Multiple Choice Questions Organized by Freller

Chapter 04 The Renaissance and Reformation

Upheavals 14th Century

1. The end of the Hundred Years' War encouraged the growth of centralized government in France for all of the following reasons EXCEPT
   A. the nobility had been weakened by the war
   B. the monarchy had led the fight against the English
   C. the revival of commerce increased the taxable revenues of the bourgeoisie
   D. nobles were recruited to serve as government administrators
   E. the king was able to keep a strong standing army

Setting of Renaissance

2. The Renaissance marks the beginning of the modern era in large part due to the development of all of the following EXCEPT
   A. the foundations of capitalism were laid at this time
   B. individualism emerged as a trend
   C. trade with the New World began a trend of global trade
   D. scientific thought emerged with an emphasis on the scientific method
   E. northern Europe began to dominate southern Europe

3. "Geography is destiny" proved true for the Italians of the 14th and 15th centuries for all of the following reasons EXCEPT
   A. their proximity to the Mediterranean
   B. their establishment of overland trade with Asia
   C. their role as the "middlemen" of Europe
   D. their ability to adapt to victimization by more united peoples
   E. their seagoing trade with the eastern Mediterranean

4. Which of the following best describes the political and economic environment of much of fifteenth-century Italy?
   A. A few large states dominated by a wealthy landed nobility
   B. A strong unified Italian monarchy that patronized the arts
   C. Many independent city-states with prosperous merchant oligarchies
   D. Control of most of Italy by the pope, who encouraged mercantile development
   E. Support of the arts in Italy by the kings of France and the Holy Roman emperors, who were competing for influence.

5. The Renaissance marks the beginning of the modern era in large part due to the development of all of the following EXCEPT
   (A) the foundations of capitalism were laid at this time
   (B) individualism emerged as a trend
   (C) trade with the New World began a trend of global trade
   (D) scientific thought emerged with an emphasis on the scientific method
   (E) northern Europe began to dominate southern Europe

6. All of the following statements about the Renaissance are true EXCEPT
A. The preeminence of medieval Scholasticism was challenged
B. *The papacy became increasingly ascetic, promoting mystical contact with God*
C. People looked increasingly back to the classical period for ideas and models
D. Wealthy merchant princes patronized the arts
E. There was interest in broadening the range of education.

7. All of the following are characteristics of Renaissance humanism EXCEPT
   A. sanctity of the Latin texts of scriptures
   B. belief that ancient Latin and Greek writers were inferior to later authors.
   C. rejection of Christian principles.
   D. it functioned as a primary cause of the Reformation.
   E. *accomplished scholarship in ancient languages.*

8. Which one of the following best characterizes the relationship between the Commercial Revolution and the Italian Renaissance?
   A. The Commercial Revolution caused Europeans to concentrate on their own continent, to the exclusion of the rest of the world.
   B. The Commercial Revolution was a result of the Italian Renaissance.
   C. *The new merchant class of the Commercial Revolution was more interested in the secular world and less interested in religion.*
   D. There is no connection.
   E. The Commercial Revolution enriched Italian farmers.

9. Secularism during the Renaissance can best be described as
   A. a repudiation of the Roman Catholic faith
   B. a concern with the nature of individuality
   C. *an emphasis on money and pleasure*
   D. a belief in individual genius
   E. a literary movement centered primarily in the Northern states of Europe

10. Before the Renaissance, which was the greatest patron of the arts?
    A. The Church
    B. The middle classes
    C. European monarchs
    D. The nobility
    E. The governments of the city-states

11. 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*

12. In 1500 the two most powerful autocracies in Eastern Europe were
    A. *Muscovy and the Ottoman Empire*
    B. The Ottoman and the Byzantine Empires
    C. The Byzantine Empire and Poland-Lithuania
    D. Poland-Lithuania and Hungary
    E. Hungary and Kievan Russia
13 Which of these city-states is said to have been the cultural center of the Renaissance and has been compared to ancient Athens for its burst of creativity over a relatively short time span?
A Venice  
B Milan  
C Rome  
D Genoa  
E Florence

14 Which of the following was NOT a major Renaissance city state?
A Milan  
B Lisbon  
C Venice  
D Florence  
E Siena

15 The first literary and artistic expressions, as well as the highest cultural achievements, were centered in what Northern Italian city-state?
A Milan  
B Florence  
C Venice  
D Naples  
E Rome

16 In the Great Chain of Being, a concept still accepted by many in the early modern period, people would be ranked in which of the following ways from highest to lowest?
A nobles, bishops, merchants, paupers, peasants  
B rich bankers, knights, peasants, clergy, paupers  
C priests, merchants, nobles, peasants, paupers  
D bishops, nobles, merchants, peasants, paupers  
E kings, nobles, merchants, bishops, peasants

17 Which of these concepts was NOT valued by Renaissance thinkers?
A Humans as the measure of all things  
B The cloistered life  
C A life of activity  
D Excellence in all human endeavors  
E Lying up to one's individual potential

18 Which is true of Humanism?
A It set limits on what human beings could accomplish in this world.  
B It emphasized the study of Greek and Roman classical literature.  
C It sought to understand human nature exclusively by means of studying the writings of the early Christian philosophers.  
D It promoted a medieval lifestyle.  
E It discouraged a study of pagan writers.

19 All of the following are qualities that Renaissance humanists would have admired EXCEPT
A self awareness  
B ascetic mysticism  
C physical beauty  
D intellectual excellence  
E
20 Among other things Christian humanism
A accepted Classical learning as valuable but not supreme
B rejected Christian teaching which contradicted Classical learning
C placed “virtu” above Christian values
D accepted strict control over learning by the Pope
E derided humble piety and praised elaborate rituals and vestments

21 Renaissance humanism is primarily defined as
A. A curriculum based on the study of the classics, rhetoric and history.
B. An antireligious program dedicated to the destruction of the Church.
C. An artistic style that portrayed the depraved state of human beings.
D. A philosophical movement that emphasized the beauty of nature.
E. A religious movement that attempted to make Christianity relevant to daily experience.

23 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*

24 During the Renaissance, humanism contributed LEAST to which of the following?
F. Popularization of medieval legends
G. Renewed interest in original Greek and Roman manuscripts
H. Development of modern national languages
I. Promotion of liberal arts education
J. Refinements in social manners and personal habit

25 "Oh inglorious age! that scorns antiquity, its mother, to whom it owes every noble art - that dares to declare itself not only equal but superior to the glorious past."
A Petrarch on Italy in the fourteenth century
B Luther on Germany in the sixteenth century
C Voltaire on France in the eighteenth century
D Darwin on England in the nineteenth century
E Picasso on Spain in the twentieth century

Questions 26 and 27 refer to the passage immediately below

"It was a literary movement that reflected a new way of looking at the human condition. The writers were laymen, not clergy, who examined secular issues such as politics and the emotional life of the individual. While they drew on the themes of the ancient classics and often wrote in classical Latin and Greek, they also laid the foundations for modern language and literature by writing in their mother tongues."

26 The literary movement described above is
A secularism
B individualism

27. Which of the following are considered writers of the literary school described in the above passage?

A. Petrarch, Boccaccio, Erasmus
B. Boccaccio, Erasmus, Brunelleschi
C. Erasmus, Castiglione, Thomas Aquinas
D. Castiglione, Machiavelli, Thomas Aquinas
E. Petrarch, Giorro, Castiglione

28. Renaissance Humanism was a threat to the Church because it

A. espoused atheism.
B. denounced scholasticism
C. denounced neo-Platonism.
D. emphasized a return to the original sources of Christianity.
E. advanced an amoral philosophy.

29. Which of the following statements about Michel de Montaigne (1533-1592) is true?

A. He was a staunch advocate of violent revolution.
B. He was the greatest scientist of his age.
C. He was the leading atheist of his century.
D. He was the best known skeptic of his time.
E. He was the leading military strategist of the era.

30. Castiglione’s Book of the Courtier (1528) was intended as

A. A collection of entertaining travel stories
B. A guide to the military affairs of the Italian peninsula
C. A collection of meditations and spiritual reflections
D. A guide to refined behavior and etiquette
E. An allegory of true love.

31. In The Prince, Machiavelli asserted that

A. Historical examples are useless for understanding political behavior
B. The intelligent prince should keep his state neutral in the event of war
C. People are not trustworthy and cannot be relied upon in time of need
D. The prince should be guided by the ethical principles of Christianity
E. Luck is of no consequence in the success or failure of princes.

32. Who among the following was NOT a political philosopher?

A. Niccolo Machiavelli
B. Frederick Engels
C. William Harvey
D. John Stuart Mill
E. Thomas Hobbes

33. Machiavelli's The Prince offered which of the following pieces of advice?

A. Know your enemy and know your self and you cannot be defeated.
B. Behave like a weasel and a bear to be smart and ferocious.
C. Allow a strong minister to help you run your nation.
D. Do not conquer your enemies too harshly.
E. Be loved or feared, but never hated.

34. “A prince should have only one end and one idea in mind, take only one subject for study,
and it is war, its science and discipline; for it is the only science that deals with the ruler’s problems . . . [Success in war] not only maintains those born to princedoms but also often causes men of private origin to rise to that rank. . . . The first cause of losing power is the neglect of this art; the cause of winning power lies in its mastery.”

In writing the passage above, Machiavelli drew on his observations of

A. Feudal warfare in medieval Europe.
B. Warfare among the Italian city-states.
C. Sixteenth-century religious wars
D. Warfare among the European colonial powers.
E. Warfare during the Crusades.

