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Name:_____ Class:_____ Date:_____

Chapter 14

1. What was the conflict in the 1490s between Portugal and Spain, and how was it settled?

ANSWER: Answer would ideally include the following. Portuguese and Spanish interests began to clash in the 1490s because both Portugal and Spain were engaged in extensive overseas exploration. After the voyages of Columbus, Pope Alexander VI mediated the Treaty of Tordesillas of 1494, a pact that divided the Atlantic world along an imaginary demarcation line; everything east of that line—most important, the West African coast and the route to India—was reserved for Portugal, while all lands and oceans to the west of the line were assigned to Spain. Brazil was still unknown to Europeans at that time, and Portugal went on to claim it in 1500.

2. Describe the new era of slavery up to the early sixteenth century.

ANSWER: Answer would ideally include the following. Slavery had existed since antiquity—captives of war and piracy were enslaved, and slave traders sold Africans to Christians. In the Middle East, slaves served as soldiers, and desperate, impoverished parents sometimes sold their children into slavery. In European cities of the Mediterranean, most slaves were used for domestic work, while others worked as galley slaves. After the Portuguese explorations in Africa, slavery increased vastly. African slaves were used in agriculture, especially sugar production, on the Atlantic islands and in Brazil.

3. What was the Columbian exchange, and what consequences did it have for Europe, Africa, and the Americas?

ANSWER: Answer would ideally include the following. The Columbian exchange was the movement of plants, animals, goods, metals, pathogens, and people between Europe, Africa and the Americas. It began with Columbus, who brought firearms, horses, pigs, cows, chickens, goats, sheep, cattle, wheat, melons, and sugarcane to the Americas; on his second voyage, he brought slaves from the Caribbean back with him to Spain. The Europeans brought infectious diseases, including smallpox, to the New World, and they brought back syphilis to Europe. The Spanish brought back tobacco, cacao, sweet potatoes, corn, and tomatoes to Europe; slave traders brought these items to West Africa. African yams, millet, and rice were brought from Africa to the New World. The Columbian exchange fundamentally changed eating and dietary patterns on three continents. It also led to the deaths of vast portions of the indigenous population in the Americas, mostly through infectious diseases, to which it had no immunity. And it uprooted entire African populations, bringing them over to the New World as slaves.

4. Who was Desiderius Erasmus, and what ideas did he put forward in *The Praise of Folly* (1509)?

ANSWER: Answer would ideally include the following. Desiderius Erasmus was one of the most famous Christian humanists of his age. The illegitimate son of a man who became a priest, Erasmus entered the priesthood and, like Luther, joined an Augustinian order. In works like *The Praise of Folly*, he argued that learning and simple piety could help fight off the forces of ignorance. *The Praise of Folly*, however, is a work of satire. In it, Erasmus argued that the so-called Christian world worshipped those who were pompous, powerful, and wealthy instead of honoring the true Christian virtues of modesty, humility, and poverty. In this state of affairs, the wise appeared foolish because their wisdom and values were not of this world.

5. Who were the Evangelicals, what social groups did they represent, and why were they important to the spread of Martin Luther's reform movement?

ANSWER: Answer would ideally include the following. The Evangelicals were a group of Martin Luther's

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earliest supporters drawn mainly from younger humanists and clerics who shared Luther's critical attitude toward the church establishment. Most of them came from middle-class backgrounds and were university educated. The Evangelicals were important to Martin Luther's reform movement because they came from and represented social groups most ready to challenge clerical authority—literate urban laypeople, merchants, and artisans.

6. Who proposed the doctrine known as predestination, and what is the belief represented by this term?

ANSWER: Answer would ideally include the following. John Calvin developed the doctrine of predestination. Basically, predestination means that, even before the creation of the world, God had ordained the salvation or damnation of every person who would ever live. The "elect" who would be saved were known only to God, but the certainty that some would be saved, even if no one knew who those elect would be, nevertheless gave Calvinists the conviction to adopt a strict moral code of behavior in the uncertain world of early-sixteenth-century Europe.

7. How did Protestantism become established in England?

ANSWER: Answer would ideally include the following. Though Henry VIII initially persecuted Protestants, he severed ties between the English church and Rome because of the refusal of Pope Clement VII to annul Henry's marriage to Catherine of Aragon. The Act of Supremacy of 1534 declared Henry to be the head of the Church of England. Henry's own views on religion were ambiguous. He considered himself Catholic but refused to accept the supremacy of the pope; he retained the Mass but closed the monasteries. His son, Edward VI, continued the move toward Protestantism and invited in religious refugees, mostly Calvinists, from the continent. Edward was succeeded, however, by his Catholic half-sister, Mary Tudor, who was the daughter of Catherine of Aragon. Mary restored Catholicism and had close to three hundred Protestants burned at the stake. Ruling for only five years, she was succeeded by Anne Boleyn's daughter, Elizabeth. Elizabeth established a religious settlement under which Protestantism again defined the nation but Roman Catholics were tolerated as long as they kept a low profile.

