Chapter 1 - Renaissance and Reformation - Test

1)  d  Sect
2)  i  Nicolaus Copernicus
3)  f  Johann Gutenberg
4)  e  Florence
5)  b  Flanders
6)  c  Predestination
7)  g  Leonardo da Vinci
8)  h  Theocracy
9)  j  Isaac Newton
10)  a  Niccolò Machiavelli

a) In his book The Prince, ______________ wrote a guide to rulers on how to gain and keep power.
b) The northern Renaissance began in the thriving trading region of ______________.
c) Those who believe in ___________ think that God has already decided who will be saved.
d) Religious group that had broken away from an established church was called a ____________.
e) With the support of the Medici family, the city-state of ________________ produced many Renaissance artists and scholars.
f) A printing revolution began when ________________ invented a printing press using movable type.
g) Before airplanes were invented, ________________ made sketches of flying machines.
h) The government run by church leaders in Geneva in 1541 was a ________________.
i) The sun is at the center of the universe, according to a theory of_______________.
j) The scientist ________________ showed that gravity keeps planets in their orbits around the sun.

11) One way that Renaissance artists reflected the new ideas of humanism was by painting
a) large, Gothic-style buildings.
b) stylized rather than realistic people.
c) well-known people of the day.

12) Sir Thomas More was executed because he
a) would not stand with Henry VIII against the Protestant revolt.
b) would not accept Henry VIII as head of the Church in England.
c) protested the corruption of the Roman Catholic Church.
13) The pope set up the Council of Trent to
   a) fight Protestantism by rooting out heresy.
   b) **direct the reform of the Catholic Church.**
   c) translate the Bible into the vernacular.

14) What common subject of the northern Renaissance did Albrecht Dürer’s engravings portray?
   a) scenes of peasant life
   b) **religious upheaval**
   c) realistic portraits of women

15) In the 1600s, Robert Boyle’s work transformed the field of
   a) medicine.
   b) astronomy.
   c) **chemistry.**

16) The city of Geneva became a model of Protestant morality under its leader
   a) John Calvin.
   b) Ulrich Zwingli.
   c) Martin Luther.

17) As a result of the Peace of Augsburg in 1555,
   a) **each German prince could decide the religion for his lands.**
   b) the Catholic Church made a series of reforms.
   c) Martin Luther was excommunicated from the Catholic Church.

18) René Descartes believed that the best way to learn truth was to use
   a) **human reasoning.**
   b) experimentation.
   c) observation.

19) The term Renaissance means "rebirth."
   a) **True**
   b) False

20) Martin Luther’s 95 Theses was addressing the Protestant Church’s abuses called indulgences.
   a) True
   b) **False**
21) Francis Bacon believed that the best way to learn truth was to use
   a) human reasoning.  
   b) experimentation and observation.  
   c) observation and human reasoning.  
   d) none of these.

22) d  Henry VIII
23) c  Galileo Galilei
24) b  Micheangelo
25) e  Heliocentric
26) a  Geocentric

27) Anabaptists called for
   a) religious toleration and separation of church and state.
   b) the harsh suppression of Catholics.
   c) strengthening the Church of England.
   d) expelling Jews from Christian lands.

28) Which of the following best describes the Catholic Reformation?
   a) Protestant views were adopted.  
   b) Calvin became a Catholic.  
   c) Many began to doubt their faith.  
   d) Church abuses were reduced.

29) Which statement best describes the religious persecution of the 1500s and 1600s?
   a) Only Jews were persecuted.  
   b) Persecution was widespread.  
   c) Jews persecuted Catholics.  
   d) Persecution ended in 1545.

30) Which Renaissance ideal did Shakespeare's work explore?
   a) complexity of the individual  
   b) realism  
   c) religious devotion  
   d) feminism