

CH. 17 TEST PRESCRIPTIVES

RENAISSANCE & REFORMATION

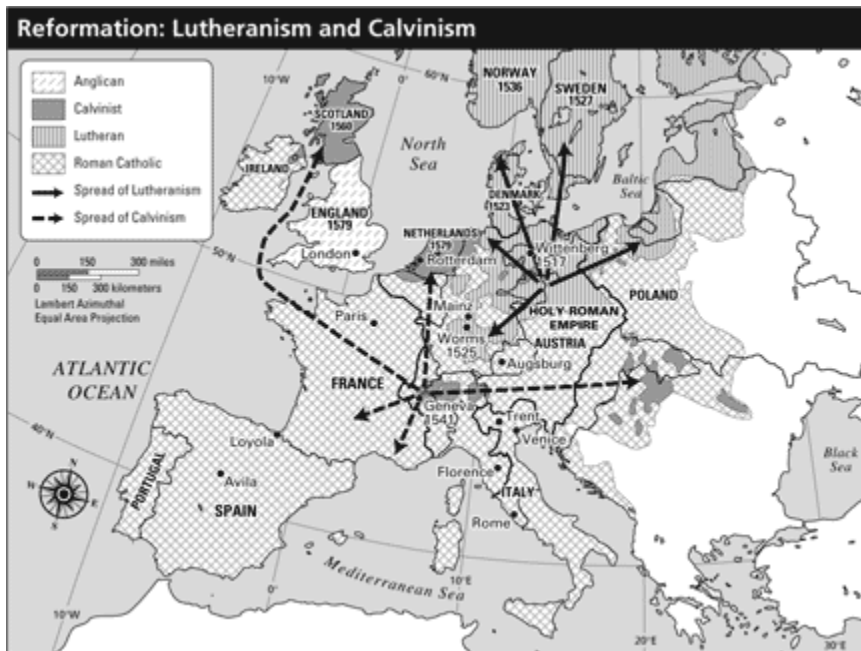
DIRECTIONS: Please answer each question/prompt with complete sentences (when appropriate).

You have the following options:

--Answer the questions/prompts fully and use to show mastery (for ½ the points you missed on the test credited back)

--Answer the questions/prompts fully to restudy for the retake of the test (higher retake scores replace lower scores)

1. What was the Renaissance a rebirth of?
2. What subjects made up a “classical education?”
3. Several wealthy families became patrons of the arts. Describe what that means, and list some examples.
4. What was “Christian humanism” and who were some prominent Christian humanists?
5. For what accomplishments was Leonardo da Vinci known?
6. Explain the Church practice of selling indulgences.
7. How did the Anglican Church begin?
8. What were some of John Calvin's major teachings?



9. Where did the following seem to originate?

--Anglicanism?

--Calvinism?

--Lutheranism?

10. Which countries had a very strong Calvinist influence?

11. Which body of water would a travelling Lutheran be likely to take?

12. What was the most important reason why people became more literate during the Renaissance period?

13. Explain why Henry VIII split with the Roman Catholic Church.

14. Why was the Council of Trent formed by the Church?

15. Which idea of Luther's most influenced John Calvin?

16. The period of European history known as the Renaissance roughly covers the time from...

17. What does the term *secular* describe? What would the opposite of *secular* be?

18. How did someone become known as an important patron?

19. What was "perspective" in artwork?

20. Describe what work written "in the vernacular" means.
21. How did the intellectual and cultural movement known as humanism begin?
22. Like their counterparts in Italy, what sort of artwork did Renaissance painters in Flanders tend to produce
23. What does the word *utopia* mean in Greek?

Why would Thomas More use that as the title to his book?

24. Who invented the printing press? Briefly describe how it worked.
25. Explain John Calvin's doctrine of predestination.
26. Who founded the religious order known as the Jesuits?
27. How did the Jesuits view education?
28. Describe the agreement that came out of The Council of Trent.
29. Why did the Anabaptists believe in the baptism of adults?

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*Please use each term, name, or phrase in a sentence (each) that shows you know the significance of the word.*

30. Edict of Worms
31. indulgence
32. Emperor Charles V
33. Pope Leo X
34. Catherine of Aragon
35. Peace of Augsburg
36. Act of Supremacy
37. Anne Boleyn
38. Elizabeth I
39. annul
40. recant
41. Edward VI

42. Describe the sort of “perfect” world that Thomas More’s book *Utopia*, tried to portray.
43. What did The Act of Supremacy establish?
44. Why did patrons of the arts support artists? (*Why did artists need to be supported?*)
45. How did the printing press make the quick spread of ideas possible? (*how many times more effective was it?*)
46. Explain why King Henry VIII tried to have his marriage annulled.
47. The name Anabaptist is from the Greek for “baptize again.”
48. In England, the king was declared to be the head of the Lutheran Church.
49. How did the term “Protestant” come to be given to some German princes?
50. Explain what freak natural event “caused” the Protestant Reformation.
51. Explain why the Bible was the first book printed by Gutenberg.
52. What kind of person represented the ideal of the "Renaissance man"?
53. What was the Peace of Augsburg?
54. List a significant work of literature written by each of the following authors:
  - Christine de Pizan
  - Desiderius Erasmus
  - Thomas More
  - William Shakespeare
55. What branch of Protestantism did John Knox begin?  
What was one of their significant beliefs?