

Final Exam Review Questions: Hum 1B, Spring 2009

Remember that these are questions and answers supplied by your classmates. Unfortunately, only about half the class participated, but we do have questions to cover each of the lectures. There are some really good questions and answers here, and others that are not as good (but nothing that is totally wrong). The biggest problems are that most of the questions focus on short, factual information from the lectures, with relatively few questions on the readings. On the exam itself, you should expect to be asked to interpret those facts (not just recall them), and to identify or discuss specific passages and ideas from the readings.

Lecture 18: Romanesque & Gothic Art

1. Who took control of Cistercian Order in 1134?
2. The ancestry of every subsequent Gothic church in the world can be traced to which church?
3. The Pisa Cathedral got booty from the battle of Palermo in 1062, what style was the cathedral built in?
4. The groin vault was first used where?
5. Who is traditionally credited with the frescoes in the Sancta Sanctorum?

Lecture 19: Folktale and Literary Satire: Chaucer as a Social Critic

6. What were the women mourning to Theseus about and what did he do about it?
7. What did Theseus find in the field when pillaging dead bodies and what does he do with them?
8. How has love negatively affected Palamon and Arcite and what does this show?
9. What roles do the gods of the temples Theseus constructs play and how does it relate to the ending?
10. What happens to Arcite toward the end of the tale, what does he tell Emily to do and what does this show?
11. What is the story about why the tales are being told?
12. What do people go to see at Canterbury?
13. Explain the Four Humors.
14. In "The Marriage Debate," what kind of relationship does the Knight's tale show?
15. Explain how *The Canterbury Tales* follows a social hierarchy; how is this hierarchy broken?

Lecture 20: Medieval Philosophy: External Evidence, Conflicting Proofs, and Critical Evaluations

16. Who were shown in the pictures of the monasteries and how is that significant in the social structure of that time?
17. What is the double truth theory and why is it significant?
18. What did Thomas Aquinas do for Christian philosophy?
19. What were the four major areas of study? What were the sub-categories of those areas of study?
20. What did Rostankowski find fascinating about the books that were used at the Cathedral schools?
21. What did Averroes believe was necessary to understand God's revelation?
22. What is natural law?
23. Who legitimized Aristotelian thought in Christian philosophy?
24. What is nominalism?
25. What is Ockham's razor?

Lecture 21: Africa in the 14th and 15th Centuries

26. What was the name of the first Sahel kingdom? Who founded it? What was the name of the group who took it over and called it Wagadou?

27. When Son-Jara established the Mali Empire, how did it benefit the European colonies?
28. List three things that happened to Masa Musa between 1312-1332.
29. To which book in the bible can Son-Jara's lineage be traced back to and to whom?
30. List three facts about Son-Jara.

Lecture 22: New Perspectives in the Arts: the Southern Renaissance

31. Describe Donatello's work with particular attention to *David*.
32. Who painted the *Birth of Venus* and what are some notable features of the work?
33. Michelangelo's *Pieta* is one of his most renowned works. Who is depicted in this sculpture and what are some of its notable features?
34. Who painted the *School of Athens* and what are some notable features of the work?
35. Brunelleschi was known for designing and constructing what architectural feature of the Florence Cathedral?
36. What is the Duomo and what are some major characteristics of it (shape, construction, location)?
37. Name one of the fresco paintings done by Masaccio and describe at least two characteristics of the fresco.
38. Describe two of Leonardo da Vinci's artworks, providing at least two important characteristics for each.

Lecture 23: Ethics and Political Action in the New State

39. What are three various ways *The Prince* can be read as?
40. Name the author and title of where this phrase is from, and then explain its meaning: "better to be feared than loved."
41. What are Machiavelli's main arguments?
42. What was the state of Italy when Machiavelli was alive?
43. According to Machiavelli, how must a prince act politically?

Lecture 24: Revolutions in Religion and Society: the Protestant Reformation

44. Luther was very opposed to the sale of _____ by the Catholic church.
45. While staying in a prison in Wartburg, what important work did Luther complete?
46. Which Pope excommunicated Luther from the church?
47. Where was it decided to make Luther an outlaw?
48. The reformation taught that only through _____ and not _____ could one receive salvation.

Lecture 25: Response to the Protestant Revolution: the Catholic Reformation

49. Who was St. Teresa of Avila, and what did she do that made her significant?
50. Who was the founder of the Jesuits? And why did he create it?
51. What was the council of Trent, for what reason was it held?
52. Who was St. John of the Cross, what order did he participate in?
53. Who was Erasmus, and what did he translate into Greek and Latin?

Lecture 26: Individualism, Commerce, and the Arts: the Northern Renaissance

54. Describe an altar piece and what is so special about it.
55. What is something special about one point perspective in the Northern Renaissance and give an example of one?
56. Describe foreshortening in art, and give an example of how an artist can manipulate this to enhance certain features in a painting.
57. Describe pros and cons of oil painting.
58. Explain the concept of *memento mori* ("be mindful of your death") and how it was used, and name some Northern Renaissance works this appeared in.
59. You are a relatively skilled north German artist and you decide you want to put some fresco paintings on your local church. What problem do you run into?
60. While failing to decorate the Church Fresco you fall and hurt your head. For no reason you will ever be able to explain you awaken in Belgium in front of the Ghent Altarpiece. As you gaze upon the Christian imagery, what are you supposed to do?
61. While walking back from the Belgium you encounter an art collector. He shows you a woodcut of death stealing a child away. It says "92 out of 100" What does that mean?
62. The art collector drones on and on about etching and engravings. What is the difference between the two anyway?

Lecture 27: Renaissance Humanism: Redefining Intellectual and Cultural Traditions

63. What is the status of women in Utopia?
64. Who was the founder of Utopia and how did he found his kingdom?
65. If slaves are never bought in Utopia how do the Utopian people have slavery?
66. What are the limitations of marriage?
67. How do jobs work in Utopia?
68. In Utopia, why is it more important for a king to love his people than to expand the kingdom.
69. What are the differences between Erasmus's and Luther's views?
70. What does Thomas More's *Utopia* describe and what is it critical of?
71. Who is often considered the "father of humanism?" What else did he do that was noteworthy?
72. Describe some aspects of *studia humanitas*.
73. What is civic humanism?

Lecture 28: The Americas: Culture and Conquest

74. What is the Clovis Theory?
75. Who is Tomás de Torquemada and what was his effect on Spain in the 15th century?
76. Name 3 "major indigenous cultures of the Americas" and explain their importance.
77. Discuss the events that led up to Hernan Cortes's conquering of the Aztec and Montezuma.
78. Discuss the positive and negative effects of the conquest of the Americas as presented in the lecture.
79. Who was Bartolomé de Las Casas and what did he do?

Answers

Lecture 18: Romanesque & Gothic Art

1. St Bernard of Clairvaux. (LC)
2. The abbey church of St-Denis. (LC)
3. Romanesque. (LC)
4. The Rhineland in 1030. (LC)
5. Giotto. (LC)

Lecture 19: Folktale and Literary Satire: Chaucer as a Social Critic

6. Creon, the king of Thebes refused to bury or cremate their husbands' dead bodies and instead lets his dogs eat them. Theseus then attacks Thebes and kills Creon and returns the women's husband's bones. (TW)
7. He had found two knights named Arcite and Palamon and decides rescue them and bring them back as prisoners. (TW)
8. Love for Emily has turned them against each other. These two cousins's once fought alongside one another but now fight against each other for a woman. Love has been able to turn to friends against one another. Its power has been able to overwhelm their judgment. (TW)
9. The gods create confidence in both Palamon and Arcite. Mars shows a sign that Arcite will win and Venus shows one that Palamon will win. Saturn assures Venus that Palamon will win though. Arcite wins the tournament but however is killed. Emily is now Palamon. Arcite had asked Mars, the god of WAR, for help, of which he did. Arcite won the fight but Palamon asked the goddess of LOVE, and in the end is what he got. So both Palamon

and Arcite got the help they asked for from their gods. (TW)

10. Arcite had won the tournament between Palamon and him but Saturn shook the ground and caused a mortal accident. He later tells Emily that if she were to marry someone it should be Palamon because he has the traits of a knight. This shows that Arcite, although blinded by love for Emily, in the end still cared for his cousin; his friend. (TW)
11. A bunch of people who are traveling together to Canterbury are staying at Tabard Tavern. The host proposes that all should tell a tale going and coming back and the person with the best tale would get a free meal at the expense of the others. (TG)
12. The tomb of Thomas á Beckett (TG)
13. Holds that in every person there are four fluids and that these must be held in balance to maintain health
 - Blood – is sanguine (cheerful, optimistic, confident) - head
 - Phlegm – is phlegmatic (calm, composed, sluggish, apathetic) - lungs
 - Black bile – is melancholic (gloomy) - spleen
 - Yellow bile – is choleric (irritable, irascible) – Gall Bladder
 - Each corresponds to an element – warm/cool – moist/dry (TG)
14. Courtly Love (TG)
15. The hierarchy is broken by the Miller, who was extremely bored by the Monk's tale and interrupted him with his tale. After this, the hierarchy was all mixed up. (TG)

Lecture 20: Medieval Philosophy: External Evidence, Conflicting Proofs, and Critical Evaluations

16. Only boys of varying ages and male instructors were shown in the pictures; women were not allowed to attend school. (BC)
17. The double truth theory is the view that a proposition can be true in philosophy and understood clearly there, but expressed allegorically in theology. This theory is significant because it illustrates contradiction found in the relationship between philosophy and theology. (BC)
18. Aquinas legitimized Aristotelian thought in Christian philosophy by developing a cosmological argument using Aristotelian philosophy to support God's existence. (BC)
19. The four major areas of study include Liberal Arts, which include Trivium (grammar, logic, rhetoric), Quadrivium (arithmetic, geometry, astronomy, music), Medicine, Law, which includes Roman (civil) and Canon (church), and Theology, which includes philosophy, dogmatic theology, and natural theology. (BC)
20. She found the usage of footnotes for discussion fascinating because that practice allows people of the present day to analyze and compare their perception of text to present day perception. (BC)
21. Philosophical Reasoning (SM)
22. Human understanding of god's law (SM)
23. Thomas Aquinas (SM)

24. The view that universals are either 1. the significance of a word, or 2 words themselves as signifiers of something. (SM)

25. What can be done with fewer assumptions is done in vain with more. (SM)

Lecture 21: Africa in the 14th and 15th Centuries

26. The name of the first Sahel kingdom was Ghana. The Berbers founded it. The Mande called it Wagadou. (MST)
27. The Mali Empire benefited the European colonies by becoming the chief source of gold for Muslim and European countries. (MST)
28. Between 1312-1332, Mansa Musa made Islam the official religion of Mali, he began his pilgrimage to Mecca, and his empire doubles in size and trade triples. (MST)
29. Son-Jara's family line can be traced back to the book of Genesis in the bible. He can be traced back to Bilal an African companion of Muhammad. (MST)
30. Son-Jara was could not walk because of a curse. He eventually recovered and his mother and her other children were exiled. Son-Jara was exiled, then returned from exile to become the ruler of the Empire. (MST)

Lecture 22: New Perspectives in the Arts: the Southern Renaissance

31. Donatello's work recaptured the central discovery of Classical sculpture: contrapposto, or weight concentrated on one leg with the rest of the body relaxed, often turned. Donatello carved figures and draped them realistically with a sense of their underlying skeletal structure. His *David* was the first life-sized, freestanding nude sculpture since the Classical period. (AG)

Donatello sculpted a bronze structure of David. In the sculpture David looks like a young and not particularly string boy. He is standing on the decapitated head of Goliath and is holding Goliath's huge sword. Donatello also sculpted Mary Magdalene out of wood. This carving shows a haggard, thin, but pious Mary. She is not beautiful looking because she has long hair which covers her body from head to toe. Donatello also created a sandstone relief entitled *Annunciation* which shows the beauty of the Virgin Mary with her eyes cast down. (SC)

32. Botticelli painted the *Birth of Venus* in 1486. His decorative linear style and graceful, golden-haired maidens were more a throw back to Byzantine art, yet his nudes epitomized the Renaissance. Botticelli drew undulating lines and figures with long necks, sloping shoulders, and pale, soft bodies. (AG)

The Birth of Venus is a canvas painting which encompasses all that was thought to represent ideal beauty. The goddess Venus has her eyes cast downward and she is standing in a similar pose to that of representations of the Virgin Mary. With her beautifully flowing hair and body position she almost appears weightless. The goddess has supposedly washed up on shore in a seashell and emerges a full grown woman. (SC)

33. The first work to earn Michelangelo renown was *Pieta*, carved from 1499 to 1504. Its name means "pity" and

depicts Christ and the Virgin. The pyramidal arrangement derived from Leonardo, with the classic composure of the Virgin's face reflecting the calm, idealized expressions of Greek sculpture. Upon hearing the enthusiasm of his work, he carved his name on a ribbon across the Virgin's breast, the only work he ever signed. (AG)

