

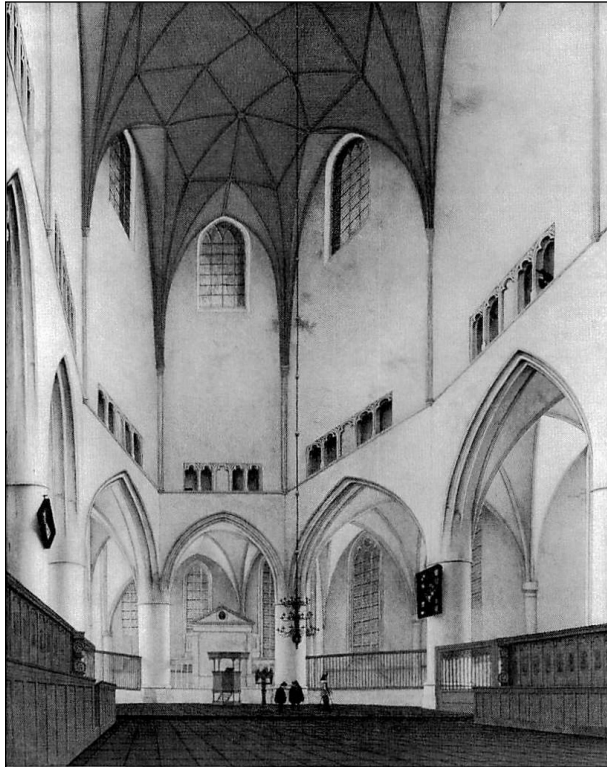
The Reformation and the Wars of Religion

- Which of the following most accurately states Martin Luther's basic religious belief as a leader of the Protestant Reformation?
 - Monasticism is the highest calling.
 - Personal works matter more than beliefs.
 - Faith is the key to salvation.
 - Christians are not subject to secular authority.
 - Christians should show tolerance toward other faiths.
- Which of the following beliefs was central to Martin Luther's religious philosophy?
 - Salvation by faith alone
 - Saints as intermediaries between the individual Christian and God
 - The sacrament of penance
 - The priesthood defined as distinct from the laity
 - The equality of men and women
- Which of the following resulted from the English Reformation?
 - Immediate wholesale persecution of Catholics in England
 - Establishment of the English monarch as head of the Church of England
 - The pope's naming of Henry VIII as "Defender of the Faith"
 - Papal recognition of the English church as independent, but still affiliated with Rome
 - A revolt by members of the English aristocracy opposed to the Reformation
- Of the following, the major political opponent of the Holy Roman Emperor Charles V was
 - Pope Clement VII
 - Henry VIII of England
 - Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden
 - Francis I of France
 - Philip II of Spain
- Of the following, which setting provided unmarried women in preindustrial Europe with the greatest opportunity to exercise their literary, artistic, and administrative talents?
 - Government councils
 - Convents
 - Guilds
 - Universities
 - Banking houses
- All of the following were factors in the spread of literacy during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries EXCEPT
 - the invention of printing
 - the Protestant Reformation
 - the rise of state bureaucracies
 - an increase in compulsory state education
 - a decline in the use of Latin
- Which of the following was the primary cause of the Hapsburg-Valois feud, which dominated European international politics in the sixteenth century?
 - The differences in the religious positions taken by the two families during the Protestant Reformation
 - The refusal of Charles of Hapsburg to marry a Valois princess
 - Competition for colonies overseas
 - The conflicting political ambitions of the two families
 - Clashing territorial interests in southern Germany
- The teachings of which of the following had the greatest impact on the Reformation in Scotland?
 - Ignatius of Loyola
 - John Calvin
 - Martin Luther
 - Desiderius Erasmus
 - Ulrich Zwingli
- A major difference between Calvinism and Lutheranism relates to
 - clerical marriage
 - the place of women in society
 - emphasis on predestination
 - infant baptism
 - monasticism
- "You venerate the saints and delight in touching their relics, but you despise the best one they left behind, the example of a holy life....If the worship of Christ in the person of His saints pleases you so much, see to it that you imitate Christ in the saints."

