1. Base your answer to the question on the cartoon below and on your knowledge of social studies.

Which period began as a result of the actions shown in this cartoon?

A) Italian Renaissance  
B) Protestant Reformation  
C) Scientific Revolution  
D) Glorious Revolution

2. Which statement best expresses the philosophy of humanism?

A) God selects those to be saved.  
B) The pope expresses the ultimate word of God.  
C) People have potential and can improve themselves by learning.  
D) A person's life on Earth is merely preparation for the afterlife.
3. Base your answer to the following question on the diagram below and on your knowledge of social studies.

![Solar System Diagram]

Which scientist is most directly associated with formulating this view of the solar system?
A) Ptolemy  B) Descartes  C) Copernicus  D) Newton

4. "... and in the actions of men, and especially of princes, ... the end justifies the means."

Which philosopher most likely wrote this statement?
A) Baron de Montesquieu  B) Niccolò Machiavelli  C) Voltaire  D) John Locke

5. Which statement concerning the Renaissance in Europe is based on opinion rather than on fact?
A) Literature began to appear in languages other than Latin.
B) The art of the Northern Renaissance was superior to that of the Italian Renaissance.
C) Art reflected the ideas of humanism and individualism.
D) Art produced during the Renaissance had religious as well as secular themes.
6. Which was a major result of the Reformation?
A) New Christian denominations emerged.
B) Religious teachings were no longer allowed in the universities.
C) The Crusades were organized.
D) The power of the Pope was strengthened.

7. During the Renaissance, humanist philosophers emphasized the importance of
A) individualism
B) absolutism
C) religious salvation
D) technological advancement

8. Which set of historical periods in European history is in the correct chronological order?
A. Medieval Europe
B. Italian Renaissance
C. Golden Age of Greece
D. Enlightenment

   A) C → A → B → D
B) A → B → D → C
C) C → B → D → A
D) B → A → C → D

9. Which term is defined as a Renaissance movement characterized by independent thought and a renewed interest in classical Greek and Roman culture?
A) multiculturalism  B) humanism
C) nationalism        D) monasticism

10. The Renaissance in western Europe is best described as a period marked by
A) unquestioned reliance on the teachings of Aristotle
B) an advance of Muslim culture
C) Christian unity throughout the region
D) great intellectual and artistic creativity

11. "Unless I am convinced by Scripture and plain reason . . . my conscience is captive to the Word of God. I cannot and I will not recant anything, for to go against conscience is neither right nor safe. Here I stand, I cannot do otherwise."
— Martin Luther, Diet of Worms (1517)

When Martin Luther said "my conscience is captive to the Word of God," he was referring to his belief in
A) the supremacy of the Bible over Church policies
B) imprisoning those who disagreed with Church teachings
C) maintaining the unity of the Church
D) the need for nepotism

12. Which leader started the Protestant Reformation by speaking out against papal abuses and the sale of indulgences in the Ninety-five Theses?
A) John Calvin  B) Henry VIII
C) John Wycliffe  D) Martin Luther

13. • Copernicus' heliocentric model of the universe
• Newton's law of gravitation
• Descartes' belief in truth through reason

This set of ideas from the Scientific Revolution gave Europeans a new way to
A) view humankind's place in the universe
B) support the core beliefs of the church
C) authenticate historical facts
D) verify civil liberties
14. In the early 1500s, Martin Luther’s “Ninety-five Theses,” Henry VIII’s “Act of Supremacy,” and John Calvin’s *Institutes of the Christian Religion* contributed to

A) a decline in the power of the Catholic Church
B) an increased sense of nationalism in Tudor England
C) the growing power of the feudal nobility in Europe
D) a major conflict among Eastern Orthodox Christians

15. An important characteristic of Renaissance humanists was their emphasis on

A) accepting ideas based on Confucian thought
B) the teachings of the Roman Catholic Church
C) magic and alchemy
D) classical Roman and Greek writings

16. Base your answer to the following question on "the map below and on your knowledge of social studies.

Which title would be the most appropriate for this map?

A) "The Impact of the Protestant Reformation"
B) "The Catholic Counter-Reformation"
C) "The Fall of the Holy Roman Empire"
D) "European Religious Unity"
17. In western Europe, a long-term effect of the invention of Gutenberg’s printing press was that the
A) monarchies were restored to absolute power
B) feudal system declined
C) literacy rate increased
D) development of new ideas was discouraged

18. Which philosophy that was developed during the Renaissance is associated with a shift in focus away from religious subjects toward more secular subjects?
A) humanism  B) absolutism
C) communism  D) scholasticism

19. Which is a valid conclusion based on a study of European art during the Renaissance in Europe?
A) Emphasis on artistic creativity can discourage a society from pursuing reforms.
B) The development of guilds prevented artistic creativity.
C) The presence of a wealthy leisure class contributes to artistic achievement.
D) An economy based on subsistence agriculture encourages artistic development.

20. Pax Romana, the Golden Age of Islam, and the Renaissance were all periods of
A) cultural isolationism
B) censorship and regulation
C) advancements in arts and in knowledge
D) decreasing influence of religion on cultural practices

21. In *The Prince*, Machiavelli advises rulers to
A) seek the approval of the people
B) establish and maintain power
C) promote openness in government
D) learn and follow the commandments of the church

22. The Renaissance and the Protestant Reformation were similar in that both were
A) stimulated by a spirit of inquiry
B) supported by the working class
C) limited to Italy, France, and Germany
D) encouraged by the successes of the French Revolution

23. Martin Luther was primarily dissatisfied with the Roman Catholic Church because he
A) thought the church lacked structure
B) disagreed with the sale of indulgences
C) blamed the church for not curing people who had the plague
D) believed that kings should have more power to appoint clergy

24. One impact Gutenberg's printing press had on western Europe was
A) revolt by the Moors in Spain
B) passage of the Act of Supremacy in England
C) call for the Council of Trent by Pope Paul III
D) corruption among high officials of the Catholic Church

25. What was one cause of the Protestant Reformation?
A) Italian city-states had grown wealthy from trade between Europe and Asia
B) farmers produced great agricultural surpluses on vast plains
C) merchants supported the Green Revolution
D) many European scholars had migrated to this area
27. Which advancement in technology revolutionized the way ideas were spread throughout western Europe in the 15th century?
   A) development of the astrolabe
   B) introduction of the telegraph
   C) improvements to the printing press
   D) creation of the telescope

28. • Galileo used the telescope and challenged the teachings of the day.
    • Sir Isaac Newton discovered the laws of gravity.
    • Copernicus determined that the Sun is the center of the universe.

Which period is most directly associated with these events?
   A) Early Middle Ages
   B) Scientific Revolution
   C) Protestant Reformation
   D) Industrial Revolution

29. Which situation was a direct challenge to the political and religious authority of the Catholic Church?
   A) passage of the Act of Supremacy under Henry VIII
   B) death sentence given to Joan of Arc
   C) Reconquista of Spain conducted by Ferdinand and Isabella
   D) establishment of the Jesuit order under Ignatius Loyola

30. Which situation contributed most to the beginning of the Renaissance?
   A) Strong rulers censored new ideas.
   B) Europe became increasingly isolated from other regions.
   C) The emphasis on religious uniformity increased.
   D) A wealthy class that supported the arts emerged.

31. Which feature was typical of Greece during the Golden Age and Italy during the Renaissance?
   A) universal suffrage
   B) racial diversity
   C) social equality
   D) a questioning spirit

32. Martin Luther, John Calvin, and Henry VIII all played a key role in the
   A) attempts made to reclaim the Holy Land
   B) fall of the Ottoman Empire
   C) end of religious unity in Europe
   D) establishment of parliamentary democracy in Britain

33. A major goal of the Counter-Reformation was to
   A) reinstate the power of the Roman Catholic Church
   B) reduce the authority of absolute monarchs
   C) encourage new ideas in science and philosophy throughout Europe
   D) compromise with European Protestants
Answer Key
Renaissance2017

1. B
2. C
3. C
4. B
5. B
6. A
7. A
8. A
9. B
10. D
11. A
12. D
13. A
14. A
15. D
16. A
17. C
18. A
19. C
20. C
21. B
22. A
23. B
24. A
25. D
26. A
27. C
28. B
29. A
30. D
31. D
32. C
33. A