Part I ~ Multiple Choice ~ Choose the best answer for each question. Place all answers on scantron. 3 points each.

1. In the Renaissance period, which factor was emphasized by the philosophy of humanism?
   (1) superiority of medieval thought
   (2) devotion to religion
   (3) value of the individual
   (4) obedience to government officials

2. Which point of view best represents the philosophy of the Renaissance?
   (1) The Greek and Roman civilizations are worthy of study.
   (2) Class distinctions in society should be abolished.
   (3) Religious doctrines are the only subject of value.
   (4) The glorification of human beings is sinful.

3. The emphasis on individual uniqueness and worth during the European Renaissance is known as
   (1) isolationism  (3) manorialism
   (2) nationalism  (4) humanism

4. Which feature was typical of Greece during the Golden Age and Italy during the Renaissance?
   (1) universal suffrage  (3) social equality
   (2) racial diversity  (4) a questioning spirit

5. The humanists of the Renaissance differed from the traditional medieval philosophers in the humanists'
   (1) interest in the spiritual life of people
   (2) lack of interest in ancient Greek and Roman culture
   (3) rejection of Christian principles
   (4) emphasis on the importance of the individual

6. Which idea about leadership would Niccolo Machiavelli most likely support?
   (1) Leaders should do whatever is necessary to achieve their goals.
   (2) Leaders should fight against discrimination and intolerance.
   (3) Leaders should listen to the desires of the people.
   (4) Elected leaders should be fair and good.

7. Which situation contributed most to the beginning of the Renaissance?
   (1) Strong rulers censored new ideas.
   (2) Europe became increasingly isolated from other regions.
   (3) The emphasis on religious uniformity increased.
   (4) A wealthy class that supported the arts emerged.

8. Which was a major characteristic of the Renaissance?
   (1) conformity  (3) mysticism
   (2) humanism  (4) obedience

9. The Golden Age of Greece and the Renaissance in Europe were both characterized mainly by
   (1) religious revival
   (2) social reform and political upheaval
   (3) economic decline
   (4) artistic and literary achievements

10. The Renaissance and the Protestant Reformation were similar in that both were
    (1) stimulated by a spirit of inquiry
    (2) supported by the working class
    (3) limited to Italy, France, and Germany
    (4) encouraged by the successes of the French Revolution
11. "Unless I am convinced by Scripture and plain reason... my conscience is captive to the Word of God. I cannot and I will not recant anything, for to go against conscience is neither right nor safe. Here I stand, I cannot do otherwise."

---Martin Luther, Diet of Worms (1517)

When Martin Luther said "my conscience is captive to the Word of God," he was referring to
(1) the supremacy of the Bible over Church policies
(2) imprisoning those who disagreed with Church teachings
(3) maintaining the unity of the Church
(4) the need for nepotism

12. In western Europe, the Protestant Reformation brought an end to
(1) the colonial period
(2) strong central governments
(3) religious unity
(4) market economies

13. The issues of the sale of indulgences and of the worldly lives of the clergy were addressed by
(1) Adam Smith in The Wealth of Nations
(2) John Locke in his treatises on government
(3) Martin Luther in his Ninety-Five Theses
(4) Karl Marx in The Communist Manifesto

14. "Christians should be taught that he who gives to a poor man or lends to a needy man does better than if he used the money to buy an indulgence."

Which major movement in European history started with the idea expressed in this statement?
(1) Commercial Revolution
(2) Industrial Revolution
(3) Renaissance
(4) Protestant Reformation

Base your answers for questions 15 through 16 on the map below and on your knowledge of social studies.

15. Which statement about the Holy Roman Empire is supported by the map?
(1) The religion of the people in the Holy Roman Empire was either Lutheran or Catholic.
(2) The Holy Roman Empire had fewer Protestant areas than the rest of Europe did.
(3) Calvinism was dominant throughout the Holy Roman Empire.
(4) Protestant influences were strongest in the northern areas of the Holy Roman Empire.