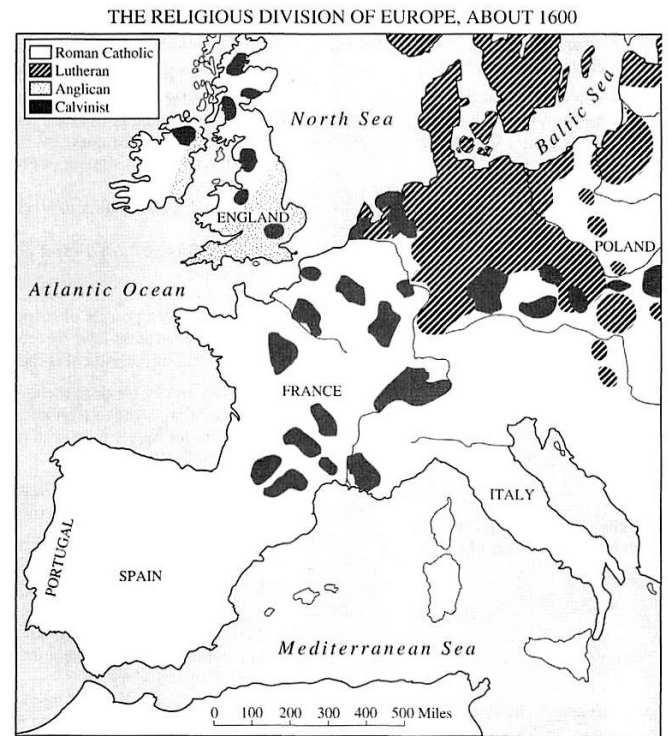
The quotation above expresses the views of which of the following?

 - Henry VIII of England
 - Catherine de Médici
 - Erasmus of Rotterdam
 - Leonardo da Vinci
 - Niccolò Machiavelli
- The response of the Roman Catholic Church to the Protestant Reformation included all of the following EXCEPT
 - the abolition of the Index of Prohibited Books
 - the establishment of the Society of Jesus (Jesuit order)
 - the convening of the Council of Trent
 - the founding of women's orders active in education and care of the sick
 - an increase in the number of parish grammar schools

12. Martin Luther initially criticized the Roman Catholic Church on the grounds that it
- supported priests as religious teachers
 - sponsored translations of the Bible into vernacular languages
 - reduced the number of sacraments
 - used indulgences as a fund-raising device
 - formed close associations with secular rulers
13. "Paris is well worth a Mass" is attributed to:
- Henry Navarre
 - Catherine de' Medici
 - Charles IX
 - Henry III
 - Henry de Guise
14. Advocates of northern humanism believed which of the following?
- The fusion of Christian and Classical ideals provides the best definition of virtuous conduct.
 - The conventions of romantic love enhance social respect for women.
 - Education and scholarship should be equally open to men and women.
 - The new poetic forms, such as the sonnet, could be used to articulate their beliefs.
 - Political rights should be extended to all men.
15. "In conformity, therefore, to the clear doctrine of the Scripture, we assert, that by an eternal and immutable counsel. God has once for all determined, both whom he would admit to salvation, and whom he would condemn to destruction."
- The idea expressed in the passage above is most closely associated with the theological views of
- Erasmus
 - Pope Leo X
 - Thomas More
 - John Calvin
 - Ignatius Loyola
16. John Calvin established the center of his reformed church in
- Lyon
 - London
 - Wittenberg
 - Geneva
 - Basel
17. Major Protestant and Roman Catholic leaders of the sixteenth century condemned the Anabaptists because Anabaptists
- rejected the Bible as the source of religious truth
 - avored government enforcement of morality
 - advocated a complete separation of church and state
 - restored the privileges of the clergy
 - tried to reconcile Protestant and Catholic teachings
18. Martin Luther believed that the most important role for a Christian woman was to
- minister to the sick and poor
 - preach the word of God in church on Sunday
 - become a wife and mother
 - lead a life devoted primarily to prayer and contemplation
 - teach reading and writing in a religious school
19. The primary purpose of the Peace of Augsburg (1555) was to
- end the wars between the Hapsburgs and the Valois
 - end the civil war between Lutherans and Roman Catholics in the German states
 - end the Thirty Years' War
 - create better trade relations among German princes
 - facilitate diplomatic relations between the Holy Roman Empire and the Ottoman Turks
20. The Roman Catholic Council of Trent (1545-1563) had as its primary result
- a compromise with Protestants to reunite Christians
 - a political compromise with the Protestant princes of central Europe
 - reform within the Catholic church and reaffirmation of Catholic doctrine
 - the firm reestablishment of conciliar power over the papacy
 - creation of a balance of power between the papacy and the heads of the great Catholic states
21. Martin Luther's response to the German Peasants' War of 1524-1525 demonstrated his
- ignorance of the economic plight of the peasantry
 - emphasis on the social aspects of Christ's teaching
 - refusal to comment on social or political issues
 - belief in the necessity of a unified German state
 - support of the prevailing social and political order
22. Which was NOT a goal of Christian Humanists like Erasmus and Thomas More?
- To recapture the moral force of early Christianity
 - To reform the Catholic Church
 - To criticize the pomposities of leaders and inequities of society
 - To support Protestantism
 - To emphasize the religious aspects of classical literature
23. A primary goal of Philip II of Spain was to
- grant toleration to religious minorities
 - create a monarchy accessible to the people
 - reunite the Spanish and Austrian Hapsburg empires
 - strengthen the Spanish economy
 - maintain Spanish control of the Netherlands
24. The most important goal of the Council of Trent was the
- strengthening of internal Church discipline
 - organization of military opposition to the Reformation
 - establishment of new religious orders
 - reduction of papal control of doctrine
 - preparation of a revised prayer book



