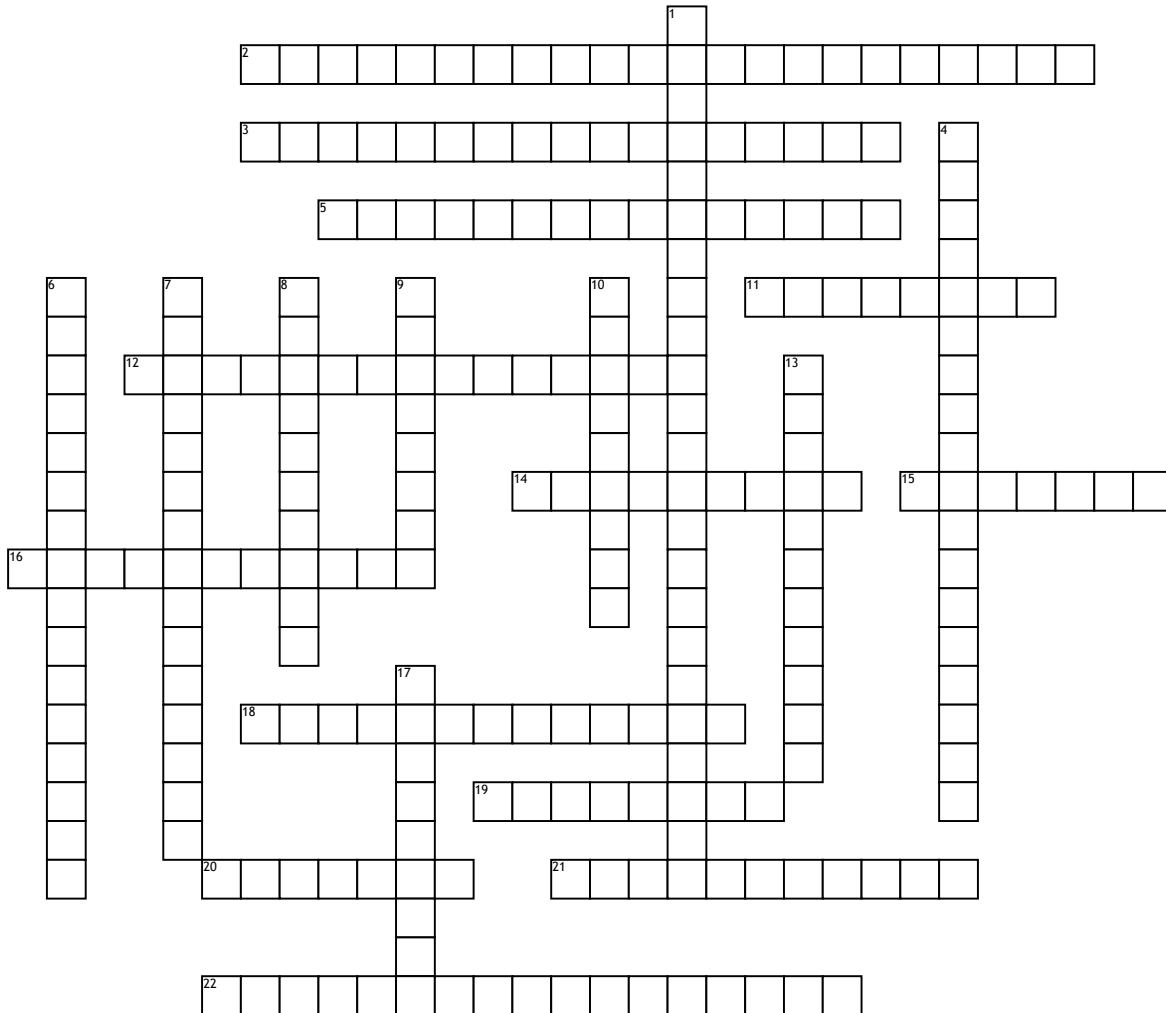


RENAISSANCE



- Across**
2. The "Warrior-Pope"; most involved in war and politics; personally led armies against enemies; instituted reconstruction on St. Peter's Basilica.
 3. A Spanish writer who is widely regarded as the greatest writer in the Spanish language and one of the world's preeminent novelists. His novel Don Quixote has been translated into over 140 languages and dialects; it is, after the Bible, the most-translated book in the world.
 5. A corrupt Spanish Renaissance pope whose immorality sparked debate about the integrity of the Catholic Church. Born Rodrigo de Borja, was Pope from 11 August 1492 until his death. He is one of the most controversial of the Renaissance popes, partly because he acknowledged fathering several children by his mistresses.
 11. A Renaissance cultural movement which turned away from medieval scholasticism and revived interest in ancient Greek and Roman thought. A Renaissance intellectual movement in which thinkers studied classical texts and focused on human potential and achievements.
 12. A well known Italian Renaissance artist, architect, musician, mathematician, engineer, and scientist. Known for the Mona Lisa.
 14. a system of government in which priests (religious leaders) rule in the name of God or a god.
 15. (1483-1520) Italian Renaissance painter; he painted frescoes, his most famous being The School of Athens.
 16. The _____ was a fervent period of European cultural, artistic, political and economic "rebirth" following the Middle Ages. Generally described as taking place from the 14th century to the 17th century, the _____ promoted the rediscovery of classical philosophy, literature and art + 1 autre côté
 18. A Catholic church in Vatican City, Italy. Its ceiling was painted by the Renaissance artist Michelangelo.
 19. a half-length portrait painting by the Italian Renaissance artist Leonardo da Vinci that has been described as "the best known, the most visited, the most written about, the most sung about, the most parodied work of art in the world."
 20. A poem of fourteen lines using any of a number of formal rhyme schemes, in English typically having ten syllables per line.
 21. A city-state surrounded by Rome, Italy, is the headquarters of the Roman Catholic Church. It's home to the Pope and a trove of iconic art and architecture.
 22. Known as the father of Renaissance Humanism. He lived from 1304-1374 as a cleric and committed his life to humanistic pursuits and careful study of the classics. He resisted writing in the Italian vernacular except for his sonnets, which were composed to his "lady love" who spoke no Latin. Fresco ...
- Down**
1. Member of the Medici family who made the family legitimate using the multiple currency transaction legal loopholes. Expanded Medici business and reduced risk. Considered by most to be the greatest Medici.
 4. (1564 - 1616) English poet and playwright considered one of the greatest writers of the English language; works include Julius Caesar, Macbeth, Romeo and Juliet, and Hamlet.
 6. A colossal marble statue commissioned by Florentine government; ideal beauty and 14ft. high. Created by Michelangelo.
 7. This "virgin" queen ruled England for 50 years and was one of the most successful monarchs in English History. She supported the arts, increased the treasury, supported the exploration of the New World, built up the military, and established the Church of England as the main religion in England.
 8. A deadly plague that swept through Europe between 1347 and 1351. The common name for a major outbreak of plague that spread across Asia, North Africa, and Europe in the mid-fourteenth century, carrying off vast numbers of persons.
 9. An Italian city-state and leading cultural center during the Renaissance; once of hot spots of Renaissance culture in the 1400s.
 10. (1386-1466) Sculptor. Probably exerted the greatest influence of any Florentine artist before Michelangelo. His statues expressed an appreciation of the incredible variety of human nature.
 13. The peasant laborer—greedy but kind, faithful but cowardly—whom Don Quixote takes as his squire. A representation of the common man, Sancho is a foil to Don Quixote and virtually every other character in the novel.
 17. A city with its surrounding territory forms an independent state. Eg., Vatican City