**Name: Janelle Burgess Date_____ Total points 50**

**CHAPTER 16 – EUROPE 1500–1650: EXPANSION, REFORMATION, AND RELIGIOUS WARS**

1. For Europe, the late fifteenth and sixteenth centuries were a period of
   a. strict conformity to established theological creed.
   b. unprecedented territorial expansion.
   c. close connection between the northern humanists and the church.
   d. economic stagnation and social crisis.

   Answer:

2. The European voyages of discovery primarily originated with
   a. competition between the Protestant and Catholic churches.
   b. competition for the riches of the spice trade.
   c. competition to create larger empires as a mark of power.
   d. competition to break the power of European nobility.

   Answer:

3. China did not continue its voyages of exploration for all of the following reasons <u>except</u>
   a. China was largely economically self-sufficient.
   b. the imperial government was intolerant of other religions.
   c. the empire was difficult to administer and constantly under attack.
   d. Confucianism did not put a high value on merchants and trade.

   Answer:

4. Columbus's voyage of 1492 marked the
   a. beginning of three centuries of Spanish conquest and exploitation.
   b. the start of destruction of native civilizations in the Americas.
   c. rise of Spain to a major political role in Europe.
   d. All of these answers are correct.

   Answer:

5. The three centuries of conquest that began with Columbus's voyage would
   a. finance Spain in ensuing political and religious wars.
   b. fuel a Europe-wide economic expansion.
   c. introduce new species of fruits and vegetables to Europe.
   d. All of these answers are correct.

   Answer:

6. Which of the following was <u>not</u> a cause of the Reformation?
   a. the powerful personality of Martin Luther King
   b. the corruption and worldliness of the papacy
   c. the resentment of many Germans about Italian domination of the Catholic hierarchy
   d. the discovery of the Americas

   Answer:

7. The Protestant faith (Religions of the World, pp. 430–431)
   a. was a unified church that provided a new alternative to Catholic worship.
   b. divided and redivided among a number of smaller denominations.
   c. was often tolerant of Catholics who lived within its area of influence.
   d. gained the most support in the largest countries of Europe.

   Answer:

8. Martin Luther insisted that the only way to salvation was as a result of
   a. loyalty to the Vatican.
   b. performing "good works."
   c. faith alone.
   d. a combination of faith and good works.

Answer:

9. Luther's ninety-five theses
   a. were designed to reconcile his ideas with those of Zwingli.
   b. challenged the practice of selling indulgences.
   c. called for changes in the priesthood.
   d. All of these answers are correct.

Answer:

10. During the Peasants Revolt, Luther sided with the
   a. peasants.
   b. nobility.
   c. Catholic Church.
   d. Anabaptists.

Answer:

11. Anabaptists believed in or did all of the following <u>except</u>
   a. adult baptism.
   b. polygamy.
   c. refuse to participate in secular government.
   d. were perceived by political authorities as a threat.

Answer:

12. The phrase *cuius regio, eius religio* means
   a. whoever controls the religion may rule.
   b. he who controls the land may determine its religion.
   c. whoever reigns may also serve as head of the religion.
   d. the king should always support the established religion.

Answer:

13. The origins of the Protestant Reformation in England were mainly in
   a. Henry VIII's battle with the pope over his divorce.
   b. the wide support enjoyed by John Calvin's ideas.
   c. the desire of English nobles to overthrow the king.
   d. the missionary activities of the Huguenots.

Answer:

14. The Huguenots were
   a. French Catholics.
   b. French merchants.
   c. French Protestants.
   d. elite French troops.

Answer:

15. The Edict of Nantes
   a. recognized Catholic religious freedoms.
   b. recognized Huguenot religious freedoms and rights of Protestants to participate in French public institutions.

c. was promulgated by Henry IV and provided for religious toleration in England.

d. None of these answers are correct.

Answer: