

Renaissance and Reformation

Test Preparation

DIRECTIONS Read each question and circle the letter of the best response.

1. In the 1300s and 1400s, northern Italy was divided into city-states while southern Italy was
 - A made up of various kingdoms and the Papal States.
 - B an important banking area.
 - C devoted to manufacturing.
 - D the economic hub of Italy.

2. In Italy's city-states, knowledge of arts such as painting, sculpture, and architecture grew because
 - A women gained financial and legal rights.
 - B invaders brought new technologies.
 - C nobles and merchants supported artists.
 - D artists sold their works at affordable prices.

3. Humanists believed
 - A in a classless society.
 - B that monetary value could not be placed on true art.
 - C that the sole purpose of work was to glorify God.
 - D that the potential of the mind was almost limitless.

4. Leonardo da Vinci is famous for
 - A giving nobles new rules for refined behavior.
 - B posting ninety-five theses on a church door.
 - C sculpting the *David*.
 - D pursuing knowledge and achieving success in many areas.

5. The ideas of the Italian Renaissance spread north through
 - A trade.
 - B travel.
 - C printed material.
 - D all of the above

6. In the mid-1400s, Gutenberg made books more accessible by using
 - A the bookbinder.
 - B movable type.
 - C the fountain pen.
 - D engraving plates.

7. Use the chart below and your knowledge of history to answer the following question.

Italian Renaissance	Northern Renaissance
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • oil paint • realism • perspective • mythology 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • oil paint • realism • perspective • landscapes/ domestic life

Northern Renaissance painting differed from Italian Renaissance painting in the choice of

- A style.
 - B subjects.
 - C materials.
 - D techniques.
8. Why did Henry VIII want his first marriage annulled?
 - A He wanted to be able to conquer new lands.
 - B He wanted to set an example for his unhappily married subjects.
 - C He wanted to remarry so his new wife could give him a male heir.
 - D He wanted to be single again.

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9. The Protestant Reformation grew out of the concern that
- A the church was losing its power.
 - B society was becoming dangerous.
 - C the church was moving away from its spiritual roots.
 - D the monks and friars were being driven from the church.
10. Many were unhappy with the Catholic Church because
- A it fueled a growth in nationalism.
 - B they felt threatened with excommunication.
 - C the heavy tax burden it placed on the middle class and peasants.
 - D they blamed the church for the collapse of the feudal system.
11. Martin Luther posted his theses because he
- A wanted to start a new religion.
 - B was impressed by Tetzel's work.
 - C wanted to show the power of the printing press.
 - D wanted to stimulate a discussion among church leaders.
12. Martin Luther denied basic Catholic beliefs when he insisted
- A faith alone will earn God's grace.
 - B only honest clergy can interpret the Scriptures.
 - C he was the head of the Church.
 - D all of the above
13. The Edict of Worms was
- A Tetzel's public apology to Emperor Charles V.
 - B Luther's book denying the fundamental beliefs of Catholicism.
 - C a decree declaring Luther an outlaw and condemning his writings.
 - D a protest letter from the German Lutheran princes.
14. Ulrich Zwingli established a church in Switzerland based on theocracy, the theory that church and state
- A should be separated by law.
 - B should not influence society.
 - C are joined, its leaders divinely inspired.
 - D share collected taxes equally but maintain two groups of leaders.
15. John Calvin preached the doctrine of
- A the sale of indulgences.
 - B repentance.
 - C salvation.
 - D predestination.
16. The Jesuits concentrated on
- A education as a means of combating the Protestant Reformation.
 - B denying the Catholic belief in the seven sacraments.
 - C choosing delegates for the Council of Trent.
 - D maintaining peace between the Catholic and Protestant churches.
17. The Catholic Church tried to combat Protestantism by
- A encouraging women to join religious orders.
 - B creating the Roman Inquisition and *Index of Forbidden Books*.
 - C arming the Jesuits.
 - D overturning the Edict of Worms.
18. **Expository Writing** Write a brief essay explaining what steps the Council of Trent took and what it accomplished.