This is a Class 2 exam

Lebanon Evangelical School
for Boys and Girls
Loueizeh - Baabda

Stage Exam 05

07MAY2024

Do NOT write in this box. Your MARK will be placed here.

Subject :	English
Class :	11S
Teacher :	Miss Jovana
Duration :	1 hour

Please answer on the lined paper provided.

Your name :		*Time taken to complete exam*
Your Class :		
Exam Room :		
How many sheets, including cover sheet :		

- Do not open this paper until the teacher in charge instructs you to do so.
- The most important thing to remember in taking an exam is NEVER PANIC.
- If you are caught cheating in this exam, you will be awarded zero for ALL exams that are taken on this day.

I. The following questions are based on the period of The Renaissance that occurred between 1300 and 1798. Read every question carefully and answer appropriately. (20 points)

1. The Renaissance, whose name means "rebirth", produced revolutionary thoughts. What is **one** revolutionary thought that occurred in Europe? Develop your response. *(3 points)*
2. Describe and define The Age of Enlightenment in detail. *(2 points)*
3. Who was Mary Wollstonecraft and what was her importance in the Renaissance era? Explain. *(2 points)*
4. Discuss the idea of Literature and its change in the Renaissance period. Give **two** examples of writers who greatly influenced literature and explain how they influenced it. *(3 points)*
5. What was the main turning point in Literature? Consider the Gutenberg Press. Develop your response accordingly. *(3 points)*
6. Baron de Montesquieu was an enlightenment thinker during the Age of Enlightenment. He gave the idea that *"power should be a check to power"*. Where was the impact of this power seen? Explain Montesquieu's quote suitably. *(3 points)*
7. Explain the quote stated as, *"Man is born free and everywhere he is in chains"* using a literary response. Who stated this quote and what was its impact? Develop accordingly. *(4 points)*

SE05 ANSWER KEY (11S)

1. Renaissance, another word for "rebirth", gave way for new methods and techniques of thinking and creating. Because of this, a term known as humanism developed in Europe, where artists and thinkers used Roman and Greek Empire inspirations to celebrate human potential and human beauty. An example of this inspiration is Michelangelo's famous David sculpture, where the sculptor used inspirations from Greek and Roman art and used those muses in shaping the famous David of today.
2. The Age of Enlightenment occurred towards the end of the Renaissance, during the years of 1700 to 1789. It challenged human concerns, governmental principles, personal happiness, and more. Because of those challenges, philosophical thoughts and beliefs began to thrive, resulting in a new belief system for the rights of an individual. The Age of Enlightenment resulted with great inspirational work for revolutions in America and other places of Western civilisation.
3. Women in the renaissance period were rarely had a voice. Many of them were merely wives, working on their kids' lives more than their own, or they worked in fields, living less remarkable lives. However, there were many females that stood out and reformed certain aspects during the long period, and one of those women was Mary Wollstonecraft who argued for equality between sexes. Wollstonecraft – a self-taught British citizen – advocated for women's education, stating that men and women should have the same rights. She also urged women to be educated in the same manner as men so that women could reach their full potential.
4. Although writing has long been included in different eras and centuries throughout different parts of the world, literature greatly flourished during the renaissance period. Every writer used their own native language, different to the Middle Age Movement, where writers could only use Latin. Not only that, but new genres emerged, such as lyric poetry or neoclassical. Two writers who greatly influenced literature during the Renaissance were Giovanni Boccaccio and William Shakespeare. Both were from Europe – Boccaccio from Italy and Shakespeare from England – but these writers were very different in their tone and style of work. Shakespeare relied on drama and theatre, while Boccaccio relied on poetry and spoken word. However, both writers – alongside many others – greatly influenced literature. Literature grew and it paved the way for importance of language and art.
5. The main turning point in Literature during the Renaissance was the Gutenberg Press, created by Johann Gutenberg. Before The Gutenberg Press, copies of works of literature took a much longer time to produce. After Johann Gutenberg worked on his invention, hundreds of copies of written works could be constructed quickly and cheaply, with books, magazines, and newspaper of various topics. This, then, was a huge change for the renaissance, especially for writers, as their work could be easily and quickly read by others, with an increased prominence of their written works.
6. Baron de Montesquieu, an Enlightenment thinker, greatly influenced the end of the Renaissance with his philosophical thinking. His impact of power was seen in constitutions in France, the United States, and Latin America, where these governments were guaranteed a separation of powers. His quote, "power should be a check to power" explains how it is necessary for the true nature of any ideology to be checked, advocated, governed, and balanced first, to prevent any overruling governmental power that would then destroy the very ideology or political rules for the regime. The entire idea of Montesquieu's quote greatly influenced other philosophical and enlightenment thinkers, which then swayed personal behaviours and governments to override any illegalities.

7. The philosopher who stated the quote, "Man is born free and everywhere he is in chains", was Jean Jacques Rousseau. His quote impacted democratic governments worldwide, based on the agreement he administered. The quote conveys opposing ideas within the same phrase, without giving literal or almost-literal conflicting arguments. The reason why Rousseau stated this – and it became such a popular quote of his – is because of how relatable it is to society. Man – humans – are born free, without anything holding them back in life, but then, once man is no longer a child, then becomes stuck inside cages where freedom no longer lies. Where man was once innocent, pure, lively, man is then anything but. To add to that, chains are a symbol of oppression, of control and dominance of others, of man not being in control of himself, where man cannot control nature or even change nature. Man is stuck in society, man is stuck with himself, man is stuck with inspirations that cannot be moved, man is stuck in the life of nature's cycle that cannot be differentiated.