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Humanities I: Ways of Seeing Exam 2, 2005, Renaissance and Islam 100 pts

NAME (print) \_\_\_\_\_ Box \_\_\_\_\_

1-5. List the five key paradigm points for the Renaissance in the West: (5 pts total)

- a. physical causes over Divine purpose
- b. experience over authority
- c. focused on this world
- d.
- e.

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-7.5

6-10. List the five pillars of Islam. (5 pts total)

- a. There is no God but Allah, + Muhammed is his prophet
- b. pray, facing Mecca, 5 times daily
- c. give alms (charity) to the poor
- d. fast during the month of Ramaddan
- e. if able, visit Mecca once during one's lifetime

11-12. Write out the *Cartesian* principle. 2 pt. We must be prepared

to distinguish between our experience + our interpretation  
of it, between observation + inference

13-14. Write out the *Copernican* principle. 2 pt. We all have ways

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of seeing which affect our views of the world

D 15-16. Bob asked you several questions in class. Which statement below best explains his point as he explained it in class? Most students... 2 pts

- A. still emphasize the Medieval Western view of how the world works—that it is governed by the activity of God. The Renaissance has had little influence on us.
- B. know little about even basic science.
- C. were about an even blending of the Medieval and Renaissance perspectives, giving equal weight to divine and natural causes.

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D. reflect the focus of the Renaissance and Galileo on purely natural, physical causes, (even if they also believe in God). We are children of the Renaissance (while still being influenced by the medieval period).

C 17-18. In class we discussed how Graceland would look if we returned to the Medieval/Scholastic view. Which idea below best expresses our conclusions *in class*?

**2 pts**

- A. As a Christian university, Graceland already strongly reflects the Medieval Western emphasis on being God Centered, etc.
- B. As a church sponsored university, Graceland already reflects the Medieval emphasis on being church-centered in its curriculum.
- C. Graceland would be radically changed. The science building would not exist, nor would any majors or courses which rely on observation or experimentation. Bob, as he currently exists, would be out of a job and burned at the stake.
- D. Humanities class would still be pretty much as it is, since music, art, literature, and religion were all pretty much the same in the medieval period.

Which of the following best illustrates the notions of “science” held by Thomas Aquinas (medieval scholastic) and Galileo? CHECK ALL CORRECT ANSWERS. **1 each =5**

19. For Aquinas, sacred doctrine (the teachings of the church about God, etc.) would be a science—indeed one of the highest forms of science.

20. Aquinas studied the writings of the church authorities (the Bible, Augustine, etc.) to discover the purposes of God, while Galileo wanted to use observation to understand the physical causes of events.

21. Galileo trusts observation and experiments more than authorities.

22. Galileo did value observation, but said that observation must yield to the authority of the church and scripture whenever they are in conflict.

23. Galileo challenges the whole way in which people like Aquinas conducted science. He wanted to change the whole system by which people decided what was true about the world.

Aquinas 24. Today in the U.S. many people want “Intelligent Design” or “Special Creation” to be taught in science classrooms. If we assume, as seems to be the case, that they are basing their view of science more on appeals to scriptural authority than on observation and experimentation, would they seem to be closer to the view of science held by Medieval Scholastics like **Aquinas**, or to Renaissance thinkers like **Galileo**? **1 pt.**

**25-26.** Descartes’ Meditations were very much a response to the work of Galileo. Which of the following best explains the connection between the Cartesian principle from your syllabus and your reading from Descartes? CHOOSE ONE. **2 pts**

a. Galileo’s overthrow of previous science so shook Descartes that he argued that we could not know anything with certainty, so that each person’s opinion is as good as any other’s. Thus we get the principle that everyone has their own opinion.

b. Using the new tools of Galileo’s science, Descartes showed that as long as we relied on sense experience we could build knowledge that was absolutely certain.

c. Shaken by Galileo's overthrow of beliefs which seemed to be plainly visible to everyone, Descartes argued that error ultimately lies in judgment. We have many kinds of experiences, but ~~we can often be~~ mistaken about what causes them. This is why we must be so careful to distinguish between our experience and our judgments or interpretations of that experience.

d. Disgusted by Galileo's rejection of authority in favor of experimentation, Descartes' major point was that we should rely on authority rather than our senses.

Which of the following are correct about your reading from Pico's *Oration on the Dignity of Man* and Leonardo da Vinci's *Notes*?

27-28.  T  F Pico said man is a thing surpassing belief and smiting the soul with wonder. In this respect he is the direct opposite of Pope Innocent III, whom we discussed in the medieval section.

- 2  29-30.  T  F Pico does offer a positive view of humans, but he is still medieval enough to say that our lives are finally in God's hands, and hence beyond our own power to choose. We may admire God's handiwork, but we cannot reshape it.

31-32.  T  F Da Vinci was widely respected as an expert in the writings of the scholastic philosophers and artists. It was through a careful study of their books that he learned how to paint a human body.