"...It is, then, much safer to be feared than to be loved ...for touching human nature, we may say in general that men are untruthful, unconstant, dissemblers, they avoid dangers and are covetous of gain. While you do them good, they are wholly yours... but when (danger) approaches, they revolt."

Such was the lesson taught to rulers by

A. Lorenzo Valla
B. Machiavelli
C. Montaigne
D. Hugo Grotius
E. Johan Huizinga

A late Renaissance reformer who maintained that "the Hermetic philosophy, with its mystical approach to God and nature, held the key to true wisdom," was

A. Descartes
B. Montaigne
C. Francis Bacon
D. Giordano Bruno
E. Newton

Which of the following is a significant difference between medieval and Renaissance sculpture?

A. The shift from Old Testament to New Testament themes
B. The use of stone rather than wood
C. Renaissance sculpture was devoid of religious subjects
D. Renaissance art represented the visible world rather than conventional symbolism
E. Renaissance sculpture was no longer commissioned by the popes

Lorenzo Valla gained fame for

A. becoming ruler of the Renaissance city of Florence.
B. proving the Donation of Constantine a fraud
C. his inventions
D. challenging the authority of Voltaire.
E. helping to unify Italy.
39 The fresco above, *The School of Athens* is characteristic of the thought and art of
A. Medieval Scholasticism
B. The Rococo period
C. *The Italian Renaissance*
D. Romanticism
E. The Baroque era

40 The above painting of Duke of Urbino painted in the late fifteenth century demonstrates which of the following characteristics of Renaissance art?
A. portrayal of dull and realistic landscapes
B. excessive flattery of portrait subjects
C. ordinary people sitting for portraits
D. religious themes
E. faithful portrayal of individuals

41 Michaelangelo was the first Western artist to
A. *portray God as the same size as man*
B. paint frescoes
C. renounce Christianity
D. paint church ceilings
E. be remembered by his own name
42 Michelangelo’s *David* displays which thematic innovation of Renaissance artists?
A The depiction of religious personages
B **Accurate human anatomy**
C The use of wood as a material
D The portrayal of enigmatic expressions
E The depiction of classical costumes

43 The sculpture of the Renaissance differed from that of the Middle Ages in all the following ways EXCEPT
A the forms were anatomically proportional
B the faces expressed emotion
C the figures expressed animation
D the artists prided themselves on the individuality of style
E the subject matter was nonreligious

44 All of the following were painters during the Renaissance EXCEPT
A Botticelli
B Raphael
C **Bruni**
D Buonarroti
E Massaccio

**Renaissance and Women**

45 “All I can do is beg our virtuous ladies to raise their minds somewhat above their distaff and spindles and try to prove to the world that if we were not made to command, still we should not be disdained as companions in domestic and public matters by those who govern and command obedience.”

In the excerpt above from a letter written in 1555 by the French poet Louise Labé, the author does which of the following?

A. Rejects domestic roles for women.
B. **Champions women’s intellectual abilities**
C. Condemns the French school system.
D. Encourages women to seek public office.
E. Asserts the social superiority of women.

**Politics and New Monarchs**

46 The powerful middle class that developed in the independent city-states of Renaissance Italy was involved in all of the following EXCEPT
A making profitable loans to popes and monarchs
B financing commercial ventures
C patronizing the arts
D **encouraging manorialism**
E controlling the governments of the city-states

47 Which dynasty of merchants, bankers, and despots of Florence used its wealth to patronize the great creative artists of the day?
A Petrarch
48 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 powerful citizen militia
E Their tenure in various municipal offices

49. The monarch who, by invading Italy in the 1490s, upset the balance of power in that region was
A. Charles V Hapsburg
B. Henry VII of England
C. Charles VIII of France
D. Ferdinand of Spain
E. Suleiman the Magnificent

50 Francis I further consolidated centralized power by levying the taille, a tax on
A all land and property
B on peasant crops
C on the Gallic Church's income
D on the landholdings of the nobility
E on imports

51 A monarch called a “politique” practiced which of the following policies?
A terror and deceit
B democratic politics
C live and let live
D extreme uniformity
E religious conformity

52 Rulers who were called "politiques" in the sixteenth century practiced which of the following policies?
A fanatical extermination of religious dissidents
B subordination of personal preferences in religion to state necessity
C military alliances based exclusively on denominational lines
D steadfast support for the Counter-Reformation
E granting more authority to electoral assemblies

Northern Renaissance

53 The so-called pagan humanism of the Italian Renaissance differed from the so-called Christian humanism of the Northern Renaissance primarily because
A the art of the Italian Renaissance depicted only classical themes
B the literature of the Northern Renaissance drew upon the Hebrew and Greek texts of the Bible and the writings of the Church Fathers
C Italian Renaissance writers were often antireligious
D The merchant-princes who ruled the Italian city-states resisted the influence of the Church in civic affairs
E The Northern churches were the biggest patrons of the arts

54 Which is NOT true of the Northern Renaissance?
A It was focused more on religion than on the Italian Renaissance.
B It stressed social reform based on Christian teachings.
C It began in the last three decades of the 15th century.
D *It preceded the Italian Renaissance.*
E Its art was more religious and less influenced by classical themes than Italian art.

