AP European History Questions

Exploration, Reformation, and Religious Wars

Name\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Period\_\_\_\_

1. What was the Catholic Church’s position on indulgences after the Council of Trent?
   1. Indulgences were recognized as erroneous and abolished
   2. The issue of indulgences was not brought up at the council
   3. The practice of offering indulgences was blamed on the Protestants and, therefore, severely condemned
   4. The corruption of indulgences was criticized but the principle was upheld
   5. The sale of indulgences was justified when a Catholic was martyred fighting against Muslim
2. Mercantilism, the prevailing economic theory of 17th century Europe, was based on all of the following ideas EXCEPT …
   1. That a nation’s wealth was measured in by its accumulation of precious metals
   2. That a nation’s would be increased by a “favorable balance of trade”
   3. That war was a natural state of affairs between nations
   4. That a nation’s accumulated gold and silver was needed to build a navy and to equip a standing army
   5. That government should not regulate or interfere with the nation’s economy
3. Which nation dominated overseas colonization in the 16th century?
   1. England
   2. Spain
   3. France
   4. Austria
   5. Holland
4. An immediate result of the commercial revolution that occurred with the increased productivity stimulated by the precious metals coming from the Americas was …
   1. The formation of an urban working class
   2. A dramatic shift of population from the countryside to the cities
   3. A drastic increase in the manorial fees due from the peasants
   4. The rise of capitalism
   5. The abolition of the *bourse*
5. The term “Renaissance man” is …
   1. An abstract term coined by humanists to characterize anyone dedicated to Renaissance ideals
   2. A person who is accomplished in many different pursuits and is learned and civilized
   3. Leonardo da Vinci, who was a painter, musician, architect, engineer, and naturalist
   4. A magnificent male figure carved by Michelangelo as an expression of his philosophy
   5. A man reborn to the faith
6. Primary among the causes for expansion of the secular spirit was the …
   1. Business success of the merchant class
   2. Scholasticism
   3. The Church’s condoning of wealth as a path to salvation
   4. The introduction of democracy into the Italian city-states
   5. Support of the nobility
7. Castiglione, in his work *The Courtier*, …
   1. Provided a handbook for politics
   2. Suggested the proper social graces for a young noble
   3. Insisted upon the complete equality of social classes
   4. Supported the power of the monarch
   5. Condemned the Church
8. All of the following can be considered a long-term cause of the Protestant Reformation EXCEPT …
   1. The declining prestige of the papacy
   2. The German mystics who emphasized individual communion with God
   3. The activities of the Jesuits
   4. The humanist accusation that the Church was losing the substance of Christ’s message
   5. The corruption of the Roman Catholic Church during the Renaissance
9. “Salvation by faith and by faith alone” is a major tenet first adopted by …
   1. Calvinism
   2. Lutheranism
   3. Catholicism
   4. Anglicanism
   5. Anabaptism
10. Luther’s political conservatism is revealed in which of the following?
    1. His preference for political order over social justice
    2. His willing acceptance of the support of the German princes
    3. His condemnation of the Peasant’s War
    4. His support for the extermination of the Munster Commune
    5. All of these
11. Which of the following was NOT a reason for the rapid spread of Lutheranism in the 1520s and 1530s?
    1. The rise of dissenting sects
    2. The conversion of the princes of Northern Germany
    3. Charles V’s involvement in foreign wars
    4. The failure of the Pope to call a church council
    5. Popular resentment in Germany against Rome
12. Calvin differed from Luther by stressing which theological doctrine?
    1. The right of the clergy to marry
    2. The Bible as the ultimate authority for Christian doctrine
    3. The concept of predestination
    4. The effect of “good works” winning personal salvation
    5. The rejection of all but two of the sacraments
13. Charles V’s vast empire was
    1. A well-knit political entity
    2. A diverse collection of states, each with its own local laws but subject to the imperial constitution
    3. Held together by the powerful imperial bureaucracy
    4. Held together only by the person of the emperor
    5. Limited to holdings in Europe
14. “Poverty, considered a virtue by the Catholic Church, became shameful to the Calvinists. The middle class found in Calvinism a justification for the pursuit of wealth.”

This passage implies that Calvinism may have been a powerful influence in the development of which of the following?

* 1. Communism
  2. Capitalism
  3. Nationalism
  4. Democracy
  5. Science

1. Which of the following was NOT a goal of the Catholic and Counter-Reformations?
   1. The conversation of the populations of southern Europe
   2. The reform of abuses within the Roman Catholic Church
   3. The confirmation of the Church’s basic dogma
   4. The stemming of the spread of Protestantism
   5. The suppression of heres
2. Which of the following accurately depicts a doctrine defined by the Council of Trent?
   1. Salvation is attained by “good works” alone
   2. The ultimate authority for Christian doctrine is the Bible, Church traditions, and the writings of the Church Fathers
   3. Monasticism and clerical celibacy are forbidden
   4. Only Holy Communion and Baptism, of the seven sacraments, are necessary to the attainment of salvation
   5. The Church is subordinate to the state in all but the theological matters
3. “Like an army, it was ruled by a general who was responsible directly to the pope. Its holy soldiers practiced blind obedience, maintained absolute faith, and willingly suffered extreme hardship.” This passage best describes …
   1. The Inquisition
   2. The Diet of Worms
   3. The Society of Jesus
   4. The Index of Prohibited Books
   5. The Papacy
4. A major impact of the Black Death (1348-1351) In European social life included which of the following?
   1. A period of increased creativity and spirituality in art
   2. A revival of confidence in the Catholic Church
   3. A successful overthrow of the social order
   4. The decline of manorialism in western Europe
   5. The strengthening of family bonds
5. When the papacy returned in 1417 to Rome to end the Great Schism, popes were criticized most strongly for which of the following?
   1. Focusing too much on secular and worldly concerns
   2. Continuing to promote Scholastic learning
   3. Attacking a new developments in art and philosophy
   4. Intervening in conflicts between France and Spain
   5. Sponsoring Christian humanist wings
6. Which of the following is the best explanation for Martin Luther’s condemnation of the Peasants’ Revolts in Germany?
   1. Luther feared that the emperor would use the revolt as an excuse to go reassert his control
   2. The peasants’ attack on Jewish communities violated Luther’s support for religious toleration
   3. Luther did not wish his ideas of spiritual equality to be used to overthrow the existing social order
   4. Luther was a pacifist and believed that all violence contradicted the direct teachings of the Bible
   5. The revolt threatened to spread into Switzerland and harm Luther’s newly formed alliance with Zwingli
7. Which of the following groups was most likely to allow women to preach and spread the message of the Reformation?
   1. Lutherans
   2. Calvinists
   3. Anglicans
   4. Anabaptists
   5. Zwinglians
8. Of the following, which is the most accurate characterization of the Catholic response to the Protestant Reformation?
   1. By 1560, most areas of Europe had returned to the Catholic response to the Protestant Reformation
   2. At the Count of Trent (1545-1563), the Church refused compromise with Protestants
   3. The power of the clergy was greatly diminished and religious orders disbanded
   4. The power of the papacy was weakened and given over to church councils
   5. The Catholic Church did little if anything to respond to the Protestant Reformation
9. Which of the following best describes Henry VIII’s motives for his break with the Catholic Church?
   1. Henry wished to control the church but leave doctrine untouched
   2. Henry had been deeply influenced by Lutheran theology
   3. Thomas More had convinced Henry of the political advantages of such a break
   4. Henry needed the support of the nobility, many of whom were Protestant
   5. Henry’s aggressive foreign policy in Italy led to his excommunication
10. Which of the following countries would likely be called the “winner” of the Thirty Years’ War?
11. The Holy Roman Empire
12. France
13. England
14. Spain
15. Denmark
16. Which of the following was the first European explorer to find an all water route to India?
17. Dias
18. Da Gama
19. Prince Henry the Navigator
20. Cabral
21. Vespucci
22. Which of the following pairs can be considered *politiques* for their ability and willingness to compromise in order to further their political goals?
23. Henry VII and Henry VIII of England
24. Charles V and Phillip II of Spain
25. Mary Tudor and Catherine de Medici
26. Charles II and James II of England
27. Elizabeth I of England and Henry IV of France
28. All of the following statements concerning the witch hunts in early modern Europe are true EXCEPT:
29. The Catholic Church claimed that the power of witches derived from the Devil.
30. Elderly women were susceptible since they had long been seen as “cunning” people who helped others in crisis.
31. The high death rate during child birth made midwives suspicious in the eyes of traumatized parents.
32. Scientific advances seemed to confirm the existence of witchcraft.
33. Misogyny was widespread in Europe’s highly patriarchal society.
34. Which of the following is true of the Edict of Nantes?
35. It provided religious toleration to Huguenots in France.
36. It recognized that the king of France had the power to appoint Bishops.
37. It denied the right to worship to French Calvinists and Jansenists.
38. It ended the mid sixteenth century dynastic wars between the Valois and Hapsburgs.
39. It instituted a head tax on all French landowners.
40. Which of the following was a result of the Thirty Years’ War?
41. German states within the Holy Roman Empire could only choose between Lutheranism and Catholicism.
42. It was the last of the international religious wars in Europe.
43. Nearly one-third of the French population was wiped out.
44. Spain emerged as the strongest military power in Europe.
45. Prussia was formally recognized as an independent kingdom.
46. Which is true of the sixteenth century revolts in the Netherlands?
47. Spain established councils and tribunals to try and in some cases execute those who resisted Catholic practices and religious symbols.
48. William of Orange led the Catholic Crusade in the southern part of the Netherlands in an attempt to win land for Phillip II.
49. England discouraged Dutch Protestants from resisting the centralizing efforts of Margaret and encouraged Dutch cooperation with Habsburg aims.
50. The Union of Utrecht established the independence of the seven northern provinces and the Peace of Westphalia confirmed this.
51. The Lutheran movement established strongholds in port and commercial cities such as Antwerp and Amsterdam.
52. All of the following were aspects of the Catholic Reformation EXCEPT:
53. The Italian Inquisition
54. The *Index of Prohibited Books*
55. The recognition of faith and grace as the only necessities for salvation
56. The reaffirmation of the seven sacraments including transubstantiation
57. The reaffirmation of the Latin vulgate