33. Poetry in Blank Verse is iambic pentameter that is unrhymed.

34. What character in the play we read by Shakespeare said, "I loved not wisely but well." Othello

35. Iago is the character who says, "Men should be what they seem." What's IRONIC about this line? he isn't - he is deceiving while appearing trustworthy

36. List one character who is wounded but not dead at the end of *Othello*. Iago

36. T or  F Sufi mystic poetry encouraged theological dogmatism.

38. T or  F One of the things that makes Othello's fall easier to bear for most readers is that he was fairly insecure and incompetent from the beginning of the play.

39. T or  F One of the medieval literary expectations was that characters should be clearly blamed or praised. Shakespeare models this play on this tradition as we saw it in *Everyman*.

40. T or  F In the beginning of the play *Othello*, it seems correct, as her father thinks, that Desdemona fell in love with Othello because of spells and witchcraft.

41.  T or F. Roderigo wants to be a suitor of Desdemona himself.

42.  T or F Emilia might have minimized some of the tragedy if she had communicated more clearly at a few key points.

43. T or (F) Emilia seems as suspicious of her husband as Othello is of Desdemona.

44-45. List one key reason why the audience is in a better position than any of the characters in the play to know what Iago's plans are and what his true character is?

2 pts Iago has told us through his soliloquys

46-47. In a handout called "The Renaissance Problem" we read this sentence, "The more purposes and hopes that were held out for humankind, the more did it seem that people's animal nature won ascendancy over their nobler qualities." Describe, specifically, Iago's character. Use one concrete example of his behavior that you find revealing? List one specific way Iago uses a character's tragic flaw against them? Your answer can be brief but it should show me you read and thought about the play. 3 pts

- cut-throat; willing to have others suffer to achieve  
Othello's downfall  
- Othello's trust in Iago

48-49. Give a specific incident that Othello misinterprets because he doesn't apply the Cartesian principle? 3 pts

discovering the handkerchief was in Cassio's possession

50. The poem we read by Rumi full of paradoxes. List one of them

life in death

51-52. According to the editor, Rumi's community had as its goal, "to open the heart, to explore the mystery of union, to fiercely search for and try to say the truth, and to celebrate the glory and difficulty of being human." In the medieval western paradigm, we argued that most people's focus was "otherworldly." Do you think Rumi's community would have agreed with this focus or not and why? List one specific activity that the Islamic mystics, the dervish community, engaged in to try to achieve the goals the editor lists above.

no - they were more focused on the expression of the divine in this world, or the intersection of physical w/ spiritual

entrancing dances

53. (T) or F For the devout Muslim, the muezzin's call to prayer and the chanted words of the Qu'ran are the only true sacred music.

54. (T) or F The secular music of the Islamic world (music of Persia) uses Sufi poetry for its thematic material and in this music, we find the roots of the musical northern European renaissance.

55- 56 What artistic figure found in Islamic art work did we use as an image of the melodic contour of the call to prayer?

tendrils, or vine D.K.

57 - 58. What is the primary thematic subject of the Renaissance madrigals? love

59 - 62. In what way is Thomas Morley's madrigal, "Four arms two lips one wreathing" exemplary of the Renaissance paradigm?

- | focus on this world, love + relationships

63 - 64. What nonsense syllables were substituted for PG-13 lyrics in graphic Renaissance madrigals?

fa-la-la-la-la

65 - 66 The graphic depiction of text in Renaissance music can be exemplified in what musical example. Specifically, cite a musical example in which the music was written to sound like the text and describe the effect.

imitative writing

clucking chickens - sounds like a yard of pecking people/chickens

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66 – 67. In the Graceland University choir’s performance of Hassler’s *Verbum Caro Factum Est*, what words were singled out for distinctive musical treatment?

- A. Verbum caro factum est - Thus was the Word made flesh
- B. Et habitavit in nobis - And dwelt among us
- C. Plenum gratia - Full of Grace
- D. Et veritatis - And truth

68. One of the effects used in the Hassler piece was a practice begun in the cathedral in Venice. What is this practice called?

- A. Polychoral effect
- B. Imitative writing
- C. Contemporary Fusion
- D. Parallelism

69 – 70. In the medieval period, all polyphonic compositions used Gregorian chant as their basis. Additional layers of music were added above the chant in what is known as a successive compositional approach. In the Renaissance, multi-part music was conceived by composers all at once, thinking of freely composing all four parts. This approach was known as

- A. Simultaneous style
- B. Multiple style
- C. Canvas technique
- D. Dome and Arch style

71 – 74. Place a check by the statements which are true of Tomas Luis De Victoria’s “*O Magnum Mysterium*.” (One point per line)

- Changes between duple and triple meter (2/4 and 3/4 in modern notation).
- Makes use of triple meter for joyful “Alleluia” section
- Changes from imitative style to block chords for text “*O Beata Virgo*,” evoking a more personal response for the listener and performer
- Uses the technique of imitation for the opening section