55 Which of the following most clearly distinguishes the northern Renaissance from the Italian Renaissance?
A Interest in science and technology
B *Greater concern with religious piety*
C Cultivation of a Latin style
D Use of national languages in literature
E Admiration for Scholastic thought.

56 Which of the following describes a major difference between northern humanists and Italian humanists?
A Italian humanists focused on human intellect and achievements, whereas northern humanists concentrated on nature and emotion
B Italian humanists focused on national consciousness whereas northern humanists rejected politics
C Italian humanists viewed human nature as corrupt and weak, whereas northern humanists viewed human nature as generally good
D Both concentrated on spiritual concerns, but northern humanists also focused on secular matters.
E *Both looked to Classical sources, but northern humanists also emphasized Christian sources.*

57 The Northern Renaissance differed from the Renaissance in Italy in that
A it lacked the strong financial foundation provided by the city-states of Italy.
B while attaining triumphs in the architectural area, it did not demonstrate the artistic glory seen in the south.
C *it placed a greater emphasis upon religious piety.*
D it drew more heavily on the Byzantine tradition via contacts with the Russian
Orthodox Church.
E. it reflected more strongly the influence of contacts with the civilizations of the New World.

58 Which of the following was NOT an important development of the Northern Renaissance?
A. The use of the first movable-type printing press in Europe
B. The formulation of the heliocentric view
C. The establishment of a brilliant English vernacular literature
D. Mysticism's assertion that an individual could commune directly with God, unaided by the Church
E. The invention of the banking system

59 The "Prince of Humanists," who attempted through satiric writings to reform the Roman Catholic Church while remaining loyal to it was
A. Sir Thomas More
B. Erasmus
C. Luther
D. Cervantes
E. Rabelais

60 Which of the following best describes the Christian humanism of Erasmus?
A. A complete break with Roman Catholic theology.
B. A defense of individual interpretation of the Bible.
C. The application of Renaissance scholarship to questions of ecclesiastical and moral reform.
D. A return to the Scholastic theology of Thomas Aquinas.
E. A plea for a return to monasticism as the highest Christian calling.

61 Erasmus of Rotterdam was the author of
A. The Praise of Folly.
B. The Birth of Venus
C. Utopia
D. The Prince
E. Don Quixote

62. Known as the "Prince of the Humanists," in such works as In Praise of Folly he criticized the clergy and abuses that he saw in the Christian Church. His given name was
A. Petrarch
B. Desiderius Erasmus
C. Agricola
D. Pico della Mirandola
63 Which was NOT a goal of Christian humanists like Erasmus and Thomas More?
A To recapture the moral force of early Christianity
B To reform the Roman Catholic Church
C To criticize the pomposities of leaders and inequities of society
D To support Protestantism
E To emphasize the religious aspects of classical literature

64 The English author of *Utopia* (1516) was
A *More*
B *Tyndale*
C *Molière*
D *Cromwell*
E *Spenser*

Causes of Reformation

65 In the sixteenth century every European country was a monarchy EXCEPT
A the Papal states
B Portugal
C Switzerland
D Poland
E Saxony

66 In the 14th and 15th centuries, mystics, such as Meister Eckhart, Thomas a Kempis, and the founder of Brothers of the Common Faith, Gerard Groote
A preached rebellion against the papacy
B stressed the importance of the sacraments
C laid the foundations for Protestantism's personal approach to worship
D argued the necessity of adhering to dogma
E had a universal and popular appeal

67 All of the following religious movements challenged the authority of the Roman Catholic church EXCEPT
A Hussites
B Lollards
C Anabaptists
D Zwinglians
E Jesuits
68 During the early 16th century the need for reform within the Roman Catholic Church was indicated by all of the following EXCEPT
A clerical immorality
B the lack of education of the ordinary clergy
C the growth of The Brethren of the Common Life
D the extravagant lifestyle of prelates and popes
E clerical pluralism

69 Bohemia was the center of challenges to religious orthodoxy in which century?
A fifteenth and seventeenth
B sixteenth and eighteenth
C sixteenth and nineteenth
D seventeenth and eighteenth
E eighteenth and nineteenth

70 “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?
F. Henry VIII of England
G. Catherine de Medici
H. Erasmus of Rotterdam
I. Leonardo da Vinci
J. Niccolò Machiavelli

