

The Renaissance in 16th Century Spain

History · Answer Key · 30 Questions

1. What century did the Renaissance cultural movement develop in Spain?

- A) XV century
- B) XVI century**
- C) XVII century
- D) XIV century

2. Which two monarchs reigned during the Renaissance in Spain?

- A) Ferdinand and Isabella
- B) Charles V and Philip II**
- C) Alfonso X and Ferdinand III
- D) Philip III and Philip IV

3. What does the term 'Renaissance' also refer to historically?

- A) The entire 15th century
- B) The 16th century as a historical period**
- C) The late Middle Ages
- D) The early Baroque period

4. How was Spanish society divided during the 16th century?

- A) By economic class only
- B) Into estates (estamentos)
- C) By religious affiliation**
- D) By geographical region

5. Which social class is described as 'idle' and subject to royal authority?

- A) Burguesía
- B) Pueblo llano
- C) Nobleza**
- D) Iglesia

6. Which institution held significant economic and social power in 16th century Spain?

- A) The Nobility
- B) The Bourgeoisie
- C) The Church**
- D) The Common People

7. Which social group experienced impoverishment, increased begging, and delinquency due to crisis?

- A) Nobleza
- B) Burguesía
- C) Pueblo llano**
- D) Conversos

8. Who were the 'Conversos'?

- A) Old Christians whose ancestors were also Christian
- B) People who converted to Catholicism**
- C) Muslims expelled from Spain
- D) Jews expelled from Spain

9. What is the term for Christians whose ancestors were also Christian?

- A) Cristianos nuevos
- B) Cristianos viejos**
- C) Conversos
- D) Moriscos

10. From which country did humanism originate?

- A) Spain
- B) Italy**
- C) France
- D) England

11. In which century did humanism emerge in Italy?

- A) XIV century**
- B) XV century
- C) XVI century
- D) XIII century

12. When did humanism fully develop in Spain?

- A) During the 15th century
- B) Throughout the 16th century**
- C) In the late 14th century
- D) During the 17th century

13. What philosophical shift characterized humanism compared to medieval thought?

- A) From anthropocentrism to theocentrism
- B) From theocentrism to anthropocentrism**
- C) From scientific inquiry to religious dogma
- D) From individual liberty to collective control

14. What did humanism consider the most perfect creature in creation?

- A) God
- B) The Church
- C) The King

D) The human being

15. What did humanists take as a model for their cultural activities?

- A) Medieval scriptures
- B) The Islamic world

C) The classical world

- D) The burgeoning bourgeoisie

16. What languages did humanists study to access classical texts?

- A) Spanish and French

B) Latin and Greek

- C) Italian and Portuguese
- D) German and English

17. What movement is known for defending humanist ideals?

- A) The Enlightenment
- B) The Baroque

C) The Renaissance

- D) The Counter-Reformation

18. What significant advance occurred in the scientific field during the Renaissance?

- A) A decline in scientific research

B) A considerable advance

- C) A focus solely on theology
- D) A rejection of empirical methods

19. What kind of spirit characterized the scientific advancement of the Renaissance?

- A) A spirit of unquestioning faith

B) A critical spirit that questioned everything

- C) A spirit of conformity
- D) A spirit of isolation

20. How did the Renaissance approach religion compared to the Middle Ages?

- A) It fused the natural and the supernatural

B) It separated the natural from the supernatural

- C) It increased religious dogma
- D) It suppressed all religious expression

21. What did the Renaissance exalt in contrast to medieval asceticism?

- A) The afterlife
- B) Nature and a vitalist attitude**
- C) Strict obedience
- D) The isolation of the soul

22. What major religious movement occurred in Europe at the end of Philip II's reign?

- A) The Renaissance
- B) The Counter-Reformation
- C) The Protestant Reformation**
- D) The Spanish Inquisition

23. Who were the main instigators of the Protestant Reformation?

- A) Popes and Cardinals
- B) Lutero and Calvino**
- C) Charles V and Philip II
- D) Italian humanists

24. What did the Protestant Reformation break?

- A) The unity of the Spanish empire
- B) The unity of Christian religious thought**
- C) The power of the monarchy
- D) The influence of humanism

25. What did the Catholic Church undertake in response to the Protestant Reformation?

- A) The Council of Trent**
- B) The Spanish Inquisition
- C) The expulsion of Jews and Moriscos
- D) The promotion of classical studies

26. What council was convened as part of the Catholic Counter-Reformation?

- A) The Council of Nicaea
- B) The Council of Trent**
- C) The Council of Florence
- D) The Council of Basel

27. What institution was established to ensure religious purity and prevent heresy?

- A) The Royal Court
- B) The Inquisition**
- C) The Bourgeoisie
- D) The Guilds

28. What practices did the Inquisition vigilantly watch out for?

- A) Classical studies
- B) Humanist writings
- C) Judaism or Islamism**
- D) Scientific discoveries

29. What were 'indices of prohibited books' used for?

- A) To promote scientific knowledge
- B) To encourage classical translations
- C) To prevent the spread of dangerous ideas**
- D) To record historical events

30. Which painting by Botticelli is mentioned as representative of Renaissance humanism?

- A) The Last Supper
- B) The Birth of Venus**
- C) Mona Lisa
- D) The School of Athens