25. The Dutch church represented in the painting above can be identified as Protestant because of
- its high vaulted ceiling
 - the small number of people in attendance
 - the absence of pews or chairs
 - the plainness of the interior
 - its windows at different levels
26. Which of the following affected the status of women during the Reformation?
- The suppression of nunneries and the institution of a married clergy
 - Papal agreement allowing the ordination of women
 - Permission from secular rulers permitting women to own property
 - The abolition of primogeniture and the institution of equal inheritance for men and women
 - The establishment of equal access to education (or men and women)
27. Elizabeth I of England and her contemporary, Henry IV of France, have been called *politiques* because they believed that
- doctrinal unity was necessary to political unity
 - religious questions were as important as political questions
 - religion was the most important part of politics
 - political leaders should not be involved in religious questions
 - theological controversy should be subordinate to political unity



28. The map above, showing religious divisions in Europe around 1600, illustrates which of the following differences between Lutheranism and Calvinism?
- Lutheran areas were more densely populated and urbanized than were Calvinist areas.
 - Lutheran areas were geographically closer to papal influence than were Calvinist areas.
 - Calvinist areas were more likely to be influenced by minor sects than were Lutheran areas.
 - Calvinists were more likely to share a common language than were Lutherans.
 - Calvinists were more likely to be a minority within a state than were Lutherans.
29. Which of the following best describes the results of the Peace of Augsburg (1555)?
- It empowered German rulers to impose Lutheran, Calvinist, or Zwinglian Protestantism.
 - It was rejected by the Emperor Charles V.
 - It released all German-speaking states from papal authority.
 - It established toleration for Anabaptists in the Holy Roman Empire.
 - It provided a legal basis for the existence of Lutheranism.
30. The most influential religious order associated with the Catholic Reformation (Counter-Reformation) was the
- Brothers and Sisters of the Common Life
 - Dominican
 - Franciscan
 - Jesuit
 - Oratory of Divine Love