71 All of the following can be considered a long-term cause of the Protestant Reformation EXCEPT
A the declining prestige of the papacy
B the German mystics who emphasized individual communion with God
C the activities of the Jesuits
D the humanist accusation that the Church was losing the substance of Christ's message
E the corruption of the Roman Catholic Church during the Renaissance

Reform Movements (Luther, Calvin, Evangelical, England)

72 Protestant reformers questioned all of the following EXCEPT
A clerical celibacy
B the existence of Purgatory
C veneration of the saints
D authority of scripture
E fasting on holy days

73 ‘They preach that the soul flies out of Purgatory as soon as the money thrown in the chest rattles. I believe when the money rattles in the chest, avarice and gain may be increased, but the effect of the intercession of the Church depends on the will of God alone.’

The above statement was made by which of the following?

A Pope Paul III
B Martin Luther
C John Tetzel
D Ignatius Loyola
E Thomas More

74 “You may obtain letters of safe conduct from the vicar of our Lord Jesus Christ, by means of which you are able to liberate your soul from the hands of the devil, and convey it by means of contrition and confession, safe and secure from all the pains of Purgatory, into the happy kingdom.

Are you willing, then, for the fourth part of a form, to obtain these letters, by virtue of which you may bring not your money, but your divine and immortal soul safe and sound into the land of Paradise?”

What practice is being described above?

A simony
B nepotism
C indulgences
D transubstantiation
E exorcism

75 Martin Luther initially criticized the Roman Catholic church on the grounds that it
K. Supported priests as religious teachers
L. Sponsored translations of the Bible into vernacular languages.
M. Reduced the number of sacraments
N. Used indulgences as a fund-raising device
O. Formed close associations with secular rulers.

76 Which of the following most accurately states Martin Luther’s basic religious belief as a leader of the Protestant Reformation?
P. Monasticism is the highest calling
Q. Personal works matter more than beliefs
R. **Faith is the key to salvation**
S. Christians are not subject to secular authority
T. Christians should show tolerance toward other faiths.

77 Salvation by faith alone, the ministry of all believers, and the authority of the Bible are principles basic to

A. The Christian humanism of Erasmus
B. The Church of England
C. Catholicism after the Council of Trent
D. **Lutheranism in the early sixteenth century**
E. The Society of Jesus (Jesuit order)

78 "Salvation by faith and by faith alone" is a major tenet first adopted by

A. Calvinism
B. **Lutheranism**
C. Catholicism
D. Anglicanism
E. Anabaptism

79 According to Luther, the ultimate authority for the interpretation of Christian doctrine is

A. the Pope
B. Christian tradition
C. the clergy
D. **the Bible**
E. the church hierarchy

80 Which of the following is NOT a major tenet of Lutheranism?

A. Salvation is by faith and faith only
B. The Bible is the final authority for Christian Doctrine
C. Absolution from sin comes only through the grace of God
D. **Baptism is the only valid sacrament**
E. Only the inner grace of God, not indulgences or absolution, can free one from sin

81 One of the tenets of Protestantism as stated in the Confession of Augsburg was that religious authority rests with

A. the pope
B. **the Bible**
C. the Ecumenical Councils
D. the Holy Roman Emperor
E. the German princes
82 What was the political impact of the Protestant Reformation on Germany?
A It thwarted the designs of the French kings.
B It strengthened the hold of the Hapsburgs over the region.
C It aroused nationalism in Germany.
D It enabled the Holy Roman Emperor to determine the religion of the various German principalities.
E It led to a more united Germany.

83 Which of the following was NOT a reason for the rapid spread of Lutheranism in the 1520s and 1530s?
A The rise of dissenting sects
B The conversion of the princes of Northern Germany
C Charles V's involvement in foreign wars
D The failure of the Pope to call a church council
E Popular resentment in Germany against Rome

84 The Reformation survived and prospered because the
A Popes failed to respond to Luther’s charges
B German peasantry were content with their lot
C German princes wanted independence from the Emperor
D incompetence of Charles V
E unity of the Protestant leadership

84 Charles V had difficulty responding to the Reformation because
A he had to make too many concessions to become Holy Roman Emperor
B of the far-flung nature of his possessions
C he was preoccupied with conquering Russia
D his empire in the new world produced too little income
E his aunt was Queen of England

85 Luther's political conservatism is revealed in which of the following?
A His preference for political order over social justice
B His willing acceptance of the support of the German princes
C His condemnation of the Peasants' War
D His support for the extermination of the Munster Commune
E All of these

