

Reformation, Renaissance, and Exploration Unit Test

Read the questions below and select the best choice.

WRITE YOUR ANSWERS IN THE SPACES PROVIDED ON YOUR ANSWER SHEET. DO NOT WRITE ON THIS TEST!!

1. The protestant Reformation and the European Renaissance were similar in that both did which of the following?

- A. Discouraged the growth of strong Monarchs
- B. Encouraged people to question tradition
- C. Were led by the military
- D. Supported the return of the Roman Empire

2. In the Renaissance period, which factor was emphasized by the philosophy of humanism

- A. Superiority of thought
- B. value of the individual
- C. Devotion to religion
- D. Obedience to government officials

3. Which of the following best summarizes the theory of mercantilism?

- A. Mercantilism granted independence as soon as possible
- B. Mercantilism was considered an economic burden for the colonial power.
- C. Mercantilism focused on acquiring markets and trading materials to help the mother country make money
- D. Mercantilism required business owners to buy a license to sell goods.

4. How did the Columbian Exchange change the lives of Europeans?

- A. Many were shipped to South America as Slaves.
- B. African products were widespread and bought by most of the population
- C. Diseases from Asia came and devastated Europe's population.
- D.. New crops from the Americas changed their diet.

5. Which of the following best describes the Renaissance in Western Europe?

- A. Unquestioned reliance on the teachings of Aristotle
- B. Christian unity throughout the region
- C. Great intellectual and artistic creativity
- D. and advance in Muslim culture

6. In the 16th Century what was Europe's Protestant Reformation sparked by?

- A. A Religious revolt led by Martin Luther
- B. Reforms in the Catholic Church
- C. The Invention of the Movable Type
- D. Emperor Charles V, Edict of Worms

7. What actions of the Church motivated Martin Luther to write the 95 Thesis

- A. The purchasing of Indulgences
- B. The lack of Authority of the church in government

- C. The increase in literacy throughout Europe
- D. Presenting services in Europe.



8. Comparing the two pictures above, how is Renaissance art different from Middle Ages Art?

- A. The background of Renaissance Art had few details.
- B. Renaissance art was more focused on religion
- C. The people in Renaissance art were more realistic and life like
- D. Renaissance art was overall simple and plain

9. Read the passage - 'Martin Luther Quote' - and answer the question below:

"Lastly, works of piety [religion/godliness] and charity are infinitely better than indulgences, and yet they do not preach these with such display or so much zeal [energy]; nay, they keep silence about them for the sake of preaching pardons. And yet it is the first and sole duty of all bishops, that the people should learn the Gospel and Christian charity: for Christ nowhere commands that indulgences should be preached."

--Martin Luther, *Introductory Letter to the 95 Theses*, 1517

According to the Quote, what problem had the sale of Indulgences caused for the Catholic Church?

- A. The Catholic Church Stopped Issuing pardons to its members.
- B. The Catholic Church punished bishops who did not preach with energy
- C. The Catholic Church went broke due to giving too much money to charities
- D. The Catholic church placed more importance on financial gain than religious values

10. Which of the following is a negative effect of the Colombian Exchange?

- A. Slaves were brought to the Americas from Africa
- B. Disease such as smallpox killed millions of Native Americans
- C. Many crops grown in the Americas were introduced into Europe.
- D. Horses were used by Native Americans in Europe to wage war

11. Why are colonies important to the idea of mercantilism

- A. Colonies provide resources and goods to the "mother country"
- B. Colonies get wealthy by taking products from their "mother country"
- C. Colonies trade with other colonies ruled by the same "mother country"

D. Colonies decrease the amount of exports sent to the “mother country”

12. What was the major result of the Reformation in Europe?

- A. The development of the printing press
- B. Widespread corruption in the church
- C. The split between the Catholics and the Protestants
- D. It The start of the Renaissance

13. Read the passage - 'Christopher Columbus Quote 2' - and answer the question below:

“I gave to them some red caps, and to others glass beads, which they hung about their necks, and many other things of slight value, in which they took much pleasure...They all go quite naked as their mothers bore them. None of them more than 30 years old, very well built, of very handsome bodies and very fine faces. They ought to be good servants and of good skill, for I see that they repeat very quickly whatever is said to them.”

