**Chapter 20: The West in an Age of Religious Conflict and Global Expansion, 1500**–**1650**

**Multiple-Choice Questions**

1) Who refused to recant his beliefs in the presence of the Holy Roman Emperor Charles V and the Imperial Diet in Worms?

A) Angela Merici

B) Ignatius of Loyola

C) Martin Luther

D) John Calvin

Answer: C

Topic: Introduction

Learning Objective: None

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

2) Which of the following is a Catholic sacrament?

A) penance

B) indulgence

C) purgatory

D) pilgrimage

Answer: A

Topic: 20.1.1 Roots of the Reformation

Learning Objective: 20.1 What were the main causes and effects of the Protestant Reformation?

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

3) According to Catholic doctrine, purgatory was a place for people who had not \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) confessed their sins

B) atoned for their sins

C) had their sins forgiven

D) expressed sincere repentance

Answer: B

Topic: 20.1.1 Roots of the Reformation

Learning Objective: 20.1 What were the main causes and effects of the Protestant Reformation?

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

4) Selling Church offices and benefits is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) penance

B) simony

C) purgatory

D) pluralism

Answer: B

Topic: 20.1.1 Roots of the Reformation

Learning Objective: 20.1 What were the main causes and effects of the Protestant Reformation?

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

5) Which of the following would a Lollard most likely support?

A) suppression of John Wyclif

B) promotion of pluralism

C) sale of indulgences

D) abolition of simony

Answer: D

Topic: 20.1.1 Roots of the Reformation

Learning Objective: 20.1 What were the main causes and effects of the Protestant Reformation?

Skill Level: Analyze It

Difficulty Level: Difficult

6) When John Hus appeared before a Church council in 1415, he was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) elected pope

B) accused of simony

C) convicted of heresy

D) given an indulgence

Answer: C

Topic: 20.1.1 Roots of the Reformation

Learning Objective: 20.1 What were the main causes and effects of the Protestant Reformation?

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

7) The Renaissance popes had a reputation for being \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) pious

B) materialistic

C) virtuous

D) frugal

Answer: B

Topic: 20.1.1 Roots of the Reformation

Learning Objective: 20.1 What were the main causes and effects of the Protestant Reformation?

Skill Level: Analyze It

Difficulty Level: Moderate

8) Who used the proceeds from the sale of indulgences to finance construction of Saint Peter’s Basilica in Rome?

A) Pope Clement VII

B) Pope Julius II

C) John Wyclif

D) John Hus

Answer: B

Topic: 20.1.1 Roots of the Reformation

Learning Objective: 20.1 What were the main causes and effects of the Protestant Reformation?

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

9) John Wyclif and Martin Luther both \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) held that the Bible was the sole source of divine authority

B) defended the Church’s authority to interpret the Bible

C) sold Church offices to the highest bidder

D) supported the practice of selling indulgences

Answer: A

Topic: 20.1.1 Roots of the Reformation; 20.1.2 The Lutheran Revolt

Learning Objective: 20.1 What were the main causes and effects of the Protestant Reformation?

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

Difficulty Level: Difficult

10) Which of the following best states Luther’s basic doctrine?

A) The Eucharist is the most important sacrament.

B) Penance is the most important sacrament.

C) Faith alone can bring salvation.

D) Good works alone can bring salvation.

Answer: C

Topic: 20.1.2 The Lutheran Revolt

Learning Objective: 20.1 What were the main causes and effects of the Protestant Reformation?

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

Difficulty Level: Moderate

11) Who issued the Ninety-Five Theses?

A) John Tetzel

B) Martin Luther

C) Ignatius of Loyola

D) Pope Paul III

Answer: B

Topic: 20.1.2 The Lutheran Revolt

Learning Objective: 20.1 What were the main causes and effects of the Protestant Reformation?

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

12) What did Martin Luther direct the German nobility to do in his *Address to the Christian Nobility of the German Nation*?

A) seize Church property

B) promote the sale of indulgences

C) support the peasants in their revolt

D) accept papal authority

Answer: A

Topic: 20.1.2 The Lutheran Revolt

Learning Objective: 20.1 What were the main causes and effects of the Protestant Reformation?

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

Difficulty Level: Moderate

13) Martin Luther would agree with which of the following statements?

A) Communion and baptism are the only true sacraments.

B) Religious services should only be conducted in Latin.

C) Buying indulgences can release those in purgatory.

D) Sins can be atoned for through pilgrimages and fasts.

Answer: A

Topic: 20.1.2 The Lutheran Revolt

Learning Objective: 20.1 What were the main causes and effects of the Protestant Reformation?

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

Difficulty Level: Moderate

14) Which Protestant group earned a reputation for being radical nonconformists?

A) Oratory of Divine Love

B) Brethren of the Common Life

C) Jesuits

D) Anabaptists

Answer: D

Topic: 20.1.3 The Rising Tide of Rebellion

Learning Objective: 20.1 What were the main causes and effects of the Protestant Reformation?

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

Difficulty Level: Moderate

15) Who believed in a literal interpretation of the Bible?

A) John Tetzel

B) Charles V

C) Huldrych Zwingli

D) Henry VIII

Answer: C

Topic: 20.1.3 The Rising Tide of Rebellion

Learning Objective: 20.1 What were the main causes and effects of the Protestant Reformation?

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

16) Martin Luther’s response to the Peasants’ Revolt showed that he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) supported radical social change

B) supported the existing social order

C) opposed the Protestant Reformation

D) opposed noble privileges

Answer: B

Topic: 20.1.3 The Rising Tide of Rebellion

Learning Objective: 20.1 What were the main causes and effects of the Protestant Reformation?

Skill Level: Analyze It

Difficulty Level: Difficult

17) The pope proclaimed Henry VIII “Defender of the Faith” for issuing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) *Address to the Christian Nobility of the German Nation*

B) *Defense of the Seven Sacraments*

C) *Institutes of the Christian Religion*

D) *Index of Forbidden Books*

Answer: B

Topic: 20.1.4 Henry VIII and the English Reformation

Learning Objective: 20.1 What were the main causes and effects of the Protestant Reformation?

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

Difficulty Level: Moderate

18) Who annulled Henry VIII’s marriage to Catherine of Aragon?

A) Thomas Cranmer

B) Pope Clement VII

C) Charles V

D) Archduke Maximilian

Answer: A

Topic: 20.1.4 Henry VIII and the English Reformation

Learning Objective: 20.1 What were the main causes and effects of the Protestant Reformation?

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

19) Which of the following signaled England’s break from the Catholic Church?

A) *Defense of the Seven Sacraments*

B) Defenestration of Prague

C) Act of Supremacy

D) Council of Trent

Answer: C

Topic: 20.1.4 Henry VIII and the English Reformation

Learning Objective: 20.1 What were the main causes and effects of the Protestant Reformation?

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

Difficulty Level: Moderate

20) The Act of Supremacy made the monarch the head of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) Church of England

B) Dutch Reformed Church

C) Dutch United East India Company

D) English East India Company

Answer: A

Topic: 20.1.4 Henry VIII and the English Reformation

Learning Objective: 20.1 What were the main causes and effects of the Protestant Reformation?

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

21) Which English monarch was more Catholic than Protestant, despite his break from the Roman Church?

A) Henry VIII

B) Edward VI

C) Charles V

D) Philip II

Answer: A

Topic: 20.1.4 Henry VIII and the English Reformation

Learning Objective: 20.1 What were the main causes and effects of the Protestant Reformation?

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

Difficulty Level: Moderate

22) Which city became the center of the Calvinist faith?

A) Trent

B) Madrid

C) Rome

D) Geneva

Answer: D

Topic: 20.1.5 Calvin and the Elect

Learning Objective: 20.1 What were the main causes and effects of the Protestant Reformation?

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

23) Who preached about the concept of predestination?

A) John Wyclif

B) Martin Luther

C) John Calvin

D) Huldrych Zwingli

Answer: C

Topic: 20.1.5 Calvin and the Elect

Learning Objective: 20.1 What were the main causes and effects of the Protestant Reformation?

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

24) Which group believed that they were among the elect?

A) Calvinists

B) Jesuits

C) Ursulines

D) Dominicans

Answer: A

Topic: 20.1.5 Calvin and the Elect

Learning Objective: 20.1 What were the main causes and effects of the Protestant Reformation?

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

Difficulty Level: Moderate

25) Calvinists in Scotland were known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) Huguenots

B) Presbyterians

C) Puritans

D) Anglicans

Answer: B

Topic: 20.1.6 The Spread of Protestantism

Learning Objective: 20.1 What were the main causes and effects of the Protestant Reformation?

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

26) Presbyterians, Huguenots, and Puritans had the most in common with members of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Church.

A) Dutch Reformed

B) Catholic

C) Anglican

D) Orthodox

Answer: A

Topic: 20.1.6 The Spread of Protestantism

Learning Objective: 20.1 What were the main causes and effects of the Protestant Reformation?

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

Difficulty Level: Moderate

27) Who reversed the religious policies of Queen Mary of England?

A) Henry VIII

B) Elizabeth I

C) Philip II

D) Clement VII

Answer: B

Topic: 20.1.6 The Spread of Protestantism

Learning Objective: 20.1 What were the main causes and effects of the Protestant Reformation?

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

Difficulty Level: Moderate

28) Who convened the Council of Trent?

A) Sixtus IV

B) Julius II

C) Alexander VI

D) Paul III

Answer: D

Topic: 20.2.1 The Council of Trent

Learning Objective: 20.2 How would you describe the Catholic response to the Protestant challenge?

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

29) On which of the following points were Martin Luther and the Council of Trent in agreement?

A) Church tradition was more important than the Bible.

B) There were seven sacraments.

C) The Catholic Church was in need of reform.

D) Papal power should be limited.

Answer: C

Topic: 20.2.1 The Council of Trent

Learning Objective: 20.2 How would you describe the Catholic response to the Protestant challenge?

Skill Level: Analyze It

Difficulty Level: Difficult

30) A seminary is a training school for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) priests

B) healers

C) artisans

D) midwives

Answer: A

Topic: 20.2.1 The Council of Trent

Learning Objective: 20.2 How would you describe the Catholic response to the Protestant challenge?

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

31) Which of the following was part of the Counterreformation?

A) Ninety-Five Theses

B) Inquisitions

C) merchant capitalism

D) mercantilism

Answer: B

Topic: 20.2.2 The Roman and Spanish Inquisitions

Learning Objective: 20.2 How would you describe the Catholic response to the Protestant challenge?

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

Difficulty Level: Easy

32) Which of the following published an *Index of Forbidden Books*?

A) the Anglican Church

B) the Dutch Reformed Church

C) the Holy Roman Empire

D) the Holy Office

Answer: D

Topic: 20.2.2 The Roman and Spanish Inquisitions

Learning Objective: 20.2 How would you describe the Catholic response to the Protestant challenge?

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

33) The Oratory of Divine Love was part of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ religious revival.

