



Victorian Certificate of Education 2011

SUPERVISOR TO ATTACH PROCESSING LABEL HERE

STUDENT NUMBER

Letter

Figures

Words

--

HISTORY: Renaissance Italy

Written examination

Friday 11 November 2011

Reading time: 3.00 pm to 3.15 pm (15 minutes)

Writing time: 3.15 pm to 5.15 pm (2 hours)

QUESTION AND ANSWER BOOK

Structure of book

Section	Number of questions	Number of questions to be answered	Number of marks
A	2	2	20
B	5	5	20
C	2	1	20
D	3	3	20
			Total 80

- Students are permitted to bring into the examination room: pens, pencils, highlighters, erasers, sharpeners and rulers.
- Students are NOT permitted to bring into the examination room: blank sheets of paper and/or white out liquid/tape.
- No calculator is allowed in this examination.

Materials supplied

- Question and answer book of 22 pages. There is a detachable insert for Section D in the centrefold.
- Additional space is available at the end of the book if you need extra paper to complete an answer.

Instructions

- Detach the insert from the centre of this book during reading time.
- Write your **student number** in the space provided above on this page.
- All written responses must be in English.

Students are NOT permitted to bring mobile phones and/or any other unauthorised electronic devices into the examination room.

SECTION A

Instructions for Section A

Answer **both** questions in the spaces provided. Both questions focus on Unit 3 Outcome 1: The Italian Peninsula and the Renaissance.

Question 1

Explain how geographic features shaped economic activity in different types of city-states.

Refer to at least one republican and one non-republican city-state.

[illegible]

10 marks

Explain the ways in which the investment of both public and private patrons contributed to the growth and development of Renaissance art and architecture.

[illegible]

10 marks

SECTION B

Instructions for Section B

Examine the following written material and answer all **five** questions in the spaces provided. All questions focus on Unit 3 Outcome 2: Renaissance Florence.

Source 1

... Thus, every year every two months at the aforesaid time the election of the Priors is to proceed in this way and form, which henceforth is to be observed ... No one can in any way and manner be elected to the Priorate¹: from the Heads of the twelve Guilds or from the “good men” making the nominations ... who has been a member of the Priorate at any time during the last two years; or who does not continually ply² his trade or who is not inscribed in the matriculation³ book of one of the Guilds of the city of Florence; or who is a knight. Nor can there ever be elected two or more Priors from one and the same Guild. And if there is an election of any Prior which contravenes these rules, it is null and void ...

It is provided and ordained that if any magnates⁴ whosoever of the City and District of Florence should ... kill or have killed or wound or have wounded any commoner (*popolano*) of the City and District so that ... death should ensue, then the Lord Podestà should condemn the magnate, who did or caused to have done such a crime, to death by beheading ... And moreover the Podestà is held and ought to confiscate and have confiscated all the property of such criminals ... If indeed any Magnate should wound or make to wound ... with any kind of weapon or sword any commoner of the City or District of Florence ... the Podestà should condemn him to a fine of 2,000 lire. If the criminal does not pay the fine, within ten days from the day of the sentence, his right hand should be amputated ...

‘The Ordinances of Justice of Florence, July 1295’, from G Salvemini, *Magnati e popolani a Firenze, 1280–1295* (Florence, 1899), Appendix, translated by B G Kohl, pp. 140–142
in *Major Problems in the History of the Italian Renaissance*, edited by Benjamin G. Kohl and Andrews Smith, reproduced with permission from Wiley Publishers, US

Source 2

The presence among the magnates of so much of the economic elite makes it impossible to argue, as many have, that the Ordinances mark the rise to power of the capitalist elite that had been pushing older “feudal” families from the centers of power. Behind the popular government of 1293–5 were the non-elite guildsmen who viewed with suspicion the entire elite (old and new, Guelf and Ghibelline⁵, bankers and landowners). To have attempted to relegate⁶ the entire elite to magnate status would of course have provoked an upper-class revolt. What the popolo did instead (and this had to have been planned) was to split the elite between magnates and non-magnates. Punishing certain families served as a warning to others ...

