

1

**Answer the following questions in your own words.**

1. When and where did the Renaissance take place? **in Europe between the 14<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> centuries**
2. What happened when the plague spread across Europe? **it led to economic depression, millions of people were killed**
3. Who profited from the new middle class? **bankers, merchants and tradesmen had a new market**
4. Which city became the centre of the Renaissance in Italy? **Florence**
5. Why could explorers travel longer distances? **better instruments and maps**
6. Why were India and Asia so important to Europeans? **spices, valuable cloth and silk that could not be bought in Europe**
7. Which places did the Spanish explore and conquer? **Central and South America**
8. How did Johannes Gutenberg change the lives of many Europeans? **books became affordable because of the printing press ; people started reading in their own language**
9. What kind of books did people in Europe want to read? **travel books, romance, poetry**
10. How did Martin Luther protest against the Roman Catholic church? **he posted a list of things he didn't like on the door of his church**
11. What does the word humanism mean and how did it change the lives of people? **new way of thinking, Greek and Roman writings became interesting, money and trade were more important than religion**
12. What did Renaissance artists experiment with? **perspective**
13. Who painted the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel in Rome? **Michelangelo**
14. Which guilds were very important in Florence? **textile workers**
15. What was the name of the most important family in Florence? **Medici**
16. Name three famous paintings of Leonardo da Vinci. **Adoration of the Kings, The Last Supper. Mona Lisa**
17. What else was he interested in? **mechanics, engineering, the human body, nature**
18. Why did people, many centuries later, think he was ahead of his time? **topics were forgotten for many centuries, then came up again**

## THE RENAISSANCE – KEY

2

Match the words on the left with the definitions on the right.

<b>A</b>	citizen		<b>C</b>	a very big country controlled by a king or a queen
<b>B</b>	cloth		<b>M</b>	it lets you jump out of an airplane and slows you down when fall to the ground
<b>C</b>	empire		<b>H</b>	the top part of a room
<b>D</b>	ivory		<b>F</b>	an intelligent person who reads and writes a lot
<b>E</b>	printing press		<b>P</b>	the special way of doing something
<b>F</b>	scholar		<b>E</b>	a machine that prints newspapers and books
<b>G</b>	romance		<b>K</b>	when an object has two parts of the same form and size
<b>H</b>	ceiling		<b>R</b>	a book that is written every year and has information about many things
<b>I</b>	coin		<b>A</b>	someone who lives in a city or country and has rights there
<b>J</b>	dye		<b>O</b>	a new machine or object
<b>K</b>	symmetrical		<b>N</b>	person who plans and builds roads and bridges
<b>L</b>	topic		<b>G</b>	a love story
<b>M</b>	parachute		<b>Q</b>	to be disloyal to a friend who trusts you
<b>N</b>	engineer		<b>J</b>	to change the colour of something
<b>O</b>	invention		<b>I</b>	a round piece of metal that is used as money
<b>P</b>	technique		<b>D</b>	the hard yellowish-white material from an elephant's teeth
<b>Q</b>	betray		<b>S</b>	group of people who have the same job
<b>R</b>	almanac		<b>B</b>	material used to make clothes
<b>S</b>	guild		<b>L</b>	subject

3

Match the beginnings of the sentences with the sentence endings.  
There are TWO endings you will not need.

A	During the Middle Ages poor people worked the land of noblemen	C	became wealthy and spent a lot of money
B	The plague spread throughout Europe	L	thanks to the wealth of the Medici family
C	During the Renaissance a new middle class	E	and brought back silk and spices from Asia
D	Italian city states were the centres	I	he didn't like about the Roman Catholic church
E	Portuguese explorers sailed around Africa	K	who painted the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel
F	Books and other written manuscripts became cheaper	A	and were protected by them
G	In the Middle Ages only priests and monks		who became the major of Florence
H	Scholars of the Renaissance	J	many objects of everyday life had geometrical forms
I	In 1517 Martin Luther posted a list of things	B	and killed almost half of its population
J	Renaissance artists discovered that		and separated from the Roman Catholic church
K	Michaelangelo was a famous Florentine artist	G	were able to read Latin books
L	Florence was one of the most powerful cities of the Renaissance	M	but was also interested in science and engineering
M	Leonardo da Vinci was not only a painter	D	of trade and banking
		F	when Johannes Gutenberg invented the printing press
		H	returned to reading Roman and Greek writings

