telescope at the sky, found observations that contradicted Q#52's philosopher's views. He argued for a sun-centered universe, was condemned by the Church. Found correct formula for distance a body falls during.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. This Dutch Baroque artist (1606-1669) used lighting subtly and dramatically with a forceful expressiveness. He uses emotions as expressed by ordinary people (his models). He painted the deliberately dramatic Anatomy Lesson of Dr. Tulp and The Night Watch.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 16. This English philosopher (1632-1704) advocated empiricism and using the senses to gain knowledge, like Francis Bacon did. He believed the mind starts blank of ideas at birth, or tabula rasa. He also advocated a right to revolt against oppressive kings.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 17. This Italian painter (1446-1510) liked to use harmonious patterns and an ideal of beauty. He mastered both types of perspective. He used pagan/Classical subjects, and helped to make female nudes artistic subjects again. He painted The Birth of Venus and Primavera.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 18. This Italian Baroque artist (1573-1610) was more realistic than the Mannerists. He used chiaroscuro to eliminate landscape backgrounds. He emphasized drama and stirring the emotions. His Conversion of St. Paul portrays Paul flat on his back near his standing horse.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 19. This Italian painter (1483-1520) gracefully depicted subjects with ideal human beauty and with spatial harmony and balanced composition. He is most famous for his many Madonnas, such as the Sistine Madonna. He also did The School of Athens and The Nymph Galatea.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 20. This Greek artist (1541-1614) worked in Venice and Spain. He was a Mannerist, and combined realism with strong symbolism and illusion, such as in The Burial of Count Orgaz. In this painting, the bottom of the painting portrays physical realities, the top spiritual ones.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 21. This German astronomer (1571-1630) used Tycho Brahe's observations to come up with the first law of planetary motion, that the planets' orbits are elliptical, not circular. He also found precise and simple mathematical ratios describing planetary motions in two other laws.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 22. This Baroque artist (1577-1640) has a name that's become an adjective for his way of depicting plump but sexual attractive female nudes. He liked using color, had a sensuous style, had less depth for human figures placed in his paintings, and used chiaroscuro.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 23. This Italian artist (1452-1519) did scientific investigations and experiments in order to improve art. He didn't just copy from the Gothic/Classical past. He put realism, balanced design, and drama into The Last Supper. He also painted, using sfumato, the Mona Lisa.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 24. This French philosopher and mathematician (1596-1650) founded analytical geometry, used formulas of algebra to describe geometric figures. He wrote the Discourse on Method and Meditations. He skeptically distrusted sense data, upheld rationalism, dualism of mind.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 25. This Northern/German artist (1471-1528) was one of the earliest to make self-portraits, including a famous one that was highly realistic that implied he was like Jesus of Nazareth. He also was talented at making printed engravings, such as the Knight, Death, and the Devil.

Section 2: Extra credit questions. Fill in the blank (1 point each). Serious misspellings can result in the deduction of points. To receive full credit, all dates need A.D. or b.c. added. (45 possible points)