34. Raphael, at the age of 26, was called to Rome by the pope to decorate the Vatican rooms. He completed the frescoes, aided by fifty students, the same year Michelangelo finished the Sistine ceiling. Raphael's art most completely expressed all the qualities of the High Renaissance. The *School of Athens* embodies the High Renaissance in its balance, sculptural quality, architectural perspective, and fusion of pagan and Christian elements. (AG)
35. He alone was capable of constructing a dome for the Florence Cathedral. His inspiration was to build two shells, each supporting the other, crowned by a lantern stabilizing the whole. (AG)
36. The Duomo, also known as the Florence Cathedral, is a dome building which was completed by Filippo Brunelleschi in 1436. Although the rest of the building was built earlier, the dome on top of the cathedral was constructed during the Renaissance, and is located at the center of Florence. The dome was built in two layers of shells so it is not too heavy and will not collapse on itself. Also, eight main and curved ribs are used to keep the dome's structure stable. (SC)
37. Masaccio created *The Tribute to Money* fresco and *The Holy Trinity* fresco. *The Tribute to Money* was a representation of a story from the book of Matthew about a tax collector. Each of the people represented in the fresco are colorfully dressed and grouped together outside of a house. A great sense of depth perception is created through shadowing. *The Holy Trinity* is a painting of Jesus hanging on the cross with God supporting him from behind. Beneath this lies a skeleton on a tomb. All of the figures in the fresco are painted to scale. (SC)
38. Two of da Vinci's most famous works of art are *The Last Supper* and the *Mona Lisa*. The Last Supper is a painting of Jesus and his twelve disciples during their last supper together before Jesus' crucifixion. All of the disciples and Jesus are sitting on one end of the table. Each of the disciples are positioned in groups of three's, possibly a reference to the Holy Trinity. Also, da Vinci gave the picture a great sense of realism and depth by extending the walls and coming to a point at the back of the painting. The *Mona Lisa* is the portrait of a beautiful woman with a distant landscape in the background which represents depth. Her hands are stunningly painted, her eyes are just off center, and she has a hint of an archaic smile. (SC)

Lecture 23: Ethics and Political Action in the New State

39. Political scientist, satirist, realist, manipulator for favor, teacher of immorality, admirer of cruelty, author of handbook for political success, manipulator to make the prince a savior of Italy. (AB)

40. *The Prince* by Machiavelli. This quote relates to how Machiavelli believes cruelty can be used as a tool for ruling. (AB)

41. Expediency and Immorality (AB)

42. Italy was not a united nation. City states existed, and civilians identified with their own culture. (AB)

43. Prudent, hard realist, prefer being feared than being loved, must recognize the importance of reputation. (AB)

Lecture 24: Revolutions in Religion and Society: the Protestant Reformation

44. Indulgences (TM)

45. Translating the New Testament into German (TM)

46. Pope Leo X (TM)

47. The Diet of Worms (TM)

48. faith/works (TM)

Lecture 25: Response to the Protestant Revolution: the Catholic Reformation

49. She was Spanish mystic who was a nun, and saw visions in her fainting fits. (IC)

50. Ignatius Loyola was the founder of the Society of Jesus. He created the Jesuits because he felt the Catholic Church needed reformations, so he created his own church. (IC)

51. The council of Trent was an ongoing process of reformation that defined the doctrine of the church. (IC)

52. St. John of the Cross was another Spanish Mystic who was a part of the Carmelite order. (IC)

53. Erasmus was a humanist who translated the New Testament into new Latin and Greek. (IC)

Lecture 26: Individualism, Commerce, and the Arts: the Northern Renaissance

54. It is a set off images. There are interior images, the doors close, and there are pictures on the outside. They only open on certain time of years, but mostly closed with a different picture outside. (JC)

55. When something is far away, it appears smaller. All the lines seem to aim toward a vanishing point. An example would be the picture of the last supper of Jesus where all the lines are directed towards him. (JC)

56. Foreshortening is when the artist plays with perspectives and makes objects in not in proportional size. For example, there is an image of a body of Jesus whose head is bigger than his feet. Since the head is farther away, it should be smaller. (JC)

57. The artist can use more translucent colors and gradations. The problem with oil based paint is it takes a long time for it to dry. (JC)

58. The idea everyone dies eventually, and we have little control over it, it appears in the *The Dance of Death*, Hans Memling paintings, and other works. (EC)