--Letter from Christopher Columbus (1492)

According to the quote, why did Columbus admire the bodies of the native peoples.

- A. Columbus Believed in Renaissance humanism
- B. Columbus wanted healthy laborers to work for him
- C. Columbus thought Europeans were unhealthy
- D. Columbus needed soldiers to fight in a civil war

14. What was one factor that enabled the Renaissance to flourish in Northern Italy?

- A. A wealthy class that invested in the arts
- B. Limited contact with the Byzantine Empire
- C. A socialist form of government
- D. A shrinking middle class

15. Which of the following best describes the motivations that caused European explorers, otherwise known as “The 3 G’s”

- A. God, Gifts, and Gold
- B. Gold, God, and Glory
- C. George, Gregory, and Gerry
- D. Glory, Gifts, and God

16. “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 indulgences”

Which major movement in European history started with the idea expressed in this statement?

- A. Industrial Revolution
- B. Commercial Revolution
- C. Protestant Reformation
- D. Renaissance

17. The invention of this device was a major development in the spread of information during the Reformation

- A. Compass
- B. Astrolabe
- C. Printing Press
- D. Maps

18. After Spain and Portugal took over Land in the New World why did other countries such as France and England do the same thing?

- A. France and England did not want Catholicism to be the only major religion in the New World
- B. France and England had prisoners they wanted to get rid of and needed colonies for this purpose
- C. France and England wanted the same power and resources that Portugal and Spain had
- D. They didn't take over any land in the new world.

19. What three countries were the major European participants during the Age of Exploration

- A. Germany, Italy, Portugal
- B. France, England, Spain
- C. England, Italy, Germany
- D. France, Spain, Italy

20. Which reformer believed in the concept of Pre-destinism

- A. Martin Luther
- B. John Calvin
- C. King Henry VIII
- D. John Wycliffe

21. The printing press made it possible to mass-produce this important historical document

- A. Edict of Worms
- B. Martin Luther 95 Thesis
- C. The Bible
- D. The council of Trent

22. Which was a major characterization of the Renaissance?

- A. Conformity
- B. Mysticism
- C. Humanism
- D. Obedience

23. Which statement concerning the Renaissance in Europe is based on opinion rather than on fact?

- A. Literature began to appear in languages other than Latin.
- B. Art reflected the ideas of humanism and individualism.
- C. The art of the Northern Renaissance was superior to that of the Italian Renaissance.
- D. Art produced during the Renaissance had religious as well as non religious themes.

24. A major reason that the Renaissance began in Italy was that

- A. Italian city-states had grown wealthy from trade between Europe and Asia
- B. Merchants supported the Green Revolution
- C. Farmers produced great agricultural surpluses on vast plains
- D. Many European scholars had migrated to this area

Name: _____ Blk: _____ Test: _____

DO NOT WRITE ON THE TEST. WRITE ALL ANSWERS IN THE SPACES BELOW.

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25.

Document 1

In the 1370's in England, the scholar John Wycliffe was openly critical of the church, and specifically what he perceived to be the arrogance and corruption of the clergy. The brief passage below gives a feel for Wycliffe's attitudes toward the Church.

We should put on the armor of Christ, for Antichrist has turned his clerks [clergy] to covetousness and worldly love, and so blinded the people and ruined the laws of Christ, that his servants have been turned away from Christ. And always they despise that men should know the life of Christ, for by his life and lore people will come to love Christ. Priests, and especially high priests, should be ashamed of the lives they lead, for they have reversed Christ in both word and deed.

What is Wycliffe's chief complaint about the clergy?

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