

1. One impact Gutenberg's printing press had on western Europe was
 - A) the spread of Martin Luther's ideas
 - B) a decrease in the number of universities
 - C) a decline in literacy
 - D) the unification of the Holy Roman Empire
2. Which action led most directly to divisions in Christianity in western Europe?
 - A) Pope Urban II calling for the Crusades
 - B) King John signing the Magna Carta
 - C) German cities establishing the Hanseatic League
 - D) Martin Luther posting the Ninety-five Theses
3. Which change to Christian church practice was suggested by Martin Luther?
 - A) increasing the sale of indulgences
 - B) installing statues of saints in churches
 - C) saying the mass in Latin so the faithful would learn it
 - D) printing the Bible in vernacular so all could read it
4. Which individual's work had the greatest impact on the spread of Martin Luther's ideas?
 - A) Galileo Galilei
 - B) Niccolò Machiavelli
 - C) William Shakespeare
 - D) Johannes Gutenberg
5. What was one cause of the Protestant Reformation?
 - 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

6. 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

Base your answers to questions 7 and 8 on the statement below and on your knowledge of social studies.

"Therefore those preachers of indulgences are in error, who say that the pope's indulgences a man is freed from every penalty, and saved;"

7. This statement reflects a controversy over the proper
 - A) roles of women
 - B) forms of prayer
 - C) types of education
 - D) means of salvation
 8. Which period in European history is most closely associated with this statement?
 - A) Roman Empire
 - B) Crusades
 - C) Protestant Reformation
 - D) Enlightenment
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9. One similarity between Martin Luther and Henry VIII is that they
 - A) argued against the establishment of a theocratic state
 - B) protested against the ideas of the Enlightenment
 - C) died during the Reign of Terror
 - D) challenged the teachings of the Catholic Church

10. ". . . Therefore those preachers of indulgences are in error, who say that by the pope's indulgences a man is freed from every penalty, and saved.."

— Martin Luther

Which period in European history is most directly related to this statement?

- A) Age of Exploration
- B) Scientific Revolution
- C) Crusades
- D) Protestant Reformation

11. •Pope Leo authorizes the sale of indulgences, 1515
•Martin Luther posts the Ninety-five Theses, 1517

These events are most closely associated with the

- A) Protestant Reformation
- B) Crusades
- C) Age of Reason
- D) Puritan Revolution

12. • Martin Luther stresses the central role of faith.
• The belief of predestination spreads throughout Switzerland.
• The Council of Trent clarifies the teachings of the Roman Catholic Church.

These statements describe ideas and events that

- A) brought religious unity to Europe
- B) shaped the Reformation and the Counter Reformation
- C) ended the Glorious Revolution
- D) expanded the importance of the Orthodox Church

13. In western Europe, Martin Luther's Ninety-five Theses and Henry VIII's Act of Supremacy led to

- A) an end to Christian unity
- B) a strengthening of economic unity
- C) better relations between peasants and merchants
- D) fewer violent outbreaks between ethnic groups

14. Which innovation had the greatest impact on the Protestant Reformation?

- A) movable-type printing press
- B) Mercator map projection
- C) magnetic compass
- D) triangular sail

15. 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

16. Which action could be considered an effect of the Protestant Reformation?

- A) posting of the *Ninety-Five Theses*
- B) decline in the power of the Roman Catholic Church
- C) sale of indulgences
- D) end of religious warfare

17. An important effect of the Protestant Reformation in Europe was that it strengthened the

- A) power of monarchies
- B) power of the pope
- C) belief in polytheism
- D) unity of Europe

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18. One way Martin Luther, John Calvin, and Henry VIII were similar is that they all were
- A) Latin American revolutionary leaders
 - B) Reformation leaders
 - C) Impressionist painters
 - D) divine right monarchs

19. • Luther posted the *Ninety-Five Theses*.
• Calvin preached the theory of predestination.
• Henry VIII signed the Act of Supremacy.