86 Of the following, the major political opponent of the Holy Roman Emperor Charles V was
F Pope Clement VII
G Henry VIII of England
H Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden
I Frances I of France
The primary purpose of the Peace of Augsburg (1555) was to
A. End the wars between the Hapsburgs and the Valois
B. **End the civil war between Lutherans and Roman Catholics in the German states**
C. End the Thirty Years’ War
D. Create better trade relations between the Holy Roman Empire and the Ottoman Turks
E. Facilitate diplomatic relations between the Holy Roman Empire and the Ottoman Turks

The Peace of Augsburg (1555) left unresolved which issue?
A. the place of Calvinism in the religious settlement
B. the border divisions of Scandinavia
C. the Italian frontier with Switzerland
D. the restoration of Catholicism in France
E. the religious missions in Latin America

Which of the following were strongholds of Protestantism by 1600?
A. Northern Italy and Southern Germany
B. Poland and Austria
C. Hungary and Northern Germany
D. **Scandinavia and Northern Germany**
E. Austria and Germany

Which of the following cities was not a Protestant center by 1560?
A. Geneva
B. Wittenberg
C. Edinburgh
D. Amsterdam
E. **Madrid**

“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
F. Erasmus
G. Pope Leo X
H. Thomas More
I. **John Calvin**
J. Ignatius Loyola
92 One of Calvin's central ideas in The Institutes of Christian Religion was that
A the Church was subordinate to the state
B all Christian sects should be tolerated
C "man is the measure of all things"
D Calvinism should be confined to the theocratic city of Geneva
E **salvation is predestined**

93. “The covenant of life is not preached equally to all, and among those to whom it is
preached, does not always meet with the same reception. This diversity displays the
unsearchable depths of the divine judgement, and is without doubt subordinate to God’s
purpose of eternal election. It is plainly owing to the mere pleasure of God that salvation
is spontaneously offered to some, while others have no access to it.

All are not created on equal terms, but some are preordained to eternal life, others to
eyternal damnation.”

The above passage explains the rationale for
A religious bigotry
B justification by faith
C **predestination**
D the seven sacraments
E Anabaptism

94 "The church is not subordinate to the state, but rather must be ruled according to God's
plan. The chosen few should not only govern the church but also the state." An adherent
of what religious group is likely to have believed this in the 16th century?
A Lutheran
**B Calvinist**
C Roman Catholic
D Millenarian
E Anabaptist

95 According to Calvin's doctrine, salvation could be attained by
A good works
B faith alone
C **the unexplainable love of God for humanity**
D accumulating material wealth and achieving social standing
E faith and good works, each equal in value

96 John Calvin disapproved of all of the following EXCEPT
A excessive interest on business loans
B gambling
C drunkenness
D singing and dancing
E long sermons

97 Calvin differed from Luther by stressing which theological doctrine?
A The right of the clergy to marry
B The Bible as the ultimate authority for Christian doctrine
C The concept of predestination
D The effect of "good works" in winning personal salvation
E The rejection of all but two of the sacraments

98 On which of the following did Luther and Calvin DISAGREE?
A. Toleration for minority viewpoints
B. Relation of the church to civil authority
C. The authority of the Scriptures
D. The existence of the Trinity
E. The retention of the sacrament of baptism

99 A state ruled by religious leaders is a(n)
A theocracy
B anarchy
C monarchy
D oligarchy
E oligopoly

100 Calvin, a Frenchman, established a theocratic government in
A France
B Scotland
C Sweden
D Switzerland
E England

101 John Calvin established the center of his reformed church in
A Lyon
B London
C Wittenberg
D Geneva
E Basel

102 The teachings of which of the following had the greatest impact on the Reformation in Scotland?
F Ignatius of Loyola
G John Calvin
H Martin Luther
I. Desiderius Erasmus
J. Ulrich Zwingli

103. Which country became the strongest center of Calvinism?
A Germany
B Scotland
C Spain
D Sweden
E Poland

104 The leaders of the Protestant Reformation have been divided by some contemporary Reformation historians into a “right wing” and a “left wing.” Of the following, who is the only one who may be said to have belonged to the left?
K. Martin Luther
L. John Knox
M. Philipp Melanchthon
N. **Thomas Münzer**
O. John Calvin

105 Which of the following is true of the German Peasants’ Revolt of 1524-1525?
A. The revolt led to the emancipation of the German serfs.
B. The revolt was organized by Martin Luther to break papal power in the German states.
C. The peasants were supported by French armies during the revolt.
D. The revolt was the first in Europe in which economic egalitarianism was a major rallying point.
E. **The revolt resulted from a combination of new religious ideas and peasant demands.**

107 "With threefold horrible sins against God and men have these peasants loaded themselves, for which they have deserved a manifold death of body and souls. They have deliberately and sacreligiously abandoned their obedience, and in addition have dared to oppose their lords."

