

Name Key  
Date \_\_\_\_\_ Class \_\_\_\_\_

**CHAPTER 14**  
**Section 1**

## Reading Activity

**Objective:** This worksheet will help you review the key terms and main ideas in Section 1, "Modern Times Began with the Renaissance," on pages 329–334 of your textbook. After completing this worksheet, see if you can answer the questions at the beginning of Section 1 as a self-test.

### A. Reviewing Key Terms

On the back of this worksheet, write a short paragraph about the Renaissance. In the paragraph, define the terms **Renaissance** and **humanism**.

### B. Supporting the Main Idea

The sentence below states a main idea from the section. As you read, check the statements below that support this main idea:

**The Renaissance began in Italy.**

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. The humanistic ideas of the Renaissance influenced the literature, art, and architecture of the time.
- 2. Italian merchants came into contact with many other cultures.
- 3. Competition among city-states encouraged people to try new ways of doing things.
- 4. The Renaissance began in Italy and then spread to other European nations.
- 5. Because Italy was the home of ancient Rome, it attracted many scholars.
- 6. The Roman Catholic church, centered in Italy, used its wealth to promote painting, learning, and writing.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. The word *Renaissance* comes from a Latin word meaning the act of being reborn.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. The Renaissance began about 1300 and ended about 1600.
- 9. Wealthy merchants began to sponsor artists, writers, and philosophers.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. The Renaissance marked the dawn of what we call modern history.

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**CHAPTER 14**  
**Section 2**

# Reading Activity

**Objective:** This worksheet will help you review the key terms and main ideas in Section 2, "The Renaissance Flourished in Cities," on pages 335–337 of your textbook. After completing this worksheet, see if you can answer the questions at the beginning of Section 2 as a self-test.

## A. Reviewing Key Terms

On the lines below, (a) define the term **galley** by writing a sentence using the words *Venetian* and *trade*; and (b) define the term **patron** by writing a sentence using the words *arts* and *sponsor*.

(a) \_\_\_\_\_

(b) \_\_\_\_\_

## B. Reviewing Main Ideas

Complete the paragraphs by writing the correct term from the list below in each blank.

Adriatic	artists	commerce
Florence	Lorenzo the Magnificent	Medici
ships	Venice	merchants

The city of (1) Florence was the center of Renaissance culture. One of the most powerful families of this city was the (2) Medici family. The most famous member of this family was (3) Lorenzo de Medici who supported the development of the Italian language and made Florence a center for (4) artists.

The city of (5) Venice, famous for its canals, was a leader in Renaissance (6) commerce. Venetian (7) merchants controlled much of the trade between Europe, the Middle East, and Asia. Venice became known as the "queen of the (8) Adriatic" because of her advanced (9) ships, or galleys.

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# Reading Activity

**Objective:** This worksheet will help you review the key terms and main ideas in Section 3, "Artists Expressed the Renaissance Spirit," on pages 338–342 of your textbook. After completing this worksheet, see if you can answer the questions at the beginning of Section 3 as a self-test.

## ~~A.~~ Reviewing Key Terms

On the lines below, define **basilica** by using the words *church* and *plan*.

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## B. Supporting the Main Idea

The sentence below states a main idea from the section. As you read, check the statements below that support this main idea:

**Leonardo da Vinci symbolized the spirit of the Renaissance.**

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Leonardo's last patron was King Francis I of France.
- 2. Leonardo was equally talented as a sculptor, a scientist, an engineer, and an inventor.
- 3. Leonardo painted the *Last Supper* and the *Mona Lisa*.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. The other towering figure and "Renaissance man" was Michelangelo Buonarroti.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Leonardo was hired by Duke Lodovico Sforza, regent of Milan.
- 6. Leonardo's inventions were many years ahead of the times.
- 7. Leonardo was aware of his many talents.
- 8. Leonardo was active in every science.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Leonardo's drawings of the human body were used by medical students.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. Unlike Renaissance men such as Leonardo da Vinci, women had less opportunity to develop their creative talents.

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**CHAPTER 14**  
**Section 4**

# Reading Activity

**Objective:** This worksheet will help you review the key terms and main ideas in Section 4, "Science Advanced in the Renaissance," on pages 344–346 of your textbook. After completing this worksheet, see if you can answer the questions at the beginning of Section 4 as a self-test.

## A. Reviewing Key Terms

On the lines below, describe a **printing press** by writing a sentence using the words *paper* and *letters*.

