**CHAPTER TEST**

**European Renaissance and Reformation**

**Form A**

**Part 1: Main Ideas**
Write the letter of the best answer. (4 points each)

1. What was the Renaissance a rebirth of?
   - a. Christian devotion
   - b. art and learning
   - c. chivalry and tournaments
   - d. good health after the plague

2. The study of classical texts caused humanists to focus on what subject?
   - a. human potential and achievements
   - b. an understanding of early Christianity
   - c. an understanding of ancient Muslim values
   - d. Roman law and government

3. For what is the Medici family famous?
   - a. for being artists
   - b. for being writers
   - c. for being rulers and supporters of the arts
   - d. for being religious reformers

4. What were Desiderius Erasmus, Thomas More, and François Rabelais?
   - a. German painters
   - b. Flemish painters
   - c. patrons of the arts
   - d. Christian humanists

5. What was the first full-sized book Gutenberg printed?
   - a. *Utopia*
   - b. *Romeo and Juliet*
   - c. the Bible
   - d. *The Prince*

6. In what way did Leonardo da Vinci represent the Renaissance Man?
   - a. He was a painter, sculptor, inventor, and scientist.
   - b. He painted the *Mona Lisa* while holding scientific discussions.
   - c. He lived in Italy during the 1500s.
   - d. He used perspective in all of his drawings and paintings.

7. Luther protested the practice of selling indulgences. What was that practice?
   - a. Clergy members bought indulgences to reach higher offices.
   - b. The clergy sold pardons that released people from performing penalties for their sins.
   - c. Charles V told his people that buying indulgences was a way to earn a way to heaven.
   - d. Indulgences permitted priests to marry and have children.

8. Who declared himself the head of the English Church?
   - a. Henry VIII
   - b. John Knox
   - c. Martin Luther
   - d. Emperor Charles V
9. What was one of John Calvin’s major teachings?
   a. humanism  
   b. adult baptism  
   c. indulgences  
   d. predestination

10. Who was the important Catholic Reformer who founded the Jesuit order?
   a. Katarina Zell  
   b. Girolamo Savonarola  
   c. Ignatius of Loyola  
   d. Pope Paul III

Part 2: Map Skills
Use the map to choose the best possible answer. (4 points each)

11. Which cities were the centers of Calvinism and Lutheranism?
   a. Rotterdam and London  
   b. Geneva and Wittenberg  
   c. Wittenberg and Rotterdam  
   d. Worms and Geneva

12. In which two countries was Calvinism the dominant religion?
   a. England and Ireland  
   b. France and Poland  
   c. Scotland and the Netherlands  
   d. Sweden and Norway
13. Between 1500 and 1600, which religion was dominant in the greatest number of countries?
   a. Anglican  
   b. Calvinist  
   c. Lutheran  
   d. Roman Catholic

14. In what year did Denmark adopt Lutheranism as its chief religion?
   a. 1517  
   b. 1523  
   c. 1527  
   d. 1579

15. Around which body of water did the Lutherans dominate?
   a. Mediterranean Sea  
   b. Black Sea  
   c. Baltic Sea  
   d. North Sea

Part 3: Document-Based Questions

Introduction

Historical Context During the Renaissance, scholars and artists began to seek other sources of inspiration beyond the Catholic faith. Many studied the classical past and adopted a humanistic outlook—focusing on the potential and the achievements of human beings. The Renaissance ideal became a person who used his or her potential to excel in many areas, either as a "Renaissance man" or a strong ruler. In addition, art changed, becoming more realistic than the art of the Middle Ages. This was also due to the influence of classical models.

Task: Discuss the view of human beings that developed during the Renaissance.

A. Short Answer

Study each document carefully and answer the questions that follow. (4 points each)

Document 1: Excerpt from The Prince by Niccolò Machiavelli, translated by Daniel Donno

Here a question arises [for a prince, or ruler]: whether it is better to be loved than feared, or the reverse. The answer is, of course, that it would be best to be both loved and feared. But since the two rarely come together, anyone compelled to choose will find greater security in being feared than loved. . . . Men are less concerned about offending someone they have cause to love than someone they have cause to fear. Love endures by a bond which men, being scoundrels, may break whenever it serves their advantage to do so; but fear is supported by the dread of pain, which is ever present. . . . Returning to the question, then, of being loved or feared, I conclude that since men love as they themselves determine but fear as their ruler determines, a wise prince must rely upon what he and not others can control.

16. According to Machiavelli, what is the best answer to whether it is better for a prince to be loved or feared?
Document 2: Excerpt from a letter to Sigismund of Austria by Aeneas Silvius (Pius II) Selected Letters of Aeneas Silvius Piccolomini, translated by Charles S. Singleton

Nothing can help you in guiding your life more than the study of literature. . . . Yet it is my understanding that you have thrown off your studies like some yoke which obliges me to try to induce you to take them up again. . . . We ought to study literature because it offers us models of behavior after which we can pattern out lives; knowing these will be helpful. And one must know literature deeply, not superficially, if real progress is to be made. Contemporary rulers are happy with a smattering of knowledge and leave detailed study to philosophers and jurisconsultants, just as if it were less important for them to know the principles of a good life. I entreat you not to fall into this pattern of thinking which will block your developing into a good man and a famous ruler.

17. What is the main idea Aeneas Silvius wants Sigismund to understand?


Source: Study of Hands (c. 1485), Leonardo da Vinci. Silverpoint, 21.6 cm x 15.2 cm. Royal Library (RL 12258), Windsor Castle. The Royal Collection © 2002, Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II

18. How are Leonardo da Vinci’s drawings an expression of humanistic ideals?
B. Essay

19. Using information from the documents, your answers to the questions in Part A, and your knowledge of world history, write an essay on your own paper that discusses how Renaissance thinkers and artists viewed human beings. (8 points)

Part 4: Extended Response

Answer the following questions on the back of this paper or on a separate sheet. (10 points each)

20. Recognizing Effects What were the effects of Gutenberg’s printing press?

Think about:
• the effect on culture and society
• the effect on language
• the effect on the Church

21. Analyzing Issues What were Luther’s chief objections to the Roman Catholic Church?

Think about:
• his objections to Church practices
• his objections to Church teaching
• his objections to Church leaders