

Student: _____

1. Secularization, a process which transformed the civilization of Latin Christendom prior to any other world civilization, means:
 - A. the rejection of ancestral religions.
 - B. the development of a variety of interests and activities outside the sphere of religion.
 - C. the development of industrial technology but the discouragement of natural science.
 - D. the encouragement of natural philosophy and science, but the neglect or even rejection of industrial technology.

2. During the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, Medieval Europe suffered all of the following disasters *except*:
 - A. the Ottoman Turks besieged Constantinople.
 - B. the Protestant religious revolution undermined the authority of the papacy and of the Roman Catholic church.
 - C. the Black Death wiped out about a third of Europe's population.
 - D. the Arabs conquered Spain and Italy.

3. After the Black Death, all of the following occurred *except*:
- A. a massive peasant insurrection.
 - B. a rise in wages for the survivors.
 - C. the development of the model for modern hospitals.
 - D. famines.
4. One of the most important consequences of the Hundred Years' War was that:
- A. the Parliament widened its powers in England.
 - B. England and France entered an extended period of peace and solidarity.
 - C. both England and France began to tax the clergy.
 - D. French armies ravaged England.
5. The cause of the "Babylonian Captivity" of the Roman Catholic church was:
- A. the transference of the pope from Rome to Avignon, where he was regarded as a tool of France.
 - B. the failure of Pope Boniface VIII to oppose the plans of the kings of England and France to tax church lands.
 - C. the increasing power of the Ottoman Turks, who captured Rome and forced the pope to reside at Babylon in Mesopotamia.
 - D. the Protestant Reformation.

6. During the first half of the fifteenth century, the conciliar movement in the Catholic church:
- A. tried to reunite the Roman Catholic and Orthodox churches.
 - B. unsuccessfully attempted to conciliate the protestants of Germany and Bohemia.
 - C. succeeded, after a long struggle, in reducing the pope's authority to that of a constitutional monarch and ended the practices of simony and nepotism.
 - D. reunited Roman Catholicism, extirpated heresy, and sought to reform the church from top to bottom.
7. All the following statements regarding the Italian Renaissance of the fifteenth century are true *except*:
- A. the word "Renaissance" refers to the rebirth in Europe of the ideals and culture of Greco-Roman civilization.
 - B. the Renaissance witnessed the birth of the modern natural sciences.
 - C. an almost purely secular attitude first appeared in Italy.
 - D. the Renaissance developed for the first time the conception of "modern" and "ancient" times as distinct from the Middle Ages.

8. Which one of the following factors helps explain why the Renaissance developed first in Italy?
- A. The towns of Italy were the most economically active of all the towns that appeared in Europe in the Middle Ages.
 - B. The Black Death was less severe in Italy than elsewhere.
 - C. The power of the pope in Rome assured the whole Italian peninsula of relative peace and stability.
 - D. The Holy Roman Empire's control over north and central Italy ensured relative peace and stability.
9. All of the following statements about fifteenth century Florence are true *except*.
- A. it was a moderately large Italian city-state.
 - B. it was dominated by wealthy landowners who exported Chianti wine throughout Europe.
 - C. it produced an amazing number of the leading figures of the Italian Renaissance.
 - D. its leading family, which unofficially ruled the city, was the Medici.
10. In the fifteenth century, a new conception of life arose in Italy involving all of the following attitudes *except*.
- A. a sense of the vast range of human powers.
 - B. an appreciation for civic consciousness and individualism.
 - C. the enjoyment of wealth.
 - D. admiration for the life of contemplation and meditation.

11. How did the art of Renaissance Italy differ from Medieval art?

- A. The space in Renaissance art tended to be indeterminate.
- B. Medieval artisans created freestanding sculptures while the Renaissance sculptors filled the niches and portals of the great cathedrals with statues.
- C. Renaissance art demonstrated a greater appreciation for concrete realities.
- D. Renaissance art expressed private fantasies and the working of the unconscious.