8. How did the approach of missionaries in the Americas differ from that of missionaries in China and Japan?

ANSWER: Answer would ideally include the following. Missionaries came to the Americas in the wake of conquistadors, and they viewed the natives as "treacherous" peoples who had to be treated harshly to ensure that they truly converted. In China and Japan, however, missionaries were not accompanied by military forces, and they admired the Asian civilizations. As a result, missionaries in the Far East chose to use persuasion (in the form of sermons) rather than force to encourage conversion to Christianity.

9. What was the Peace of Augsburg, and to what extent did it succeed in quelling religious conflict in Europe?

ANSWER: Answer would ideally include the following. The Peace of Augsburg was a religious settlement from 1555 in the Holy Roman Empire. It recognized the Lutheran church but held that non-Lutheran territories were to remain Catholic. More importantly, it laid out the principle that local rulers had the right to determine the faith of their subjects and lands. While the Peace of Augsburg temporarily settled the religious conflicts raging in Central Europe, it did not do so over the long term. It excluded Calvinists and Anabaptists from the settlement, the groups often regarded as the most radical. The Peace of Augsburg would break down in 1618 at the start of the Thirty Years' War.

10. How did changes in military technology place a growing financial burden on monarchs?

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ANSWER: Answer would ideally include the following. As sixteenth-century armies grew in size, they became more costly not only because of the additional pay required but also because the soldiers had to be armed with the new gunpowder weaponry. Heavy artillery was expensive for both attackers and defenders; cannons cost a lot, and to protect against them, new fortifications were necessary. Monarchs began to borrow money from financiers to pay for their military expansion, but enterprises such as the Fugger bank charged substantial fees in addition to extracting numerous mining and minting concessions. To try to get out of debt or merely to pay the interest on their loans, monarchs often undertook new wars or increased taxes. Either course of action could be costly and could actually mire the monarchy in even more debt—the army needed more men and supplies, while increased taxes could spark revolts that were costly to put down.

11. What were some of the causes of the European voyages of exploration of the late fifteenth and sixteenth centuries? What impact did these voyages have on both the peoples that were conquered and the societies back home?

ANSWER: Answer would ideally include the following. Ever since the Ottoman conquest of the southern and eastern regions of the Mediterranean, the Europeans had become determined to find alternative routes to China and India, the center of the valuable spice trade. They also were driven by their desire to use the potential gold and riches in future crusades against the Islamic world. In the fifteenth century, the Portuguese took the initiative by gradually sailing around Africa, exploring the West African coast in particular and establishing forts as they went. The Spanish enlisted Christopher Columbus, who hoped to reach China and India by sailing west. Columbus, a native Italian, shared the same goals as the Spanish: find gold, claim territory, subjugate Indians, and spread Christianity. The European voyages of discovery had a devastating impact on the native peoples of Africa and the Americas. Columbus proposed setting up a slave trade involving the Caribs. Other European conquerors treated native Americans with extreme brutality, particularly after the Spanish conquest of the Aztec and Inca Empires. So many native Americans died (mostly from disease) that the Europeans chose to import African slaves, who, it was argued, were more suitable for labor than native Americans. The Europeans brought horses, pigs, cows, chickens, goats, sheep, cattle, wheat, melons, sugar, enslaved Africans, and diseases to the New World. They brought back with them syphilis (or a genetic predecessor), tobacco, sweet potatoes, maize, tomato seeds, and chocolate. They also brought capsicum peppers, pineapples, cashew nuts, and peanuts to West Africa. The vast amounts of gold and precious metals enriched their states but also led to significant inflation and prompted leaders to undertake ruinous wars against their European neighbors.

12. Why did Martin Luther break with the church and usher in the Protestant Reformation? In your response, please discuss the stages in Luther's journey away from the church.

ANSWER: Answer would ideally include the following. Luther, the son of a miner, initially went to university to study law but entered an Augustinian order instead. There he experienced a religious crisis: despite all of his prayer, fasting, pilgrimage, and religious study, he did not feel saved. He overcame this crisis of faith only when he became convinced that sinners were saved only through faith, and that faith was a gift freely given by God. Luther asserted that no amount of good works could produce the faith necessary for salvation. At the same time that Luther was overcoming this spiritual crisis, he was outraged by the arrival of a priest named Johann Tetzel, who came to Wittenberg to sell indulgences, certificates that promised a reduction of the time to be spent in purgatory. Indulgences, Luther argued, were not only useless for obtaining salvation but also evidence of