These events occurred during the

- A) Crusades
 - B) Neolithic Revolution
 - C) Protestant Reformation
 - D) Glorious Revolution
20. • Sale of indulgences authorized by Pope Leo X to raise money to build St. Peter's Basilica in Rome (1515)
• *Ninety-Five Theses* posted (1517)
• Hearing held at Worms, Germany (1521)

These events are most closely associated with

- A) Charles V and absolutism
- B) Martin Luther and the Protestant Reformation
- C) John Locke and the Enlightenment
- D) Karl Marx and scientific socialism

Base your answers to questions **21** and **22** on the quotation below and on your knowledge of social studies.

"Kings and Princes coin money only out of metals, but the Pope coins money out of everything — indulgences, ceremonies, dispensations, pardons; all fish come to his net."
— Martin Luther, 1519

21. In this passage, Martin Luther presents his
- A) objections to practices of the Catholic Church
 - B) plan for economic change in Central Europe
 - C) objections to using only metals as the basis for money
 - D) justification for the dethroning of an absolute monarch

22. The ideas presented in this passage led directly to the

- A) Commercial Revolution
- B) Spanish Inquisition
- C) Protestant Reformation
- D) French Revolution

Base your answers to questions **23** and **24** on the statement below and on your knowledge of social studies.

"The Pope is no judge of matters pertaining to God's word and faith; the true Christian must examine and judge for himself."

23. Which historic era was based on the spirit of this statement?
- A) Pax Romana
 - B) Crusades
 - C) Enlightenment
 - D) Reformation
24. Who is the most likely author of this statement?
- A) Martin Luther
 - B) Socrates
 - C) John Locke
 - D) Adam Smith
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25. An immediate result of the Protestant Reformation was the
- A) end of religious unity in Europe
 - B) translation of the Koran (Qur'an)
 - C) increase in power of the Roman Catholic Church
 - D) destruction of the increasing power of monarchs
26. Martin Luther's posting of the *Ninety-Five Theses* is considered by many to be a turning point in history because
- A) the Pope's right to sell indulgences was strengthened
 - B) Luther soon became the leader of Germany
 - C) the power of the Roman Catholic Church was lessened and royal power grew
 - D) the Roman Catholic Church unified the German states
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27. One major influence the Renaissance had on the Protestant Reformation was that the philosophers

- A) supported democratic forms of government
- B) encouraged a questioning attitude
- C) stressed the importance of life after death
- D) denied the existence of God

28. Martin Luther's *Ninety-Five Theses* were a call for

- A) religious revolt against the German princes
- B) reforms within the Roman Catholic Church
- C) greater Papal authority
- D) crusades to spread Christianity

29. 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.

30. Which factor helped most to bring about the Protestant Reformation?

- A) The Catholic clergy had lost faith in their religion.
- B) Islam was attracting many converts in western Europe.
- C) Kings and princes in northern Europe resented the power of the Catholic Church.
- D) The exploration of the Americas led to the introduction of new religious ideas.

31. The religious diversity in Western Europe is mainly the result of

- A) the Congress of Vienna
- B) World War II
- C) the French Revolution
- D) the Protestant Reformation

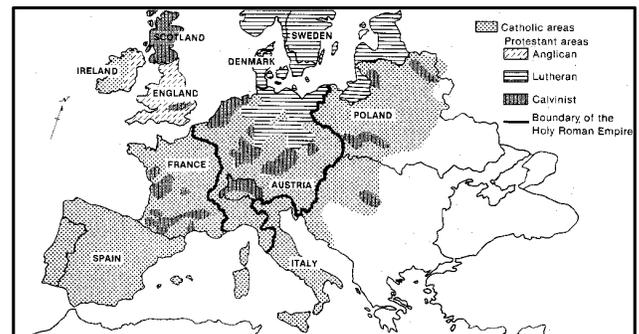
32. The Protestant Reformation and the European Renaissance were similar in that both

- A) discouraged the growth of strong monarchs
- B) encouraged people to question tradition
- C) were led by the military
- D) supported the return of the Roman Empire

33. When Martin Luther wrote the *Ninety-Five Theses*, his main intent was to

- A) end the power of the Church in Europe
- B) reform corrupt practices of the clergy
- C) create a new and separate form of Christianity
- D) enhance his position in the Church

Base your answers to questions **34** and **35** on the map below and on your knowledge of social studies.