- \_\_\_\_\_ 26. In this view of God, He created the universe and natural laws, and then left it basically alone so that it runs itself. The French writer in Q#34 advocated this belief.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 27. In this book, the English philosopher of Q# 16 upheld the social contract theory of government. He denied that kings ruled by divine right, and was influential to the Founding Fathers of the American Revolution. His theories helped start in politics (classical) liberalism.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 28. This man (c. 570-632 A.D.) is the founding prophet of Islam. Muslims believe it was to him that God revealed the recitations that make up the Muslim holy book. He was an excellent military organizer. His first wife's name was Khadija.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 29. This key date was when the first Christian emperor proclaimed the Edict of Milan, which gave official religious toleration to Christianity. It is arguably the date that the medieval era began.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 30. This Queen of France, later England (1122-1204) helped to civilize the the medieval royal court settings through beginning "Courts of Love," which wrote legal-sounding codes of etiquette. She helped displace the bloody epics.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 31. This enormous church (later mosque) in Constantinople has an enormous dome (112 feet in diameter) capping an interior measuring 233 feet by 252 feet. It was built 532-37 A.D. by the Eastern Roman (Byzantine) emperor.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 32. This term means "the anointed one." Jews disagree with Christians over the identity of who this is. Christians apply this term to their Savior who died, while Jews apply it to the conquering king yet to come.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 33. This medieval philosophy sought to reconcile faith and reason by using the latter to serve Christianity. It analyzed and reasoned upon ancient texts (the Bible, early Christian writings) to find the truth, not the natural world.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 34. This French writer and philosopher (1694-1778) was very anti-clerical (anti-Catholic/organized religion) and pro-reason. He constantly argued for tolerance, against bigotry. In Candide, he used the problem of evil to attack optimism about this world's goodness.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 35. This man was one of the Jewish Patriarchs. After living the Mesopotamian city of Ur, he took up the life of a shepherd. Circumcision as a sign of accepting a covenant with Yahweh began with him. His wife was Sarah.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 36. This Greek philosopher (ca. 470-399 b.c.) was executed by the city of Athens. He liked to argue about the definitions of words. He defended himself in one dialog, the Apology. He said everyone should "know thyself."
- \_\_\_\_\_ 37. This man (63 b.c.-A.D. 14) was the first Roman emperor. He defeated Mark Antony, Brutus, and Cassius in battles. He concealed his absolute rule by a facade of republican forms. He was the "princeps" and a good administrator.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 38. This Scottish philosopher and historian (1711-76) was a skeptical empiricist. He argued against proofs of God's existence and against miracles as violations of natural law. He also denied the law of cause and effect, a unified "self," and induction as proof of scientific laws.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 39. This philosophy emphasized the austere performance of duty, thus appealing more to Roman values than other philosophies. It emphasized freeing one's self from desires. Founded by Zeno, it was advocated by Marcus Aurelius.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 40. This French (Swiss-born) philosopher (1712-1778) advocated the "noble savage" idea, believed people were good until society corrupted them. In The Social Contract, he argued for strongly egalitarian democratic ideals, and described the "general will" of the people.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 41. This is the name of God for Muslims, the Almighty God who is One Person. Originally, in pre-Islamic, pagan Arabia, it was one name for the moon god.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 42. This term refers to the basic creed of Judaism, which begins "Hear, O Israel: "The Lord is our God, the Lord is One! You shall love the Lord your God with all your heart, with all your soul and . . ." (Deuteronomy 6:4-5).
- \_\_\_\_\_ 43. This Italian monk (1225-1274) was the leading philosopher and theologian of the Catholic church in the medieval period. He accomplished the supreme task of reconciling Christian faith with classical Greek philosophy.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 44. This term refers to the basic local economic unit of the medieval period. It tied the peasants to the land as serfs, was almost entirely self-sufficient, and rotated fallow and productive land to maintain soil fertility.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 45. This German monk (1483-1546) created controversy by his 95 theses against selling indulgences. His movement set up a separate church that bears his name, and split from Catholicism. His major doctrinal reforms included using only the Bible as authority for doctrine.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 46. The basic building plans of these Roman meeting halls were adopted and adapted by the Christian church for their church buildings so large groups could be preached to at once, unlike in most classical pagan temples.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 47. In this massive work (i.e., book), the "Angelic Doctor," the leading medieval Catholic theologian and philosopher reconciled the philosophy of one of the leading classical Greek philosophers with the Christian faith's doctrines.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 48. This was the year that the Western Roman Empire fell to the barbarians. It's one of the dates that can be used to mark the beginning of the medieval period. Despite this, the Eastern Roman Empire (Byzantium) lasted until 1453.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 49. During this movement, the Catholic Church organized new monastic orders like the Jesuits of Ignatius Loyola, took back areas earlier lost to Protestantism, reformed the Papacy morally and bureaucratically, and responded doctrinally at the Council of Trent (mid-16<sup>th</sup> c.)
- \_\_\_\_\_ 50. This Roman Emperor (r. 284-305 A.D.) reorganized the Roman Empire's government by greatly increasing the use of force to collect taxes. Persecuting the Christians harshly, he began what became the autocracy.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 51. The holy book of Islam. This book has God speaking in the first Person to the prophet who became the founding prophet of Islam. It was written in Arabic.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 52. This Greek philosopher (384-322 b.c.) discovered the laws of logic and helped lay the foundations of modern science. He emphasized the "golden mean" in ethics. The "Angelic Doctor" of Catholicism used his philosophy.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 53. This Prussian (German) philosopher (1724-1804) attempted to solve problems posed by Q#38's philosopher by turning to rationalism to give certain knowledge. In the Critique of Pure Reason, he said we can't know things in themselves and attacked 3 arguments for God.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 54. This Frankish king (r. 768-814), later the Holy Roman Emperor (r. 800-814) ruled much of what is now modern Germany, Italy, and France. Despite being semi-literate himself, he helped spark a revival of Classical learning.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 55. The great cathedrals of the High Middle Ages were built in this "barbarian" style. By having a pointed arch for the stone roof and outside supports, this allowed for many more windows and much more light to come in.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 56. This Roman Emperor (r. 306-337 A.D.) was the first Roman Emperor to profess Christianity, although he was actually only baptized on his deathbed. He presided over the council that declared Jesus was God in A.D. 325.

