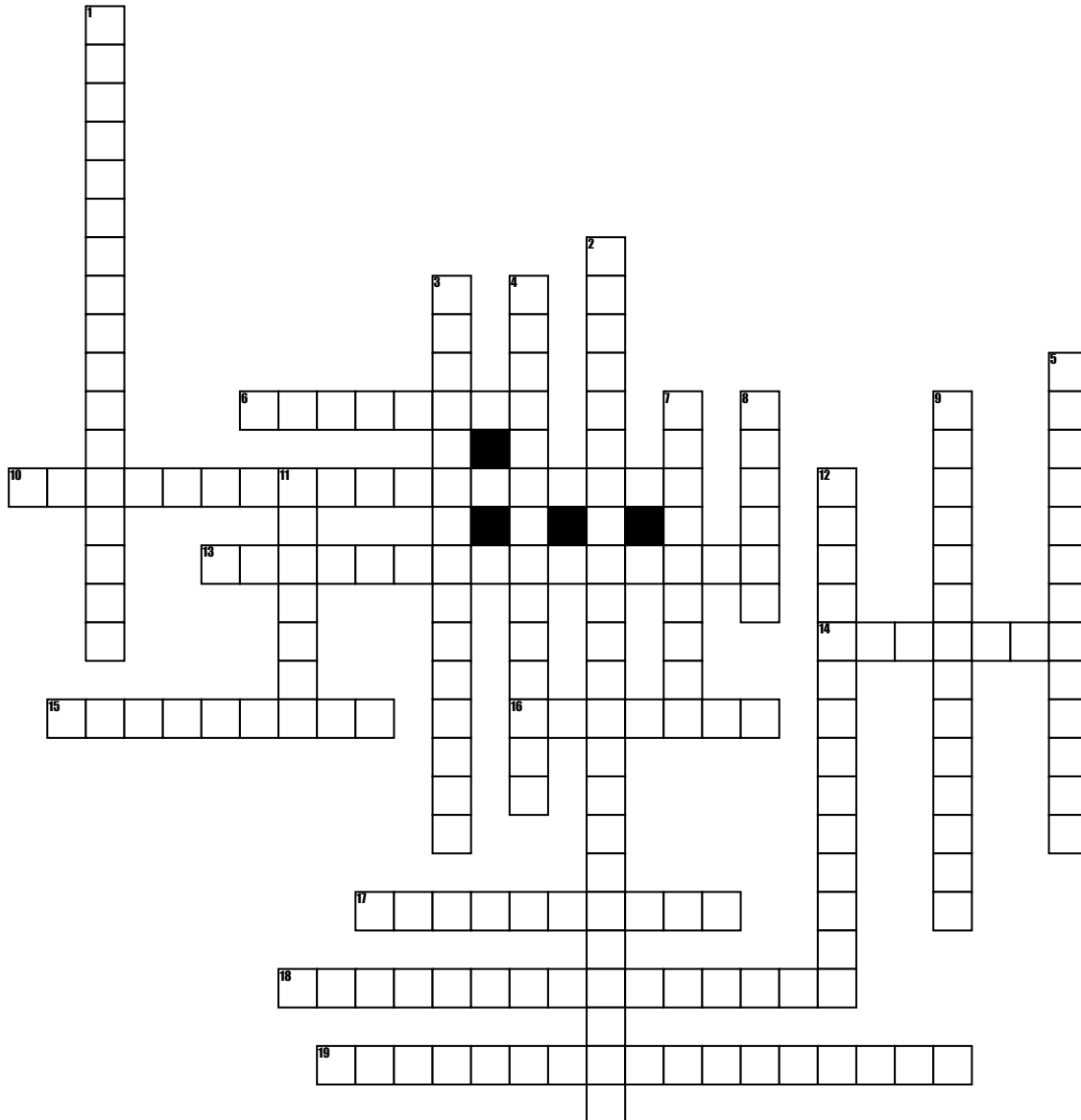


# Renaissance



## Across

**6.** The Signoria was the government of medieval and renaissance Florence. Its nine members, the Priori, were chosen from the ranks of the guilds of the city: six of them from the major guilds, and two from the minor guilds. The ninth became the Gonfaloniere of Justice.

**10.** A period of European history that began in Italy and spread to the rest of Europe. Rebirth of Classical (Greece/Rome) art/architecture - humanistic focus - patrons - families like Medici and the Catholic Church - blended natural world w/ religion - transition away from religion.

**13.** 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.

**14.** A painted or sculptured representation of the Virgin, usually with the infant Jesus.

**15.** (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.

**16.** A tragedy by William Shakespeare; it is thought to have been first performed in 1606. It dramatizes the damaging physical and psychological effects of political ambition on those who seek power for its own sake.

**17.** He was a English humanist that contributed to the world today by revealing the complexities of man. He wrote Utopia, a book that represented a revolutionary view of society.

**18.** A well known Italian Renaissance artist, architect, musician, mathematician, engineer, and scientist. Known for the Mona Lisa.

**19.** 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.

## Down

**1.** Dutch humanist and theologian who was the leading Renaissance scholar of northern Europe although his criticisms of the Church led to the Reformation, he opposed violence and condemned Martin Luther, he wrote The Praise of Folly, worked for Froben and translated the New Testament from Greek to Latin(1466-1536)

**2.** 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.

**3.** An essay was written in Latin in 1509 by Desiderius Erasmus of Rotterdam and first printed in June 1511. One of the most important books of Renaissance Humanism and one of the most perfect expressions of the sentiments and philosophy of its author.

**4.** A person who is successful when it comes to working, and overall universal, knew how to dance, fight, sing, write poetry, and how to create art, and well educated with the classics. A scholar during the Renaissance who (because knowledge was limited) could know almost everything about many topics. Isabella d'Este She was Marchioness of Mantua

**5.** She was Marchioness of Mantua and one of the leading women of the Italian Renaissance as a major cultural and political figure. She was a patron of the arts as well as a leader of fashion, whose innovative style of dressing was copied by women throughout Italy and at the French court.

**7.** A book wrote by Niccolò Machiavelli in 1513 about the imperfect conduct of humans and says how a ruler is able to keep power and manage to keep it disregarding enemies. Written by Machiavelli, described that power is more important, "better to be feared than loved"

**8.** A work of fiction and socio-political satire by Thomas More, written in Latin and published in 1516. The book is a frame narrative primarily depicting a fictional island society and its religious, social, and political customs

**9.** A fresco by the Italian Renaissance artist Raphael. It was painted between 1509 and 1511 as a part of Raphael's commission to decorate the rooms now known as the Stanze di Raffaello, in the Apostolic Palace in the Vatican.

**11.** (1493-1520) Italian Renaissance painter; he painted frescoes, his most famous being The School of Athens.

**12.** A wealthy Florentine and an astute statesman, who brought power back to Florence in 1434 when he ascended to power; controlled the city behind the scenes. He skillfully manipulated the constitution and influencing elections; through his informal, cordial relations with the electoral committee, and was able to keep councillors loyal to him in the Signoria (the governing body of Florence, composed of 8 councillors); as head of the Office of Public Debt, He was the grandfather of Lorenzo the Magnificent.