12. Humanism, the key literary movement of Renaissance Italy, involved all of the following *except*.

- A. the beginning of literature in its modern sense.
- B. a cult of antiquity.
- C. an interest in political and civic questions.
- D. an interest in learning Arabic.

13. One reason Petrarch was important for the Renaissance was because:

- A. he raised considerations of moral philosophy in his writings without subordinating them to religious belief.
- B. he denounced St. Augustine, whose writings formed one of the great pillars of medieval civilization.
- C. he was the first to write in Italian rather than Latin.
- D. he championed law and the legal profession.

14. Florentine became the standard form of the Italian language:

- A. because of a papal bull.
- B. with the popularization of the dialect through literary texts like Dante's *Divine Comedy*.
- C. as humanists rejected the learning of ancient Greece and Rome.
- D. because Cicero advocated its use.

15. Medieval schooling during the Renaissance:

- A. encouraged women to study in universities.
- B. grouped students by social ranking rather than age or level of achievement.
- C. grouped students by age and level of achievement.
- D. discouraged the study of languages.

16. As revealed in Castiglione's *Book of the Courtier*, the ideal Renaissance man:

- A. should be proficient in sports and arms, and not waste time studying dead languages like Greek and Latin.
- B. should be familiar with literary and other subjects, converse with ease, and dance well.
- C. should be extremely well-educated in order to win arguments through displays of learning.
- D. should avoid most social gatherings and political activities in order to cultivate and refine his intellect without interference.

17. Marriage in Renaissance Italy:

- A. was often based upon love rather than family alliances intended to enhance social rankings.
- B. usually took place between men and women of approximately the same age.
- C. was usually based upon the negotiations of parents hoping to enhance their respective social positions.
- D. encouraged greater gender equality.

18. Niccolò Machiavelli's writings on politics were significant because:

- A. he "emancipated" politics from theology and moral philosophy.
- B. he reinforced the idea that political rulers were subject to moral considerations.
- C. he discouraged the secularization of politics.
- D. he discouraged political rulers from acting in their own interests.

19. How did the northern Renaissance differ from that in Italy?

- A. The break with the Middle Ages was more distinct in the north.
- B. In the northern Renaissance, the religious element was much stronger.
- C. In the northern Renaissance, painting techniques were less innovative.
- D. All of the above.

20. One reason for the decline of Italy and the Renaissance in the sixteenth century was that:

- A. Italy remained divided into small city-states rather than unified in a large state.
- B. the Turks invaded Italy, sacking Rome in 1527.
- C. the English seized control of the straits of Gibraltar, blocking Italian shipping and giving the northern countries access to the Mediterranean.
- D. the Pope, in alliance with the Kingdom of Naples, conquered most of the peninsula.

21. All of the following are true about the growth of religious mysticism in northern Europe during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries *except*.

- A. mystics found no need to join other people in open worship.
- B. mystics did not want sacraments to be administered by priests.
- C. mystics rebelled against the church.
- D. some mystics' ideas later influenced Martin Luther.

22. Erasmus of Rotterdam was the greatest of all the:

- A. religious mystics.
- B. northern humanists.
- C. Renaissance popes.
- D. condottieri.

23. The "New Monarchs" of the fifteenth century:

- A. lost the support of townsmen but gained the favor of the serfs.
- B. favored Roman law over common law.
- C. fought for the restoration of the historic liberties of the feudal classes.
- D. relied increasingly upon the nobility to provide them with armies.

24. All of the following statements are true about the "new monarchies" of the late fifteenth century *except*:

- A. they pursued strategies of centralizing their authority and power.
- B. townspeople preferred the increased authority of the "new monarchs" because parliaments usually served the interests of the nobility.
- C. they laid the foundations for the national or territorial state.
- D. on the Continent, they used the older precedent of common law to entrench their authority.

25. One reason the French kings never adopted Protestantism was that:

- A. they were satisfied by the reforms enacted by the 1511 Council of Pisa.
- B. the pope promised Francis I that he would summon a new council to reform the church.
- C. they already controlled the French church by virtue of having established the right to appoint bishops.
- D. there were never more than a handful of protestants in France.