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## B. Reviewing Main Ideas

Complete the paragraph by writing the correct term from the list below in each blank.

artists  
mining  
ships

feudalism  
oil paints  
soldiers

finance and banking  
printing

The Renaissance brought changes to northern Europe. New industries such as (1) mining and metalworking began to appear. Improvements in the (2) printing press, together with a method for making cheaper paper, encouraged the spread of learning. With new technologies, northern nations could develop well-armed (3) ships, and better equip their (4) soldier. Monarchs in northern Europe, benefiting from their nations' economic progress, were able to speed the decline of (5) feudalism. The new prosperity also led to very sophisticated (6) finance/banking in cities such as Antwerp, Lyons, and Amsterdam. As the Renaissance continued, (7) artists from northern Europe studied under the great Italian masters and made contributions of their own. For example, the first use of (8) oil paints is credited to Flemish painter Jan van Eyck.

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## CHAPTER 14

# Self-Test

## The Renaissance

### Multiple Choice

Write the letter of the correct answer in the space provided.

#### Section 1 (pages 329–334)

- a 1. Many historians think the Renaissance marked the  
a. dawn of modern history. c. beginning of Italian city-states.  
b. rebirth of ancient Rome. d. rebirth of the Catholic church.
- a 2. The humanistic ideas of the Renaissance influenced each of these fields *except*  
a. agriculture. c. literature.  
b. art. d. architecture.

#### Section 2 (pages 335–337)

- C 3. Venice became known as the “queen of the Adriatic” because of her advanced  
a. culture. c. merchant ships, or galleys.  
b. banking system. d. system of aqueducts.
- a 4. The city that was the “flower” of Renaissance culture was  
a. Florence. c. Venice.  
b. Medici. d. Rome.

#### Section 3 (pages 338–342)

- d 5. “Renaissance man” is a term that is associated with Michelangelo Buonarroti and Leonardo da Vinci because they excelled in  
a. science. c. art.  
b. education. d. many fields.

#### Section 4 (pages 344–346)

- a 6. Advances in knowledge spread more quickly throughout Europe due to the use of cheaper paper and improvements in  
a. the printing press. c. trade ships.  
b. language. d. finance and banking.
- C 7. Each of these cities became a major finance and banking center during the Renaissance *except*  
a. Antwerp. c. London.  
b. Lyons. d. Amsterdam.

### ~~Essay Questions~~

Choose one of the two essay questions and write your answer on the back of this sheet or on a separate sheet of paper.

1. How would you describe the philosophy and spirit of the Renaissance? In what ways did Leonardo da Vinci symbolize the spirit of the Renaissance?
2. What changes did the Renaissance bring to northern Europe?

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## CHAPTER 14

# Content Review

**Objective:** In the introduction to the chapter "The Renaissance," on pages 328–349 of your textbook, you read that as a result of a murderous plot that failed, Lorenzo de Medici tightened his control over Florence and made the city a center of learning and art. This worksheet will help you review the achievements of important Renaissance figures.

### Reviewing Main Ideas

Complete each sentence by writing the correct term from the list below in the blank.

Adriatic Sea	culture	education
finance and banking	geography	humanity
printing press	Renaissance man	vernacular

1. humanity, rather than religion, was the main focus of the Renaissance.
2. The economic, political, and cultural conditions in Italy and its geography combined to make Italy the birthplace of the Renaissance.
3. Writers began to write in everyday language, or the vernacular, rather than in Latin.
4. Florence was the center of Italian Renaissance culture, while Venice was the Renaissance center of commerce.
5. Venice prospered because of its location on the Adriatic.
6. Moneylending became necessary for trade, commerce, and manufacturing and led to the growth of finance/banking.
7. Leonardo da Vinci and Michelangelo, who were able to do many things well, are two prime examples of the "Renaissance man."
8. In spite of the fact that they had less opportunity to gain an education and develop their talents, women made contributions in many areas during the Renaissance.
9. The invention of the printing press in Germany in 1450 helped the spread of new ideas.

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## CHAPTER 14

# Test A

## The Renaissance

### A. Identifying Key Facts

Match the descriptions in Column I with the items in Column II. Write the correct letter in the space provided. You will not use all the items. (36 points)

- Column I**
- B 1. important Renaissance center of trade and commerce on Adriatic Sea
- E 2. Italian sculptor, scientist, engineer, and inventor
- F 3. portrait painter who achieved international fame
- A 4. printer who developed a better printing press
- K 5. "Renaissance man" who painted the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel
- C 6. Italian poet whose work bridged the worlds of the Middle Ages and the Renaissance
- M 7. court official who wrote in the book *The Prince* that the ends justify the means
- L 8. Italian city-state that was a center of Renaissance culture
- I 9. philosophy that emphasized the beauty and goodness of mankind and the world
- N 10. age of new ideas beginning around 1300 and ending about 1600
- G 11. Polish astronomer who observed that the sun was the center of the universe
- O 12. financial center of northern Europe

**Column II**

- A. Johann Gutenberg
- B. Venice
- C. Dante Alighieri
- D. Giotto di Bondone
- E. Leonardo da Vinci
- F. Sophonisba Anguissola
- G. Nicolaus Copernicus
- H. Geoffrey Chaucer
- I. humanism
- J. Antwerp
- K. Michelangelo Buonarroti
- L. Florence
- M. Niccolò Machiavelli
- N. Renaissance
- O. Amsterdam

### B. Reviewing Main Ideas

Write the letter of the correct answer in the space provided. (36 points)

- d 13. The word Renaissance comes from a Latin word that refers to
- new ideas.
  - the dawn of modern history.
  - humanity, beauty, and goodness.
  - the act of being reborn.
- b 14. Cultural contacts made in the seaports of Italy
- increased trade with the Middle East and Asia.
  - contributed to the birth of the Renaissance.
  - preserved the writings of medieval philosophers.
  - led to the establishment of universities.

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## CHAPTER 14

### Test A, continued

- d 15. Competition among the Italian city-states for wealth, power, and glory
- led to large-scale wars.
  - hindered the spread of humanism.
  - resulted in less freedom for citizens.
  - encouraged people to try new ways of doing business.
- a 16. Wealthy families in Florence such as the Medicis
- supported the city-state's growth as a cultural center.
  - plotted against other city-states.
  - made their fortunes by sponsoring artists.
  - worked against the Church.
- c 17. Finance and banking systems grew during the Renaissance because
- different countries needed one currency.
  - the Church did not allow moneylending.
  - rulers and merchants needed money to pay for their activities.
  - the Italians were bankers.
- d 18. A "Renaissance man" is one who
- made important contributions to the Renaissance.
  - was born anytime between 1300 and 1600.
  - is a member of the nobility.
  - is able to do, understand, and have an interest in many things.
- a 19. Women were not only patrons of the arts during the Renaissance, they also
- were painters, musicians, writers, and scholars.
  - were recognized for their intellect.
  - contributed to the growth of the banking industry.
  - were encouraged to attend universities.
- b 20. The spread of learning was encouraged by the invention of the printing press and by
- the Church.
  - a method for making cheap paper.
  - the writings of Erasmus and Sir Thomas More.
  - scientific discoveries.
- c 21. Changes brought about by the Renaissance in northern Europe included
- a weakening of the nobility.
  - the expansion of the feudal system.
  - new industries, such as mining and metalworking.
  - a decline in shipbuilding.



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**CHAPTER 14**

**Test A, continued**

**C. Critical Thinking: Distinguishing Fact from Opinion**

The following statements are quoted from a letter written to a citizen of Venice by Benedetto Dei, a Renaissance merchant from Florence. In the space before each statement, write an F if the statement is a fact or O if it is an opinion. If a statement contains both fact and opinion, write a B. (20 points)

- B   22. Florence is more beautiful and 540 years older than your Venice.
- F   23. We are one-third Roman, one-third Frankish, and one-third Fiesolan.
- F   24. We have round about us 30,000 estates, owned by noblemen and merchants, citizens and craftsmen.
- B   25. We have two trades greater than any four of yours in Venice put together—the trades of wool and silk.
- O   26. Go through all the cities of the world, nowhere will you ever be able to find artists in wax equal to those we now have in Florence.

**D. Testing Skills: Analyzing Visual Evidence**

Consider the drawing below carefully. Then answer the following questions on the lines provided. (12 points)