A) Protestant

B) Catholic

C) Islamic

D) Jewish

Answer: B

Topic: 20.2.3 New Religious Orders

Learning Objective: 20.2 How would you describe the Catholic response to the Protestant challenge?

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

34) All of those who were part of the Ursuline order were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) women

B) men

C) merchants

D) artisans

Answer: A

Topic: 20.2.3 New Religious Orders

Learning Objective: 20.2 How would you describe the Catholic response to the Protestant challenge?

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

Difficulty Level: Moderate

35) Which statement best describes the Jesuits?

A) They were Catholic priests who withdrew from society to live a life of celibacy, poverty, and piety.

B) They were Catholic missionaries who preached, educated, and served as political advisers.

C) They were Protestant missionaries who promoted Lutheran ideology in central Europe.

D) They were Protestant priests who argued for a separation of church and state.

Answer: B

Topic: 20.2.3 New Religious Orders

Learning Objective: 20.2 How would you describe the Catholic response to the Protestant challenge?

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

Difficulty Level: Moderate

36) Philip II was the ruler of which European country?

A) England

B) France

C) Portugal

D) Spain

Answer: D

Topic: 20.3.1 The Spanish Catholic Crusade

Learning Objective: 20.3 How would you analyze the main results of Europe’s religious and political strife?

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

37) What was the dominant religion in the Spanish Netherlands?

A) Catholicism

B) Calvinism

C) Anglicanism

D) Anabaptism

Answer: A

Topic: 20.3.1 The Spanish Catholic Crusade

Learning Objective: 20.3 How would you analyze the main results of Europe’s religious and political strife?

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

38) Who sent the “Invincible Catholic Armada” to attack England in the late sixteenth century?

A) Gustavus Adolphus

B) Cardinal Richelieu

C) Henri IV

D) Philip II

Answer: D

Topic: 20.3.1 The Spanish Catholic Crusade

Learning Objective: 20.3 How would you analyze the main results of Europe’s religious and political strife?

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

39) The English attributed the defeat of the Spanish Armada in 1588 to what they described as the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) “Defenestration of Prague”

B) “French disease”

C) “Calvinist fury”

D) “Protestant Wind”

Answer: D

Topic: 20.3.1 The Spanish Catholic Crusade

Learning Objective: 20.3 How would you analyze the main results of Europe’s religious and political strife?

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

Difficulty Level: Moderate

40) The Bourbon family led the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in France.

A) Huguenots

B) Catholics

C) Puritans

D) Anglicans

Answer: A

Topic: 20.3.2 The Wars of Religion in France

Learning Objective: 20.3 How would you analyze the main results of Europe’s religious and political strife?

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

41) Which of the following is an example of religious toleration?

A) Act of Supremacy

B) Edict of Nantes

C) Defenestration of Prague

D) Council of Trent

Answer: B

Topic: 20.3.2 The Wars of Religion in France

Learning Objective: 20.3 How would you analyze the main results of Europe’s religious and political strife?

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

Difficulty Level: Moderate

42) The “Defenestration of Prague” highlights the conflict between Protestants and Catholics in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) Britain

B) Germany

C) France

D) Spain

Answer: B

Topic: 20.3.3 The Thirty Years War

Learning Objective: 20.3 How would you analyze the main results of Europe’s religious and political strife?

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

Difficulty Level: Moderate

43) The Peace of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ended the Thirty Years War.

A) Worms

B) Paris

C) Westphalia

D) Nantes

Answer: C

Topic: 20.3.3 The Thirty Years War

Learning Objective: 20.3 How would you analyze the main results of Europe’s religious and political strife?

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

44) Which country supported the Catholic cause in the Thirty Years War?

A) Sweden

B) Spain

C) France

D) England

Answer: B

Topic: 20.3.3 The Thirty Years War

Learning Objective: 20.3 How would you analyze the main results of Europe’s religious and political strife?

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

45) Most of the local population in the parts of the Americas colonized by Spain and Portugal converted to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) Catholicism

B) Calvinism

C) Lutheranism

D) Anabaptism

Answer: A

Topic: 20.4.1 Catholicism’s Global Expansion

Learning Objective: 20.4 What were the main causes and effects of the globalization of Western Christianity and commerce?

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

Difficulty Level: Moderate

46) Which of the following would Francis Xavier most likely support?

A) allowing people to freely practice their religion

B) threatening violence to force religious conversion

C) converting to Protestantism for political gain

D) blending Catholic teachings with local cultures

Answer: D

Topic: 20.4.1 Catholicism’s Global Expansion

Learning Objective: 20.4 What were the main causes and effects of the globalization of Western Christianity and commerce?

Skill Level: Analyze It

Difficulty Level: Difficult

47) What does capitalism encourage?

A) acceptance of different religious faiths

B) competition among private enterprises

C) regulation of trade by the government

D) withdrawal from overseas commerce

Answer: B

Topic: 20.4.2 Merchant Capitalism and Global Trade

Learning Objective: 20.4 What were the main causes and effects of the globalization of Western Christianity and commerce?

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

Difficulty Level: Easy

48) What was the goal of mercantilism?

A) increase imports and limit exports

B) end the government’s role in trade

C) limit overseas commerce

D) achieve a favorable balance of trade

Answer: D

Topic: 20.4.2 Merchant Capitalism and Global Trade

Learning Objective: 20.4 What were the main causes and effects of the globalization of Western Christianity and commerce?

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

49) Charter companies were trading organizations \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) specializing in a particular product

B) protected by the government

C) financed by private capital

D) controlled by a single family

Answer: B

Topic: 20.4.2 Merchant Capitalism and Global Trade

Learning Objective: 20.4 What were the main causes and effects of the globalization of Western Christianity and commerce?

