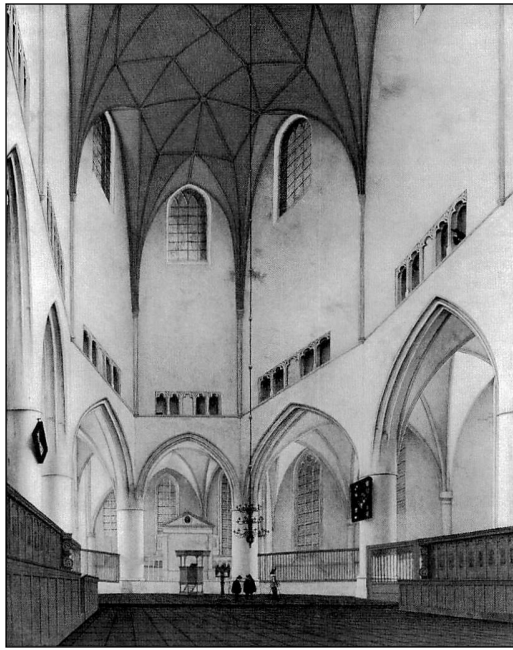


The Reformation and the Wars of Religion

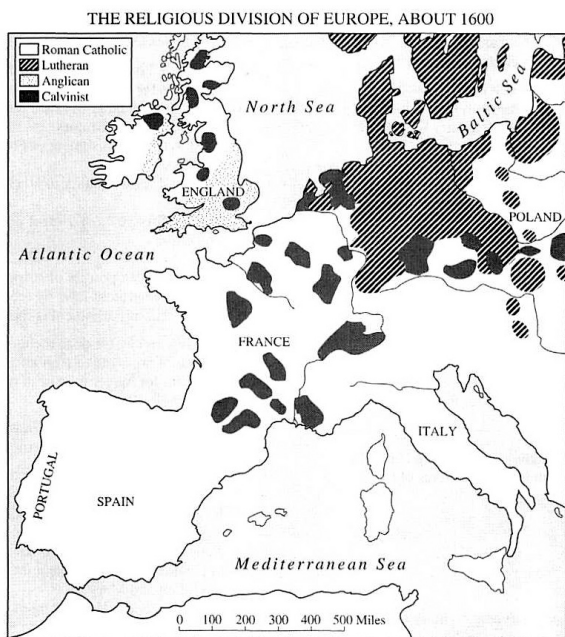
- Which of the following most accurately states Martin Luther's basic religious belief as a leader of the Protestant Reformation?
(C) Faith is the key to salvation.
- Which of the following beliefs was central to Martin Luther's religious philosophy?
(A) Salvation by faith alone
- Which of the following resulted from the English Reformation?
(B) Establishment of the English monarch as head of the Church of England
- Of the following, the major political opponent of the Holy Roman Emperor Charles V was
(D) Francis I of France
- Of the following, which setting provided unmarried women in preindustrial Europe with the greatest opportunity to exercise their literary, artistic, and administrative talents?
(B) Convents
- All of the following were factors in the spread of literacy during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries EXCEPT
(D) an increase in compulsory state education
- Which of the following was the primary cause of the Hapsburg-Valois feud, which dominated European international politics in the sixteenth century?
(D) The conflicting political ambitions of the two families
- The teachings of which of the following had the greatest impact on the Reformation in Scotland?
(B) John Calvin
- A major difference between Calvinism and Lutheranism relates to
(C) emphasis on predestination
- "You venerate the saints and delight in touching their relics, but you despise the best one they left behind, the example of a holy life....If the worship of Christ in the person of His saints pleases you so much, see to it that you imitate Christ in the saints."

The quotation above expresses the views of which of the following?
(C) Erasmus of Rotterdam
- The response of the Roman Catholic Church to the Protestant Reformation included all of the following EXCEPT
(A) the abolition of the Index of Prohibited Books
- Martin Luther initially criticized the Roman Catholic Church on the grounds that it
(D) used indulgences as a fund-raising device
- "Paris is well worth a Mass" is attributed to:
(A) Henry Navarre
- Advocates of northern humanism believed which of the following?
(A) The fusion of Christian and Classical ideals provides the best definition of virtuous conduct.
- "In conformity, therefore, to the clear doctrine of the Scripture, we assert, that by an eternal and immutable counsel. God has once for all determined, both whom he would admit to salvation, and whom he would condemn to destruction."

The idea expressed in the passage above is most closely associated with the theological views of
(D) John Calvin
- John Calvin established the center of his reformed church in
(D) Geneva
- Major Protestant and Roman Catholic leaders of the sixteenth century condemned the Anabaptists because
(C) advocated a complete separation of church and state
- Martin Luther believed that the most important role for a Christian woman was to
(C) become a wife and mother
- The primary purpose of the Peace of Augsburg (1555) was to
(B) end the civil war between Lutherans and Roman Catholics in the German states
- The Roman Catholic Council of Trent (1545-1563) had as its primary result
(C) reform within the Catholic church and reaffirmation of Catholic doctrine
- Martin Luther's response to the German Peasants' War of 1524-1525 demonstrated his
(E) support of the prevailing social and political order
- Which was NOT a goal of Christian Humanists like Erasmus and Thomas More?
(D) To support Protestantism
- A primary goal of Philip II of Spain was to
(E) maintain Spanish control of the Netherlands
- The most important goal of the Council of Trent was the
(A) strengthening of internal Church discipline



25. The Dutch church represented in the painting above can be identified as Protestant because of
(D) the plainness of the interior
26. Which of the following affected the status of women during the Reformation?
(A) The suppression of nunneries and the institution of a married clergy
27. Elizabeth I of England and her contemporary, Henry IV of France, have been called *politiques* because they believed that
(E) theological controversy should be subordinate to political unity



28. The map above, showing religious divisions in Europe around 1600, illustrates which of the following differences between Lutheranism and Calvinism?

- (E) Calvinists were more likely to be a minority within a state than were Lutherans.**
29. Which of the following best describes the results of the Peace of Augsburg (1555)?
(E) It provided a legal basis for the existence of Lutheranism.
30. The most influential religious order associated with the Catholic Reformation (Counter-Reformation) was the
(D) Jesuit
31. The conversion to Catholicism of King Henry IV of France is an example of the policies of the
(B) *politiques*
32. The leadership of the Dutch revolts (1566-1648) sought all of the following EXCEPT
(A) an alliance with the English Catholics
33. The massacre of Saint Bartholomew's Day (1572) was directed against
(E) Huguenots in France
34. Which of the following best describes the French Edict of Nantes (1598) ?
(A) It provided limited political and religious liberties for French Huguenots.
35. Advocates of northern humanism believed which of the following?
(A) The fusion of Christian and Classical ideals provides the best definition of virtuous conduct.
36. Luther believed in all of the following EXCEPT:
(C) sale of indulgences to remove punishment of sins
37. Which of the following is NOT true of the Edict of Nantes (1598)?
(C) It was responsible for the St. Bartholomew's Day massacre.
38. "Our sins have their source in Adam, and because Adam ate the apple, we have inherited sin from him. But Christ has shattered death in order that we might be saved by His works and not by our works. Christ says: I am your justification."
 – Martin Luther
- Which of the following best describes Luther's meaning in the excerpt above?
(A) Only faith in Christ will bring salvation, not good works.
39. The "Prince of Humanists," who attempted through satiric writings to reform the Catholic Church while remaining loyal to it was
(B) Desiderius Erasmus
40. Luther disagreed with the church's doctrine of Transubstantiation, which means:
(D) the idea that the bread and wine of the Eucharist are transformed into the actual body and blood of Christ.