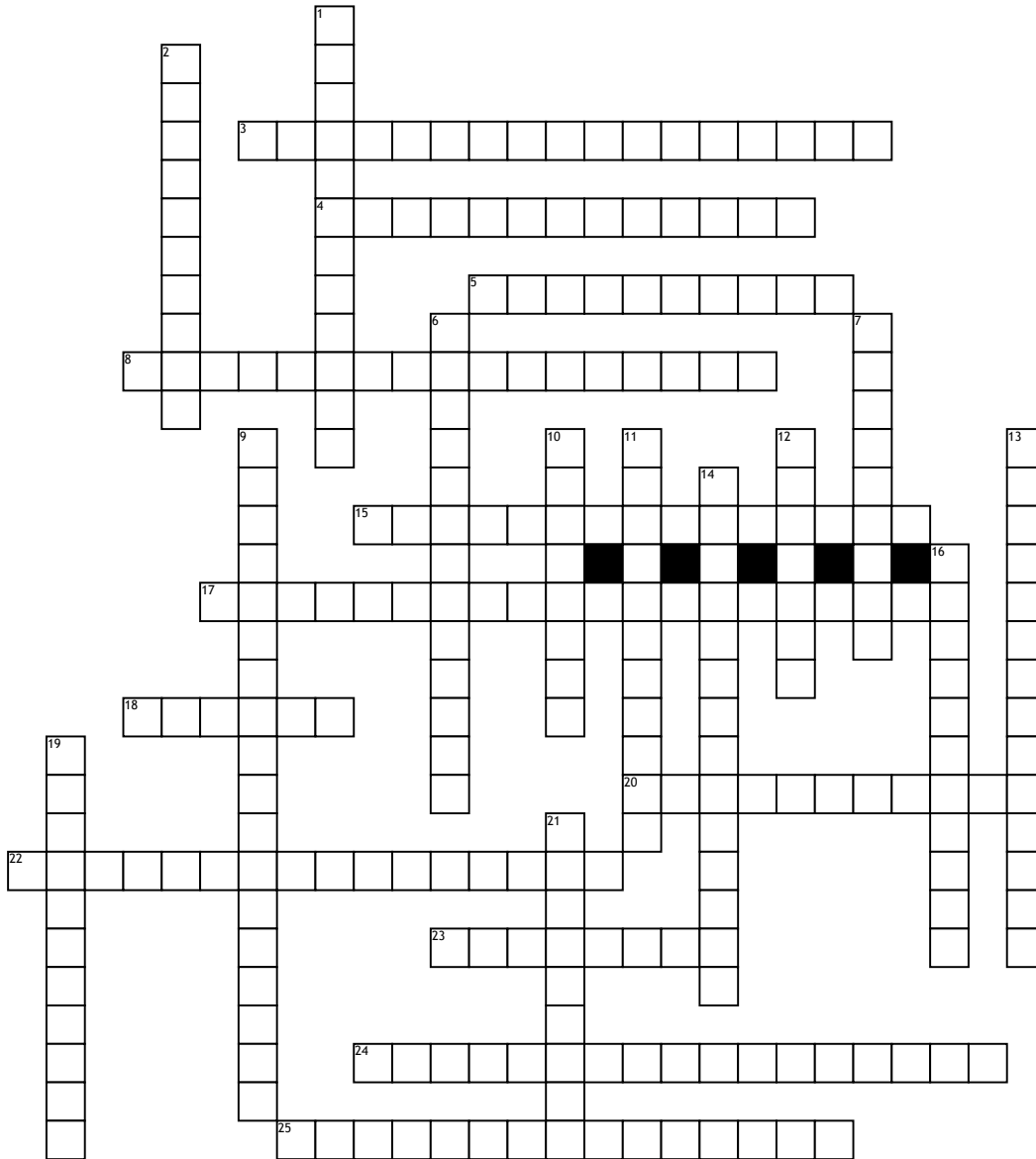


Renaissance



Across

3. A German goldsmith and printer, who created the printing press, in 1454

4. A ruler in Florence who becomes Patron of the Arts, an Italian statesman, de facto ruler of the Florentine Republic and the most powerful and enthusiastic patron of Renaissance culture in Italy. Also known as Lorenzo the Magnificent by contemporary Florentines, he was a magnate, diplomat, politician and patron of scholars, artists and poets.

5. 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

8. 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

15. A medieval and early modern central European Germanic empire, which often consisted of hundreds of separate Germanic and Northern Italian states. An empire established in Europe in the 10th century A.D., originally consisting mainly of lands in what is now Germany and Italy.

17. A novel was written by Cervantes and considered the birth of the modern European novel. Don Quixote is considered by literary historians to be one of the most important books of all time, and it is often cited as the first modern novel.

18. Plays containing action or dialogue and usually involving conflict and emotion

20. 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

22. A logical, systematic approach to the solution of a scientific problem. A series of steps followed to solve problems including collecting data, formulating a hypothesis, testing the hypothesis, and stating conclusions.

23. a half-length portrait painting by the Italian Renaissance artist Leonardo da Vinci

24. A Spanish writer who is widely regarded as the greatest writer in the Spanish language and one of the world's preeminent novelists.

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

Down

1. An Italian sculptor, painter, poet, engineer, and architect. Famous works include the mural on the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel, and the sculpture of the biblical character David.

2. He was an 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.

6. 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.

7. a system of government in which priests (religious leaders) rule in the name of God or a god.

9. Renaissance humanist who promoted secularism in politics; Scholar and statesman whose The Prince eschewed traditional Christian views of the responsibilities of political leaders to focus instead on the acquisition and maintenance of power for its own sake

10. An Italian city-state and leading cultural center during the Renaissance; once of hot spots of Renaissance culture in the 1400s.

11. English poet and playwright considered one of the greatest writers of the English language; works include Julius Caesar

12. Italian Renaissance painter; he painted frescoes, his most famous being The School of Athens.

13. 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 councilors loyal to him in the Signoria

14. 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

16. 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.

19. 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

21. Sculptor. Probably exerted the greatest influence of any Florentine artist before Michelangelo. His statues expressed an appreciation of the incredible variety of human nature.