

RENAISSANCE AND REFORMATION TEST INSTRUCTIONS

- You don't need to print off this test to turn back in
- Use your own paper to write your answers down on, include the short answer and essay questions
- There are 27 questions on the test but you may select to answer either 21 or 22 on your answer key. You don't need to write an essay, just an appropriate response that fully answers the question
- Question breakdown is as follows:

○ #1 – 10 = 2 pts each	20 pts
○ #11 – 20 = 3 pts each	30 pts
○ #21 or 22 = 10 pts	10 pts
○ #23 – 27 = 4 pts each	20 pts
○ Total	80 pts

**Chapter 12 Test, Form A**

Score

Renaissance and Reformation, 1350–1600

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item in Column A with an item in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (3 points each)

Column A

- _____ 1. conquered Milan after the death of the last Visconti ruler
- _____ 2. took control of Florence from the Medici family
- _____ 3. based on the study of the literary works of Greece and Rome
- _____ 4. his masterpiece in the Italian vernacular was the *Divine Comedy*
- _____ 5. major goal was the reform of the Catholic Church
- _____ 6. best known of all the Christian humanists
- _____ 7. made Martin Luther an outlaw in the Holy Roman Empire
- _____ 8. belief that God had determined in advance who would be saved and who would be damned
- _____ 9. established the Church of England in 1534
- _____ 10. regarded as dangerous radicals by Protestants and Catholics

Column B

- A. Edict of Worms
- B. Henry VIII
- C. Christian humanism
- D. Girolamo Savonarola
- E. predestination
- F. Francesco Sforza
- G. Desiderius Erasmus
- H. humanism
- I. Anabaptists
- J. Dante

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter of the item in the blank to the left of the sentence. (4 points each)

- _____ 11. The war between France and Spain for control of Italy ended when the
 - A. Italian people rose up and drove out both armies.
 - B. French army occupied Nice in 1494.
 - C. Spanish mercenaries were let loose to sack the city of Rome.
 - D. Medici family negotiated a peace that divided up the country and left themselves in control of Sicily.
- _____ 12. Leonardo da Vinci was an excellent example of Renaissance Italy's social ideal because he
 - A. was a politician, and politicians were considered the pinnacle of human achievement.
 - B. came from a wealthy family and greatly improved his family's status in society.
 - C. wrote grand romantic poetry and insightful political treatises.
 - D. was a painter, sculptor, architect, inventor, and mathematician.
- _____ 13. Christine de Pizan is best known for her
 - A. passionate love affair with Hannibal.
 - B. works written in defense of women.
 - C. defense of the poor.
 - D. long hair.

(continued)



Chapter 12 Test, Form A

Score

- _____ 14. The frescoes painted by _____ have long been regarded as the first masterpieces of early Renaissance art.
- A. Michelangelo
B. Pablo Picasso
C. Masaccio
D. Filippo Brunelleschi
- _____ 15. Christian humanists believed that
- A. if people read the classics, and especially the basic works of Christianity, they would become more pious.
B. by studying biology, one could assure one's salvation.
C. God did not intend man to know more than what was written in the Bible.
D. society should return to simpler ways and not focus on gaining wealth and material possessions.
- _____ 16. Which of the following was the first Protestant faith?
- A. Calvinism
B. Zoroastrianism
C. Christian humanism
D. Lutheranism
- _____ 17. The Peace of Augsburg formally
- A. made Martin Luther the patron saint of the Holy Roman Empire.
B. accepted the division of Christianity in Germany.
C. established the doctrine of Lutheranism.
D. ended the war between France and Morocco.
- _____ 18. Part of Calvin's reformation of the city of Geneva included
- A. the formation of the Consistory.
B. exiling all Catholics.
C. the execution of Thomas More.
D. requiring all citizens to cut cabbage.
- _____ 19. Despite their importance in developing a new view of the family, Protestants
- A. took a dim view of divorce and made even stricter policies against it.
B. were unable to agree on the role of children in the household.
C. had little impact on most other aspects of society.
D. did nothing to change women's subordinate role in society.
- _____ 20. Which of the following founded the Society of Jesus, also known as the Jesuits?
- A. Pope Paul III
B. The Council of Trent
C. Ignatius of Loyola
D. The Act of Supremacy of 1534

DIRECTIONS: Essay Answer one of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (10 points)

21. Describe the political philosophy set forth in Machiavelli's *The Prince*.
22. Describe the treatment of women at the humanist schools.

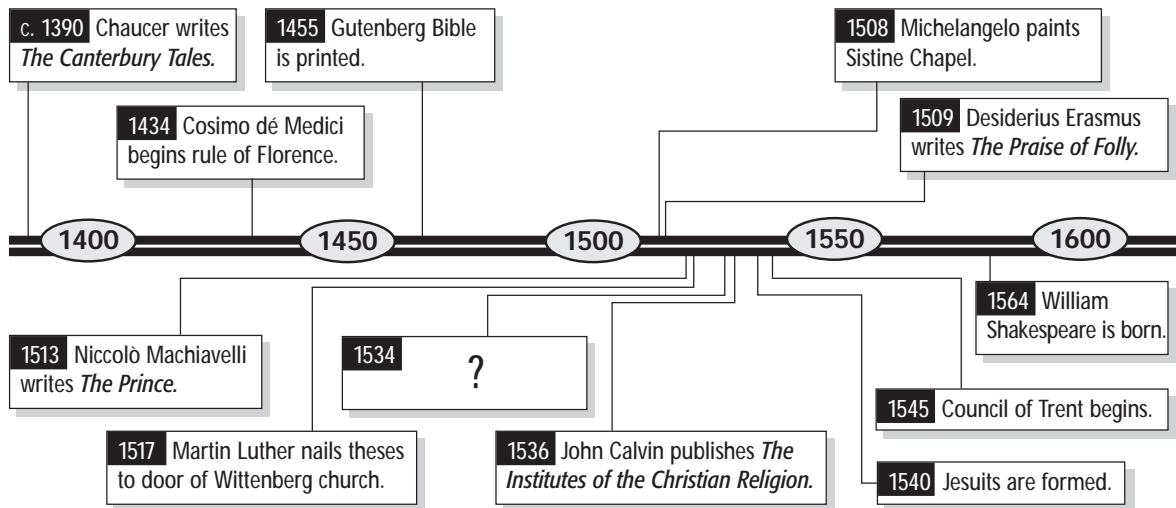
(continued)



Chapter 12 Test, Form A

Score

DIRECTIONS: Graphics and Document-Based Questions Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter of the item in the blank to the left of the sentence. (4 points each)



23. What event occurred in 1534?
- A. Alexander the Great is born.
 - B. Spartacus leads a slave revolt.
 - C. Muhammad is born.
 - D. The Church of England separates from Rome.

“Everyone realizes how praiseworthy it is for a prince to honor his word and to be straightforward rather than crafty in his dealings; nonetheless experience shows that princes who have achieved great things have been those who have given their word lightly, who have known how to trick men with their cunning, and who, in the end, have overcome those abiding by honest principles. . . . A prince, therefore, need not necessarily have all the good qualities I mentioned above, but he should certainly appear to have them. . . . He should not deviate from what is good, if that is possible, but he should know how to do evil, if that is necessary.”

—*The Prince*, George Bull, trans., 1981

24. According to the passage, a prince must appear to be
- A. clear.
 - B. manipulative.
 - C. good.
 - D. cunning.



Chapter 12 Test, Form A

Score

“We must put aside all judgement of our own, and keep the mind ever ready and prompt to obey in all things the true Spouse of Jesus Christ, our holy Mother, the Roman Catholic Church. . . . If we wish to proceed securely in all things, we must hold fast to the following principle: What seems to me white, I will believe black if the Catholic Church so defines. For I must be convinced that in Christ our Lord, the bridegroom, and in His spouse the Catholic Church, only one Spirit holds sway, which governs and rules for the salvation of souls.”

—*Spiritual Exercises of Ignatius Loyola*, Louis J. Puhl, trans., 1951

- _____ 25. According to the passage, a good spiritual life results from
- A. daily prayer.
 - B. kindness to one’s neighbor.
 - C. strict obedience to Church direction.
 - D. reading the Bible.

DIRECTIONS: Answer the following questions on a separate sheet of paper.
(4 points each)

“The rule remains with the husband, and the wife is compelled to obey him by God’s command. He rules the home and the state, wages war, defends his possessions, tills the soil, builds, plants, etc. The woman on the other hand is like a nail driven into the wall . . . so the wife should stay at home and look after the affairs of the household, as one who has been deprived of the ability of administering those affairs that are outside and that concern the state. She does not go beyond her most personal duties.”

—Martin Luther

26. What does Luther say are women’s religious duties?

“You, constrained by no limits in accordance with your own free will, shall ordain for yourself the limits of your nature. We have set you at the world’s center that you may from there more easily observe whatever is in the world. We have made you neither of heaven nor of earth, neither mortal nor immortal, so that with freedom of choice and with honor, as though the maker and molder of yourself, you may fashion yourself in whatever shape you shall prefer.”

—*The Renaissance Philosophy of Man*, Ernst Cassirer, Paul Dristeller, and John Randall, Jr., eds., 1948

27. What philosophy do the ideas expressed in this passage reflect?