26. The new monarchy of Spain built up its power:
- A. by creating uniform political and administrative institutions for Aragon and Castile.
 - B. by forbidding the nobility to maintain private armies that displayed their own livery or insignia.
 - C. by working through the institutions of the Catholic church to impose religious conformity on the entire region.
 - D. by dismissing the Spanish estates general.
27. In Spain, the terms "Morisco" and "Marrano" referred to:
- A. Christians of Moorish and Jewish backgrounds.
 - B. Christians of Calvinist and Lutheran backgrounds.
 - C. Islamic invaders from Morocco and New Spain.
 - D. the former residents of the small Islamic states of southern Spain.
28. Which of the following did not form a part of the inheritance of Charles V, ruler of the largest European empire since imperial Rome?
- A. Austria
 - B. Netherlands
 - C. France
 - D. Castile and Aragon in Spain

29. The factors that led to the Protestant Reformation include all of the following *except*.

- A. the decline of the church.
- B. the division of Germany.
- C. the growth of the "new monarchy."
- D. the fears felt in Europe, especially in Spain, of possible absorption by the French Valois.

30. According to Martin Luther, the authority to define true Christian belief was located in:

- A. the church council.
- B. the pope.
- C. the priesthood.
- D. each individual's own conscience.

31. When the German peasants rose in revolt in 1524, demanding social and economic reforms, Luther:

- A. urged the princes to suppress them with the sword.
- B. called for the adoption of all the peasants' demands.
- C. ignored the issue, and concentrated on religious questions.
- D. succeeded in persuading the princes to make some concessions.

32. The Peace of Augsburg, in 1555, _____.

- A. was a complete victory for Catholics over Lutherans
- B. provided for individual freedom of choice in Germany
- C. was a victory for Lutheranism and states' rights
- D. gave Catholic bishops complete control over church lands

33. John Calvin addressed the world in the severe, logical style of a:

- A. statesman.
- B. lawyer.
- C. professor.
- D. merchant.

34. Calvin introduced an element of lay control over his church, but he did not:

- A. break the monopoly of priestly power.
- B. refuse to recognize the subordination of church to state.
- C. promote secularization.
- D. try to Christianize all of society.

35. Calvinism, despite its aristocratic outlook, contributed to the development of what later became democracy by:

- A. allowing the possibility that all people, regardless of social rank, might be predestined for salvation.
- B. tolerating, although not necessarily approving, radical religious dissenters, such as Michael Servetus.
- C. developing a type of self-government for the church.
- D. A and B

36. The English Reformation was peculiar because the government broke with the Roman church:

- A. before adopting any Protestant principles.
- B. after the pope took the side of the nobility against the king.
- C. after Protestantism had already come to dominate English religious life.
- D. after it took the side of France in a political dispute.

37. Under Elizabeth, the Church of England:

- A. adopted a Protestant liturgy and theology.
- B. became increasingly Calvinist.
- C. removed its bishops from the House of Lords.
- D. all of the above.

38. How did the policies of Henry VIII affect the English aristocracy?

- A. They increased aristocratic influence by decreeing the supremacy of the House of Lords over the Commons.
- B. They undermined the aristocracy by seizing its property.
- C. They strengthened the aristocracy's holdings by grants of confiscated monastic lands.
- D. They undermined the aristocracy's power by arresting and executing pro-Catholic nobles.

39. Protestantism impacted family life by:

- A. discouraging marriage among the clergy.
- B. encouraging marriage among both the clergy and lay people.
- C. encouraging the cloistered life among women.
- D. significantly transforming the role of women in church and society.

40. The Catholic movement corresponding to and in opposition to the rise of Protestantism was known as the:

- A. Papist Revolt.
- B. Catholic or Counter Reformation.
- C. Jesuit movement.
- D. Vatican movement.

41. The Council of Trent:

- A. affirmed virtually all of the Catholic practices rejected by Protestants.
- B. adopted many Protestant policies but rejected others.
- C. asserted that church councils constituted an authority superior to that of the pope.
- D. proclaimed the pope's infallibility.

42. All of the following were Catholic responses to the rise of Protestantism *except*:

- A. the founding of new religious orders.
- B. the use of the Jesuits as a missionary force.
- C. the use of the Inquisition to reinforce religious conformity.
- D. Catholic crusades within Europe against Protestants.

43. What socio-economic, political, and environmental developments in the fourteenth century undermined the prosperity and stability of medieval society?

44. What was the significance of the Babylonian Captivity and the Great Schism? What did both events indicate about problems within the Roman Catholic church?
45. How did conceptions of the human experience during the Renaissance compare with early Christian ideas?
46. Compare and contrast the Italian Renaissance with the northern Renaissance. What were the lasting contributions of each?

47. How did the secular philosophy of the Renaissance influence the arts?

48. How did Machiavelli's political philosophy reflect the political weaknesses of Renaissance Italy?
How did Machiavelli propose to resolve those weaknesses?

49. What strategies did the Tudors, the Valois, and Ferdinand and Isabella share in undertaking the consolidation of their rule? How did the Habsburg Empire present different challenges to consolidation than those facing the other major European monarchies?

50. What beliefs did the Protestant groups have in common? How did they differ? What were the bases for their differences?

51. The Roman Catholic church had accommodated reformers before Martin Luther. Why could it not do so between 1515 and 1560?

52. What was the role of Lutheranism in the social upheavals that occurred in Germany on the heels of Luther's revolt against Rome? How did Luther react to the demands of those participating in the upheavals?

53. Compare and contrast the impact of the Renaissance on the lives of women to that of the Reformation.

54. Why did the Renaissance, the rebirth of the ideals and achievements of ancient Greece and Rome, occur first in Italy?

55. Why did mysticism not constitute as decisive a break with the Catholic Church as did Protestantism?

56. What was the relationship between the new ideas about the human experience that emerged during the Italian Renaissance and the economic activities of the Italian city-states?

57. Explain the origins of the Church of England.

58. Describe life in Calvin's Geneva. Why was it considered a model community?

59. What were the problems and issues facing the Council of Trent? Did it extensively reform the Roman Catholic Church?

60. How did the Jesuits act to counter the spread of Protestantism? What role did they play in European society in the centuries following their founding?

61.



Under Charles V, the Habsburg Empire controlled much of Europe. How effectively did Charles rule in the far-flung reaches of his empire? Were European fears of Habsburg predominance justified?

62.



How did the Protestant Reformation impact the Habsburg Empire? What was the relationship between Protestantism and resistance to Habsburg rule?

2 Key

1. Secularization, a process which transformed the civilization of Latin Christendom prior to any other world civilization, means:

(p. 49)

- A. the rejection of ancestral religions.
- B.** the development of a variety of interests and activities outside the sphere of religion.
- C. the development of industrial technology but the discouragement of natural science.
- D. the encouragement of natural philosophy and science, but the neglect or even rejection of industrial technology.

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Palmer - Chapter 02 #1

2. During the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, Medieval Europe suffered all of the following disasters *except*:

(p. 49-50)

- A. the Ottoman Turks besieged Constantinople.
- B. the Protestant religious revolution undermined the authority of the papacy and of the Roman Catholic church.
- C. the Black Death wiped out about a third of Europe's population.
- D.** the Arabs conquered Spain and Italy.

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Palmer - Chapter 02 #2

3. After the Black Death, all of the following occurred *except*:

(p. 50-51)

- A. a massive peasant insurrection.
- B. a rise in wages for the survivors.
- C. the development of the model for modern hospitals.
- D. famines.

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Palmer - Chapter 02 #3

4. One of the most important consequences of the Hundred Years' War was that:

(p. 52)

- A. the Parliament widened its powers in England.
- B. England and France entered an extended period of peace and solidarity.
- C. both England and France began to tax the clergy.
- D. French armies ravaged England.

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Palmer - Chapter 02 #4

5. The cause of the "Babylonian Captivity" of the Roman Catholic church was:

(p. 52)

- A. the transference of the pope from Rome to Avignon, where he was regarded as a tool of France.
- B. the failure of Pope Boniface VIII to oppose the plans of the kings of England and France to tax church lands.
- C. the increasing power of the Ottoman Turks, who captured Rome and forced the pope to reside at Babylon in Mesopotamia.
- D. the Protestant Reformation.