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

50) What product from its colony in the Americas made Portugal rich?

A) furs

B) silver

C) sugar

D) tea

Answer: C

Topic: 20.4.3 Colonies, Commerce, and Religion

Learning Objective: 20.4 What were the main causes and effects of the globalization of Western Christianity and commerce?

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

51) Which group settled the colony of Maryland?

A) Huguenots

B) Catholics

C) Puritans

D) Anglicans

Answer: B

Topic: 20.4.3 Colonies, Commerce, and Religion

Learning Objective: 20.4 What were the main causes and effects of the globalization of Western Christianity and commerce?

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

52) What was the topic of the pamphlet *Malleus Maleficarum*?

A) diseases

B) witchcraft

C) mercantilism

D) capitalism

Answer: B

Topic: 20.5.1 Warfare, Disease, and Witch Hunts

Learning Objective: 20.5 In what ways was Western society affected by religious and economic change?

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

Difficulty Level: Moderate

53) Which of the following would be considered members of the *bourgeoisie*?

A) nobles

B) bankers

C) beggars

D) peasants

Answer: B

Topic: 20.5.2 Social Effects of Economic Expansion

Learning Objective: 20.5 In what ways was Western society affected by religious and economic change?

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

Difficulty Level: Moderate

54) Which of the following became part of the European diet as a result of new connections to the Americas?

A) olives

B) grapes

C) figs

D) corn

Answer: D

Topic: 20.5.3 Family, Gender, Education, and Diet

Learning Objective: 20.5 In what ways was Western society affected by religious and economic change?

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

55) Which of the following became less important in Protestant society?

A) the Church

B) the Bible

C) the pursuit of wealth

D) the goal of salvation

Answer: A

Topic: 20.5.4 Changes in the Role of Religion

Learning Objective: 20.5 In what ways was Western society affected by religious and economic change?

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

Difficulty Level: Moderate

**True/False Questions**

1) John Calvin’s religious doctrines emphasized the role of free will and personal choice in the path to salvation.

Answer: FALSE

Topic: 20.1.5 Calvin and the Elect

Learning Objective: 20.1 What were the main causes and effects of the Protestant Reformation?

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

Difficulty Level: Moderate

2) The Council of Trent implemented radical religious reforms.

Answer: FALSE

Topic: 20.2.1 The Council of Trent

Learning Objective: 20.2 How would you describe the Catholic response to the Protestant challenge?

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

3) Catherine de Medicis was the influential mother of three Protestant kings.

Answer: FALSE

Topic: 20.3.2 The Wars of Religion in France

Learning Objective: 20.3 How would you analyze the main results of Europe’s religious and political strife?

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

4) In merchant capitalism, the entrepreneur owned the means of production.

Answer: TRUE

Topic: 20.4.2 Merchant Capitalism and Global Trade

Learning Objective: 20.4 What were the main causes and effects of the globalization of Western Christianity and commerce?

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

5) Portrayals of women as handmaidens of the devil reinforced the association of witchcraft with women.

Answer: TRUE

Topic: 20.5.1 Warfare, Disease, and Witch Hunts

Learning Objective: 20.5 In what ways was Western society affected by religious and economic change?

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

Difficulty Level: Moderate

**Short Answer Questions**

1) Which English monarch sought to bridge differences between Catholics and Protestants by merging Catholic-style practices with Protestant theology in the Anglican Church?

Answer: Elizabeth I

Topic: 20.1.6 The Spread of Protestantism

Learning Objective: 20.1 What were the main causes and effects of the Protestant Reformation?

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

2) Who founded the new religious order that came to be known as the Jesuits?

Answer: Ignatius of Loyola

Topic: 20.2.3 New Religious Orders

Learning Objective: 20.2 How would you describe the Catholic response to the Protestant challenge?

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

3) The Protestant Union and the Catholic League represented the opposing sides in which conflict?

Answer: Thirty Years War

Topic: 20.3.3 The Thirty Years War

Learning Objective: 20.3 How would you analyze the main results of Europe’s religious and political strife?

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

4) As a result of the efforts of Francis Xavier, many Japanese converted to what religion in the middle of the sixteenth century?

Answer: Catholicism

Topic: 20.4.1 Catholicism’s Global Expansion

Learning Objective: 20.4 What were the main causes and effects of the globalization of Western Christianity and commerce?

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

5) What was the “putting out” or “domestic” system later called?

Answer: cottage industry

Topic: 20.5.2 Social Effects of Economic Expansion

Learning Objective: 20.5 In what ways was Western society affected by religious and economic change?

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

**Essay Questions**

1) How did the Protestant Reformation transform Christianity?

Answer: The ideal answer should include:

1. The Reformation created a permanent division within Christianity.
2. The Catholic Church was no longer the sole source of authority and unity in Europe.
3. Although the Reformation began as a movement to reform the Catholic Church, it created new churches that challenged and competed with the Catholic Church.
4. Catholicism and Protestantism had irreconcilable differences in theology and practice.
5. Differences also existed among Protestant religious movements, leading to different denominations.

Topic: 20.1 The Protestant Reformation

Learning Objective: 20.1 What were the main causes and effects of the Protestant Reformation?

Skill Level: Analyze It

Difficulty Level: Difficult

2) Discuss the origins of the Protestant Reformation.

