

World Civilization
Renaissance and Reformation Unit Exam
Mr. Beward

Multiple Choice (30 questions, 60 points)—Please provide the BEST answer to the questions below.

1. What is the meaning of the term renaissance
 - a. Reconsider
 - b. Rebirth
 - c. Renew
 - d. Rethink

2. What is the Renaissance movement that emphasized individual accomplishment and education in the classics?
 - a. Humanism
 - b. Scholasticism
 - c. Secularism
 - d. Militarism

3. During the Renaissance, many people turned to this form of humanism that had a worldly rather than a spiritual focus with success based on service to their cities.
 - a. Humanism
 - b. Scholasticism
 - c. Secularism
 - d. Militarism

4. Name the writer of *The Prince*, widely seen as a guide for Renaissance political leaders:
 - a. Francesco Petrarch
 - b. Giovanni Pico della Mirandola
 - c. Giovanni Boccaccio
 - d. Niccolo Machiavelli

5. Name the writer of *On the Dignity of Man*, a work that argued that rational thinking is the single greatest thing that a man can do for himself and others
 - a. Francesco Petrarch
 - b. Giovanni Pico della Mirandola
 - c. Giovanni Boccaccio
 - d. Niccolo Machiavelli
6. Which of the following is NOT considered a cause of the Renaissance?
 - a. Growth of wealthy Italian city-states
 - b. Increased interest in the classical learning of ancient Greece and Rome
 - c. Increased desire for scientific and technical knowledge
 - d. Increased faith in the power of the Catholic Church
7. What famous Renaissance artist was the creator of the ceiling art of the Sistine Chapel in Rome?
 - a. Leonardo daVinci
 - b. Michelangelo
 - c. Rafael
 - d. Donato Bramante
8. Which of the following were among the inventions of Leonardo daVinci?
 - a. The armored tank
 - b. The first flying machine
 - c. The first machine gun
 - d. All of the above
9. Who was the inventor of the printing press?
 - a. Johannes Gutenberg
 - b. Leonardo daVinci
 - c. Martin Luther
 - d. Sir Francis Drake

10. In the early 1500s, Pope Leo X raised money for the construction of St. Peter's Basilica by allowing the sale of these remissions of sin.
 - a. Pardons
 - b. Indulgences
 - c. Annulments
 - d. Assassinations

11. Name the Catholic reformer eventually burned at the stake for preaching against the immorality and worldliness of the Catholic Church
 - a. John Wycliffe
 - b. Martin Luther
 - c. Ulrich Zwingli
 - d. Jan Hus

12. Name the Catholic priest known for his 1517 posting of the 95 Theses and his eventual break from the Catholic Church
 - a. John Wycliffe
 - b. John Calvin
 - c. Martin Luther
 - d. Jan Hus

13. Which of the following is NOT an action of Martin Luther?
 - a. Preaching the idea of justification by faith
 - b. Insisting that Jesus Christ is the only leaders of the Christian Church
 - c. Translation of the Bible into German (his native language)
 - d. None of the above

14. Which Protestant theologian was known for belief in theocracy—a government in which church and state were joined?
 - a. Martin Luther
 - b. John Calvin
 - c. John Knox
 - d. Ulrich Zwingli

15. Name the Protestant reformer who was known for preaching the doctrine of predestination?
- a. Martin Luther
 - b. John Calvin
 - c. John Knox
 - d. Ulrich Zwingli
16. What Protestant religious group was known for its insistence on rebaptizing adults?
- a. Anabaptists
 - b. Lutherans
 - c. Calvinists
 - d. Presbyterians
17. Name the English king who broke from the Catholic Church over the Pope's refusal to allow his divorce from Catherine of Aragon?
- a. Henry IV
 - b. Henry VIII
 - c. Henry VIII
 - d. Edward I
18. What Catholic religious order was known for its militarism and its teaching of Catholic beliefs?
- a. Order of St. Peter
 - b. Franciscans
 - c. Order of St. Paul
 - d. Jesuits
19. Name the early Catholic Church reformer known for the "bonfire of the vanities" and who was eventually executed for his dangerous ideas?
- a. Girolamo Savonarola
 - b. Ignatius of Loyola
 - c. Charles Borromeo
 - d. Francis of Sales

20. Which of the following was NOT a motive for European exploration of the world?
- a. The search for great wealth
 - b. The spread of religious beliefs to new territories
 - c. The discovery of fame and glory
 - d. A lack of interest in medieval travelers
21. Which of the following is NOT an advance in technology that aided European explorers?
- a. The compass
 - b. The astrolabe
 - c. The iron-clad sailing ship
 - d. The caravel
22. Name the explorer who became the first European to attempt to sail around the Cape of Good Hope?
- a. Bartholomeo Dias
 - b. Prince Henry the Navigator
 - c. Vasco da Gama
 - d. Pedro Cabral
23. Name the Italian explorer who became the first sailor sponsored by Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain
- a. Ferdinand Magellan
 - b. Vasco Nunez de Balboa
 - c. Christopher Columbus
 - d. Amerigo Vespucci
24. Name the famous Dutch-born sailor who worked for both the Dutch and the English
- a. Sir Francis Drake
 - b. John Cabot
 - c. Jacques Cartier
 - d. Henry Hudson

25. Which of the following diseases was unknown to native Americans prior to European exploration?
- a. Smallpox
 - b. Tuberculosis
 - c. Measles
 - d. All of the above
26. Which of the following was an animal imported from Europe to the Americas as part of the Columbian Exchange?
- a. Guinea Pigs
 - b. Horses
 - c. Llamas
 - d. Turkeys
27. What economic system was based on the principle that a nation's strength depended on its wealth?
- a. Capitalism
 - b. Socialism
 - c. Mercantilism
 - d. Communism
28. Which of the following was NOT an impact of the Atlantic Slave Trade?
- a. The divisions of African populations against each other
 - b. The building of successful economies in many American colonies
 - c. The growth of the rice industry in the southern English colonies
 - d. None of the above
29. Name the Chinese emperor who built the Forbidden City inside the imperial city of Beijing
- a. Hongwu
 - b. Yonglo
 - c. Zheng He
 - d. Kubla Khan

30. What is the code of ethics that was required of medieval Japanese samurai warriors?
- a. Bushido
 - b. Zen Buddhism
 - c. The Daimyo code
 - d. The code of the kamikaze

Free Responses (write both, 20 points each, 40 total points)

1. Many historians argue that the Protestant Reformation and its religious freedoms brought equal amounts of change and controversy throughout the European world. Write a response that assesses the validity of this statement.
2. Why did European leaders approve the voyages of the Age of Exploration? How did those voyages impact the world? Explain your responses.