Solutions

Each answer shows the steps, then the **result**.

2.1

- classical texts – grammar, rhetoric, poetry, history, moral philosophy; for what they taught about human conduct

2.2

- patrons commissioned works and their tastes and purposes determined subject and scale, so what survives reflects what patrons wanted

2.3

(a)

- humanists were mostly Christians and the recovery of antiquity was not a rejection of faith

(b)

- e.g. that classical learning was added to and reshaped Christian culture rather than replacing it

3.1 B

- the studia humanitatis centred on texts about human conduct

3.2 B

- the commission records the patron's choice

3.3

(a)

- that the world should be represented as it appears from a single human viewpoint

(b)

- it embeds an assumption about the observer's position, so it makes a claim about how reality should be seen, not only how paint is applied

3.4

(a)

- for example: Petrarch collected and copied Latin manuscripts; Lorenzo Valla used close study of texts to show the Donation of Constantine was a forgery

(b)

- for example: artists such as Masaccio and Leonardo used linear perspective and studied anatomy to show realistic, three-dimensional human figures

(c)

- for example: after Gutenberg's press (about 1450), humanist texts were printed cheaply in large numbers and read across Europe