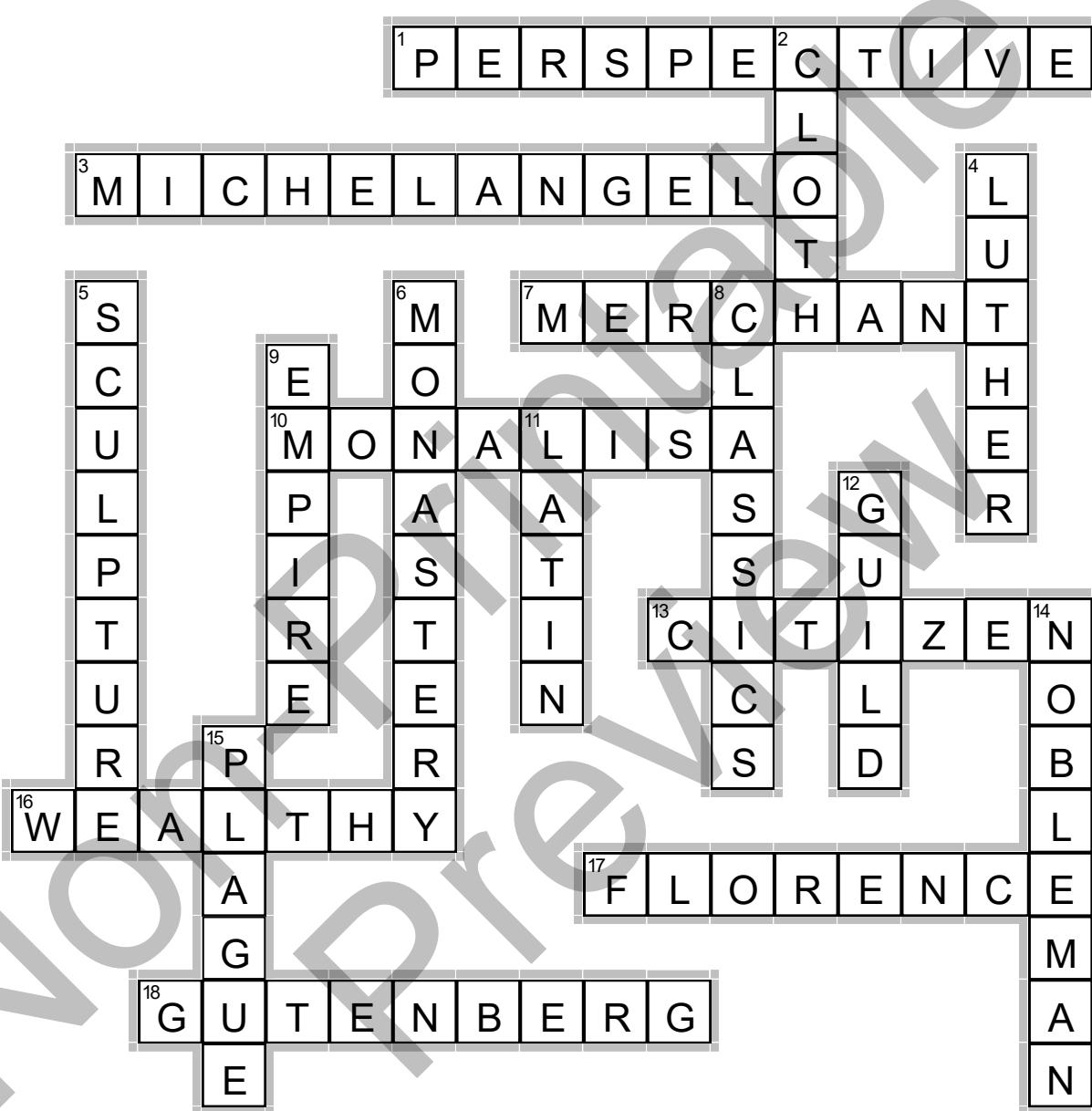
4

Look for 13 words about the Renaissance (→←↖↖↗↗↑) and mark them.



5

## Crossword



6

### The Renaissance - Complete the text with the words from the box. There are TWO words you will not need.

The Renaissance was an age of (1) **growth** in Europe. A new middle class (2) **emerged** after the (3) **plague** had killed millions of people. Many people became (4) **wealthier** because they had more money to spend. They bought clothes made of valuable (5) **silk** and paintings from well-known artists. They also read a lot because books were written in their own (6) **language** and not in Latin any more.

The cities became the centres of the Renaissance. They had famous (7) **citizens** who gave them much money. Bankers and (8) **merchants** were the wealthiest people during this time in history.

Explorers were able to travel longer (9) **distances** with the help of boats that had sails. They also had better instruments and (10) **maps**. Many explorers tried to find a route to India and other parts of Asia where they could buy (11) **spices** and silk.

The (12) **humanists** in the Renaissance did not believe that much in religion and god. They thought that being rich and having money was more important. Martin Luther, a German (13) **churchman**, wrote a list of things he didn't like about the church and (14) **posted** them on the door of his own church in Germany.

Artists found new ways of (15) **painting** pictures. They experimented with (16) **perspective** and painted with realism. One of the most famous was Leonardo da Vinci, who also drew plans for new (17) **machines** and tried to find out a lot about the human (18) **body**.

body  
churchman  
citizens  
distances  
emerged  
growth  
humanists  
language  
machines  
maps  
merchants  
navigators  
painting  
perspective  
plague  
posted  
sculptures  
silk  
spices  
wealthier

7

What do you know about the Renaissance. Write the main facts into the boxes below.

Exploration and trade

better maps and better ships  
explorers and navigators sailed to India and the New World  
Spain conquered Central and South America

The Middle Class

people became wealthier  
bought larger houses, expensive clothes  
learnt foreign languages, played instruments  
interest in art, literature

Humanism

scholars read Greek and Roman writings  
wealth and money was more important than religion  
new religions were founded

Art

mathematics in works of art  
experiments with perspective  
more realism in paintings  
Florence was a center of art



Religion

not much belief in religion  
mistrust and protest against Roman Catholic church  
money and trade more important