27. What does the drawing show?

\_\_\_\_\_

28. Which Renaissance artist do you think created this drawing, Leonardo da Vinci, Raphael, or Michelangelo?

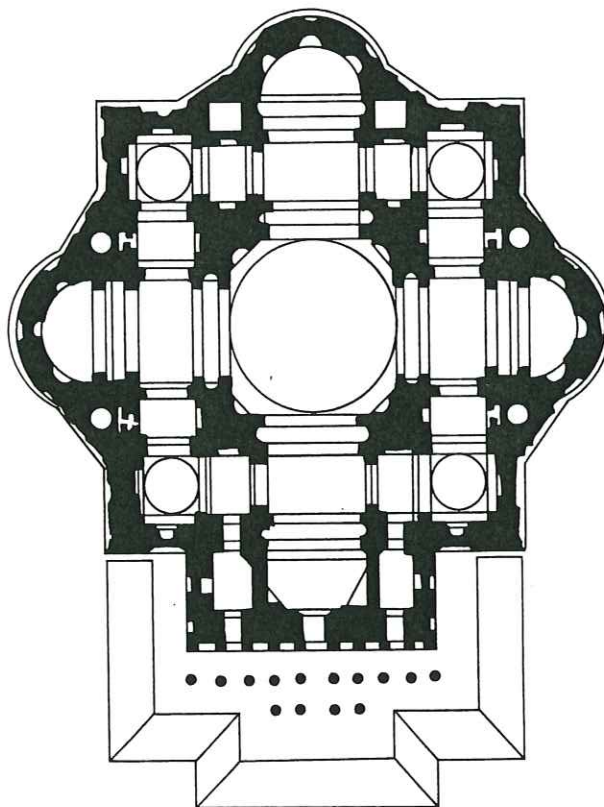
\_\_\_\_\_

29. In what ways does the drawing represent the values of Renaissance art?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

30. Is the drawing of any interest today? Explain your answer.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



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**CHAPTER 14**

**Test B**

**The Renaissance**

**A. Identifying Key Facts**

Name one contribution made by each of the following to the Renaissance. (30 points)

1. Erasmus \_\_\_\_\_

~~X~~ Giotto di Bondone \_\_\_\_\_

3. Michelangelo Buonarroti \_\_\_\_\_

4. Leonardo da Vinci \_\_\_\_\_

5. Lorenzo the Magnificent \_\_\_\_\_

6. Raphael \_\_\_\_\_

~~X~~ Marie de Jars de Gournay \_\_\_\_\_

8. Johann Gutenberg \_\_\_\_\_

9. Vesalius \_\_\_\_\_

~~X~~ Jacob Fugger \_\_\_\_\_

**B. Reviewing Main Ideas**

Write the letter of the correct answer in the space provided. (40 points)

- b 11. Which of the following was *not* a belief of the humanists?
- a. Mankind and the world are beautiful and good.
  - b. The Renaissance marked the dawn of modern history.
  - c. People can achieve great things.
  - d. The accomplishments of the Greeks and Romans are worth studying.

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## CHAPTER 14

### Test B, continued

- a 12. Which of the following was a factor that made Italy the birthplace of the Renaissance?
- its trade and contact with other cultures
  - its impressive art and architecture
  - wars among its developing city-states
  - writings of the Church
- X 13. Which of the authors listed below did *not* write in the vernacular?
- Chaucer
  - Petrarch
  - Sir Thomas More
  - Dante
- C 14. Which of the following practices was *not* allowed by the Church in the Middle Ages?
- commerce between different countries
  - manufacturing on a large scale
  - moneylending
  - use of different currencies
- b 15. Which of the following ideas did Machiavelli *not* express in *The Prince*?
- Rulers were not bound by considerations of right and wrong.
  - Political scheming should not be allowed in the royal courts.
  - The ends justified the means.
  - Violence could be excused if it kept a ruler in power.
- d 16. Which of the following did *not* play a part in the government of the city of Venice?
- the doge
  - the Council of Ten
  - wealthy families
  - church of St. Mark
- C 17. Which of the following does *not* accurately describe Michelangelo's work on the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel?
- He began the work with other artists helping him.
  - The painting went slowly.
  - His sponsor was Lorenzo de Medici.
  - He worked all alone, lying on his back on a scaffold.
- b 18. Which of the Renaissance women listed below achieved international fame as a portrait painter?
- Olivia Sabuco
  - Sophonisba Anguissola
  - Beatrice d'Este
  - Marie de Medici
- C 19. Which of the following summarizes Copernicus's discovery about the universe?
- The earth makes an oval path around the sun.
  - The earth is the center of the universe.
  - The earth makes a circular path around the sun, which is at the center of the universe.
  - The sun, moon, and planets move around the earth.
- d 20. Which of the following changes did the Renaissance bring to Europe?
- a more powerful nobility
  - decline in sea trade and commerce
  - the exclusive right to coin money
  - new industries, such as mining and metalworking

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**CHAPTER 15**  
**Section 2**

# Reading Activity

**Objective:** This worksheet will help you review the key terms and main ideas in Section 2, "The Reformation Led to Protestant Churches," on pages 356–360 of your textbook. After completing this worksheet, see if you can answer the questions at the beginning of Section 2 as a self-test.