34. 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"

35. Which statement about the Holy Roman Empire is supported by the map?

- A) The religion of the people in the Holy Roman Empire was either Lutheran or Catholic.
- B) The Holy Roman Empire had fewer Protestant areas than the rest of Europe did.
- C) Calvinism was dominant throughout the Holy Roman Empire.
- D) Protestant influences were strongest in the northern areas of the Holy Roman Empire.

36. "Christians should be taught that he who gives to a poor man or lends to a needy man does better than if he used the money to buy an indulgence."
Which major movement in European history started with the idea expressed in this statement?
- A) Commercial Revolution
 - B) Industrial Revolution
 - C) Renaissance
 - D) Protestant Reformation
37. The issues of the sale of indulgences and of the worldly lives of the clergy were addressed by
- A) Adam Smith in *The Wealth of Nations*
 - B) John Locke in his treatises on government
 - C) Martin Luther in his *Ninety-Five Theses*
 - D) Karl Marx in *The Communist Manifesto*
38. In western Europe, the Protestant Reformation brought an end to
- A) the colonial period
 - B) strong central governments
 - C) religious unity
 - D) market economies
39. Base your answer to the following question on "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
40. One similarity between the Magna Carta and the English Bill of Rights is that both documents
- A) set up a two-party political system
 - B) placed limits on the power of the monarch
 - C) established the right to inherit the throne
 - D) guaranteed equal rights for all citizens
41. Which situation is considered a cause of the other three?
- A) Religious unity declines throughout Europe.
 - B) The Catholic Counter-Reformation begins.
 - C) The power of the Roman Catholic Church decreases.
 - D) Martin Luther posts the Ninety-five Theses.
42. "In 1469, Isabella of Castile married Ferdinand of Aragon. This marriage between the rulers of two powerful kingdoms opened the way for a unified state. Using their combined forces, the two monarchs made a final push against the Muslim stronghold of Granada. In 1492, Granada fell. . . ."
Source: Elisabeth Ellis and Anthony Esler, *World History: Connections to Today*, Prentice Hall
What is being described in this passage?
- A) a crusade to the Holy Land
 - B) the reasons for the voyages of Columbus
 - C) the Spanish Reconquista
 - D) the start of the Italian Renaissance
43. 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

44. In Spain, an effect of the Inquisition during the 16th century was to

- A) prevent the introduction of Protestant religions
- B) reintroduce Moorish culture to the Iberian Peninsula
- C) encourage the development of the Industrial Revolution
- D) implement the ideas of the Renaissance in major cities

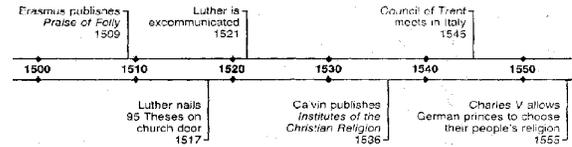
45. Which was a result of the Protestant Reformation in Europe?

- A) The Catholic Church accepted the dominance of the new Protestant religions in Italy, France, and Germany.
- B) Spain became a predominately Protestant nation.
- C) Catholic Church leaders refused to make any changes in Church practices.
- D) The power of the Catholic Church in Europe was weakened.

46. An immediate result of the Protestant Reformation was the

- A) breaking of the religious unity of Europe
- B) strengthening of the political power of the Pope
- C) increase in the influence of the Roman Catholic Church
- D) restoration of political unity to western Europe

47. Base your answer on the time line below and on your knowledge of social studies.



Which period of European history is represented by this time line?

- A) Enlightenment
- B) Middle Ages
- C) Reformation
- D) Commercial Revolution

48. The Protestant Reformation represents a turning point in European history because it

- A) allowed religious reformers to escape persecution
- B) standardized all religious writings
- C) ended religious unity in western Europe
- D) forced most of Europe's monarchs to become Protestants

49. A major effect of the Reformation in Europe was the

- A) decline of religious unity
- B) increased use of the divine right theory
- C) emergence of mercantilism
- D) increase in military dictatorships