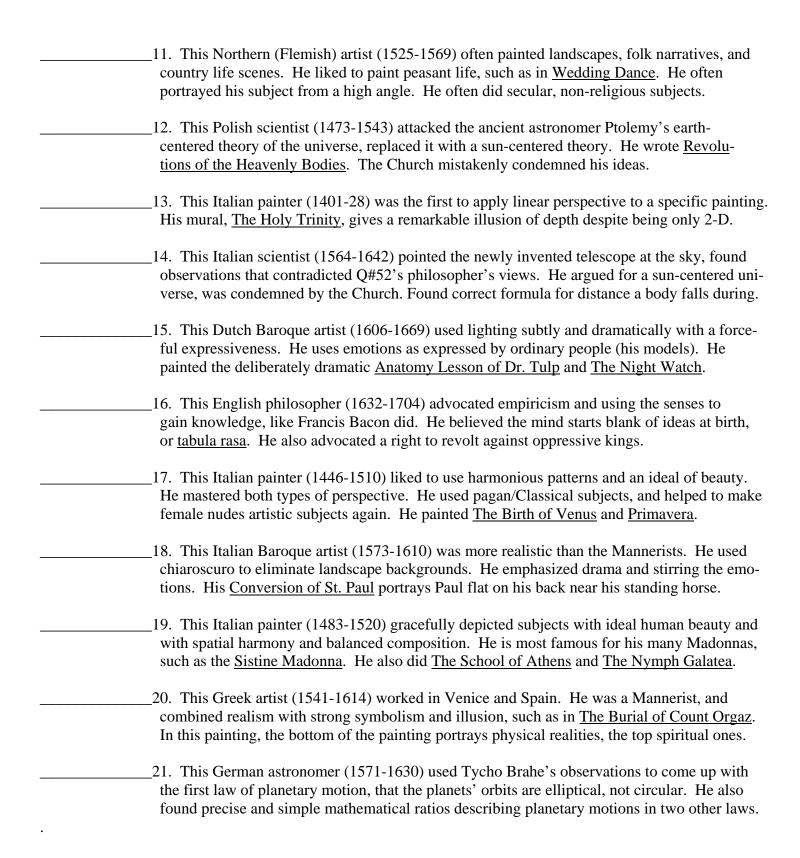
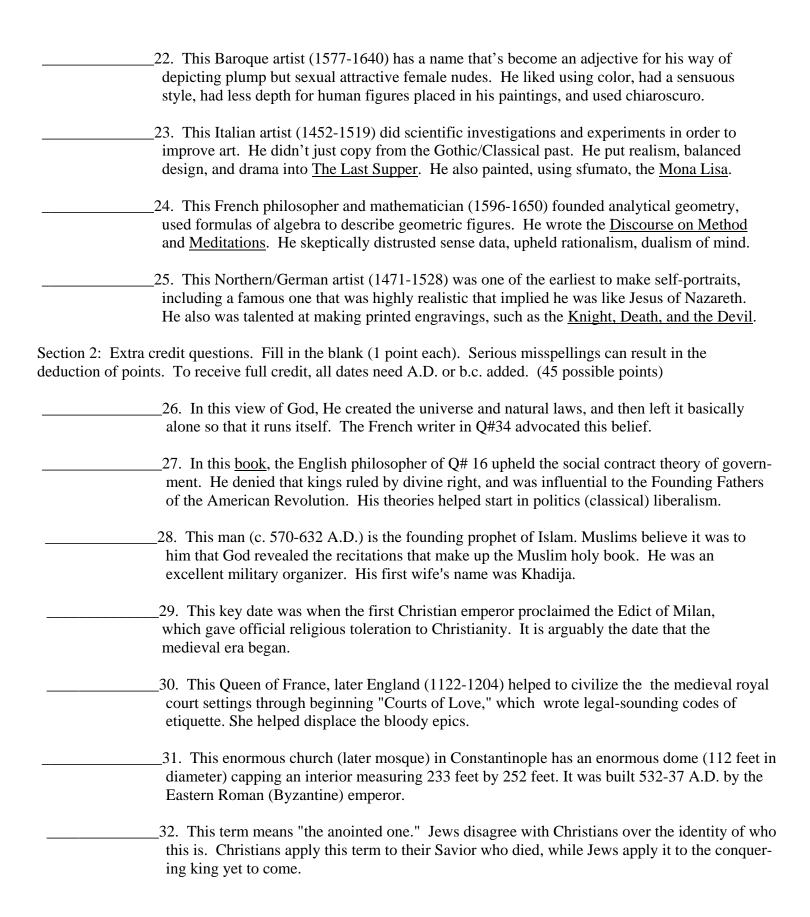
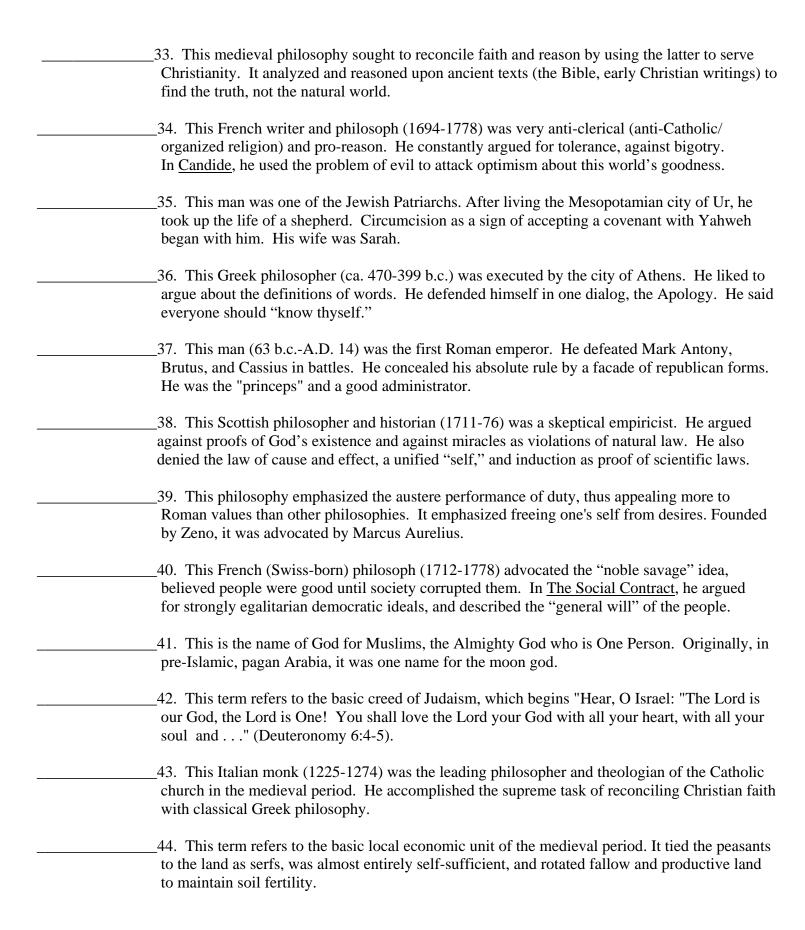
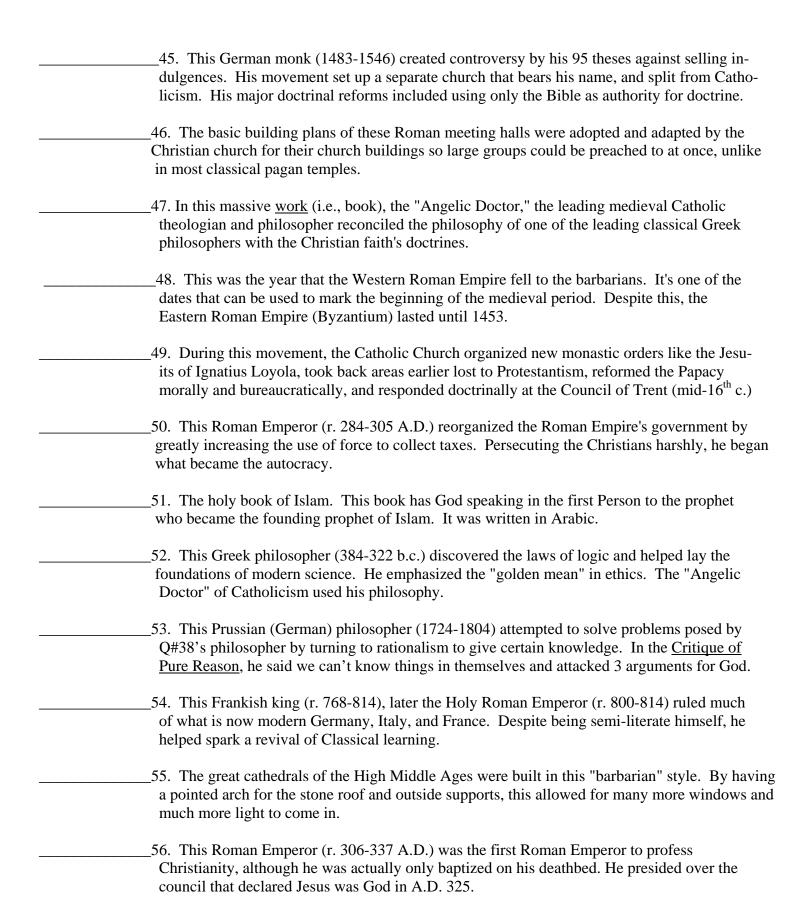
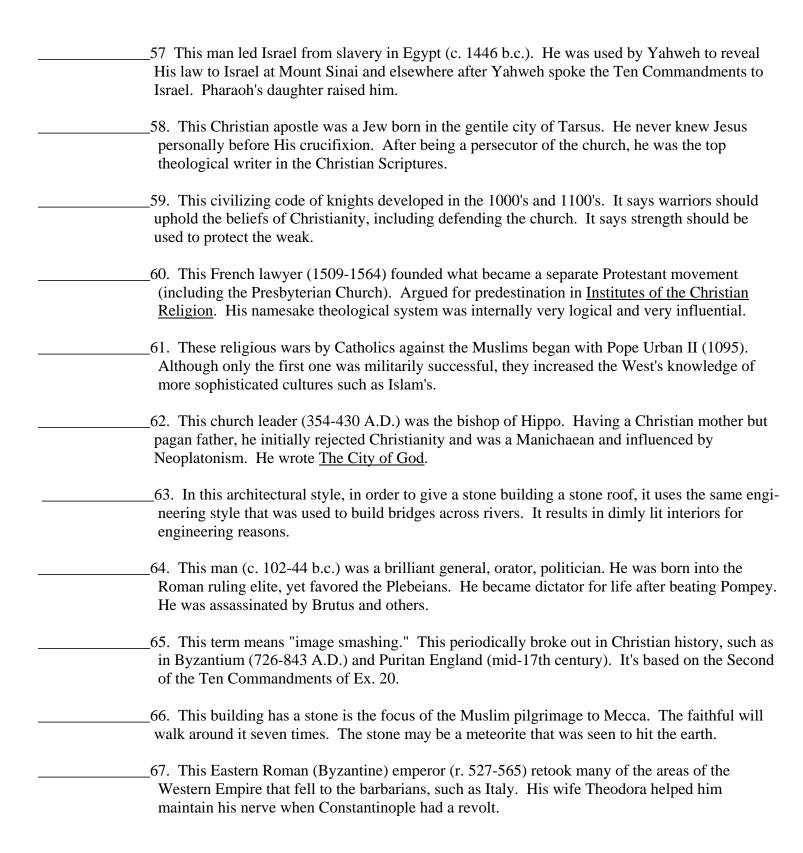
Name	Date
Final Test Re	enaissance and Enlightenment Art, Science, and Philosophy HUMN 201 Instructor: Eric Snow
	l in the blanks (2 points each). Serious misspellings can cause a loss of 1 point or more per possible points)
	1. This Italian painter (c. 1488-1576) used color to have unity instead of 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 <u>Sistine Chapel's</u> ceiling, which included a portrayal of Adam's creation. He also painted <u>The Last Judgment</u> , sculpted <u>David</u> , and made multiple <u>Pietas</u> . 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 <u>Villa Rotonda</u> , 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 <u>statement</u> 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 <u>The Garden of Earthly Delights</u> , 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 know-ledge in statues such as <u>St. George</u> and (a somewhat effeminate!) <u>David</u> . He revived equestrian (horse and rider) statues. He portrays a chaotic, lively scene in the <u>Herod's Feast</u> relief.

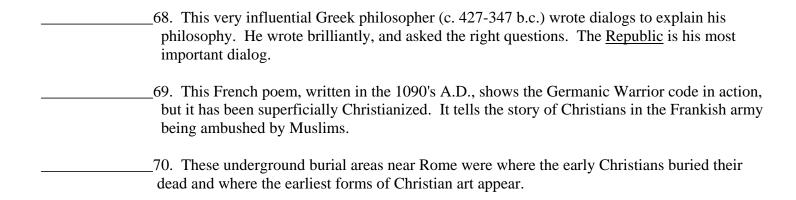












- Section 3: 71. Essay question. Choose <u>one</u> of the following two questions to answer. A proper answer will have full essay form, including an introduction, a thesis statement, two or more body paragraphs that explain/defend the thesis, and a conclusion in the last paragraph that restates the thesis 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.