J M Najemy, *A History of Florence 1200–1575*, Malden, MA, Blackwell Publishing, 2006, p. 86
reproduced with permission from Wiley Publishers, UK

¹ Priorate – the nine magistrates of the Signoria

² ply – to work at

³ matriculation – in Florence, upon your matriculation you were regarded as a full guild member

⁴ magnate – a member of the elite, banned from all government positions

⁵ Guelf and Ghibelline – political factions

⁶ relegate – to move to a lower status

According to 'The Ordinances of Justice', what was the essential condition for election to office?

According to 'The Ordinances of Justice', what were **two** different restrictions on who could be elected to office?

According to Najemy, why did the popolo place a range of severe restrictions on magnates?

From your own knowledge, explain **two** changes to the distribution of power during the 14th century in Florence.

[illegible]

TURN OVER

Question 5

To what extent was 15th century Florence still a guild-based republic under Lorenzo de Medici?

Use both primary and secondary sources to support your response.

[illegible]

10 marks

SECTION C**Instructions for Section C**

Choose **one** of the following essay topics which focus on Unit 4 Outcome 1: Social Life in Renaissance Italy.

Question 1**Florence**

‘You can see at every turn the benefits you derive from having a good name, a good reputation. But they are few compared to those you do not see. These come of their own accord, without your knowing the cause, brought about by that good opinion people have of you. It was said most wisely: a good name is worth more than great riches.’

Francesco Guicciardini, *Maxims and Reflections of a Renaissance Statesman*, trans. Mario Domandi, New York: Harper & Row, 1965, p. 81

To what extent were Florentine social structures shaped by the desire for a ‘good name’?

20 marks

OR

Question 2**Venice**

‘In practice, the long-lived stability of the Venetian government rested on the attention its rulers gave to both special interests and the general welfare of the beloved city.’

F C Lane, *Venice: A Maritime Republic*, Baltimore: The John Hopkins University Press, 1973, p. 273

To what extent did Venetian social structures balance both the ‘special interests’ and the ‘general welfare’ of the city’s inhabitants?

20 marks

Either Question 1 **or** Question 2

[illegible]

SECTION C – continued
www.theallpapers.com

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

SECTION D

Instructions for Section D

Remove the insert from the centre of this book before answering this section.

Answer the following **three** questions in response to the visual representation.

All questions focus on Unit 4 Outcome 2: Renaissance Venice.

Bonifazio de' Pitati, *God the Father above the Piazza San Marco*, 1540s, middle panel of a triptych of the *Annunciation*, Venice

The work originally hung in the Palazzo dei Camerlenghi in the offices of the Magistrato degli Imprestidi, the state loan office.

Question 1

Identify **four** aspects of the Myth of Venice in this image.

4 marks

Question 2

Using the image and your own knowledge, explain how the Venetian Government used the Piazza San Marco to promote unity and maintain control.

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue or grey ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are approximately 20 lines visible. The paper has a slight shadow on the right side, suggesting it's resting on a surface.

6 marks

Question 3

Bonifazio de' Pitati depicts a serene republic. How did the Venetian State maintain a perception of the city as *La Serenissima* during the crises of the 15th and 16th centuries?

In your answer, draw on other visual and written primary sources, as well as secondary texts by historians.

[illegible]

www.theallpapers.com

Clearly number all responses in this space.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

A script book is available from the supervisor if you need extra paper to complete your answer. Please ensure you write your **student number** in the space provided on the front cover of the script book. **At the end of the examination, place the script book inside the front cover of this question and answer book.**

Insert for Section D

Please remove from the centre of this book during reading time.

TURN OVER

www.theallpapers.com



Bonifazio de' Pitati, *God the Father above the Piazza San Marco*, 1540s, middle panel of a triptych of the *Annunciation*, Venice

The work originally hung in the Palazzo dei Camerlenghi in the offices of the Magistrato degli Imprestidi, the state loan office.