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Palmer - Chapter 02 #5

6. During the first half of the fifteenth century, the conciliar movement in the Catholic church:

(p. 54-55)

- A. tried to reunite the Roman Catholic and Orthodox churches.
- B. unsuccessfully attempted to conciliate the protestants of Germany and Bohemia.
- C. succeeded, after a long struggle, in reducing the pope's authority to that of a constitutional monarch and ended the practices of simony and nepotism.
- D. reunited Roman Catholicism, extirpated heresy, and sought to reform the church from top to bottom.

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Palmer - Chapter 02 #6

7. All the following statements regarding the Italian Renaissance of the fifteenth century are true
(p. 56) *except*.

- A. the word "Renaissance" refers to the rebirth in Europe of the ideals and culture of Greco-Roman civilization.
- B. the Renaissance witnessed the birth of the modern natural sciences.
- C. an almost purely secular attitude first appeared in Italy.
- D. the Renaissance developed for the first time the conception of "modern" and "ancient" times as distinct from the Middle Ages.

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Palmer - Chapter 02 #7

8. Which one of the following factors helps explain why the Renaissance developed first in Italy?
(p. 56)

- A. The towns of Italy were the most economically active of all the towns that appeared in Europe in the Middle Ages.
- B. The Black Death was less severe in Italy than elsewhere.
- C. The power of the pope in Rome assured the whole Italian peninsula of relative peace and stability.
- D. The Holy Roman Empire's control over north and central Italy ensured relative peace and stability.

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Palmer - Chapter 02 #8

9. All of the following statements about fifteenth century Florence are true *except*.

(p. 57)

- A. it was a moderately large Italian city-state.
- B. it was dominated by wealthy landowners who exported Chianti wine throughout Europe.
- C. it produced an amazing number of the leading figures of the Italian Renaissance.
- D. its leading family, which unofficially ruled the city, was the Medici.

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Palmer - Chapter 02 #9

10. In the fifteenth century, a new conception of life arose in Italy involving all of the following

(p. 58-59) attitudes *except*.

- A. a sense of the vast range of human powers.
- B. an appreciation for civic consciousness and individualism.
- C. the enjoyment of wealth.
- D. admiration for the life of contemplation and meditation.

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Palmer - Chapter 02 #10

11. How did the art of Renaissance Italy differ from Medieval art?

(p. 60-61)

- A. The space in Renaissance art tended to be indeterminate.
- B. Medieval artisans created freestanding sculptures while the Renaissance sculptors filled the niches and portals of the great cathedrals with statues.
- C. Renaissance art demonstrated a greater appreciation for concrete realities.
- D. Renaissance art expressed private fantasies and the working of the unconscious.

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12. Humanism, the key literary movement of Renaissance Italy, involved all of the following
(p. 61-63) *except*.

- A. the beginning of literature in its modern sense.
- B. a cult of antiquity.
- C. an interest in political and civic questions.
- D. an interest in learning Arabic.

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Palmer - Chapter 02 #12

13. One reason Petrarch was important for the Renaissance was because:
(p. 63)

- A. he raised considerations of moral philosophy in his writings without subordinating them to religious belief.
- B. he denounced St. Augustine, whose writings formed one of the great pillars of medieval civilization.
- C. he was the first to write in Italian rather than Latin.
- D. he championed law and the legal profession.

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Palmer - Chapter 02 #13

14. Florentine became the standard form of the Italian language:

(p. 63)

- A. because of a papal bull.
- B.** with the popularization of the dialect through literary texts like Dante's *Divine Comedy*.
- C. as humanists rejected the learning of ancient Greece and Rome.
- D. because Cicero advocated its use.

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Palmer - Chapter 02 #14

15. Medieval schooling during the Renaissance:

(p. 65)

- A. encouraged women to study in universities.
- B. grouped students by social ranking rather than age or level of achievement.
- C.** grouped students by age and level of achievement.
- D. discouraged the study of languages.