A. Martin Luther referring to the peasants' revolt
B. Henry VIII referring to Catholic recusants
C. Louis XIV referring to the Huguenots
D. Peter the Great referring to the boyars
E. Jan Hus referring to the Hussites

108 Martin Luther condemned the Peasants’ Revolt because
A. it led to poor harvests
he only cared about the souls of the upper classes
C his wife advised him against intervention
**D** he needed the support of the princes
E religion was less important to him than politics

Major Protestant and Roman Catholic leaders of the sixteenth century condemned the Anabaptists because Anabaptists

A. Rejected the Bible as the source of religious truth
B. Favored government enforcement of morality
C. *Advocated a complete separation of church and state*
D. Restored the privileges of the clergy
E. Tried to reconcile Protestant and Catholic teachings.

The negative reaction to the Anabaptists was shared by many Protestant and Catholic leaders because of all of the following EXCEPT

A polygamy
B rejection of infant baptism
C pacifism
D practice of social equality
E *socially elite leadership*

A major cause of the English Reformation was

A England's close commercial relations with southern Germany
B the radicalism of Sir Thomas More
C class conflict between the nobility and the gentry
D Henry Vill's desire to strengthen the monastic system
E *issues relating to the royal line of succession*

That the Anglican Church broke from Rome before altering Roman Catholic dogma indicates that

A Henry started the English Reformation because he couldn't get a divorce sanctioned by the Pope
B Henry's lust for Anne Boleyn motivated him to reject his devout Catholicism
C because Henry was eager to have a male heir, he urged Parliament to pass the Act of Supremacy
D Thomas Cranmer issued the divorce that precipitated the Reformation in return for his appointment as Archbishop of Canterbury
E many factors, including resentment of papal abuses, contributed to the English Reformation

King Henry VIII of England created the Anglican church with all of the following characteristics EXCEPT
A allowed some divorces
B Catholic theology

**C belief in predestination**

D Catholic rituals and ceremonies

E the King was supreme head of the church

114 Which of the following resulted from the English Reformation?

A. Immediate wholesale persecution of Catholics in England.

B. **Establishment of the English monarch as head of the Church of England.**

C. The pope’s naming of Henry VIII as “Defender of the Faith.”

D. Papal recognition of the English church as independent, but still affiliated with Rome.

E. A revolt by members of the English aristocracy opposed to the Reformation.

115 All of the following were significant accomplishments of the English during the reign of Elizabeth I EXCEPT

A the Thirty-Nine Articles completed the English Reformation

B her foreign policy encouraged the independence of the Netherlands, a commercial and colonial rival of Spain

C she weakened the power of Spain, bastion of Catholic orthodoxy

D she satisfied the Puritans who had criticized the Anglican liturgy as too close to Catholicism

E she encouraged nationalism and the development of a unique culture

116 Which religious affiliation is INCORRECT?

A Henry VIII— Anglican, but sympathetic with Roman Catholic theology

B Edward VI— Anglican, but with Calvinist leanings

C Mary I— Roman Catholic

D **Catherine of Aragon— Lutheran**

E Elizabeth I— Anglican, but sympathetic with Roman Catholic theology

117 Queen Mary I of England married which of the following?

A Philip II of Spain

B Charles V of Austria

C Philip of Hesse

D Louis XII of France

E James V of Scotland

**Social Impact of Reformation**

118 Martin Luther believed that the most important role for a Christian woman was to

F. Minister to the sick and the poor

G. Preach the word of God in church on Sunday

H. **Become a wife and mother**
I. Lead a life devoted primarily to prayer and contemplation
J. Teach reading and writing in a religious school

119 The Protestant Reformation helped change the social roles of sixteenth century women by
A. Making marriage a sacrament
B. Reemphasizing the adoration of the Virgin Mary
C. Reducing access to religious orders
D. Emphasizing the social equality of men and women
E. Denying the right to divorce

120 The Protestant Reformation encouraged all of the following changes in the status of women EXCEPT
A more companionate marriage where partners respected each other
B more grounds for divorce if husbands violated the laws of marriage
C nunneries as a means of escape from wife battering
D more sensitivity by husbands to the needs of wives
E better education for women so that they could read the Bible

121 "Poverty, considered a virtue by the Catholic Church, became shameful to the Calvinists. The middle class found in Calvinism a justification for the pursuit of wealth."