59. The climate of Germany makes it difficult to paint in the Fresco style. (EC)

60. You are supposed to think deeply on how the Christian imagery applies to you and your faith. (EC)

61. 92 is the number of the print, and 100 is the total number of prints. (EC)

62. Etchings are 3d stamps where the ink follows the shape, and in engravings the ink appears where the carved lines are not. (EC)

Lecture 27: Renaissance Humanism: Redefining Intellectual and Cultural Traditions

63. Utopia is based on egalitarian principles meaning everyone is equal. Women can work, vote, become priests, and fight. They basically have as much influence as men on the Utopian society. (TL)
64. General Utopus was the founder of Utopia. He conquered all the inhabitants of Abraxa and used his army and new followers to chip away at the isthmus that connected them to the mainland. He then set up the Utopian society. (TL)
65. Slaves in Utopia are either people captured in battle, people who have committed horrible crimes in Utopia, or those condemned to death in other countries. (TL)
66. Women must be 18 to be married. Men have to be 22. If there is any premarital sex and the two are caught they can never be married. (TL)
67. Everyone is engaged in farm work. But if a person is interested in some other specialty they are allowed to choose and apprentice under that profession. You are allowed to learn more than one job and can follow whichever you choose. (TL)
68. So he will gain respect from his people and that no one will be miserable in the process of expanding the kingdom. All the effort can be put towards the people. (JC)
69. Erasmus wanted to reform the church whereas Luther wanted to abandon it. Another difference was that Luther didn't believe that people had free will. Luther believed that people have free choice so they can choose between sinning and not sinning, while Erasmus believed people had free will (totally free). (SF)
70. The book describes a fictional homogenous society where there is common property, and everybody farms. *Utopia* criticizes More's contemporary society and its aspects such as materialism that separated the classes, and other social/economic inequalities. (SF)
71. Petrarch. He coined the phrase, "Dark Ages." He also knew Latin and discovered Cicero's letters. (SF)
72. This was a type of education that was popular during the Renaissance where they went back to the classical style of education. People enrolled in this type of education would learn Greek, Latin, history, philosophy, rhetoric, and other liberal arts subjects that were typical of a classical styled education. (SF)
73. With civic humanism, there is rule of law and it is good for the government to be involved with the daily lives of people. It is the job of government to help the people it governs. (SF)

Lecture 28: The Americas: Culture and Conquest

74. The Clovis Theory (also called Llano) is the idea that during an ice age a land bridge was formed between Asia and Alaska and that is how homo sapiens first found their way to the Americas. Although there is archeological

evidence that the same groups of people lived in Asia and the Americas, the extremely quick migratory patterns that would have to have taken place in order for these groups to appear in South America at the time they did creates problems with the theory. (AMP)

75. Tomás de Torquemada was the High Inquisitor during the Spanish Inquisition of the 15th century, which was originally created to defend the church against heresy, however, Torquemada also used it to gain power over his enemies. (AMP)
76. Olmec, Valley of Oaxaca, Maya, Zapotec, Teotihuacan, Aztec, Mixtec, Pipil, Valdivia, Inca. Things that could be mentioned include written language (especially concerning the Maya and Zapotec), architectural accomplishments (Teotihuacan, Maya), sculpture and calendars (Maya, Aztec). These groups had permanent housing and public buildings, complex social, economic and political organization, and a "high level of material culture". Valdivia are the oldest that we know of in the Americas (coast in Ecuador). (AMP)
77. Many things may be included in an answer, however, the Aztec mythology surrounding their origins should be stressed as a key factor. The idea that Hernan Cortes was a king or god who was sent from their original homeland
78. Positive: For the Spanish, it was extremely fortuitous. The amount of gold being taken out per year was more than Europe had ever before in its history. Built up the Spanish Armada, caused Europe to come into its own, the potato for Ireland, the tomato for Italy.
Negative: Extremely large increase in deaths of indigenous cultures due to diseases brought over from Europe, Indian slavery, destruction of indigenous culture, syphilis brought to Europe (most likely), potato famine in Ireland later in history with serious ramifications. (AMP)
79. Bartolomé de Las Casas was a Spaniard who fought for Indian rights in the Americas. The creation of the "New Laws of the Indies" created to better the treatment of Indians in the Americas. One part states that even if they rebel and are arrested they can't be enslaved. Africans in the Americas were not given the same treatment. (AMP)