16. Which title would be the most appropriate for the map?
(1) "The Impact of the Protestant Reformation"
(2) "The Catholic Counter-Reformation"
(3) "The Fall of the Holy Roman Empire"
(4) "European Religious Unity"

17. The Protestant Reformation and the European Renaissance were similar in that both
(1) discouraged the growth of strong monarchs
(2) encouraged people to question tradition
(3) were led by the military
(4) supported the return of the Roman Empire
18. The religious diversity in Western Europe is mainly the result of:
1. the Congress of Vienna
2. World War II
3. the French Revolution
4. the Protestant Reformation

19. Martin Luther’s *Ninety-Five Theses* were a call for:
1. religious revolt against the German princes
2. reforms within the Roman Catholic Church
3. greater Papal authority
4. crusades to spread Christianity

20. Base your answer on the timeline below and on your knowledge of social studies.

Which period of European history is represented by this timeline?
1. Enlightenment
2. Middle Ages
3. Reformation
4. Commercial Revolution

21. Which was a result of the Protestant Reformation in Europe?
1. The Catholic Church accepted the dominance of the new Protestant religions in Italy, France, and Germany.
2. Spain became a predominately Protestant nation.
3. Catholic Church leaders refused to make any changes in Church practices.
4. The power of the Catholic Church in Europe was weakened.

22. The Protestant Reformation represents a turning point in European history because it:
1. allowed religious reformers to escape persecution
2. standardized all religious writings
3. ended religious unity in Western Europe
4. forced most of Europe's monarchs to become Protestants

23. The Counter Reformation came about as:
1. a way to strengthen the Catholic Church as well as to keep Catholics from converting to Protestantism
2. a way to practice Anti-Semitism
3. a way to strengthen the power of Martin Luther
4. a result of the renaissance

24. The basic idea in Calvin’s religious doctrines was:
1. predestination
2. indulgences
3. the basic goodness of man
4. religious freedom

25. According to Luther, salvation comes about through:
1. good works
2. faith
3. indulgences
4. a saintly life
The documents below show elements of the Renaissance. Examine each document carefully then answer the question that follows it. Write all answers directly on the test paper. 5 points each.

**Document 1**

This excerpt is from *The Civilization of the Renaissance in Italy* (1878) by Jacob Burchhardt.

In the Middle Ages both sides of human consciousness lay dreaming or half awake beneath a common veil. The veil was woven of faith, illusion, and childish prepossession... Man was conscious of himself only as member of a race, people, party, family, or corporation—only through some general category. In Italy this veil first melted into air...; man became a spiritual individual, and recognized himself as such. In the same way the Greek had once distinguished himself from barbarian...

When this impulse to the highest individual development was combined with a powerful and varied nature, then arose the "all-sided man"... In Italy at the time of the Renaissance we find artists who in every branch created new and perfect works, and who also made the greatest impression as men.

According to historian Jacob Burchhardt, was there a difference between the people of the Middle Ages and people of the Renaissance? Explain.

**Document 2**

This excerpt is from *Life and Letters of Erasmus* by A. J. Froude, 1894.

The world is waking out of a long deep sleep. The old ignorance is still defended. Time was when learning was only found in the religious orders. The religious orders nowadays care only for money and sensuality [indulgence of the appetites], while learning has passed to secular princes and peers and courtiers. Where in school or monastery will you find so many distinguished and accomplished men as form your English Court? Shame on us all! The tables of priests and divines run with wine and echo with drunken noise and scurrilous jest, while in princes' halls is heard only grave and modest conversation on points of morals or knowledge... That king of yours [Henry VIII of England] may bring back the golden age, though I shall not live to enjoy it, as my tale draws to an end.

According to Erasmus, what change is coming? How does he feel about priests, the church, and the religious order? Why do you think he feels this way?
Document 3

These sketches were done by Leonardo da Vinci.

What do these drawings tell you about the interests and abilities of da Vinci? Explain.

Document 4

The following is an excerpt from *Petrarch's Secret*, translated by W. H. Draper, 1911.

My principle is that, as concerning the glory from which we may hope for here below [on earth], it is right for us to seek it while we are here below. One may expect to enjoy that other more radiant glory in heaven, when we shall have there arrived, and when one will have no more care or wish for the glory of earth. Therefore, as I think, it is in the true order that mortal men should first care for mortal things...

According to Petrarch, a humanist, with what should man be concerned? Is this similar or different from the interests of medieval man? Explain.

Document 5

This excerpt is from *The Renaissance* by Wassace K. Ferguson (New York: Holt, 1940, pp. 1–3).

The idea that there was a great revival or rebirth of literature and the arts, after a thousand years of cultural sterility, in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries originated with the Italian writers of the Renaissance themselves. Finding the feudal and ecclesiastical literature and Gothic art of the Middle Ages uncongenial to their taste, they turned for inspiration to the civilization of Roman and Greek antiquity. ... Thus, from the beginning, the double conception of medieval darkness and subsequent cultural rebirth was colored by the acceptance of classical standards.

Where did fourteenth and fifteenth-century writers look for inspiration?