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religious corruption. In response, Luther penned his ninety-five theses, many of which centered on the sale of indulgences. In *Freedom of a Christian*, Luther distinguished between true Gospel teachings and invented church doctrines; he advocated the "priesthood of all believers" and insisted that the Bible provided all the teachings necessary for Christian living. In this treatise, he also established the principles "by faith alone" and "by Scripture alone," which called into question the importance of professional clerics. In a second treatise, *To the Nobility of the German Nation*, he denounced corrupt nobles who were cheating his German compatriots. Finally—and most subversively—Luther condemned the papacy as the embodiment of the Antichrist in his third treatise, *On the Babylonian Captivity of the Church*. Luther refused to obey a papal order to keep his criticisms quiet. In addition, he came to profess his admiration for the ideas of Jan Hus, a Czech reformer who had been burned at the stake for heresy little more than a century earlier. At the Imperial Diet of Worms in 1521, Luther defended his faith before Holy Roman Emperor Charles V. Though he professed to the emperor his admiration for Hus, he enjoyed the protection of Frederick the Wise, the elector of Saxony and Luther's lord, and therefore did not suffer martyrdom.

13. How did radical Protestant movements lead to significant challenges to the existing social order? What were the consequences of these challenges? In your response, please discuss two major challenges that arose.

ANSWER: Answer would ideally include the following. Many German peasants interpreted Luther's calls for spiritual freedom to mean political and social freedom. In 1525, peasants in southern and central Germany revolted, attacking nobles' castles, convents, and monasteries. They were joined by urban workers, who attacked church properties in towns and cities. Leading these actions in Thuringia was an ex-priest, Thomas Müntzer, who promised to chastise the wicked. This uprising ended in disaster for the peasants. With the support of Luther, who was horrified by the specter of anarchy, local princes and city officials formed armies that crushed the peasant armies and their leaders. By the end of the uprising, more than 100,000 rebels had been killed, and countless others had been wounded or imprisoned. In response, Luther argued that the kingdom of God was to be found not in this world but in the next; mixing religion and politics, as Müntzer had done, was nothing less than "the devil's work." Ultimately, the princes emerged as the victors. The Anabaptists originally arose in Switzerland, where they challenged traditional understandings of baptism. They rejected the validity of infant baptism and argued that only adults could come to the true faith. Some Anabaptists were pacifists and, as such, directly challenged the existing social order by refusing to bear arms and swear oaths of allegiance. They ran afoul of both the reformer Huldrych Zwingli and the Holy Roman Emperor, who was a Roman Catholic; both men promoted the persecution of the Anabaptists. A more radical sect of Anabaptists took control of the northwestern German city of Münster in 1534. Imitating Old Testament patriarchs and early Christians, the Münster Anabaptists abolished private property, held all of their goods in common, dissolved traditional marriages, and allowed men to have multiple wives. The movement ended in bloodshed, as invading Protestant and Catholic armies besieged the city and executed the Anabaptist leaders.

14. What were the boldest steps taken by the Catholic church to renew and reinvigorate itself in the face of the Reformation?

ANSWER: Answer would ideally include the following. In 1545, Pope Paul III convened a council to set a course of religious renewal and church reform. The council sought to reform clerical morality, improve seminary training, and clarify church doctrines. It condemned the central Protestant doctrines, including the idea that salvation could be achieved through faith alone, and it reaffirmed the teaching of transubstantiation. It reasserted clerical authority over the laity and insisted that the

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church's interpretation of the Bible could not be challenged. It rejected divorce and reaffirmed the legitimacy of indulgences. It gave greater power to inquisitions and established an index of prohibited books. The church gave its blessing to new orders, the most significant of which was the Society of Jesus, or the Jesuits. Founded by Ignatius of Loyola, the Jesuits defended papal authority, established hundreds of colleges, and frequently served as counselors to powerful nobles and kings. They also sent scores of missionaries to Asia, Africa, and the Americas, where they learned the local languages and cultures and established schools. While the Jesuits came to adopt strict rules based on race in the Americas and Africa, they showed a greater admiration for indigenous cultures and civilizations in Asia. The Jesuits enjoyed striking success in converting native Americans and Japanese.

15. Describe the relationship between artists and the political elite during the Renaissance. Who were some of the notable artists that came out of this period, and how did their work reflect that relationship?

ANSWER: Answer would ideally include the following. During the Renaissance, culture and art were promoted by the political elite. Princes would foster a community around them of servants, noble attendants, councilors, officials, artists, and soldiers. Although everyone had a role in the court, princes sought to utilize the artists within their community as a way to impress others. The political elite would commission such works as Michelangelo Buonarroti's sculpture of *David*, which was completed for officials in Florence, as well as his painting of the Sistine Chapel's ceiling for the newly elected Pope Julius II. Artists also included writers who wrote works that defined the new Renaissance culture, which was characterized by sophistication and proper court behavior. Such writers included Ludovico Ariosto and Baldassare Castiglione. Both of these writers were in the service of political elites.

16. What began the first phase of European overseas expansion?

a. Christopher Columbus's discovery of America
b. Portuguese exploration of the West African coast
c. Ferdinand Magellan's circumnavigation of the globe
d. Vasco da Gama's voyage to India

ANSWER: b

17. Why did the Spanish and Portuguese take a sudden interest in overseas maritime expeditions in the fifteenth century?

a. They hoped to conquer the Chinese and Persian Empires.
b. Their governments hoped to use the proceeds from the spice trade to put down uprisings spawned by movements for religious reform in northern Europe.
c. They sought to gain control of the spice trade and use its profits in the struggle against Islam.
d. Merchants from India and China asked for their help in bypassing the Ottoman armies and navies that had seized control of the caravan routes that linked up to the eastern Mediterranean.

ANSWER: c

18. Which breakthrough helped make possible the European voyages of discovery in the fifteenth century?

a. The discovery that the world was round and not flat

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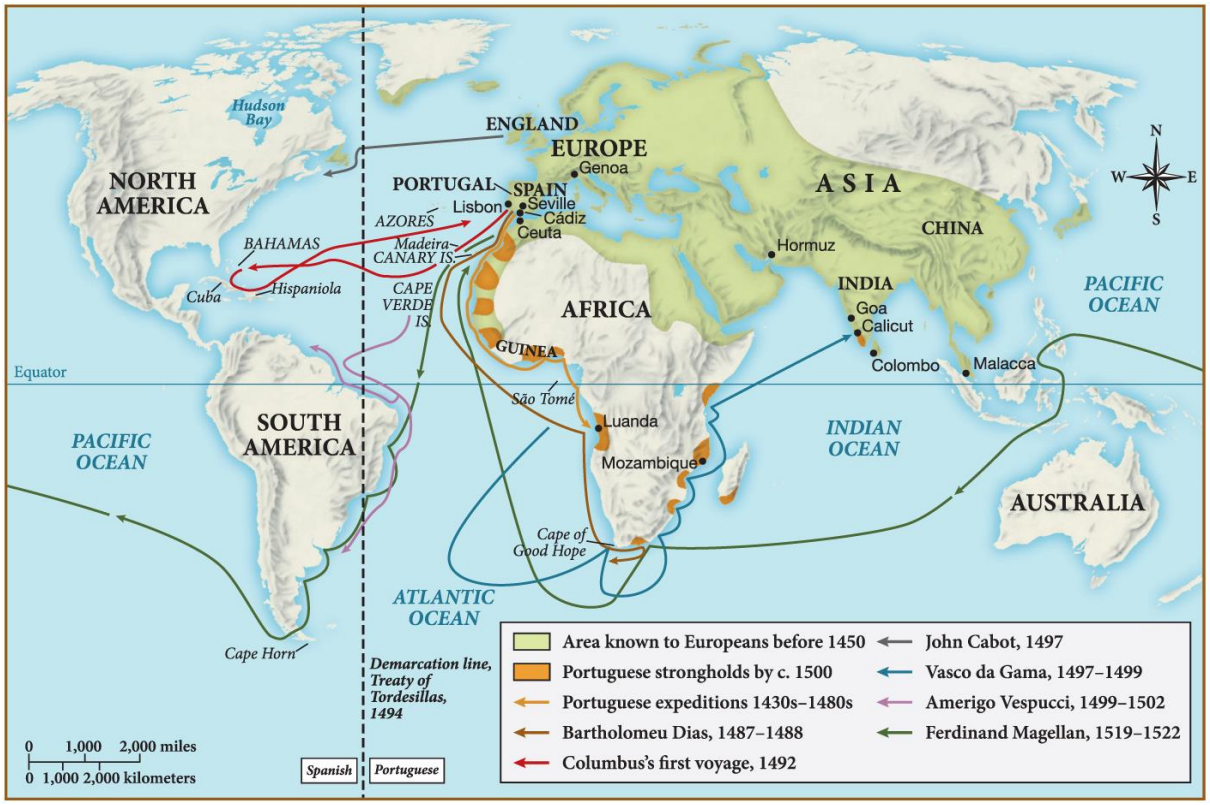
b. The use of the caravel, a small three-masted ship
c. The invention of iron-plated ships that allowed European fleets to defeat their enemies
d. The use of the armada technique, in which many ships would sail simultaneously

ANSWER: b

19. Christopher Columbus became one of the first European explorers to
a. plot an accurate sea route from Spain to India.
b. begin a regular slave trade based in the Caribbean.
c. establish a permanent European presence in the Americas.
d. launch an expedition to circumnavigate the globe.

