**Renaissance Review**

1. What are the dates of the Renaissance?
2. What is the meaning of the word “renaissance”?
3. Where did the Renaissance first begin?
4. Who was the inventor of printing with movable type?
5. Who is possibly the best known of all Renaissance humanists?
6. What famous book was written by Sir Thomas More in 1516?
7. What was the cause of the great conflict between King Henry VIII and Pope Clement VII?
8. What groups sought to reform the Protestant church believing it to be merely a copy of the Catholic Church?
9. How many wives did Henry VIII have?
10. What important accomplishment of Henry VIII’s strengthened England’s power and influence?
11. After the execution of Mary Stuart, what did King Philip do? What was the result?
12. What influence did Queen Elizabeth have on the literary world?
13. How did Elizabeth’s successor, James I, contrast with her?
14. Who ruled England for the last eleven years of the Renaissance?
15. Who was the last great writer of the English Renaissance?
16. What new kind of poem did Sir Thomas Wyatt bring to England? From where?
17. What author did Sir Thomas Wyatt imitate?
18. Describe the structure of the sonnet.
19. Define iambic pentameter.
20. List 3 types of sonnets and describe how they differ.
21. To what does Wyatt compare courtship in his poem “Whoso List to Hunt”?
22. Who is the hind in the poem?
23. Who is represented by Caesar in the poem?
24. Who is the speaker of the poem?
25. What warning does the speaker give potential “hunters”?
26. What image does the speaker use to show he’s finally decided the chase is hopeless?
27. Define pastoral.
28. Define paradox.
29. Why was Spenser despised by the Irish?
30. Where is Spenser buried?
31. What was *Amoretti*? What is the meaning of the title *Amoretti*?
32. Identify paradox in Spenser’s “Sonnet 30.”
33. In Spenser’s “Sonnet 75,” what action causes the speaker and his love to reflect on life’s transience?
34. What is the speaker’s solution for the impermanence of life and their love?
35. Who is the Faerie Queene?
36. What type of work is *The Faerie Queene*?
37. Define allegory.
38. Describe the Spenserian stanza.
39. Define alexandrine.
40. What do the Redcross Knight, Una, and Duessa represent in *The Faerie Queene*?
41. Identify simile, metaphor, personification, synecdoche, imagery, and tone in Shakespeare’s Sonnet 18, 29, 73, 116 & 130.
42. Identify the main idea and structure of Shakespeare’s sonnets.
43. Why were the poems Marlowe translated burned?
44. Why was Marlowe jailed?
45. How did Marlowe die?
46. What is the most famous of all English pastorals?
47. What is the meaning of *carpe diem*?
48. Identify speaker, refrain, tone, & main idea in Marlowe’s “Passionate Shepherd to His Love.”
49. What does the shepherd in Marlowe’s poem offer his love to make his world sound attractive and desirable?
50. How does Sir Walter Raleigh’s “Nymph’s Reply to the Shepherd” contrast with Marlowe’s poem?
51. Under what circumstances does the nymph say she would consent to be the shepherd’s love? What does she mean by this?
52. Identify theme, personification, metaphor, and allusion in “To the Virgins, to Make Much of Time.”
53. Identify theme, hyperbole, and personification in “To His Coy Mistress.”
54. Why was John Donne jailed? What effect did this have on his career?
55. What did Donne do in 1615?
56. What term do critics use to describe Donne’s style of writing?
57. What challenge does the speaker of “Song” present?
58. Identify hyperbole in “Song.”
59. Define metaphysical conceit.
60. What inspired Donne to write “A Valediction: Forbidding Mourning”?
61. Identify main idea, speaker, metaphor, and simile in “A Valediction: Forbidding Mourning.”
62. What prompted Donne to write “Meditation 17”?
63. Why do the bells toll in “Meditation 17”?
64. Identify main idea, metaphor, and allusion in “Meditation 17.”
65. Identify apostrophe, paradox, and theme in “Death Be Not Proud.”
66. According to the poem, why shouldn’t Death be proud?