\_\_\_\_\_ 57. This man led Israel from slavery in Egypt (c. 1446 b.c.). He was used by Yahweh to reveal His law to Israel at Mount Sinai and elsewhere after Yahweh spoke the Ten Commandments to Israel. Pharaoh's daughter raised him.

\_\_\_\_\_ 58. This Christian apostle was a Jew born in the gentile city of Tarsus. He never knew Jesus personally before His crucifixion. After being a persecutor of the church, he was the top theological writer in the Christian Scriptures.

\_\_\_\_\_ 59. This civilizing code of knights developed in the 1000's and 1100's. It says warriors should uphold the beliefs of Christianity, including defending the church. It says strength should be used to protect the weak.

\_\_\_\_\_ 60. This French lawyer (1509-1564) founded what became a separate Protestant movement (including the Presbyterian Church). Argued for predestination in Institutes of the Christian Religion. His namesake theological system was internally very logical and very influential.

\_\_\_\_\_ 61. These religious wars by Catholics against the Muslims began with Pope Urban II (1095). Although only the first one was militarily successful, they increased the West's knowledge of more sophisticated cultures such as Islam's.

\_\_\_\_\_ 62. This church leader (354-430 A.D.) was the bishop of Hippo. Having a Christian mother but pagan father, he initially rejected Christianity and was a Manichaean and influenced by Neoplatonism. He wrote The City of God.

\_\_\_\_\_ 63. In this architectural style, in order to give a stone building a stone roof, it uses the same engineering style that was used to build bridges across rivers. It results in dimly lit interiors for engineering reasons.

\_\_\_\_\_ 64. This man (c. 102-44 b.c.) was a brilliant general, orator, politician. He was born into the Roman ruling elite, yet favored the Plebeians. He became dictator for life after beating Pompey. He was assassinated by Brutus and others.

\_\_\_\_\_ 65. This term means "image smashing." This periodically broke out in Christian history, such as in Byzantium (726-843 A.D.) and Puritan England (mid-17th century). It's based on the Second of the Ten Commandments of Ex. 20.

\_\_\_\_\_ 66. This building has a stone is the focus of the Muslim pilgrimage to Mecca. The faithful will walk around it seven times. The stone may be a meteorite that was seen to hit the earth.

\_\_\_\_\_ 67. This Eastern Roman (Byzantine) emperor (r. 527-565) retook many of the areas of the Western Empire that fell to the barbarians, such as Italy. His wife Theodora helped him maintain his nerve when Constantinople had a revolt.

\_\_\_\_\_ 68. This very influential Greek philosopher (c. 427-347 b.c.) wrote dialogs to explain his philosophy. He wrote brilliantly, and asked the right questions. The Republic is his most important dialog.

\_\_\_\_\_ 69. This French poem, written in the 1090's A.D., shows the Germanic Warrior code in action, but it has been superficially Christianized. It tells the story of Christians in the Frankish army being ambushed by Muslims.

\_\_\_\_\_ 70. These underground burial areas near Rome were where the early Christians buried their dead and where the earliest forms of Christian art appear.

Section 3: 71. Essay question. Choose **one** of the following two questions to answer. A proper answer will have full essay form, including an introduction, a thesis statement, two or more body paragraphs that explain/defend the thesis, and a conclusion in the last paragraph that restates the thesis or adds to it. Put the number of the question you're answering at the beginning of what you write. (50 possible points)

1. What innovations and developments made Renaissance painting and sculpture different from most Medieval or Gothic art? What characteristics tended to distinguish Dutch/Northern European art from Italian art? Mention specific innovations, art works, and artists to illustrate your points.

**OR**

2. What was the scientific revolution? What beliefs, both religious and philosophical, helped to create it? What were the major discoveries in physics and astronomy that launched it? Name specific scientists, beliefs, and discoveries in your answer.