ANSWER: b

20. According to this map, who can be credited with circumnavigating the globe during the sixteenth century?



a. Christopher Columbus
b. Bartholomeu Dias
c. Ferdinand Magellan
d. Vasco da Gama

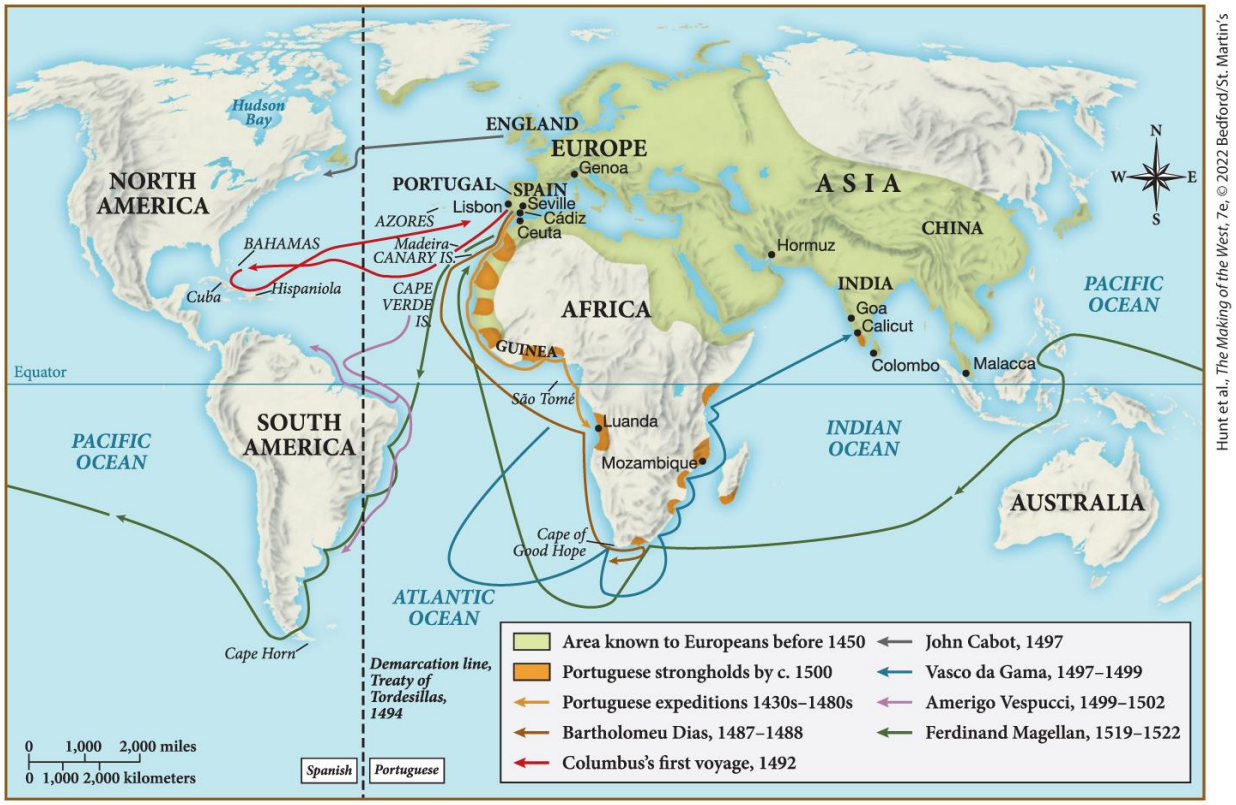
ANSWER: c

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21. Which of the following statements is supported by this map?



a. Much of Asia was unknown to Europeans before 1450 when Vasco da Gama sailed to India.

b. The Spanish led voyages near the Americas, while Portugal led voyages near Africa.

c. Spain set up several colonies in Africa as a result of frequent voyages and travels south of Europe.

d. Christopher Columbus can be credited for the discovery of Australia as well as a variety of islands in the Indian Ocean.

ANSWER: b

22. Which of the following was true of the institution of slavery in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries?

a. It was practiced solely by Christian kingdoms.

b. It was directed primarily by Christians against Muslims and by Muslims against Christians.

c. It was common throughout the Mediterranean, African, and western Asian worlds.

d. It was coming under fire from abolitionists.

ANSWER: c

23. Which of the following contributed to the success of Hernán Cortés (1485–1547), who was sent by the Spanish crown to the Americas in search of gold?

a. Homogeneity within the Aztec Empire

b. The support of indigenous peoples subjugated by the Aztecs

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c. The numerical superiority of the Spanish armies

d. The relative backwardness of the Aztec imperial administration and military

ANSWER: b

24. Why did the Spanish and Portuguese increasingly rely on dark-skinned Africans to serve as slaves in their colonies in the Atlantic and the New World by the sixteenth century?

a. They believed that most dark-skinned Africans were Muslims and as such were long-standing enemies of Christianity.

b. Because so many of the indigenous peoples of the New World had been worked to death or had perished from European illnesses, the Europeans needed an alternative source of cheap labor.

c. They argued that the native Americans were lazy and unsuited to plantation labor.

d. They found that the costs of transporting African slaves to the New World were lower than the costs of transporting European slaves across the Atlantic.

ANSWER: b

25. What does the Columbian exchange refer to?

a. Columbus's trade with the Arawaks and Caribs during his four voyages to the New World between 1492 and 1504

b. The systematic exploitation of Africans and native Americans made possible by Columbus's voyages and subsequent European conquests

c. The expansion of the slave trade to the New World

d. The movement of peoples, plants, animals, manufactured goods, precious metals, and diseases between Europe, Africa, and the New World

ANSWER: d

26. Which European explorer conquered the highlands of Peru, adding it to the Spanish Empire in the 1530s?

a. Hernán Cortés

b. Amerigo Vespucci

c. Christopher Columbus

d. Francisco Pizarro

ANSWER: d

27. Johannes Gutenberg was the first European to successfully develop which of the following?

a. The printing press

b. The three-masted ship

c. Paper mills

d. Book-binding

ANSWER: a

28. In *The Praise of Folly* (1509), Erasmus

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a. lampooned many of the un-Christian values held dear by his Christian contemporaries, such as pomposity, greed, and lust for power.
b. attacked the papacy for its massive construction projects, such as the Basilica of St. Peter in Rome.
c. spoke out against the foreign missionary work of groups such as the Jesuits, arguing that Europe needed their work at home.
d. used quotations from ancient classical works to criticize contemporary views on political and religious issues.

ANSWER: a

29. In 1517, Martin Luther wrote ninety-five theses or questions for debate that attacked
a. the despotic behavior of John Calvin and Huldrych Zwingli.
b. Pope Leo X, whom Luther described as the Antichrist.
c. the doctrine of the Trinity and infant baptism.
d. the sale of indulgences.

ANSWER: d

30. In *Freedom of a Christian* (1520), Martin Luther argued that
a. faith, not good works, saved sinners from damnation.
b. a corrupt church and priesthood invalidated the Eucharist.
c. clerics should be free to pursue intellectual debate wherever it might lead.
d. Christians should be free to form their own churches and select their own priests.

ANSWER: a

31. Why did Luther advocate for what he called the “priesthood of all believers”?
a. He believed that the clergy did not need seminary training, since all truths were to be found in the Bible.
b. He believed that the Bible alone contained all teachings necessary for Christians and that a small caste of clerics should find its power reduced.
c. He believed that all Christians should be allowed to enter the priesthood, regardless of social class, gender, or region of origin.
d. He believed that true believers in all religious faiths could lead lives of impeccable virtue.

ANSWER: b

32. The Evangelicals who supported Luther's call for reform in the church included
a. heretics who had been pushed to the fringes of society.
b. social groups most ready to challenge clerical authority—merchants, artisans, and literate urban laypeople.
c. those in the upper echelons of the church.
d. the priest Johann Tetzel.

ANSWER: b

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33. Who or what helped to spread the ideas of the Lutheran Reformation?
    a. Clergy in Switzerland who adopted Luther's views on the sacraments and justification by faith
    b. German clerics based in Rome who passed Luther's ideas to like-minded individuals in Spain and Italy
    c. Jan Hus's followers in Bohemia, who harbored resentment over the execution of their leader
    d. Pamphlets, woodcuts, and cartoons appealing to both the educated and the illiterate

ANSWER: d

34. Why did Luther escape the fate of Jan Hus, even though Luther attacked the church, called for radical reforms, and even praised Hus at the Imperial Diet of Worms?
    a. Luther was German and had protection as a subject of Holy Roman Emperor Charles V.
    b. Luther did not insist on receiving the Eucharist as both the bread and the wine.
    c. Luther enjoyed the protection of a powerful prince, Frederick the Wise, the elector of Saxony.
    d. Luther was too widely known and far too popular to be openly tried or executed.

ANSWER: c

35. On what topic did Huldrych Zwingli (1484–1531) and Martin Luther (1483–1546) differ?
    a. The question of the Eucharist
    b. The purpose of confession
    c. The need for an ecclesiastical hierarchy
    d. Clerical celibacy

ANSWER: a

36. What October 18, 1534, act of Protestant provocation unleashed persecution by Parisian Catholics of all Protestants and religious dissidents?
    a. The Affair of the Placards
    b. The Luther Affair
    c. The Columbian Exchange
    d. The Imperial Diet of Worms

ANSWER: a

37. At the center of his theology, Calvin placed the doctrine of predestination, which argued that
    a. every man, woman, and child who truly believed in Christ and his teachings was destined to enter heaven.
    b. God had preselected every human being for either damnation or salvation, and that those elected to be saved were known only to God.
    c. God had predestined Calvin and his followers to practice true Christianity.
    d. the lives of all people were predestined, except for their choice between good and evil.

ANSWER: b

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38. When Michael Servetus, who had published books criticizing Calvin and challenging the concept of the Trinity, passed through Geneva in 1553, Calvin
    a. called for his execution.
    b. challenged him to a debate.
    c. ordered that he be allowed safe passage.
    d. had him deported to face inquisitions in Rome.

