

TE&IP Chapter 16 QAE (1)

1. The Protestant Reformation is said to have begun with

a. the French wars of Religion.

b. the Treaty of Tordesillas.

c. the ascension of Ferdinand and Isabella to the Spanish Throne

d. Martin Luther's rejection of papal (Pope) authority.

2. To promote his ideas during the Protestant Reformation, Martin Luther used

- a. peasant armies
- b. indulgences
- c. troubadours to sing of his greatness
- d. tournaments, festivals and games
- e. the printing press

3. Unlike the Roman Catholic Church and Martin Luther, John Calvin

- a. taught that salvation was predestined.
- b. believed that the world was flat.
- c. opposed conversion of the Amerindians.
- d. believed that women should preach.

5. In response to criticisms leveled against Catholic practices, the church met from 1545-1564 at the

- a. Council of Nicaea
- b. Council of Constance
- c. **Council of Trent**
- d. Council of Florence
- e. Council of Liubetch.

6. Contemporaneous with the Scientific Revolution was the movement known as the Enlightenment. This movement

a. taught that human reason could discover the laws that governed social behavior.

b. encouraged people to reject formal religion and to become deists.

c. was adopted only in Germanic kingdoms that had broken away from the Roman Catholic Church.

d. encouraged people to adopt Chinese discoveries in mathematics and science.

7. The Enlightenment was termed such because it

- a. embraced the idea of a heliocentric universe in a society of devoted intellectuals.
- b. was carried out by only a few “enlighten” thinkers who were often persecuted.
- c. proposed a fusion of religious ideas of Christianity and Buddhism.
- d. suggested that open criticism and change of society would lighten the oppression of absolutist leaders.
- e. provided that new science would “light” the way to a better society.

8. The French class known as the bourgeoisie is best described as

- a. the lesser nobles and the wealthy bureaucrats.
- b. artists, writers, musicians and poets.
- c. the city dwellers who owned businesses or were skilled workers.
- d. all the people below the nobility.

11. One impact of the growth of manufacturing in urban areas between 1500 and 1750 was that

- a. many rural poor moved to the towns and cities in hopes of better jobs.
- b. shortages of staple foods became acute.
- c. wages dropped as skilled crafts became flooded with workers.
- d. many more people became migrants to the colonies.

13. For the most part, early modern Europe was made up of

- a. kingdoms unified by national language and a common heritage.
- b. kingdoms and principalities that had political ties to the church.
- c. city-states, principalities and loose federations of states.
- d. religiously unified lands under a central governing authority.

14. The rulers of Spain successfully defended Roman Catholicism against Protestant challenges. Following the patterns of his predecessors, King Philip II of Spain

- a. repented and permitted Jews, Muslims and Protestants to live in peace in his lands.
- b. used ecclesiastical courts to bring into line those who resisted his authority.
- c. ordered the expulsion of all non-Spaniards from Spanish lands.
- d. forced non-Catholics to move to the Spanish colonies.

19. By the seventeenth century, Spain, which had been the most powerful European state in the sixteenth century,

a. became the moneylender to the rest of Europe as it exploited South American gold and silver mines.

b. spent so heavily on wars and its growing empire that it ended up bankrupt.

c. was forced to join with the Netherlands in commercial ventures.

d. had to enlarge the government's role in the economy to maintain economic growth.

20. Which of the following is true of the period from 1500 to 1750?

- a. While there was broad economic growth in Europe, life for peasants and laborers did not improve much.
- b. Rapid economic growth led to major improvements in life, particularly among the lower classes and the working classes in Russia.
- c. Portugal, Spain and France all succumbed to overspending and military action.
- d. The Holy Roman Empire became the dominant power in central Europe, as well as in eastern Europe.