## A. Reviewing Key Terms

On the back of this worksheet, (a) write a paragraph about Martin Luther, using and defining the terms **theses**, **papal bull**, and **recant** and (b) define the term **theocracy** by writing a sentence using the words *government* and *religious*.

## B. Classifying Main Ideas

The statements below describe Martin Luther and John Calvin. Identify the religious leader described by writing L or C in the space provided.

- C 1. He believed that only the people whom God has chosen, the "elect of God," would be saved.
- L 2. He believed that faith alone could bring salvation, so the services of the Church and pope were not really necessary.
- L 3. He wrote pamphlets to the German princes, urging them to resist the papacy.
- C 4. He ruled Geneva in a theocracy.
- L 5. He attacked the sale of indulgences in his *Ninety-Five Theses*.
- C 6. He made his views known in *Institutes of the Christian Religion*, one of the great books of the Protestant faith.
- C 7. His teachings about the virtue of hard work and thrift appealed to the growing class of business people.
- L 8. The Diet of Worms declared him an outlaw of the Church.

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# Reading Activity

**Objective:** This worksheet will help you review the key terms and main ideas in Section 3, "Reforms Changed Thought and Culture," on pages 361–364 of your textbook. After completing this worksheet, see if you can answer the questions at the beginning of Section 3 as a self-test.

## X. Reviewing Key Terms

On the lines below, define **religious toleration** in a sentence, using the words *acceptance* and *different*.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

## B. Analyzing Main Idea Statements

Each of the sentences below is an incorrect statement. Rewrite the sentences to make them correct.

1. By the close of the ~~fifteenth~~<sup>16<sup>th</sup></sup> century, most of ~~southern~~<sup>Northern</sup> Europe had become Protestant. \_\_\_\_\_
2. One belief of the Protestants was that the ~~monastic system~~<sup>elders/elected councils</sup> replaced that of the pope and the Church hierarchy. \_\_\_\_\_
3. The Protestants of ~~Germany~~<sup>France</sup> were known as Huguenots. \_\_\_\_\_
- X Cardinal Richelieu issued the Edict of Nantes, which allowed only one form of Christianity to exist in France. \_\_\_\_\_
- X King Gustavus Adolphus of Switzerland won important victories for the Catholics in the Thirty Years' War. \_\_\_\_\_
6. According to the Peace of ~~Westphalia~~<sup>Augsburg</sup>, the German ~~people~~<sup>princes</sup> could decide whether or not to be Catholic, ~~Jewish~~<sup>or Lutheran</sup>, or Islamic. \_\_\_\_\_
7. Both Luther and Calvin glorified ~~leisure~~<sup>hard work</sup>. \_\_\_\_\_



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## CHAPTER 15

# Content Review

**Objective:** In the introduction to the chapter "The Reformation," on pages 350–367 of your textbook, you read how Sir Thomas More, Lord Chancellor to King Henry VIII, was beheaded because he refused to acknowledge the king rather than the pope as head of the Church of England. This worksheet will help you review challenges to the Church that led to religious reform and revolution in Europe.

### Reviewing Main Ideas

Match the sentence beginnings in Column I with the correct endings in Column II. Write the correct letter in the space provided.

#### Column I

- B 1. The Church was important to ordinary people in medieval western Europe because it
- F 2. The Church had two popes between 1378 and 1417 because
- D 3. Martin Luther protested against the Church primarily because he
- G 4. Many German princes followed Luther because they
- E 5. Henry VIII wanted to break with the Church in Rome because he
- A 6. Parliament established the Church of England with Henry VIII as its head because
- C 7. The "Protestant ethic" helped the development of capitalism because it
- K 8. Lutherans and Calvinists are called Protestants because
- L 9. John Huss was condemned as a heretic and burned at the stake because he
- J 10. The teachings of John Calvin spread to other countries because they
- I 11. The Council at Trent met to discuss changes in the Roman Catholic church because
- H 12. A long series of religious wars was fought in Europe because

#### Column II

- A. vast lands belonging to the Roman Catholic church would then come under the control of the English government.
- B. provided schools, hospitals, services to the poor, and moral authority, and was believed to have the ability to help people obtain salvation.
- C. encouraged hard work, little extravagance, and careful saving.
- D. felt that the Church should not sell indulgences and salvation could only be obtained by faith.
- E. wanted to divorce Catherine of Aragon in order to marry Anne Boleyn, but the pope would not let him.
- F. cardinals who did not like Pope Urban VI elected another pope, Clement VII, who served at the same time, from Avignon.
- G. wanted to take over church lands and the Church's political influence.
- H. Protestants and Catholics each believed they had to spread religious truth as they understood it.
- I. of the growing popularity of the Protestant movement.
- J. appealed to the growing class of business people and offered a strong system of church government.
- K. their leaders protested against the teachings of the Roman Catholic church.
- L. criticized the worldly wealth of the Church.

