Geography of Renaissance Art

Renaissance Art History · Answer Key · 20 Questions

1. Which Italian city is widely considered the primary birthplace of the Renaissance movement in the 14th century?

A) Venice
B) Florence
C) Rome
D) Milan

2. The Ghent Altarpiece, a major work of the Northern Renaissance, is currently housed in which country?

A) Netherlands
B) Germany
C) Belgium
D) France

3. Which monarch was responsible for inviting Leonardo da Vinci to spend his final years in the Loire Valley, France?

A) Francis I
B) Louis XIV
C) Henry VIII
D) Charles V

4. The Vatican Museums, home to the Sistine Chapel ceiling, are located within the borders of which city?

A) Florence
B) Naples
C) Rome
D) Turin

5. Albrecht Dürer, a pivotal figure of the Northern Renaissance, was a native of which German city?

A) Berlin
B) Hamburg
C) Munich
D) Nuremberg

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6. The artist El Greco, despite his name, spent the most significant portion of his career in which Spanish city?

A) Madrid
B) Toledo
C) Barcelona
D) Seville

7. In which city did the Venetian School of painting develop, noted for its emphasis on color and atmospheric light?

A) Venice
B) Genoa
C) Padua
D) Verona

8. Hieronymus Bosch, known for his complex allegorical paintings, was active in which region during the 15th and 16th centuries?

A) Flanders
B) Bohemia
C) Bavaria
D) Lombardy

9. The Pazzi Chapel, an example of Brunelleschi's architecture, is located in the courtyard of which complex in Florence?

A) Palazzo Pitti
B) Santa Croce
C) Uffizi Gallery
D) Duomo di Milano

10. Which Hungarian king became a major patron of the Italian Renaissance, importing artists to his court in Buda?

A) Matthias Corvinus
B) Sigismund
C) Stephen I
D) Lajos II

11. The School of Fontainebleau was an artistic movement established by Italian artists invited to work in which country?

A) France
B) Spain
C) England
D) Austria

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12. Which city served as the seat of the Medici family, whose financial patronage fueled much of the Tuscan Renaissance?

A) Rome
B) Siena
C) Florence
D) Pisa

13. The Isenheim Altarpiece, a masterpiece of Matthias Grünewald, is historically associated with which modern-day region?

A) Alsace
B) Brittany
C) Provence
D) Normandy

14. Which English city was the site of Hans Holbein the Younger's primary residence while serving as court painter to Henry VIII?

A) Oxford
B) Cambridge
C) London
D) York

15. The Renaissance style reached Poland significantly through the influence of the royal court located in which city?

A) Warsaw
B) Kraków
C) Gdansk
D) Wroclaw

16. Titian, one of the most famous Venetian painters, was born in Pieve di Cadore, a town located in which modern country?

A) Austria
B) Italy
C) Slovenia
D) Switzerland

17. The Portuguese Renaissance was heavily influenced by maritime wealth flowing into which major port city?

A) Porto
B) Lisbon
C) Faro
D) Coimbra

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18. In which city can the Brancacci Chapel, famous for frescoes by Masaccio, be found?

A) Florence
B) Rome
C) Assisi
D) Ravenna

19. The architecture of the Escorial palace in Spain reflects the transition from Renaissance to which subsequent style?

A) Baroque
B) Mannerism
C) Rococo
D) Neoclassical

20. The 'Doge's Palace' is a prominent architectural landmark located in which maritime city?

A) Genoa
B) Venice
C) Ragusa
D) Naples