Answer: The ideal answer should include:

1. Corruption in the Roman Catholic Church led to demands for reform.
2. The sale of indulgences, the practices of simony and pluralism, and the immoral conduct of Church officials led to widespread dissatisfaction with and criticism of the Church.
3. The behavior and actions of the Renaissance popes fed widespread resentment.
4. Political instability in the Holy Roman Empire also contributed to the Reformation.
5. Germans in Central Europe resented the Church.
6. Rulers of German states wanted to protect their autonomy from the authority of the Holy Roman Emperor.

Topic: 20.1.1 Roots of the Reformation

Learning Objective: 20.1 What were the main causes and effects of the Protestant Reformation?

Skill Level: Analyze It

Difficulty Level: Difficult

3) How did Lutheranism depart from Catholicism?

Answer: The ideal answer should include:

1. Lutherans believed that faith was the only path to salvation, whereas Catholics believed that good works were also necessary.
2. Lutherans challenged the role of the Church in divine revelation, maintaining that the Bible was the only authoritative source of God’s revelation.
3. Lutheran services were conducted in vernacular languages rather than Latin.
4. Lutheran ministers could marry.
5. Lutherans rejected the authority of the pope.
6. Lutherans only observed two sacraments, while Catholics believed there were seven sacraments.

Topic: 20.1.2 The Lutheran Revolt; 20.1.3 The Rising Tide of Rebellion

Learning Objective: 20.1 What were the main causes and effects of the Protestant Reformation?

Skill Level: Analyze It

Difficulty Level: Difficult

4) How did the Catholic Church and Catholics respond to the Protestant Reformation?

Answer: The ideal answer should include:

1. The Catholic Reformation, also referred to as the Counterreformation, was the Catholic response to the Protestant Reformation.
2. The Council of Trent reaffirmed Catholic doctrine and practice.
3. It also launched reforms aimed at eliminating Church abuses and improving the education of the clergy.
4. The Inquisitions sought to root out heresy.
5. New religious orders such as the Jesuits revitalized the Church.

Topic: 20.2 The Catholic Counterreformation

Learning Objective: 20.2 How would you describe the Catholic response to the Protestant challenge?

Skill Level: Analyze It

Difficulty Level: Difficult

5) How did the Protestant Reformation fuel religious warfare in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries?

Answer: The ideal answer should include:

1. The Reformation and the Counterreformation divided Europe into Catholic and Protestant strongholds.
2. Catholic Spain confronted the “Calvinist fury” in the Netherlands.
3. The war between Spain and England was shaped by religious differences.
4. For example, the English attributed the damage to the Spanish Armada to the “Protestant Wind.”
5. France was embroiled in a century of war between Huguenots led by the Bourbons and Catholics led by the de Medicis.
6. The Protestant Union and the Catholic League went head to head in the Thirty Years War.

Topic: 20.3 Religious and Political Strife in Europe

Learning Objective: 20.3 How would you analyze the main results of Europe’s religious and political strife?

Skill Level: Analyze It

Difficulty Level: Difficult

6) What were the consequences of the Thirty Years War?

Answer: The ideal answer should include:

1. The Peace of Westphalia that ended the war left intact the autonomy of the German states in the Holy Roman Empire.
2. Rulers controlled their own affairs and decided which religious faith would prevail in their domains.
3. The Holy Roman Empire held only nominal authority and lost its Dutch, Swiss, and Italian states.
4. Europe remained divided along religious lines.

Topic: 20.3.3 The Thirty Years War

Learning Objective: 20.3 How would you analyze the main results of Europe’s religious and political strife?

Skill Level: Analyze It

Difficulty Level: Difficult

7) How did Europe’s connections with the wider world expand in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries?

Answer: The ideal answer should include:

1. Catholic missionaries spread their religion around the world.
2. They were particularly active in the Americas and Asia during this period.
3. Protestantism spread to North America as the various Protestant denominations settled the region.
4. Mercantilist policies led to government promotion of overseas trade.
5. Charter companies such as the English East India Company and the Dutch United East India Company were given royal monopolies.

Topic: 20.4 The Globalization of Western Christianity and Commerce

Learning Objective: 20.4 What were the main causes and effects of the globalization of Western Christianity and commerce?

Skill Level: Analyze It

Difficulty Level: Difficult

8) How did mercantilism shape the economic policies of Europe’s monarchies?

Answer: The ideal answer should include:

1. The goal of mercantilism was to maintain a favorable balance of trade.
2. This required that the value of exports exceed the value of imports.
3. The profits gained from exports flowed to the royal treasury.
4. Governments encouraged overseas trade.
5. Charter companies were protected by royal monopoly.

Topic: 20.4.2 Merchant Capitalism and Global Trade

Learning Objective: 20.4 What were the main causes and effects of the globalization of Western Christianity and commerce?

Skill Level: Analyze It

Difficulty Level: Difficult

9) What contributed to the witchcraft trials of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries?

Answer: The ideal answer should include:

1. The Reformation encouraged Catholics and Protestants to accuse one another of helping the devil carry out his work.
2. Luther, Calvin, and the Catholic Church all supported the burning of witches.
3. The wars of religion led people to search for scapegoats to blame.
4. The syphilis pandemic was blamed on witches.
5. Cooling temperatures led to crop failures and other disasters that were blamed on witches.
6. The widely circulated *Malleus Maleficarum* provided an explanation of witchcraft that contributed to the wave of accusations of witchcraft.

Topic: 20.5.1 Warfare, Disease, and Witch Hunts

Learning Objective: 20.5 In what ways was Western society affected by religious and economic change?

Skill Level: Analyze It

Difficulty Level: Difficult

10) How did the economy and society change during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries?

