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## THE RENAISSANCE AND REFORMATION Outline Map

## **Europe About 1600**

**Directions:** Locate and label the following cities and countries that were important during the Reformation: Scotland, England, Spain, France, Norway, Sweden, Worms, Rome, Geneva, Trent, Wittenberg, and Munster. Use shading to show the areas that were mainly Anglican, Lutheran, Calvinist, and Roman Catholic. In the blank box, create a for your map. You may use any map in the textbook chapter, unit opener, or Atlas for reference.



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#### THE RENAISSANCE AND REFORMATION

## **Section 1 Quiz**

## A. Terms, People, and Places

Match the descriptions in Column I with the terms in Column II. Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided. Not all the choices will be used. Each can be used only once.

#### Column I

#### Column II

1. the birthplace of the Italian Renaissance a. humanism b. Petrarch 2. using this helps artists create realistic drawings **c.** Florence \_\_\_\_\_ **3.** a financial supporter of the arts **d.** patron 4. painted the Mona Lisa and The Last Supper \_\_\_\_\_ e. perspective 5. assembled a library of ancient Greek and f. Leonardo Roman manuscripts g. Michelangelo

## B. Main Ideas

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

6.	During the Renaissance, there was a revival of interest in			
	<b>a.</b> perspective.	<b>c.</b> humanism.		
	<b>b.</b> individual achievement.	d. supernaturalism.		
7.	7. How did Italy's location help make it the starting point of the Renaissance?			
	<ul><li>a. Many libraries were located there.</li><li>b. Leading Greek scholars moved there.</li></ul>			
<b>c.</b> As trade declined, people turned to the arts.				
	d. Mediterranean trade brought wealth there.			
8.	<b>8.</b> How was Renaissance art different from the art of the Middle A			
	<ul> <li>a. It was more realistic and portrayed some non-religious subjects</li> <li>b. It was less realistic and portrayed only religious subjects.</li> </ul>			
c. It was always based on Greek and Roman subjects.				
	<b>d.</b> It was usually placed in churches and other religious places.			
9.	<b>9.</b> Who sculpted <i>David</i> and painted the Sistine Chapel?			
	a. Raphael	<b>c.</b> Michelangelo		
	<b>b.</b> Leonardo da Vinci	d. Cosimo de' Medici		
10.	<b>10.</b> In <i>The Prince</i> , Macchiavelli advises rulers to			
	<b>a.</b> support the arts.	<b>c.</b> be ruthless in achieving goals.		
	<b>b.</b> learn poetry, music, and sports.	<b>d.</b> learn courtly manners.		

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#### THE RENAISSANCE AND REFORMATION

# Section 2 Quiz

### A. Terms, People, and Places

Match the descriptions in Column I with the terms in Column II. Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided. Not all the choices will be used. Each can be used only once.

#### Column I

- **1.** a priest who spread Renaissance humanism
- **2.** everyday language of ordinary people
- \_\_\_\_\_ **3.** a social reformer; described an ideal society
- \_\_\_\_\_ **4.** the inventor of the printing press
- \_\_\_\_\_ **5.** an artist strongly influenced by the Italian Renaissance

#### Column II

- a. Johann Gutenberg
- **b.** Flanders
- c. Albrecht Dürer
- d. engraving
- e. Erasmus
- f. vernacular
- g. Thomas More

### B. Main Ideas

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

- \_\_\_\_ 6. The printing revolution meant that
  - **a.** the arts lost many patrons.
  - **b.** the Bible could be read for the first time.
  - **c.** an end to illiteracy in Europe.
  - d. exposed educated readers to new ideas and places.
  - 7. The northern Renaissance began in the cities of
    - **a.** Flanders. **c.** England.
    - **b.** Germany. **d.** France.
- **8.** Rubens, van Eyck, and Bruegel were all
  - **a.** Italian humanists.
  - **b.** northern Renaissance painters.
  - c. northern Renaissance writers.
  - d. best known for their engravings.

#### 9. What did Rabelais, Shakespeare, and Cervantes have in common?

- **a.** They each wrote their works in Latin.
- **b.** They each are best known for their plays.
- c. They each wrote in the vernacular.
- **d.** They each wrote in everyday English.

#### **10.** Which Renaissance ideal did Shakespeare's work explore?

- a. complexity of the individual c. religious devotion
- **b.** realism

**d.** feminism

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**a.** indulgence

c. Wittenberg

f. John Calvin

h. Genevai. theocracy

g. predestination

d. Charles V

e. diet

**b.** Martin Luther

#### THE RENAISSANCE AND REFORMATION

# Section 3 Quiz

### A. Terms, People, and Places

*Fill in the blank in each sentence with the letter of a word, name, or phrase from the box. Not all the terms in the box will be used. Each can be used only once.* 

- **1.** A \_\_\_\_\_\_ is a government run by religious leaders.
- **2.** Martin Luther was called to a \_\_\_\_\_, or meeting of German princes.
- **3.** The idea that God has already determined who will be saved is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- **4.** Martin Luther first announced his opposition to the Catholic Church in the city of \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5. An \_\_\_\_\_ was a way of buying entry into heaven.

### **B.** Main Ideas

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

- **6.** Which of the following was a factor leading to the Reformation?
  - **a.** the belief that the Pope should support the Renaissance
  - **b.** anger at the worldliness of the Church
  - c. a desire to set up a theocracy in Wittenberg
  - d. the hope that the Church would sell more indulgences
- \_\_\_\_ 7. What is one belief Luther held that differed from Church practices?
  - **a.** He believed Christians could be saved only by faith.
  - b. He believed the Church should sell more indulgences.
  - c. He supported Johann Tetzel.
  - **d.** He opposed translating the Bible.
- \_\_\_\_ 8. Luther's ideas spread mostly in
  - **a.** France and Spain.

**b.** Italy.

- **c.** northern Germany and Flanders.
- **d.** Germany and Scandinavia.
- \_ 9. John Calvin believed the world was divided into
  - a. Catholics and Christians. c. Huguenots and Protestants.
  - **b.** saints and sinners.
- **d.** Calvinists and Lutherans.
- \_\_\_\_ 10. To escape religious persecution, some Calvinists
  - **a.** became Catholics.
  - **b.** moved to France.
  - c. became followers of Ulrich Zwingli.
  - **d.** sailed to the Americas.

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Column II

#### THE RENAISSANCE AND REFORMATION

# **Section 4 Quiz**

### A. Terms, People, and Places

Match the descriptions in Column I with the terms in Column II. Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided. Not all the choices will be used. Each can be used only once.

#### Column I

	1	the foundar of the locuite	a soct
	1.	the founder of the Jesuits	a. sect
	2.	a separate part of Venice reserved for Jews	<b>b.</b> Henry VIII
	3.	a religious group that has broken away from	c. ghetto
		an established church	<b>d.</b> canonize
	4.	was made the "only supreme head on Earth of the Church of England"	e. Elizabeth
	5.	to make someone a Catholic saint	f. compromise
			g. Ignatius of Loyola

### **B.** Main Ideas

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

	6.	<ul> <li>Anabaptists called for</li> <li>a. religious toleration and separation of church and state.</li> <li>b. the harsh suppression of Catholics.</li> <li>c. strengthening the Church of England.</li> <li>d. expelling Jews from Christian lands.</li> </ul>		
	7.	<ul><li>Who was executed for opposing the .</li><li>a. Elizabeth I</li><li>b. Thomas Cranmer</li></ul>	Act of Supremacy? c. Thomas More d. Henry VIII	
	8.	<ul> <li>In 1545, the Council of Trent</li> <li>a. made Elizabeth queen of England.</li> <li>b. reinforced Lutheranism in France.</li> <li>c. established the direction of Catholic reforms.</li> <li>d. ordered that Jews be given freedom of religion.</li> </ul>		
	9.	<ul><li>Which of the following best describes</li><li>a. Protestant views were adopted.</li><li>b. Calvin became a Catholic.</li></ul>	s the Catholic Reformation? c. Many began to doubt their faith. d. Church abuses were reduced.	
1	0.	Which statement best describes the real 1600s?	eligious persecution of the 1500s and	

- **a.** Only Jews were persecuted. **c.** Jews persecuted Catholics.
- **b.** Persecution was widespread. **d.** Persecution ended in 1545.

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#### THE RENAISSANCE AND REFORMATION

# **Section 5 Quiz**

### A. Terms, People, and Places

*Fill in the blank in each sentence with the letter of a word, name, or phrase from the box. Not all the choices in the box will be used. Each can be used only once.* 

- **1.** A step-by-step process of discovering scientific facts is called the \_\_\_\_\_.
- **2.** Polish scholar \_\_\_\_\_ proposed that the sun was at the center of the universe, not Earth.
- **3.** A \_\_\_\_\_ is a scientist's possible explanation for why something happens.
- **4.** The force that keeps planets in their orbits around the sun is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- **5.** The Inquisition forced \_\_\_\_\_\_ to say he believed Earth was at the center of universe.

## B. Main Ideas

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

Why was Copernicus's theory revolutionary?						
<b>a.</b> It agreed with Luther's ideas.						
<b>b.</b> It contradicted the teachings of cla	ssical thinkers.					
<b>c.</b> It went against the theories of Isaac Newton.						
d. It was not based on scientific obser	rvations.					
<b>7.</b> Why did scientists begin to repeat their experiments						
<ul><li>a. to express their doubt about the outcomes</li><li>b. to refine and improve their hypotheses</li></ul>						
			<b>c.</b> to disprove the mistakes of classical scientists			
<b>d.</b> to prove that gravity was the building block of all life						
<b>8.</b> Which two men revolutionized scientific thought in the						
a. Bacon and Descartes	<b>c.</b> Luther and Calvin					
<b>b.</b> Plato and Aristotle	<b>d.</b> Boyle and Galileo					
<b>9.</b> Galen's ancient works were incorrect in terms of						
<b>a.</b> surgery.	c. chemistry.					
<b>b.</b> human anatomy.	<b>d.</b> architecture.					
<b>10.</b> One of Newton's contributions was his						
<ul><li>a. invention of the microscope.</li><li>b. description of how muscles and blood vessels work.</li><li>c. explanation of the movement of planets.</li></ul>						
			<b>d.</b> analysis of the composition of matter.			
				<ul> <li>a. It agreed with Luther's ideas.</li> <li>b. It contradicted the teachings of claic. It went against the theories of Isaa</li> <li>d. It was not based on scientific observed.</li> <li>Why did scientists begin to repeat the a. to express their doubt about the oreb. to refine and improve their hypother.</li> <li>c. to disprove the mistakes of classical d. to prove that gravity was the build?</li> <li>Which two men revolutionized scienta. Bacon and Descartes</li> <li>b. Plato and Aristotle</li> <li>Galen's ancient works were incorrecta. surgery.</li> <li>b. human anatomy.</li> <li>One of Newton's contributions was har invention of the microscope.</li> <li>b. description of how muscles and black.</li> </ul>		

- a. Nicolaus Copernicus
- **b.** heliocentric
- c. Johannes Kepler
- **d.** Galileo
- e. René Descartes
- f. hypothesis
- g. scientific method
- h. Isaac Newton
- i. gravity
- j. calculus