

Renaissance Art and the Industrial Revolution

Art History · Answer Key · 8 Questions

1. Which famous Renaissance artist is known for painting the Mona Lisa and is considered a polymath of the era?

- A) Michelangelo
- B) Raphael
- C) Leonardo da Vinci**
- D) Donatello

2. During the Renaissance, what was a common subject for paintings and sculptures that reflected a renewed interest in classical antiquity?

- A) Everyday factory workers
- B) Biblical scenes and mythological figures**
- C) Modern inventions
- D) Abstract patterns

3. Which of these was NOT a significant development during the Industrial Revolution that impacted society and culture?

- A) Steam engine powered machinery
- B) Mass production of goods
- C) The widespread use of canvas for painting**
- D) Urbanization and growth of cities

4. The invention of the printing press during the Renaissance significantly helped in the spread of:

- A) Religious dogma only
- B) Scientific discoveries and artistic ideas**
- C) Political propaganda
- D) Oral traditions

5. What architectural style, characterized by grand domes and symmetry, was prominent during the Renaissance and saw continued influence later?

- A) Gothic
- B) Baroque
- C) Classical**
- D) Art Nouveau

6. The Industrial Revolution saw a rise in scientific inquiry and technological innovation. How did this compare to the Renaissance period?

A) The Renaissance focused solely on religion, while the Industrial Revolution ignored it.

B) Both periods emphasized humanism and intellectual exploration, with the Industrial Revolution accelerating technological advancements.

C) The Renaissance had no interest in science, unlike the Industrial Revolution.

D) The Industrial Revolution was a step backward from the Renaissance in terms of innovation.

7. Which Italian city is often referred to as the 'birthplace of the Renaissance' and was a major center for art and culture?

A) Rome

B) Venice

C) Florence

D) Milan

8. The Industrial Revolution led to the growth of a middle class with more disposable income. How might this have indirectly influenced art appreciation or patronage compared to the Renaissance?

A) It had no impact on art patronage.

B) It shifted patronage exclusively to royalty and the church.

C) It potentially broadened the base of art collectors and those interested in art beyond the aristocracy.

D) It led to a decline in public interest in art.