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Palmer - Chapter 02 #15

16. As revealed in Castiglione's *Book of the Courtier*, the ideal Renaissance man:

(p. 66)

- A. should be proficient in sports and arms, and not waste time studying dead languages like Greek and Latin.
- B.** should be familiar with literary and other subjects, converse with ease, and dance well.
- C. should be extremely well-educated in order to win arguments through displays of learning.
- D. should avoid most social gatherings and political activities in order to cultivate and refine his intellect without interference.

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17. Marriage in Renaissance Italy:

(p. 67)

- A. was often based upon love rather than family alliances intended to enhance social rankings.
- B. usually took place between men and women of approximately the same age.
- C. was usually based upon the negotiations of parents hoping to enhance their respective social positions.
- D. encouraged greater gender equality.

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Palmer - Chapter 02 #17

18. Niccolò Machiavelli's writings on politics were significant because:

(p. 69)

- A. he "emancipated" politics from theology and moral philosophy.
- B. he reinforced the idea that political rulers were subject to moral considerations.
- C. he discouraged the secularization of politics.
- D. he discouraged political rulers from acting in their own interests.

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Palmer - Chapter 02 #18

19. How did the northern Renaissance differ from that in Italy?

(p. 70)

- A. The break with the Middle Ages was more distinct in the north.
- B.** In the northern Renaissance, the religious element was much stronger.
- C. In the northern Renaissance, painting techniques were less innovative.
- D. All of the above.

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Palmer - Chapter 02 #19

20. One reason for the decline of Italy and the Renaissance in the sixteenth century was that:

(p. 70)

- A.** Italy remained divided into small city-states rather than unified in a large state.
- B. the Turks invaded Italy, sacking Rome in 1527.
- C. the English seized control of the straits of Gibraltar, blocking Italian shipping and giving the northern countries access to the Mediterranean.
- D. the Pope, in alliance with the Kingdom of Naples, conquered most of the peninsula.

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Palmer - Chapter 02 #20

21. All of the following are true about the growth of religious mysticism in northern Europe during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries *except*.

(p. 72)

- A. mystics found no need to join other people in open worship.
- B. mystics did not want sacraments to be administered by priests.
- C.** mystics rebelled against the church.
- D. some mystics' ideas later influenced Martin Luther.

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22. Erasmus of Rotterdam was the greatest of all the:

(p. 72)

- A. religious mystics.
- B.** northern humanists.
- C. Renaissance popes.
- D. condottieri.

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Palmer - Chapter 02 #22

23. The "New Monarchs" of the fifteenth century:

(p. 74)

- A. lost the support of townsmen but gained the favor of the serfs.
- B.** favored Roman law over common law.
- C. fought for the restoration of the historic liberties of the feudal classes.
- D. relied increasingly upon the nobility to provide them with armies.

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Palmer - Chapter 02 #23

24. All of the following statements are true about the "new monarchies" of the late fifteenth century
(p. 74) *except.*

- A. they pursued strategies of centralizing their authority and power.
- B. townspeople preferred the increased authority of the "new monarchs" because parliaments usually served the interests of the nobility.
- C. they laid the foundations for the national or territorial state.
- D. on the Continent, they used the older precedent of common law to entrench their authority.

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Palmer - Chapter 02 #24

25. One reason the French kings never adopted Protestantism was that:
(p. 75)

- A. they were satisfied by the reforms enacted by the 1511 Council of Pisa.
- B. the pope promised Francis I that he would summon a new council to reform the church.
- C. they already controlled the French church by virtue of having established the right to appoint bishops.
- D. there were never more than a handful of protestants in France.

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Palmer - Chapter 02 #25

26. The new monarchy of Spain built up its power:

(p. 75)

- A. by creating uniform political and administrative institutions for Aragon and Castile.
- B. by forbidding the nobility to maintain private armies that displayed their own livery or insignia.
- C. by working through the institutions of the Catholic church to impose religious conformity on the entire region.
- D. by dismissing the Spanish estates general.

