

Unit 1

1. Bartholome de Las Casas, a Dominican monk, was known for his:
 - a. conversion to a pagan religion and starting a Native American Church
 - b. magnificent monastery he built in Cuba
 - c. championing the plight of Indians under Spanish rule
 - d. cruel and barbarous treatment of the Indians
 - e. voyages of exploration in Central America
2. During the Renaissance, humanism contributed LEAST to which of the following?
 - a. popularization of medieval legends
 - b. renewed interest in original Greek and Roman manuscripts
 - c. development of modern national languages
 - d. promotion of liberal arts education
 - e. refinement in social manners and personal habits
3. Italian artists in the fifteenth century began to:
 - a. ignore nature and paint for expression
 - b. copy the works of previous artists
 - c. use more muted colors
 - d. experiment in areas of perspective
 - e. move away from the study of anatomical structure
4. There were relatively few women Renaissance humanists because:
 - a. they faced social barriers to intellectual pursuits and development
 - b. the plagues and famines took a heavier toll on women than men
 - c. they were more interested in marriage and family matters than intellectual life
 - d. they were confined to reading the vernacular
 - e. their temperaments were less suited to humanism than men's
5. In 1500 the two most powerful autocracies (rule by one person) in Eastern Europe were
 - a. Muscovy (Russia) and the Ottoman Empire
 - b. the Ottoman and Byzantine Empires
 - c. the Byzantine Empire and Poland-Lithuania
 - d. Poland-Lithuania and Hungary
 - e. Hungary and Kievan Russia
6. In which area did the status of women rise and opportunities for them increase most during the Italian Renaissance?
 - a. types of occupations held
 - b. influence on society's values
 - c. ownership of property
 - d. access to education
 - e. political power
7. Which was a common result of peasant and urban revolts in the fourteenth century?
 - a. the lower classes gained equal political power
 - b. the Papacy sponsored calls for social reform
 - c. a strengthening of royal power to promote order
 - d. short-lived success followed by repression
 - e. the establishment of religious utopias

8. The political strength of the Medici family in Florence was initially based on:
 - a. a close alliance with the papacy
 - b. the influence and wealth of their bank
 - c. the support of the lower classes
 - d. the support of a powerful citizen militia
 - e. their tenure in various municipal offices
9. The Roman Catholic Council of Trent (1545-63) had as its primary result:
 - a. a compromise with Protestants to reunite Christians
 - b. a political compromise with the Protestant princes of Central Europe
 - c. reform within the Catholic Church and a reaffirmation of Catholic doctrine
 - d. the firm reestablishment of conciliar power over the papacy
 - e. creation of a balance of power between the papacy and the heads of the Catholic states
- 10.. A major difference between Calvinism and Lutheranism relates to:
 - a. clerical marriage
 - b. the place of women in society
 - c. emphasis on predestination
 - d. infant baptism
 - e. monasticism
11. Which of the following is true of Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden?
 - a. He was a devout Roman Catholic.
 - b. He was a major participant in the Thirty Years War.
 - c. He defeated the Russian army at the battle of Borodino.
 - d. He established Calvinism as the Swedish state religion.
 - e. He set up an organization to mediate international disputes.
12. The Edict of Nantes issued by Henry IV of France did which of the following?
 - a. Recognized the rights of French Protestants.
 - b. Made public the king's conversion to Roman Catholicism.
 - c. Settled the Bourbons on the French throne.
 - d. Ordered the Spanish out of France.
 - e. Announced French entry into the war between the Spanish and the Dutch.
13. . Martin Luther's response to the German Peasants' War of 1524-25 demonstrated his:
 - a. ignorance of the economic plight of the peasantry
 - b. emphasis on the social aspects of Christ's teaching
 - c. refusal to comment on social or political issues
 - d. belief in the necessity of a unified German state
 - e. support of the prevailing social and political order

<p>14. Which of the following describes a major difference between northern humanists and Italian humanists?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Italian humanists focused on human intellect and achievements, whereas northern humanists focused on nature and emotion. Italian humanists focused on national consciousness, whereas northern humanists rejected politics. Italian humanists viewed human nature as corrupt and weak, whereas northern humanists viewed human nature as generally good. Both concentrated on spiritual concerns, but northern humanists also focused on secular matters. Both looked to classical sources, but northern humanists also emphasized Christian sources. <p>15. The long-term effect of the Thirty Years War on the German states was to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> restrict Lutheranism to southern German states initiate a long era of peace and recovery encourage unification devastate the German states' economies increase the power of the Holy Roman Emperor <p>16. Martin Luther initially criticized the Roman Catholic Church on the grounds that it:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> supported priests as religious teachers sponsored translations of the Bible into the vernacular reduced the number of sacraments use indulgences as a fund-raising device formed close associations with secular rulers <p>17. Which of the following was NOT true of the Edict of Nantes (1598)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> It was issued by Henry IV of France. It allowed the practice of Protestantism in France. It was responsible for the St. Bartholomew's Day massacre. It ended the French religious wars. It was accepted by the French Huguenots. <p>18. All of the following were factors in the spread of literacy during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries EXCEPT:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> the invention of printing the Protestant Reformation the rise of state bureaucracies the establishment of compulsory education a decline in the use of Latin <p>19. The Council of Trent (1545-63) was the major body through which:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Spain strengthened its position against the Turks the house of Habsburg gained control over Italy the Roman Catholic Church reformed itself European states entered into economic cooperation Puritans and Catholics were reconciled <p>20. A major goal of Philip II (1556-98) was to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> grant independence to the United Provinces obtain a divorce from Mary Tudor support the cause of European Catholicism lead a life given to pleasure and indulgence defeat the Spanish Armada 	<p>21. What was the name of the union of Protestant princes opposed to Charles V's policies?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Schmalkaldic League Hanseatic League Protestant Union Union of Hanover Bund of Luther <p>22. Elizabeth I of England and her contemporary, Henry IV of France, have been called <i>politiques</i> because they believed that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> doctrinal unity was necessary to political unity religious questions were as important as political questions religion was the most important part of politics political leaders should not be involved in religious questions theological controversy should be subordinate to political unity <p>23. Which of the following was a major result of the Thirty Years' War?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> long-term strengthening of the power of the Holy Roman Emperor the banning of Calvinism in the German states the establishment of strong Russian influence in the northern German states a major loss in Germany's population and damage of its countryside the rapid economic development of Germany <p>24. All of the following were part of or reflected in the Peace of Westphalia EXCEPT:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> the ruler of each state could establish his or her own religion as dominant the independence of the Dutch Republic was guaranteed Brandenburg-Prussia emerged as the most powerful north German state France became Europe's dominant power Russia absorbed all of Sweden <p>25. Which of the following best describes the results of the Peace of Augsburg (1555)?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> It empowered German rulers to impose Lutheran, Calvinist, or Zwinglian Protestantism. It was rejected by Emperor Charles V. It released all German-speaking states from papal authority. It established toleration for Anabaptists in the Holy Roman Empire. It provided a legal basis for the existence of Lutheranism. <p>26. The _____ was a central institution of town life in the early modern period.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> manor court neighborhood guild inn
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