## The Reformation

### A. Identifying Key Facts

Match the descriptions in Column I with the items in Column II. Write the correct letter in the space provided. You will not use all the items. (30 points)

Column I	Column II
<u>D</u> 1. pardon granted by the Church	A. theses
<u>E</u> 2. English scholar who taught that people needed only the Bible for salvation	B. Pope Leo X
<u>I</u> 3. 70 years that the papacy remained in France	C. recant
<u>M</u> 4. German monk whose list of theses against indulgences sparked the Reformation	D. indulgence
<u>C</u> 5. to take back what has been said	E. John Wycliffe
<u>F</u> 6. assembly of the Holy Roman Empire that declared Luther an outlaw	F. Diet of Worms
<u>G</u> 7. acceptance of the fact that different religions could have different beliefs	G. religious toleration
<u>J</u> 8. leader of the Huguenots who became king	H. Edict of Nantes
<u>H</u> 9. law ordering religious toleration in France and granting Huguenots full civil rights	I. Babylonian Captivity
<u>K</u> 10. government shaped by religion	J. Henry of Navarre
	K. theocracy
	L. John Huss
	M. Martin Luther

### B. Reviewing Main Ideas

Write the letter of the correct answer in the space provided. (40 points)

- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. By the 1500s, the Church was all of the following *except*
- an institution functioning as a government that taxed and a court that administered justice.
  - the oldest and best established institution in the Western world.
  - a great landowner, but without much monetary wealth.
  - so powerful that it was feared by monarchs and commoners alike.
- d 12. The immediate cause of the Protestant Reformation was the
- Thirty Years' War.
  - teachings of the Waldensians.
  - administering of sacraments to monarchs.
  - sale of indulgences.
- d 13. Each of these people or groups of people challenged the Church and were declared heretics *except*
- the Albigensians.
  - John Wycliffe.
  - John Huss.
  - Philip the Fair.



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## CHAPTER 15

### Test A, continued

- a 14. Martin Luther's first public challenge to the Church was to
- nail a list of theses against indulgences and other abuses to the door of the Wittenberg church.
  - debate Johann Eck in Leipzig.
  - write to German princes urging them to resist the papacy as they would resist any other foreign power.
  - burn the papal bull issued against him.
- b 15. At the Diet of Worms, Luther was declared
- a heretic and excommunicated from the Church.
  - a political outlaw and his books were burned.
  - a radical reformer with independent economic and political views.
  - worthy of protection by the princes.
- b 16. All of the following are reasons why Martin Luther was successful in his break with the Church *except* that
- the power of the papacy had been weakened by strong monarchs and internal quarrels.
  - the Church did not move to declare Luther a heretic and excommunicate him.
  - Luther's ideas spread quickly due to the aid of the new printing presses.
  - princes and ordinary people alike were ready to establish their independence from Rome.
- c 17. Each of these ideas is associated with Calvinism *except* the idea that
- only people whom God had chosen would be saved.
  - church buildings should be without decorations to permit direct communication between the worshippers and God.
  - good works and faith could change God's plan, allowing a doomed person salvation.
  - the faithful must lead God-fearing lives.
- c 18. In 1534, the English Parliament passed the Act of Supremacy, which
- affirmed the power of the papacy in Rome.
  - established Calvinism as the official religion.
  - established the Church of England, with the English king as its head.
  - established the Anglican church, with the pope as its head.
- a 19. Each of the following happened as a result of the <sup>Catholic</sup> ~~Counter~~ Reformation *except*
- the abolition of the sale of indulgences.
  - the establishment of a powerful missionary group, the Jesuits, to spread Catholicism throughout the world.
  - the issuing of a new edition of the Bible.
  - the abolition of a special court that tried and punished heretics.

**Test A, continued**

- a 20. The "Protestant ethic," which began with the teachings of the Protestant reformers, embodies a belief in
  - a. hard work, little extravagance, and careful saving.
  - b. hard work and tithing over 10 percent of one's earnings to the Church.
  - c. the observance of all holy days.
  - d. the power of the state to enforce religious beliefs.