Answer: The ideal answer should include:

1. The expansion of capitalism and global trade contributed to the growth of the bourgeoisie.
2. In the areas of Western Europe that experienced increasing commercialization, the nobility lost influence to monarchs and merchants.
3. In Central and Eastern Europe, where commercialization had less of an impact and the bourgeoisie was small, the nobility retained their traditional authority.
4. The cottage industry provided new sources of employment for peasants.
5. The nuclear family became the basic unit.
6. The printing press and the Protestant Reformation promoted learning and literacy.

Topic: 20.5.2 Social Effects of Economic Expansion; 20.5.3 Family, Gender, Education, and Diet

Learning Objective: 20.5 In what ways was Western society affected by religious and economic change?

Skill Level: Analyze It

Difficulty Level: Difficult

**Revel Quizzes**

The following questions appear at the end of each module and at the end of the chapter in Revel for *Connections: A World History, Combined Volume,* Fourth Edition.

**End of Module Quiz: 20.1 The Protestant Reformation**

EOM Q20.1.1

Which sacrament refers to the consumption of consecrated bread and wine believed to be Christ’s body and blood?

1. the Eucharist
2. baptism
3. penance
4. predestination

Answer: a

Consider This: This sacrament is also referred to as Communion. See 20.1.1 Roots of the Reformation.

Learning Objective: 20.1 What were the main causes and effects of the Protestant Reformation?

Module: The Protestant Reformation

Difficulty: Easy

Skill: Remember the Facts

EOM Q20.1.2

According to Martin Luther, which of these was crucial to a Christian’s religious experience?

1. faith
2. clergy
3. indulgences
4. predestination

Answer: a

Consider This: Martin Luther emphasized the Bible as the sole source of divine revelation and rejected those elements of Christian worship that were not supported by his reading of scripture. See 20.1.2 The Lutheran Revolt.

Learning Objective: 20.1 What were the main causes and effects of the Protestant Reformation?

Module: The Protestant Reformation

Difficulty: Moderate

Skill: Understand the Concepts

EOM Q20.1.3

The English Reformation began as a result of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. royal affairs
2. doctrinal differences
3. economic crisis
4. social turmoil

Answer: a

Consider This: The goals of Henry VIII were at the root of the English Reformation. See 20.1.4 Henry VIII and the English Reformation.

Learning Objective: 20.1 What were the main causes and effects of the Protestant Reformation?

Module: The Protestant Reformation

Difficulty: Moderate

Skill: Analyze It

**End of Module Quiz: 20.2 The Catholic Counterreformation**

EOM Q20.2.1

Which aspect of the Council of Trent would Martin Luther have most likely supported?

1. its establishment of a seminary in each diocese
2. the preeminence of the pope
3. the role of the Church in divine revelation
4. its identification of seven sacraments

Answer: a

Consider This: One of the reforms enacted by the Council of Trent was the creation of schools to train priests. See 20.2.1 The Council of Trent.

Learning Objective: 20.2 How would you describe the Catholic response to the Protestant challenge?

Module: The Catholic Counterreformation

Difficulty: Difficult

Skill: Analyze It

EOM Q20.2.2

The Roman and Spanish Inquisitions were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. Church tribunals
2. Protestant sects
3. charter companies
4. religious orders

Answer: a

Consider This: The main goal of the Inquisitions was to root out heresy. See 20.2.2 The Roman and Spanish Inquisitions.

Learning Objective: 20.2 How would you describe the Catholic response to the Protestant challenge?

Module: The Catholic Counterreformation

Difficulty: Easy

Skill: Remember the Facts

EOM Q20.2.3

Which of the following correctly matches the religious order to its founder?

1. Society of Jesus – Ignatius of Loyola
2. Brethren of the Common Life – John Knox
3. Ursuline – Frederick the Wise
4. Oratory of Divine Love – Angela Merici

Answer: a

Consider This: The Spiritual Exercises are central to the religious order in the correct answer. See 20.2.3 New Religious Orders.

Learning Objective: 20.2 How would you describe the Catholic response to the Protestant challenge?

Module: The Catholic Counterreformation

Difficulty: Moderate

Skill: Understand the Concepts

**End of Module Quiz: 20.3 Religious and Political Strife in Europe**

EOM Q20.3.1

The so-called “Calvinist fury” took place in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. the Netherlands
2. Spain
3. Switzerland
4. England

Answer: a

Consider This: In 1566, Calvinist rebels attacked Catholic churches. Philip II responded by executing the rebels and confiscating the lands of Calvinist nobles. See 20.3.1 The Spanish Catholic Crusade.

Learning Objective: 20.3 How would you analyze the main results of Europe’s religious and political strife?

Module: Religious and Political Strife in Europe

Difficulty: Easy

Skill: Remember the Facts

EOM Q20.3.2

Henri IV’s statement that “Paris is well worth a Mass” signaled his outward conversion to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. Catholicism
2. Lutheranism
3. Anabaptism
4. Anglicanism

Answer: a

Consider This: Henri IV was the head of the Huguenot Bourbons. See 20.3.2 The Wars of Religion in France.

Learning Objective: 20.3 How would you analyze the main results of Europe’s religious and political strife?

Module: Religious and Political Strife in Europe

Difficulty: Difficult

Skill: Analyze It

EOM Q20.3.3

What triggered the Thirty Years War?

1. “Defenestration of Prague”
2. “Calvinist fury”
3. “Protestant Wind”
4. “French disease”

Answer: a

Consider This: In 1618, Protestant nobles in Bohemia shoved two agents sent by the Habsburgs out the window. See 20.3.3 The Thirty Years War.

Learning Objective: 20.3 How would you analyze the main results of Europe’s religious and political strife?