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Palmer - Chapter 02 #26

27. In Spain, the terms "Morisco" and "Marrano" referred to:

(p. 76)

- A. Christians of Moorish and Jewish backgrounds.
- B. Christians of Calvinist and Lutheran backgrounds.
- C. Islamic invaders from Morocco and New Spain.
- D. the former residents of the small Islamic states of southern Spain.

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Palmer - Chapter 02 #27

28. Which of the following did not form a part of the inheritance of Charles V, ruler of the largest European empire since imperial Rome?
(p. 77)

- A. Austria
- B. Netherlands
- C. France
- D. Castile and Aragon in Spain

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Palmer - Chapter 02 #28

29. The factors that led to the Protestant Reformation include all of the following *except*.
(p. 77)

- A. the decline of the church.
- B. the division of Germany.
- C. the growth of the "new monarchy."
- D. the fears felt in Europe, especially in Spain, of possible absorption by the French Valois.

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Palmer - Chapter 02 #29

30. According to Martin Luther, the authority to define true Christian belief was located in:
(p. 80)

- A. the church council.
- B. the pope.
- C. the priesthood.
- D. each individual's own conscience.

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Palmer - Chapter 02 #30

31. When the German peasants rose in revolt in 1524, demanding social and economic reforms,

(p. 82) Luther:

- A. urged the princes to suppress them with the sword.
- B. called for the adoption of all the peasants' demands.
- C. ignored the issue, and concentrated on religious questions.
- D. succeeded in persuading the princes to make some concessions.

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Palmer - Chapter 02 #31

32. The Peace of Augsburg, in 1555, _____.

(p. 84)

- A. was a complete victory for Catholics over Lutherans
- B. provided for individual freedom of choice in Germany
- C. was a victory for Lutheranism and states' rights
- D. gave Catholic bishops complete control over church lands

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Palmer - Chapter 02 #32

33. John Calvin addressed the world in the severe, logical style of a:

(p. 85)

- A. statesman.
- B. lawyer.
- C. professor.
- D. merchant.

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Palmer - Chapter 02 #33

34. Calvin introduced an element of lay control over his church, but he did not:

(p. 86)

- A. break the monopoly of priestly power.
- B. refuse to recognize the subordination of church to state.
- C. promote secularization.
- D. try to Christianize all of society.

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Palmer - Chapter 02 #34

35. Calvinism, despite its aristocratic outlook, contributed to the development of what later

(p. 87)

became democracy by:

- A. allowing the possibility that all people, regardless of social rank, might be predestined for salvation.
- B. tolerating, although not necessarily approving, radical religious dissenters, such as Michael Servetus.
- C. developing a type of self-government for the church.
- D. A and B

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Palmer - Chapter 02 #35

36. The English Reformation was peculiar because the government broke with the Roman church:

(p. 88)

- A. before adopting any Protestant principles.
- B. after the pope took the side of the nobility against the king.
- C. after Protestantism had already come to dominate English religious life.
- D. after it took the side of France in a political dispute.

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Palmer - Chapter 02 #36

37. Under Elizabeth, the Church of England:

(p. 90-91)

- A. adopted a Protestant liturgy and theology.
- B. became increasingly Calvinist.
- C. removed its bishops from the House of Lords.
- D. all of the above.

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Palmer - Chapter 02 #37

38. How did the policies of Henry VIII affect the English aristocracy?

(p. 88)

- A. They increased aristocratic influence by decreeing the supremacy of the House of Lords over the Commons.
- B. They undermined the aristocracy by seizing its property.
- C. They strengthened the aristocracy's holdings by grants of confiscated monastic lands.
- D. They undermined the aristocracy's power by arresting and executing pro-Catholic nobles.

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39. Protestantism impacted family life by:

(p. 92)

- A. discouraging marriage among the clergy.
- B.** encouraging marriage among both the clergy and lay people.
- C. encouraging the cloistered life among women.
- D. significantly transforming the role of women in church and society.