ANSWER: a

39. John Calvin's *Institutes of the Christian Religion* (1536)
    a. argued that all Christians should institute governments based on the laws and commandments found in Christian scriptures.
    b. delineated the doctrines, organization, history, and practices of Christianity in a systematic and logical manner.
    c. insisted that Christian religion should not be mixed with politics or government.
    d. argued for religious toleration of "men of faith," whether they were Christians, Jews, or Muslims.

ANSWER: b

40. The Protestant reformers Martin Luther and John Calvin shared a belief in the importance of education and
    a. the equality of men and women.
    b. the sanctity of individual rights.
    c. a willingness to use violence to enforce their beliefs.
    d. a passion for classical philosophy and literature.

ANSWER: c

41. Why did Henry VIII take the first steps that would ultimately result in severing the English church's ties with Rome in 1527?
    a. He had been persuaded to convert to Protestantism after a personal meeting with Martin Luther.
    b. He had experienced a vision that told him he had to set up his own church independent of Rome or face military defeat and humiliation.
    c. He believed that this would strengthen his position in his struggle with Parliament for power.
    d. He wanted to divorce his aging wife and marry again so that he could produce a male heir to the throne.

ANSWER: d

42. What legislation passed by Parliament in 1534 made Henry VIII head of the Church of England?
    a. The Act of Supremacy
    b. The Peace of Augsburg
    c. The Head of Church Act
    d. The Reformation Act

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ANSWER: a

43. How did Martin Luther respond to the German Peasants' War?
    a. He sided with the peasants, arguing that they had a right to religious and social freedom.
    b. He refused to get involved because he was afraid that doing so might jeopardize his position with Frederick of Saxony.
    c. He condemned the peasants, because he believed that even tyrannical rulers should be obeyed.
    d. He condemned the nobles for slaughtering thousands of rebels across Germany.

ANSWER: c

44. What precedent was set by Luther's position during the Peasants' War of 1525, as well as by his subsequent teachings?
    a. Religious disputes would henceforth be settled through repression and warfare in Protestant lands.
    b. The laity was given a greater role in church affairs; no longer would both policy and religious practice be under the exclusive control of an ecclesiastical hierarchy.
    c. Such things as religious conviction, passion, faith, and zeal would be prized above extensive knowledge of church dogma.
    d. The Lutheran church would depend on the state—that is, on established political authority—for its protection and would in turn support the state.

ANSWER: d

45. According to this map, most of the urban violence during the Peasants’ War in 1525 occurred

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a. in areas of general conflict.
b. along the borders of the Holy Roman Empire.
c. in the Netherlands
d. in areas of severe conflict.

ANSWER: a

46. The Anabaptists were Christian communities that
a. rejected the practice of adult baptism.
b. adopted Lutheran teachings on baptism.
c. rejected uniformly all forms of violence and warfare.
d. urged adult believers to undergo rebaptism.

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ANSWER: d

47. The Münster Anabaptists believed that the end of the world was near and therefore
    a. urged their followers to eat, drink, and be merry.
    b. abolished traditional marriages and allowed men to have multiple wives.
    c. led invading armies into the Netherlands and Switzerland to defeat the followers of reformers they deemed heretical.
    d. allowed Jewish communities back into Münster to hasten the second coming.

ANSWER: b

48. How did Luther fundamentally change medieval church practices toward the scriptures?
    a. He cut back the number of the sacraments, which had included the reading of the scripture during the mass.
    b. He ordered every one of his followers to read the Bible at home and at family gatherings.
    c. He produced a German translation of the Old and New Testaments that allowed the laity to read scripture for itself.
    d. He urged that all Christians learn Hebrew and Greek, allowing the laity to encounter the scripture for the first time.

ANSWER: c

49. What caused secular governments in both Catholic and Protestant regions of Europe to begin to assume the responsibility for public charity?
    a. An overall increase in poverty and hardship and the rise of a work ethic that included growing hostility toward the poor
    b. Competition between Protestant and Catholic regions over how best to minister to the poor and increase the size of their communities in these contested regions
    c. Pressure from the popes and from local rulers who had come to sympathize with the poor and downtrodden in society
    d. The discovery and introduction of scientific and quantitative approaches to solving the problem of poverty

ANSWER: a

50. In the sixteenth century, attitudes toward marriage within the church changed, and Protestant reformers denounced
    a. the idealized patriarchal family.
    b. the end of clerical celibacy.
    c. sexual immorality.
    d. the government's regulation of marriage.