Module: Religious and Political Strife in Europe

Difficulty: Moderate

Skill: Understand the Concepts

**End of Module Quiz: 20.4 The Globalization of Western Christianity and Commerce**

EOM Q20.4.1

Francis Xavier devoted his life to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. spreading Catholicism in Asia
2. spreading Protestantism in North America
3. promoting merchant capitalism
4. promoting mercantilist policies

Answer: a

Consider This: Xavier set an example for other Jesuits. See 20.4.1 Catholicism’s Global Expansion.

Learning Objective: 20.4 What were the main causes and effects of the globalization of Western Christianity and commerce?

Module: The Globalization of Western Christianity and Commerce

Difficulty: Moderate

Skill: Understand the Concepts

EOM Q20.4.2

In mercantilism, countries wanted to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. export more than they imported
2. invest in agriculture rather than commerce
3. limit the role of the government in the economy
4. withdraw from overseas trade

Answer: a

Consider This: The goal of mercantilism was to maintain a favorable balance of trade. See 20.4.2 Merchant Capitalism and Global Trade.

Learning Objective: 20.4 What were the main causes and effects of the globalization of Western Christianity and commerce?

Module: The Globalization of Western Christianity and Commerce

Difficulty: Difficult

Skill: Analyze It

EOM Q20.4.3

The English Calvinists who settled New England starting in the 1620s were called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. Puritans
2. Huguenots
3. Bourbons
4. Habsburgs

Answer: a

Consider This: The English Calvinists fled religious persecution in their homeland. See 20.4.3 Colonies, Commerce, and Religion.

Learning Objective: 20.4 What were the main causes and effects of the globalization of Western Christianity and commerce?

Module: The Globalization of Western Christianity and Commerce

Difficulty: Easy

Skill: Remember the Facts

**End of Module Quiz: 20.5 Western Society in an Age of Religious and Economic Change**

EOM Q20.5.1

The majority of those accused of witchcraft were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. female
2. married
3. wealthy
4. young

Answer: a

Consider This: Society regarded this group as weak and more susceptible to evil temptations. See 20.5.1 Warfare, Disease, and Witch Hunts.

Learning Objective: 20.5 In what ways was Western society affected by religious and economic change?

Module: Western Society in an Age of Religious and Economic Change

Difficulty: Easy

Skill: Remember the Facts

EOM Q20.5.2

The main beneficiaries of the growth of capitalism and global trade were the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. urban middle classes
2. rural landed nobility
3. rural peasantry
4. wage laborers

Answer: a

Consider This: The group is referred to as the bourgeoisie to reflect their place of residence. See 20.5.2 Social Effects of Economic Expansion.

Learning Objective: 20.5 In what ways was Western society affected by religious and economic change?

Module: Western Society in an Age of Religious and Economic Change

Difficulty: Difficult

Skill: Analyze It

EOM Q20.5.3

In the seventeenth century, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ increasingly became the norm in Europe.

1. nuclear families
2. extended families
3. childless couples
4. female-headed households

Answer: a

Consider This: Increased income from commerce and cottage industry contributed to this trend. See 20.5.3 Family, Gender, Education, and Diet.

Learning Objective: 20.5 In what ways was Western society affected by religious and economic change?

Module: Western Society in an Age of Religious and Economic Change

Difficulty: Moderate

Skill: Understand the Concepts

**End of Chapter 20 Quiz: The West in an Age of Religious Conflict and Global Expansion, 1500–1650**

EOC Q20.1

The Protestant Reformation challenged the authority of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. Catholic Church
2. Church of England
3. Archbishop of Canterbury
4. Dutch Reformed Church

Answer: a

Consider This: The Protestant Reformation began as a reform movement but evolved into a rebellion that fundamentally reshaped Europe in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. See 20.1 The Protestant Reformation.

Learning Objective: 20.1 What were the main causes and effects of the Protestant Reformation?

Module: The Protestant Reformation

Difficulty: Easy

Skill: Understand the Concepts

EOC Q20.2

The followers of John Wyclif were called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. Lollards
2. Anabaptists
3. Jesuits
4. Calvinists

Answer: a

Consider This: Wyclif challenged the Church’s authority by identifying the Bible as the source of divine authority. See 20.1 The Protestant Reformation.

Learning Objective: 20.1 What were the main causes and effects of the Protestant Reformation?

Module: The Protestant Reformation

Difficulty: Moderate

Skill: Remember the Facts

EOC Q20.3

The Peasants’ Revolt in 1524–1525 was directed against the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. nobility
2. clergy
3. monarchy
4. papacy

Answer: a

Consider This: Martin Luther wanted religious, not social, change. He supported the suppression of the revolt. See 20.1 The Protestant Reformation.

Learning Objective: 20.1 What were the main causes and effects of the Protestant Reformation?

Module: The Protestant Reformation

Difficulty: Moderate

Skill: Understand the Concepts

EOC Q20.4

In contrast to Martin Luther, John Calvin believed that salvation \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. was only available to the elect
2. could be earned by doing good works
3. lay with the Catholic Church
4. stemmed from acquiring indulgences

Answer: a

Consider This: The concept of predestination is central to Calvinism. See 20.1 The Protestant Reformation.

Learning Objective: 20.1 What were the main causes and effects of the Protestant Reformation?

Module: The Protestant Reformation

Difficulty: Difficult

Skill: Analyze It

EOC Q20.5

Protestantism was the strongest in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. Northern Europe
2. Southern Europe
3. Muscovite Russia
4. the Ottoman Empire

Answer: a

Consider This: The Anglican Church reflected the strength of Protestantism in this region. See 20.1 The Protestant Reformation.