This passage implies that Calvinism may have been a powerful influence in the development of which of the following?
A Communism
B Capitalism
C Nationalism
D Democracy
E Science

122. Historians use the term “Protestant Ethic” to describe the Calvinist practice of
A hatred for Catholics
B dominance by priests
C self-discipline and thrift
D adherence to the catechism
E political radicalism

123 Protestant values, sometimes differing from one sect to another, helped in the development of which of the following?
A Capitalism, nationalism, monasticism
B Science, capitalism, nationalism
C The conciliar movement, science, democracy
D Nationalism, individualism, clerical celibacy
E Science, nationalism, monasticism

124 John Calvin believed strongly in and
A advocated that only priests could interpret the scripture
B encouraged education so that everyone could read scripture
C welcomed the discoveries of the scientific revolution
D emulated the educational practices of the Jesuits
E encouraged study of Latin so that continued use of the Vulgate would be possible

125. Calvinists disapproved of central aisles in churches because they
A divided the worshipers in two
B allowed for ceremonial processions
C used up floor space
D encouraged debates about theology
E drew attention away from the altar

Counter Reformation
126 A sixteenth century traveler would have been most likely to encounter this type of architecture in which of the following European countries?

F. Spain
G. France
H. Germany
I. England
J. Sweden

127 The response of the Roman Catholic church to the Protestant Reformation included all of the following EXCEPT

A. The abolition of the Index of Prohibited Books
B. The establishment of the Society of Jesus (Jesuit order)
C. The convening of the Council of Trent
D. The founding of women’s orders active in education and care of the sick
E. An increase in the number of parish grammar schools.

128 A central feature of the Catholic Reformation was the

A. Roman Catholic church’s inability to correct abuses
B. Establishment of new religious orders such as the Jesuits
C. Transfer of authority from Rome to the bishoprics
D. Rejection of Baroque art
E. Toleration of Protestants in Roman Catholic countries.

129 Which of the following was NOT a goal of the Catholic and Counter Reformations?

A. The conversion of the populations of southern Europe
B. The reform of abuses within the Roman Catholic Church
C. The confirmation of the Church's basic dogma
D. The stemming of the spread of Protestantism
E. The suppression of heresy

130 The Counter-reformation

A. reaffirmed traditional Catholic doctrine and theology
B. reformed theology to meet some Protestant demands
C. removed Italians from control of the church
D. protected and concealed corruption in the church
E. made the governance of the church more democratic

131 The Council of Trent (1545-1563) was the major body through which
A. Spain strengthened its opposition against the Turks.
B. The house of Hapsburg gained control over Italy.
C. *The Roman Catholic church reformed itself.*
D. European states entered into economic cooperation.
E. Puritans and Catholics were reconciled.

132 Which of the following accurately depicts a doctrine defined by the Council of Trent?
A. Salvation is attained by "good works" alone.
B. *The ultimate authority for Christian doctrine is the Bible, Church traditions, and the writings of the Church Fathers.*
C. Monasticism and clerical celibacy are forbidden.
D. Only Holy Communion and Baptism, of the seven sacraments, are necessary to the attainment of salvation.
E. The Church is subordinate to the state in all but theological matters.

133 The Council of Trent (mid-sixteenth century) did all of the following EXCEPT
A. Preserve the papacy as the center of Catholic Church unity
B. Confirm the Vulgate as the authoritative Catholic edition of the Bible
C. Insist on Latin as the language of worship
D. *Abolish indulgences*
E. Confirm the existing sacraments

134 Which was one of the most important accomplishments of The Council of Trent (1545-1563)?
A. Reconciliation with the Protestants.
B. *Reforms led to a spiritual renewal of the Roman Catholic Church.*
C. The sale of indulgences was encouraged.
D. Simony and pluralism were established.
E. The Roman Inquisition was instituted.

135 “If anyone saith that in the sacred and holy sacrament of the Eucharist, the substance of the bread and wine remains conjointly with the body and blood of our Lord Jesus Christ and denieth that wonderful and singular conversion of the whole substance of the bread into the Body, and the whole substance of the wine into the Blood—let him be anathema.”

The author of the above passage would be in sympathy with which of the following positions?
A. *Roman Catholicism*
B. Calvinism
C. Zwinglism
D. Anabaptism
E. Antitrinitarianism
"Like an army, it was ruled by a general who was responsible directly to the pope. Its holy soldiers practiced blind obedience, maintained absolute faith, and willingly suffered extreme hardship."

This passage best describes
A the Inquisition
B the Diet of Worms
C the Society of Jesus
D the Index of Prohibited Books
E the papacy

When the founder of the Jesuit order, Ignatius Loyola, said that he would call black white or white black if his superiors told him to do so, he was expressing his
A belief that the clergy should always be dressed in black
B belief that the church and Christ were one and the same
C enjoyment of complex theological arguments
D belief that it is better not to notice evil
E concern about racial bias in the church

The Jesuits
A became involved in the education of Catholic children
B served as advisors to Catholic kings
C rooted out heresy through press censorship
D converted "heathens" through missionary work
E All of these
The sculpture by Bernini shown above celebrates
A. The new interest in secular themes
B. Lutheran veneration of the saints
C. The Calvinist cult of beauty
D. The reconciliation of the papacy and the English crown after the Council of Trent
E. *Catholic Reformation mysticism*