

Name _____

Period _____

English 10 Vocabulary Lesson 11

Word List

autonomy**besiege****devastation****inclement****latitude****perseverance****precarious****vulnerable****wane****wreak**

Part I--Directions: Next to each definition, write the vocabulary word that matches it. Label the part of speech and label each word as + (positive), - (negative), or N (neutral).

Vocabulary Word	POS	Definition	+, -, or N
		Unsafe; dangerous; insecure	
		Destruction; desolation	
		Easily injured or hurt physically or emotionally	
		To crowd around in order to press with requests; to harass	
		To inflict as vengeance or punishment; to express as in anger or hatred	
		The act or habit of holding to a course of action or belief; persistence; determination	
		Independence; the condition of having a self-government	
		To decrease gradually; to decline in power, importance, or size	
		Without mercy; rough or stormy; harsh	
		(1)freedom to choose how one wishes (2) distance north and south of the equator	

Part II—Related Words and Prefixes/Suffixes—Fill in the Chart.

Vocabulary Word	Related Words	Prefixes	Suffixes
autonomy			
besiege			
devastation			
inclement			
latitude			
perseverance			
precarious			
vulnerable			
wane			
wreak			

Part III: Directions: Fill in each blank with a word from the list. Each word should only be used once. Underline the words in the sentence that help you guess what the word means.

1. Because each city-state stood alone, it was easy for attacking armies to _____ them one by one by surrounding and capturing them. Many Italian city-states were lost in this way to the French and Spanish armies.
2. During the Middle Ages in Europe, many city-states enjoyed complete _____. Each was independent, with its own ruler and army. These city-states traded, as well as fought, with one another.
3. Niccolo Machiavelli had no mercy for weakness of the Italian city-states. His _____ attitude made him a champion of Italian unification, and he wrote *The Prince* as a manual for the ruler who would be strong enough to unite Italy into one state.
4. The _____ caused by such attacks made some people think it would be wise for the city-states to band together to try to resist such complete destruction.
5. Machiavelli resented the Catholic Church's _____ in meddling in the affairs of the city-states. He felt that the church's persistence in urging people to turn away from public affairs weakened the people and the city-states.
6. Machiavelli felt that the Italians would not do well with too much _____ in government. Therefore, he urged that for the good of the state, freedoms be restricted by an absolute ruler.
7. Machiavelli also advocated a strong military force so that the state would not be _____ to outside attack. He felt that a unified state would be better able to resist injury and destruction if it were protected by drafted male citizens who were well trained.
8. Machiavelli felt that the Church was putting the city-states in an uncertain, even dangerous, situation by entrusting government to supernatural powers. He suggested that the only way the Italians could save themselves from their _____ position was to separate government from the authority of the Church.
9. Machiavelli believed that the ruling prince should have cunning and strength enough to _____ punishment on those who threatened the state. This ability to inflict vengeance would strengthen both the state and the ruler, he claimed.
10. Machiavelli wanted the influence of mercenaries (hired soldiers), corrupt rulers, and the Church to _____ until only the prince—the absolute ruler—had power. He believed that only after these influences had declined would the state reach its full strength.

Part IV—Study Aids

Directions—Complete an activity that you think will help you remember your words for your test. You may choose one of the following:

- **Flashcards**
- **Write sentences**
- **Draw pictures**
- **Write synonyms for each word in a chart**
- **Do a color sheet and apply the words**