**C. Critical Thinking: Identifying Central Issues**

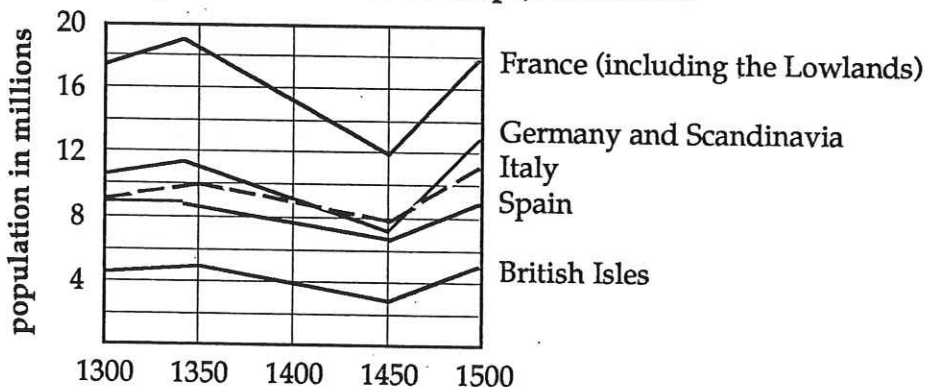
Read each statement. Write **yes** if the sentence states an issue that divided Martin Luther and the Roman Catholic church. Write **no** if it did not. (20 points)

- No 21. Should someone be allowed to buy his or her way into heaven by purchasing indulgences?
- No 22. Should the pope be Italian or French?
- No 23. Should the Church and its monasteries offer schooling for boys, and convents schooling for girls?
- Yes 24. Can faithful believers interpret the Bible without priests?
- Yes 25. Should the New Testament be translated into German and worship services conducted in German, rather than Latin?

**D. Testing Skills: Reading a Line Graph**

Study the line graph below. Use the information shown on the graph to answer the questions. (10 points)

**Estimated Population of Western Europe, 1300 to 1500**



- 26. What period of time does the graph describe? \_\_\_\_\_
- 27. What do the numbers on the vertical axis represent? \_\_\_\_\_
- 28. Which country, or group of countries, had a population of 13 million in the year 1500? \_\_\_\_\_
- 29. What was the population of the British Isles in 1400? \_\_\_\_\_
- 30. List one generalization that can be made about population growth in the years 1450 and 1500. \_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Date \_\_\_\_\_ Class \_\_\_\_\_

## The Reformation

### A. Identifying Key Facts

Complete each sentence in Column I by filling in the blank with the correct term from Column II. You will not use all the terms. (30 points)

#### Column I

1. The Church had the authority to administer seven sacraments, or solemn ceremonies.
2. Some members of the clergy sold pardons, or indulgences.
3. John Huss, a priest who attacked the wealth of the Church, was condemned as a heretic and burned at the stake.
4. When the Church claimed he could not tax castles and land owned by the Church, Philip the Fair secured the election of a French archbishop as the new pope.
5. Pope Leo X issued a papal bull, or decree, against Martin Luther.
6. Martin Luther refused to recant his attacks on the Church.
7. Geneva became a theocracy, a government shaped by religion.
8. Even with the Reformation, there was little religious toleration or acceptance of the fact that different religions could have different beliefs.
9. Thousands of Huguenots, or French Protestants, were killed in rioting now known as the St. Bartholomew's Day Massacre.
10. Most nations of Europe became involved in the Thirty Years' War for political, as well as religious, reasons.

#### Reviewing Main Ideas

Answer the following questions on the lines provided. (40 points)

11. Briefly describe one issue that weakened the Roman Catholic church by the fifteenth century. \_\_\_\_\_

#### Column II

papal bull  
Charles V  
recant  
Huguenots  
sacraments  
Thirty Years' War  
Philip the Fair  
theocracy  
theses  
Martin Luther  
John Huss  
religious toleration  
indulgences  
Act of Supremacy

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_ Class \_\_\_\_\_

**CHAPTER 15**

**Test B, continued**

- 12. Who wrote the Ninety-Five Theses, what arguments did they contain, and how were the theses made public? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 13. What happened to Martin Luther when he faced the Diet of Worms in 1521? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 14. How did the Church of England differ from the Roman Catholic church? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 15. What were two teachings of John Calvin? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 16. What were two actions taken by the Council of Trent to reform the Catholic church? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 17. What was the significance of the Edict of Nantes? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 18. What is the "Protestant ethic"? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**C. Critical Thinking: Perceiving Cause and Effect Relationships**

Write the letter of the correct answer in the space provided. (20 points)