Learning Objective: 20.1 What were the main causes and effects of the Protestant Reformation?

Module: The Protestant Reformation

Difficulty: Moderate

Skill: Understand the Concepts

EOC Q20.6

Which of the following represents the Catholic Church's response to the Protestant Reformation?

1. Council of Trent
2. Brethren of the Common Life
3. Ninety-Five Theses
4. Act of Supremacy

Answer: a

Consider This: Church leaders convened to consider the calls for reform raised in the Protestant Reformation. The reforms they introduced shaped Catholic doctrine for the next 400 years. See 20.2 The Catholic Counterreformation.

Learning Objective: 20.2 How would you describe the Catholic response to the Protestant challenge?

Module: The Catholic Counterreformation

Difficulty: Difficult

Skill: Analyze It

EOC Q20.7

Which of the following did the Jesuits share in common with the Roman and Spanish Inquisitions?

1. anti-Protestant sentiment
2. anti-Catholic sentiment
3. withdrawal from politics
4. withdrawal from society

Answer: a

Consider This: The Jesuits and the Inquisitions were part of the Counterreformation. See 20.2 The Catholic Counterreformation.

Learning Objective: 20.2 How would you describe the Catholic response to the Protestant challenge?

Module: The Catholic Counterreformation

Difficulty: Difficult

Skill: Analyze It

EOC Q20.8

Which of these countries was the strongest in Europe during the sixteenth century?

1. Spain
2. England
3. Germany
4. Italy

Answer: a

Consider This: Phillip II was the king of this country from 1556 to 1598. See 20.3 Religious and Political Strife in Europe.

Learning Objective: 20.3 How would you analyze the main results of Europe’s religious and political strife?

Module: Religious and Political Strife in Europe

Difficulty: Moderate

Skill: Understand the Concepts

EOC Q20.9

Who benefited the most from the Edict of Nantes?

1. French Huguenots
2. French Catholics
3. Dutch Calvinists
4. Jesuit missionaries

Answer: a

Consider This: The Edict of Nantes protected the civil rights and religious freedom of a religious minority. See 20.3 Religious and Political Strife in Europe.

Learning Objective: 20.3 How would you analyze the main results of Europe’s religious and political strife?

Module: Religious and Political Strife in Europe

Difficulty: Difficult

Skill: Analyze It

EOC Q20.10

Which of the following crops was grown in the French, Dutch, and English colonies in the Caribbean as well as in the Spanish West Indies and Portuguese Brazil?

1. sugar
2. tea
3. tobacco
4. corn

Answer: a

Consider This: The crop was central in the plantation economy of the Americas that relied on African slave labor. See 20.4 The Globalization of Western Christianity and Commerce.

Learning Objective: 20.4 What were the main causes and effects of the globalization of Western Christianity and commerce?

Module: The Globalization of Western Christianity and Commerce

Difficulty: Moderate

Skill: Remember the Facts

EOC Q20.11

Which of the following was a central feature of charter companies?

1. a monopoly of trade
2. an estate worked by serfs
3. a guild made up of artisans
4. a seminary attended by priests

Answer: a

Consider This: Charter companies enjoyed royal protection. See 20.4 The Globalization of Western Christianity and Commerce.

Learning Objective: 20.4 What were the main causes and effects of the globalization of Western Christianity and commerce?

Module: The Globalization of Western Christianity and Commerce

Difficulty: Difficult

Skill: Analyze It

EOC Q20.12

Which of the following fueled the witch hunts of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries?

1. the Malleus Maleficarum
2. the spread of merchant capitalism
3. a warmer climate
4. the development of cottage industry

Answer: a

Consider This: A pamphlet published by Dominicans in 1486 was widely disseminated for two centuries after its production. See 20.5 Western Society in an Age of Religious and Economic Change.

Learning Objective: 20.5 In what ways was Western society affected by religious and economic change?

Module: Western Society in an Age of Religious and Economic Change

Difficulty: Difficult

Skill: Analyze It

EOC Q20.13

In cottage industry, merchant capitalists provided equipment and raw materials to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to make products such as clothing.

1. peasant families
2. guild artisans
3. charter companies
4. burghers

Answer: a

Consider This: The cottage industry was also referred to as the “putting out” system and the “domestic system.” See 20.5 Western Society in an Age of Religious and Economic Change.

Learning Objective: 20.5 In what ways was Western society affected by religious and economic change?

Module: Western Society in an Age of Religious and Economic Change

Difficulty: Moderate

Skill: Understand the Concepts

EOC Q20.14

Which of the following was a new food introduced from the Americas to the European diet?

1. potatoes
2. wheat
3. olives
4. grapes

Answer: a

Consider This: The crop in question required less land for cultivation than grains and could feed more people. See 20.5 Western Society in an Age of Religious and Economic Change.

Learning Objective: 20.5 In what ways was Western society affected by religious and economic change?

Module: Western Society in an Age of Religious and Economic Change

Difficulty: Easy

Skill: Remember the Facts

EOC Q20.15

Shrovetide, Mardi Gras, and Fasching are all carnival festivities associated with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. Lent
2. Christmas
3. the Spiritual Exercises
4. the Holy Office

Answer: a

Consider This: The correct answer refers to a 40-day period of fasting and sacrifice preceding Easter. See 20.5 Western Society in an Age of Religious and Economic Change.

Learning Objective: 20.5 In what ways was Western society affected by religious and economic change?

Module: Western Society in an Age of Religious and Economic Change

Difficulty: Easy

Skill: Remember the Facts