**Renaissance**

1. To what extent and in what ways may the Renaissance be regarded as a turning point in the Western intellectual and cultural tradition? AP 1977

2. To what extent is the term “Renaissance” a valid concept for a distinct period in early modern European history? AP 1985

3. Explain the ways in which Italian Renaissance humanism transformed ideas about the individual’s role in society. AP 1994

4. Analyze the influence of humanism on the visual arts in the Italian Renaissance. Use at least THREE specific works to support your thesis. (AP 2004)

5. To what extent and in what ways did women participate in the Renaissance? (AP 2003 B)

6. Evaluate the changes and continuities in women’s public roles during the Renaissance. (2009 B)

7. Discuss how Renaissance ideas are expressed in the Italian art of the period, referring to specific works and artists. AP 2000
8. Analyze the ways in which the two works above, Perugino’s *Christ Delivering the Keys of the Kingdom to Saint Peter* (1481–1483) on the left, and Michelangelo’s *David* (1501–1504) on the right, represent the values of Italian Renaissance culture. (2010 B)
Reformation

9. Describe and analyze the ways in which the development of printing altered both the culture and the religion of Europe during the period 1450 - 1600. AP 1988

10. How and to what extent did the methods and ideals of Renaissance humanism contribute to the Protestant Reformation? (AP 2006 B)

11. “The Reformation was a rejection of the secular spirit of the Italian Renaissance.” Defend or refute this statement using specific examples from sixteenth-century Europe. AP 1986

12. The Protestant Reformation was primarily an economic event.”

13. “Luther was both a revolutionary and a conservative.”

Evaluate this statement with respect to Luther’s responses to the political and social questions of his day. AP 1983

14. Assess the extent to which the Protestant Reformation promoted new expectations about social roles in the sixteenth century. Refer to at least two social groups in your assessment. AP 1996

15. Discuss the political and social consequences of the Protestant Reformation in the first half of the sixteenth century. AP 2001


17. Compare and contrast the attitudes of Martin Luther and John Calvin toward political authority and social order. AP 1995

18. Discuss the political and social consequences of the Protestant Reformation in the first half of the sixteenth century. AP 2001

19. Analyze the various Protestant views of the relationship between church and state in the period circa 1500–1700. (2010 A)

20. To what extent did political authorities influence the course of the Protestant Reformation in the sixteenth century? (AP 2002 B)

21. Compare and contrast the motives and actions of Martin Luther in the German states and
King Henry VIII in England in bringing about religious change during the Reformation
(AP 2005 A)

22. What were the responses of the Catholic authorities in the sixteenth century to the
challenges posed by the Lutheran Reformation? AP 1985

By describing and determining the relative importance of the economic, political, and
religious causes of the Protestant Reformation, defend or refute this statement. AP 1987

23. Describe and analyze the ways in which sixteenth-century Roman Catholics defended their
faith against the Protestant Reformation. AP 1991

24. Evaluate the influence of Renaissance humanism on Catholic reforms and the Protestant
Reformation. (AP 2007 B)

25. Analyze the aims, methods, and degree of success of the Catholic Reformation
(Counter-Reformation) in the sixteenth century. (AP 2006 A)

26. Analyze the impacts of the Protestant Reformation and the Catholic Reformation (Counter
Reformation) on the social order of sixteenth-century Europe. (2009 B)

27. Compare and contrast the Lutheran Reformation and the Catholic Reformation of the sixteenth
century regarding the reform of both religious doctrines and religious practices. AP 1999

28. Analyze various ways in which religious reform in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries
influenced the arts. (2012 A)
29. The chalice shown above on the left [above] was used by a sixteenth-century Roman Catholic priest in the celebration of the Mass; the wooden cup shown on the right is what he used to celebrate the Lord’s Supper after he left the Church and became a follower of Martin Luther. How does the new cup reflect the theology and the ideals of the Reformation? AP 1979
30. The pictures below and on the next page show the interiors of a Protestant church and a Roman Catholic church as each appeared in the first half of the seventeenth century. Using these pictures as a starting point explain how these interiors reflect the differing theologies and religious practices of Protestantism and Catholicism at that time.
Questions 3-7 appear on the next page.