31. The conversion to Catholicism of King Henry IV of France is an example of the policies of the
- Jansenists
 - politiques*
 - philosophes
 - physiocrats
 - Jacobins
32. The leadership of the Dutch revolts (1566-1648) sought all of the following EXCEPT
- an alliance with the English Catholics
 - the end of the inquisition
 - the end of excessive taxation
 - the elimination of the rule of foreign officials
 - an alliance with French Protestants
33. The massacre of Saint Bartholomew's Day (1572) was directed against
- Catherine de Médicis and her followers in Paris
 - Anabaptists in the Netherlands
 - Roman Catholics throughout the German states
 - peasant rebels in the southern German states
 - Huguenots in France
34. Which of the following best describes the French Edict of Nantes (1598) ?
- It provided limited political and religious liberties for French Huguenots.
 - It signaled the end of French territorial expansion for a century.
 - It led to the establishment of French colonies in North America.
 - It granted legal equality to all classes in France.
 - It led to fifty years of violent peasant rebellions.
35. Advocates of northern humanism believed which of the following?
- The fusion of Christian and Classical ideals provides the best definition of virtuous conduct.
 - The conventions of romantic love enhance social respect for women.
 - Education and scholarship should be equally open to men and women.
 - The new poetic forms, such as the sonnet, could be used to articulate their beliefs.
 - Political rights should be extended to all men.
36. Luther believed in all of the following EXCEPT:
- salvation through faith alone
 - the Bible was the final authority of God's word
 - sale of indulgences to remove punishment of sins
 - priesthood of all believers
 - baptism and communion were the main sacraments
37. Which of the following is NOT true of the Edict of Nantes (1598)?
- It was issued by Henry IV of France.
 - It allowed the practice of Protestantism in France.
 - It was responsible for the St. Bartholomew's Day massacre.
 - It was revoked by Louis XIV.
- (E) It was accepted by the French Huguenots.
38. "Our sins have their source in Adam, and because Adam ate the apple, we have inherited sin from him. But Christ has shattered death in order that we might be saved by His works and not by our works. Christ says: I am your justification."
- Martin Luther
- Which of the following best describes Luther's meaning in the excerpt above?
- Only faith in Christ will bring salvation, not good works.
 - "Justification" is different from "salvation."
 - Faith means nothing without good works to demonstrate belief.
 - Good works are necessary for justification, but only faith in Christ will bring salvation.
 - Neither faith nor good works will bring salvation.
39. The "Prince of Humanists," who attempted through satiric writings to reform the Catholic Church while remaining loyal to it was
- Sir Thomas More
 - Desiderius Erasmus
 - Martin Luther
 - Miguel de Cervantes
 - François Rabelais
40. Luther disagreed with the church's doctrine of Transubstantiation, which means:
- the belief that the Bread and Wine undergo a spiritual change whereby Christ is present but the elements are not changed.
 - salvation is earned by passing through a good-works phase coupled with ongoing faith
 - man has certain basic rights that exist independently of all man-made laws.
 - the idea that the bread and wine of the Eucharist are transformed into the actual body and blood of Christ.
 - clergy members can and should be encouraged to marry and produce offspring.

REVIEW

41. The culture of the Renaissance
- centered on a rejection of religion.
 - was largely limited to a small mercantile elite.
 - was widely spread and practiced by a broad middle class.
 - was confined to the church.
 - affected all classes, including the peasants.
42. The most influential book on Renaissance court life and behavior was
- Castiglione's *The Courtier*.
 - Machiavelli's *The Prince*.
 - Dante's *Divine Comedy*.
 - Augustine's *City of God*.
 - Boccaccio's *Decameron*.

43. The Renaissance artist of talent and ability often lived a life
- (A) of economic desperation.
 - (B) of economic security through patronage.
 - (C) of luxury, but without social status.
 - (D) like that of the masses.
 - (E) of political power.
44. Thomas More's ideas, as best expressed in his book *Utopia*, centered on the belief that
- (A) evil exists because men and women are basically corrupt.
 - (B) political leaders must learn how to manipulate their subjects.
 - (C) social order is only an unattainable ideal.
 - (D) all religions should be tolerated.
 - (E) corruption and war are due to acquisitiveness and private property.
45. In fifteenth-century Europe, Muslim culture exerted the greatest influence on which of the following societies?
- (A) English
 - (B) French
 - (C) German
 - (D) Italian
 - (E) Spanish
46. During the Renaissance, humanism contributed LEAST to which of the following?
- (A) Popularization of medieval legends
 - (B) Renewed interest in original Greek and Roman manuscripts
 - (C) Development of modern national languages
 - (D) Promotion of liberal arts education
 - (E) Refinements in social manners and personal habits
47. Humanism focused on:
- (A) the role of God in an individual's life
 - (B) the importance of the afterlife
 - (C) worldly and secular themes and the importance of the individual
 - (D) the use of Latin in education
 - (E) the improvement of women in society
48. All of the following were Renaissance humanists EXCEPT
- (A) Francesco Petrarca
 - (B) Giovanni Boccaccio
 - (C) Johannes Gutenberg
 - (D) Baldessare Castiglione
 - (E) Pico Della Mirandola
49. Renaissance humanism drew its main inspiration from
- (A) religious asceticism
 - (B) classical languages and literature
 - (C) the curricula of medieval universities
 - (D) political reforms of the Holy Roman Empire
 - (E) the ideas of Dante's *Inferno*
50. The political strength of the Medici family in Florence was initially based on
- (A) a close alliance with the papacy
 - (B) the influence and wealth of their bank
 - (C) the support of the lower classes
 - (D) the support of a powerful citizen militia
 - (E) their tenure in various municipal offices