

Lesson Quiz 18-4



Conflict and Absolutism in Europe

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item with the correct statement below.

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| _____ 1. artistic movement that marked the end of the Renaissance | A. El Greco |
| _____ 2. greatest sculptor and architect of the baroque period | B. baroque |
| _____ 3. artistic style of the seventeenth century characterized by complex forms, bold ornamentation, and contrasting elements | C. Cervantes |
| _____ 4. wrote greatest literary work of the golden age of Spanish literature | D. Mannerism |
| _____ 5. artist whose paintings represented the high point of Mannerism, reflecting the religious upheavals of the Reformation | E. Bernini |

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- _____ 6. Mannerism ignored the Renaissance principles of balance, harmony, and moderation because
- artists wanted to show emotion and suffering not balance and harmony.
 - the Renaissance was over and people were bored with its principles.
 - real people looked different during the period after the Renaissance.
 - Mannerism did not take place in Italy where the Renaissance started.
- _____ 7. Which of the following describes the typical style of a church built during the baroque movement?
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| A. subtle and well-balanced | C. richly detailed and magnificent |
| B. realistic and modestly sized | D. delicately built and airy |
- _____ 8. The huge size of the Globe Theatre's audiences during the late sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries shows that
- the price of a ticket for the theater was very cheap.
 - London had more people than Paris.
 - people desperately needed entertainment.
 - theater was an important form of entertainment during that era.
- _____ 9. William Shakespeare's plays showed his keen understanding of
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| A. punch lines. | C. religion. |
| B. psychology. | D. science. |