ANSWER: c

51. Which modern-day religious group is descended from the Anabaptists of northwestern Europe?

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Chapter 14

a. The Presbyterians
b. The Müntzers
c. The Lutherans
d. The Mennonites

ANSWER: d

52. What council is most closely associated with the movement for Catholic renewal in the sixteenth century?
a. The Council of Trent
b. The Council of the Latin Vulgate
c. The Diet of Worms
d. The Council of the Eucharist

ANSWER: a

53. Who founded the Society of Jesus (the Jesuits)?
a. Francis Xavier
b. Pope Paul III
c. Ignatius of Loyola
d. Emperor Charles V

ANSWER: c

54. Which of the following was declared by the first Mexican Ecclesiastical Provincial Council in 1555?
a. Holy orders were not to be bestowed on Indians or people of mixed-race heritage.
b. Indians should not be baptized until they had been taught to speak Spanish.
c. Native or mixed-race people were not allowed to take communion.
d. Intermarriage between Europeans and Indians was banned.

ANSWER: a

55. What helped European missionaries like Francis Xavier win large numbers of converts in Asia?
a. Their admiration of Asian civilization and willingness to use the sermon rather than the sword to win converts
b. Their reliance on European military superiority
c. The support offered by the network of Spanish merchants and traders, all of whom reinforced the Christian culture of the missionaries
d. Widespread fear of Islam in South and East Asia

ANSWER: a

56. Which Italian writer wrote *The Prince*, a primer for those seeking to hold on to political power?
a. Baldassare Castiglione
b. Ludovico Ariosto

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c. Michelangelo Buonarroti

d. Niccolò Machiavelli

ANSWER: d

57. Which of the following factors helped lead Spain and France to end sixty years of warfare with the Treaty of Cateau-Cambrésis in 1559?

a. Looming financial bankruptcy

b. Spain's interest in diverting resources to overseas exploration

c. The Ottomans' victory at Mohács and the fear that all of Europe might fall to the Ottomans

d. A royal marriage alliance

ANSWER: d

58. What actions did Holy Roman Emperor Charles V and the French king Francis I take that shocked the Christian world?

a. Charles V invited all European Jews to come to his empire so that he could profit from their wealth, while Francis I instituted toleration for all Protestants who joined the French army.

b. Charles V seized Rome and allowed his troops to sack the city in 1527 to punish the pope for siding with France, while Francis I later made an alliance with the Turkish sultan against the emperor.

c. Charles V agreed to grant all Protestant princes their independence, but only after they helped him defeat France, while Francis I made an alliance with Henry VIII of England, a ruler he considered a heretic.

d. Charles V made an alliance with the Ottoman sultan in order to end fighting in the east so that he could concentrate on France, while Francis I, believing that God was punishing him, ordered the execution of all Jews and Protestants who refused to convert.

ANSWER: b

59. Why did many European powers overextend their budgets and flirt with bankruptcy in the sixteenth century?

a. The cost of waging war had risen as a result of the need for larger armies and more expensive military technology.

b. Because of marriages between rival dynasties, the cost of maintaining lavish royal courts and palaces had increased dramatically.

c. Maintaining overseas colonies proved to be a significant drain on the royal budgets.

d. Kings and princes failed to undertake measures to ease the shortfall, including devaluing the currency and raising taxes.

ANSWER: a

60. Why did the number of French Protestants increase in France until 1560?

a. A significant number of noble French families on the upper rungs of society had converted to Protestantism.

b. Kings Francis I and Henry II were secret Calvinists who welcomed conversions.

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c. Calvinist missionaries from England and Germany used Paris as a base from which to convert French Catholics.

d. Divisions among Protestant reformers in Switzerland and Germany paradoxically unleashed a competition for converts in other European states.

ANSWER: a

61. The Protestant cause finally took firm hold in England during the reign of which of the following English monarchs?

a. Henry VIII

b. Mary Tudor

c. Edward VI

d. Elizabeth I

ANSWER: d

62. Which forces were represented in the Schmalkaldic League, which was defeated by Emperor Charles V?

a. France, England, and Scotland

b. The German Protestant princes and most of the imperial cities

c. The most prominent Italian city-states, the pope, and France

d. Hungarian princes allied with the Turkish sultan

ANSWER: b

63. In 1555, the Peace of Augsburg forced Emperor Charles V to recognize the Lutheran church in the Holy Roman Empire

a. but retained Bavaria and Swabia as exclusively Catholic domains under Charles V's direct control.

b. and gave princes the sole right to determine the religion practiced in their lands.

c. and legalized other dissenting sects, such as the Anabaptists and the Mennonites.

d. but reasserted the inviolability of property owned by the Catholic church.

ANSWER: b

64. According to this map, Calvinism took a strong hold in which area?

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Chapter 14



a. Spain
b. Norway
c. Scotland
d. France

ANSWER: c

65. In this map of the Protestant Reformation, c. 1560, which body of water can be said to be a conduit for Protestant expansion?

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a. The Atlantic Ocean
b. The Danube River
c. The Mediterranean Seat
d. The Baltic Sea

ANSWER: d

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