

Renaissance and Reformation**Chapter Test****Form A**

MULTIPLE CHOICE For each of the following, write the letter of the best choice in the space provided.

- _____ 1. The church's scholastic education gave way to the subjects known as humanities and inspired the movement known as
- humanism.
 - secularism.
 - the Protestant Reformation.
 - the vernacular.
- _____ 2. Which of the following people advanced the idea that "the end justifies the means"?
- Sofonisba Anguissola
 - Baldassare Castiglione
 - Niccolò Machiavelli
 - Donato Bramante
- _____ 3. Johannes Gutenberg's invention has been described as revolutionary because
- with easier access to books, more people learned to read and more books were printed.
 - with oil paints, Renaissance artists could paint much more detail than they could with watercolors.
 - coupled with a large pool of unemployed workers, it led to early industrialization in parts of Central Europe.
 - until guilds were created, craftspeople were unable to control the goods they produced.
- _____ 4. How did the work of the Flemish School differ from Italian Renaissance painting?
- Flemish painters used watercolors, while Italian painters used oils.
 - Flemish painters focused on religious symbolism, while Italian painters focused on secular themes.
 - Italian painters focused on the details of everyday life, while Flemish painters tackled grand themes.
 - Flemish painters focused on the details of everyday life, while Italian painters often showed mythological scenes.
- _____ 5. Desiderius Erasmus's works were censored in Paris and condemned by the Church because he
- had become a Protestant.
 - fanned the flames of discontent with the Church.
 - was convicted of witchcraft.
 - advocated a return to the ideals of ancient Greece and Rome.
- _____ 6. What did the Edict of Worms decree about Martin Luther?
- It named him leader of the Catholic Church.
 - It made him an outlaw and condemned his writings.
 - It named him king of Germany.
 - It excommunicated him.

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- _____ 7. Ulrich Zwingli founded a church in Switzerland that had which of these at its base?
- democracy
 - theocracy
 - humanism
 - secularism
- _____ 8. The Council of Trent
- redefined Church doctrine to state that faith alone was needed to achieve salvation.
 - began a Holy War in Central Europe.
 - excommunicated Luther and sentenced him to death.
 - addressed corruption, and argued for the role of the church in salvation.

FILL IN THE BLANK For each of the following statements, fill in the blank with the appropriate word, phrase, or name.

9. _____ was a highly talented painter, writer, inventor, architect, engineer, mathematician, musician, and philosopher.
10. In contrast with Church teachings that individuality and achievement were relatively unimportant, _____ emphasized individual accomplishment.
11. _____ wrote theses in which he denied the power of indulgences to remit sin and criticized the power of the pope and the wealth of the church.
12. The doctrine of _____ holds that God knows who will be saved and therefore guides the lives of those destined for salvation.
13. In response to the spread of Protestantism, the Church began a series of reforms known as the _____.
14. The church court of Rome, known as the _____, tried people who were accused of being Protestant.

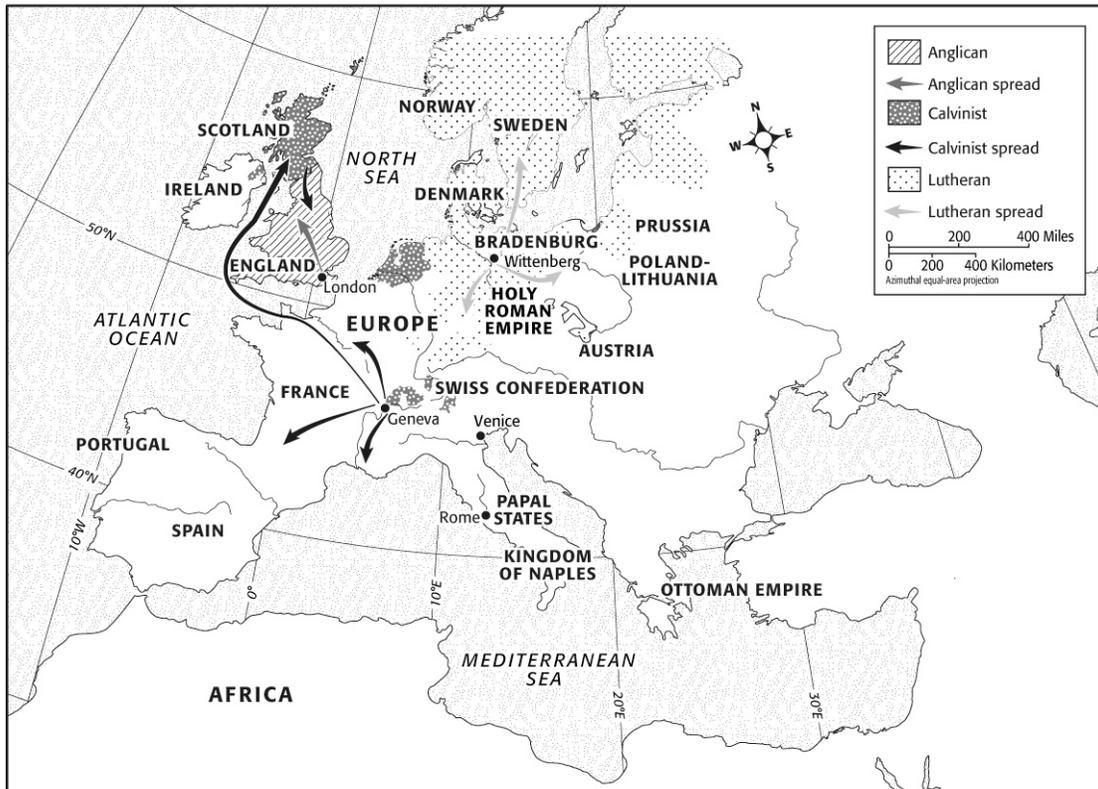
Renaissance and Reformation

Chapter Test

Form A

PRACTICING SOCIAL STUDIES SKILLS Study the map below and answer the question that follows.

Spread of Protestantism



- _____ 15. Which of the following statements is best supported by the map?
- From Geneva, Anglicanism spread to England.
 - Protestantism did not spread into Rome or the Papal States.
 - Norway, Denmark, and Sweden remained Catholic.
 - Scotland, England, and Ireland shared the same faith.

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MATCHING In the space provided, write the letter of the term, person, or place that matches each description. Some answers will not be used.

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| _____ 16. Well-educated poet from a powerful family in Florence who supported the arts | a. Pieter Brueghel |
| _____ 17. Playwright believed by many to be the greatest Renaissance writer | b. Renaissance |
| _____ 18. Period of renewed interest and remarkable development in art, literature, science, and learning | c. Michelangelo Buonarroti |
| _____ 19. Having a worldly rather than a spiritual focus | d. Jan van Eyck |
| _____ 20. Wrote <i>Utopia</i> | e. Sir Thomas More |
| _____ 21. Founded the Jesuits in 1534 | f. Baldassare Castiglione |
| _____ 22. Everyday language of the people | g. Lorenzo di Medici |
| _____ 23. Nun who reformed the Carmelite order | h. Frances of Sales |
| _____ 24. Diplomat whose book <i>The Courtier</i> gave nobles new rules for refined behavior in a humanist society | i. secular |
| _____ 25. Famous for the statue of <i>David</i> and the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel | j. Ignatius of Loyola |
| | k. William Shakespeare |
| | l. vernacular |
| | m. Teresa of Avila |