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40. The Catholic movement corresponding to and in opposition to the rise of Protestantism was known as the:

(p. 93)

- A. Papist Revolt.
- B.** Catholic or Counter Reformation.
- C. Jesuit movement.
- D. Vatican movement.

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41. The Council of Trent:

(p. 94)

- A.** affirmed virtually all of the Catholic practices rejected by Protestants.
- B. adopted many Protestant policies but rejected others.
- C. asserted that church councils constituted an authority superior to that of the pope.
- D. proclaimed the pope's infallibility.

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42. All of the following were Catholic responses to the rise of Protestantism *except*.

(p. 95-97)

- A. the founding of new religious orders.
- B. the use of the Jesuits as a missionary force.
- C. the use of the Inquisition to reinforce religious conformity.
- D. Catholic crusades within Europe against Protestants.

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Palmer - Chapter 02 #42

43. What socio-economic, political, and environmental developments in the fourteenth century undermined the prosperity and stability of medieval society?

Answers will vary

Palmer - Chapter 02 #43

44. What was the significance of the Babylonian Captivity and the Great Schism? What did both events indicate about problems within the Roman Catholic church?

Answers will vary

Palmer - Chapter 02 #44

45. How did conceptions of the human experience during the Renaissance compare with early Christian ideas?

Answers will vary

Palmer - Chapter 02 #45

46. Compare and contrast the Italian Renaissance with the northern Renaissance. What were the lasting contributions of each?

Answers will vary

Palmer - Chapter 02 #46

47. How did the secular philosophy of the Renaissance influence the arts?

Answers will vary

Palmer - Chapter 02 #47

48. How did Machiavelli's political philosophy reflect the political weaknesses of Renaissance Italy? How did Machiavelli propose to resolve those weaknesses?

Answers will vary

Palmer - Chapter 02 #48

49. What strategies did the Tudors, the Valois, and Ferdinand and Isabella share in undertaking the consolidation of their rule? How did the Habsburg Empire present different challenges to consolidation than those facing the other major European monarchies?

Answers will vary

Palmer - Chapter 02 #49

50. What beliefs did the Protestant groups have in common? How did they differ? What were the bases for their differences?

Answers will vary

Palmer - Chapter 02 #50

51. The Roman Catholic church had accommodated reformers before Martin Luther. Why could it not do so between 1515 and 1560?

Answers will vary

Palmer - Chapter 02 #51

52. What was the role of Lutheranism in the social upheavals that occurred in Germany on the heels of Luther's revolt against Rome? How did Luther react to the demands of those participating in the upheavals?

Answers will vary

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53. Compare and contrast the impact of the Renaissance on the lives of women to that of the Reformation.

Answers will vary

Palmer - Chapter 02 #53

54. Why did the Renaissance, the rebirth of the ideals and achievements of ancient Greece and Rome, occur first in Italy?

Answers will vary

Palmer - Chapter 02 #54

55. Why did mysticism not constitute as decisive a break with the Catholic Church as did Protestantism?

Answers will vary

Palmer - Chapter 02 #55

56. What was the relationship between the new ideas about the human experience that emerged during the Italian Renaissance and the economic activities of the Italian city-states?

Answers will vary

Palmer - Chapter 02 #56

57. Explain the origins of the Church of England.

Answers will vary

Palmer - Chapter 02 #57

58. Describe life in Calvin's Geneva. Why was it considered a model community?

Answers will vary

Palmer - Chapter 02 #58

59. What were the problems and issues facing the Council of Trent? Did it extensively reform the Roman Catholic Church?

Answers will vary

Palmer - Chapter 02 #59

60. How did the Jesuits act to counter the spread of Protestantism? What role did they play in European society in the centuries following their founding?

Answers will vary

Palmer - Chapter 02 #60

61.



Under Charles V, the Habsburg Empire controlled much of Europe. How effectively did Charles rule in the far-flung reaches of his empire? Were European fears of Habsburg predominance justified?

Answers will vary

62.



How did the Protestant Reformation impact the Habsburg Empire? What was the relationship between Protestantism and resistance to Habsburg rule?

Answers will vary

2 Summary

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