- c 19. The Protestant Reformation was a revolutionary event in history because it
  - a. ended the practice of indulgences.
  - b. introduced capitalistic ideas.
  - c. changed the way people thought about religion, themselves, and the world.
  - d. established the idea of a theocracy.
- a 20. The immediate cause of the Protestant Reformation was the selling of indulgences, but the real cause was
  - a. a Church weakened by internal quarrels and political rivalries.
  - b. the decision to rebuild St. Peter's Basilica.
  - c. the teachings of Erasmus.
  - d. a desire for religious toleration among the peoples of western Europe.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

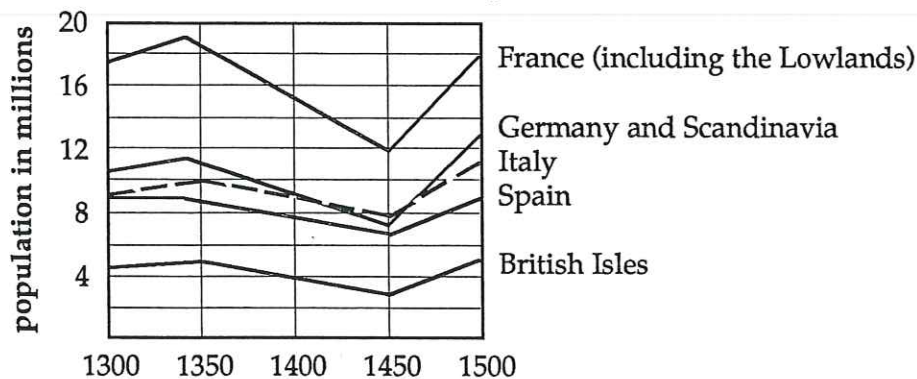
Date \_\_\_\_\_ Class \_\_\_\_\_

**Test B, continued**

- a 21. Many German princes quickly adopted Martin Luther's ideas because they wanted to
  - a. rid their states of the political influence of the Church.
  - b. follow the wishes of the citizens of their states.
  - c. find a better way to absolve their sins.
  - d. reform the Catholic church.
  
- d 22. John Calvin's teachings appealed to the growing class of business people because it
  - a. discouraged moneylending.
  - b. encouraged trade and new industries.
  - c. recognized greed as a necessary motive for capitalism.
  - d. encouraged hard work and thrift.
  
- C 23. A long series of religious wars, lasting until the middle of the seventeenth century, took place in Europe because
  - a. people no longer had a moral authority in which to believe.
  - b. heretics were being cruelly burned at the stake.
  - c. Protestants and Catholics each believed they had to spread religious truths as they understood them.
  - d. Europe was changing from a medieval to a modern society.

~~D.~~ **Testing Skills: Reading a Line Graph**  
Study the line graph below, then use the information presented in the graph to answer the questions. (10 points)

**Estimated Population of Western Europe, 1300 to 1500**



- 24. What period of time does the graph describe? \_\_\_\_\_
- 25. What do the numbers on the horizontal axis represent? \_\_\_\_\_
- 26. Which country, or group of countries, consistently had the highest population? \_\_\_\_\_
- 27. What was the population of Italy in 1350? \_\_\_\_\_
- 28. List one generalization that can be made about the population of western Europe from 1350 to 1450. \_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_ Class \_\_\_\_\_

**CHAPTER 18**  
**Section 2**

# Reading Activity

**Objective:** This worksheet will help you review the key terms and main ideas in Section 2, "The Age of Reason Advanced Learning," on pages 439–441 of your textbook. After completing this worksheet, see if you can answer the questions at the beginning of Section 2 as a self-test.

## A. Reviewing Key Terms

On the lines below, write a short paragraph describing developments in art and science during the Age of Reason, using the key terms **scientific method** and **novel**.

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## B. Supporting the Main Idea

The following sentence states a main idea from the section. As you read, check the statements below that support this main idea:

**The scientific method led to new discoveries.**

- 1. Henry Cavendish discovered hydrogen and Joseph Priestley discovered oxygen.
- 2. The Age of Reason is sometimes called the Enlightenment.
- 3. Galileo proved that objects of different weights fall at the same rate of speed.
- 4. Scientific thinking was not widespread in the seventeenth century.
- 5. Johannes Kepler discovered that the orbit of the earth around the sun was elliptical.
- 6. Galileo was called before the Inquisition for heresy and forced to say that his observations were not true.
- 7. Sir Isaac Newton developed the laws of gravity.
- 8. William Harvey discovered that blood circulates through the human body.