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
   a. humanism.
   b. secularism.
   c. the Protestant Reformation.
   d. the vernacular.

2. Which of the following people advanced the idea that “the end justifies the means”?
   a. Sofonisba Anguissola
   b. Baldassare Castiglione
   c. Niccolò Machiavelli
   d. Donato Bramante

3. Johannes Gutenberg’s invention has been described as revolutionary because
   a. with easier access to books, more people learned to read and more books were printed.
   b. with oil paints, Renaissance artists could paint much more detail than they could with watercolors.
   c. coupled with a large pool of unemployed workers, it led to early industrialization in parts of Central Europe.
   d. 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?
   a. Flemish painters used watercolors, while Italian painters used oils.
   b. Flemish painters focused on religious symbolism, while Italian painters focused on secular themes.
   c. Italian painters focused on the details of everyday life, while Flemish painters tackled grand themes.
   d. 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
   a. had become a Protestant.
   b. fanned the flames of discontent with the Church.
   c. was convicted of witchcraft.
   d. advocated a return to the ideals of ancient Greece and Rome.

6. What did the Edict of Worms decree about Martin Luther?
   a. It named him leader of the Catholic Church.
   b. It made him an outlaw and condemned his writings.
   c. It named him king of Germany.
   d. It excommunicated him.
7. Ulrich Zwingli founded a church in Switzerland that had which of these at its base?
   a. democracy
   b. theocracy
   c. humanism
   d. secularism

8. The Council of Trent
   a. redefined Church doctrine to state that faith alone was needed to achieve salvation.
   b. began a Holy War in Central Europe.
   c. excommunicated Luther and sentenced him to death.
   d. 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.
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?
   b. Protestantism did not spread into Rome or the Papal States.
   c. Norway, Denmark, and Sweden remained Catholic.
   d. Scotland, England, and Ireland shared the same faith.
MATCHING  In the space provided, write the letter of the term, person, or place that matches each description. Some answers will not be used.

_____ 16. Well-educated poet from a powerful family in Florence who supported the arts  
   a. Pieter Brueghel
   b. Renaissance
   c. Michelangelo Buonarroti

_____ 17. Playwright believed by many to be the greatest Renaissance writer  
   d. Jan van Eyck
   e. Sir Thomas More

_____ 18. Period of renewed interest and remarkable development in art, literature, science, and learning  
   f. Baldassare Castiglione
   g. Lorenzo di Medici
   h. Frances of Sales
   i. secular

_____ 19. Having a worldly rather than a spiritual focus  
   j. Ignatius of Loyola

_____ 20. Wrote *Utopia*  
   k. William Shakespeare
   l. vernacular

_____ 21. Founded the Jesuits in 1534  
   m. Teresa of Avila

_____ 22. Everyday language of the people

_____ 23. Nun who reformed the Carmelite order


_____ 25. Famous for the statue of *David* and the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel