

SS.7

**Kelley\_Reformation and Counter-Reformation**  
**Exam not valid for Paper Pencil Test Sessions**

[Exam ID:KH0CC1

- 1 What effect did the printing press have on the Catholic Church?**
  - A The printing press raised the cost for printing church literature.
  - B The printing press made it more difficult for the church to control religious ideas.
  - C The printing press slowed the progress of the Protestant Reformation.
  - D The printing press made it more difficult for the Protestant leaders to share ideas.
  
- 2 Conflict was caused by Church corruption and the widespread selling of —**
  - A land
  - B commodities
  - C precious metals
  - D indulgences
  
- 3 During the Reformation, Protestantism became dominant in all of the following countries EXCEPT —**
  - A German States
  - B Spain
  - C England
  - D Sweden
  
- 4 Merchants challenged the Catholic Church's view of —**
  - A piety
  - B land ownership
  - C service
  - D the usury
  
- 5 The period from 1378 to 1417 CE, when one pope lived in Rome and another lived in France, was known by which name?**
  - A the Inquisition
  - B the Reformation
  - C the Great Schism
  - D the Age of Reason

6 Read the excerpt and answer the question.

. . . Be it enacted, by authority of this present Parliament, that the king, our sovereign lord, his heirs and successors, kings of this realm, shall be taken, accepted, and reputed [known as] the only supreme head in earth of the Church of England. . . .

—Act of Supremacy, 1534

**What was the result of this Act?**

- A The leaders of England joined an alliance with the Lutheran princes of Germany.
- B The monarchs of France and Spain passed similar laws in their countries.
- C The English king assumed the position of the pope in Rome.
- D A Protestant monarchy was established in England.

7 Use the table below to answer the question.

Cause	Effect
Renaissance in Europe	_____?

**Which phrase BEST completes this table?**

- A The Second Great Awakening
- B The Great Schism
- C The First Great Migration
- D The Protestant Reformation

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1. Salvation by faith alone.
2. Bible as the ultimate authority.
3. All humans equal before God.

**Which person held the views listed above?**

- A Henry VIII
- B Elizabeth I
- C John Calvin
- D Martin Luther

1. Predestination
2. Faith revealed through a righteous life
3. Belief in a strong work ethic

**Which person held the views listed above?**

- A Henry VIII
- B Martin Luther
- C John Calvin
- D Elizabeth I

**10 Martin Luther sparked the Reformation by —**

- A executing Catholic priests
- B preaching throughout Europe
- C posting his Ninety Five Theses
- D raising an army against the church

**11** Directions: Click on the correct answers.

**In 1517, Martin Luther posted the 95 Theses. What were Martin Luther's key points?**



The Bible is the ultimate authority of God.

The only way to salvation is by faith alone.

Sale of indulgences is acceptable.

All humans are equal before God.

The archbishop is the ultimate authority of God.

**12 Which Protestant reformer preached the idea of predestination?**

- A Martin Luther
- B John Wesley
- C Henry VIII
- D John Calvin

**13 Use the information in the list to answer the question.**

**Voices of Reform**

- John Wycliffe (ca. 1330–1384)
- Desiderius Erasmus (1469–1536)
- Martin Luther (1483–1546)

**The people listed would MOST likely agree with which statement?**

- A The Catholic Church should place less importance on its wealth.
- B The Catholic Church should raise more money by selling indulgences.
- C The pope should have more power to decide matters in the Catholic Church.
- D The Bible is less helpful than Catholic Church officials in guiding people's faith.

**14 Use the list to answer the question.**

**Founding Documents of Colonial America**

- Mayflower Compact (1620)
- Watertown Covenant (1630)
- Dedham Covenant (1636)
- Enlarged Salem Covenant (1636)

**These documents show the influence of which group on self-government among the early American colonies?**

- A Jesuits
- B Puritans
- C Renaissance humanists
- D Enlightenment philosophes

**15 A follower of John Calvin's teachings during the 1500s would join a *presbytery* for which purpose?**

- A to organize armies for a Crusade
- B to stop the spread of Protestantism
- C to participate in church government
- D to fight in the European religious wars

16 What was one direct result of the reforms described below?

**Reforms of Protestant Reformation**

- Religion should be personal, immediate, and based on faith
  - Focus on the scriptures and abolish ritualistic ceremony
  - Increase literacy so all could read the Bible in their own language
- A expansion of a traditional economic system  
B end of absolute monarchies  
C development of new faiths  
D acceptance of radical political groups

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| 1. Council of Trent<br>2. Society of Jesus<br>3. Inquisition |
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The list describes characteristics that were part of the —

- A Counter-Reformation  
B Protestant Reformation  
C Edict of Nantes  
D Enlightenment

18 Directions: Click on the correct answers.

**Which actions helped the Catholic church reestablish its authority throughout Europe?**

Inquisition	A meeting of high level church officials that outlined the Catholic belief system
Banning trade with Asian countries	Increasing peasant taxes
Works of St. Ignatius of Loyola	

19 **Why did the Catholic Church start the Inquisition?**

- A To praise Protestant reformers  
B To punish priests for selling indulgences  
C To convert the Native Americans to Catholicism  
D To reinforce Catholic doctrine

20 **The Catholic Church responded to the Protestant Reformation by launching —**

- A a writing campaign against the Pope
- B the Catholic Counter-Reformation
- C a naval blockade of England
- D a military campaign to the Holy Land

21 Directions: Type your answer in the space provided.

**What impact did the Council of Trent have on the Catholic church?**