

1. Dante found Plato
  - a. in Paradise
  - b. in Purgatory
  - c. in a separate afterlife for pagans
  - d. on Earth
  - e. in Hell
2. Ficino believed that non-Christian religions were
  - a. dangerous falsehoods
  - b. fully compatible with Christianity
  - c. distorted images of Christianity
  - d. true, but incomplete
  - e. true for non-Christian people
3. Aquinas learned about Aristotle through the work of
  - a. secular Italian intellectuals
  - b. Islamic scholars
  - c. Protestant theologians
  - d. Catholic theologians
  - e. Byzantine scholars
4. The Vulgate New Testament was translated into which two languages in 1534?
  - a. English and French
  - b. German and English
  - c. French and Italian
  - d. German and French
  - e. German and Spanish
5. The term "Rinascita" was coined by
  - a. Castiglione
  - b. Vasari
  - c. Petrarch
  - d. Michelangelo
  - e. Burckhardt
6. At the end of the Hundred Years' War, England
  - a. was under occupation by France
  - b. was almost entirely repelled from the Continent
  - c. occupied Normandy
  - d. had a severely weakened government
  - e. was devastated by battle
7. Shakespeare's work BEST exhibits which intellectual theme of the Renaissance?
  - a. Republicanism
  - b. concern with the state of man
  - c. religious reform
  - d. veneration of antiquity
  - e. faith in reason
8. Which leading archaeologist wrote *Roma instaurata* in 1446?
  - a. Coluccio Salutati
  - b. Castiglione
  - c. Lorenzo Valla
  - d. Flavio Biondo
  - e. Cola di Rienzo
9. Copernican theories were taught with the least amount of trouble in
  - a. France
  - b. Germany
  - c. Spain
  - d. Rome
  - e. England
10. The central problem facing Pico della Mirandola was
  - a. the relation of the one to the many
  - b. the creation of a just society
  - c. identifying the fundamental constituents of nature
  - d. identifying which propositions are certainly true
  - e. the origin of evil

11. Savonarola gained prominence by predicting
  - a. the death of Lorenzo de' Medici
  - b. the arrival of Charles VIII
  - c. comets
  - d. the election of Alexander VI as Pope
  - e. an outbreak of the plague
12. Intellectual property rights in the Renaissance were MOST affected by
  - a. the printing press
  - b. experimental science
  - c. Leonardo da Vinci's notebooks
  - d. the Reformation
  - e. trade with non-Europeans
13. Humanism began in
  - a. ancient Greece
  - b. the Roman Republic
  - c. 16th century Netherlands
  - d. 15th century Italy
  - e. medieval Western Europe
14. The sale of monasteries in England
  - a. provided a continual source of revenue to the king
  - b. brought the Church of England closer to the Pope
  - c. cemented the loyalty of English nobles to Henry VIII's reforms
  - d. served as a detriment to religious reform
  - e. antagonized the English nobility
15. The Great Schism ended with the election of
  - a. Martin V
  - b. Leo X
  - c. Pius I
  - d. Alexander VI
  - e. Benedict XIII
16. Thomas More's economic vision of Utopia was based upon
  - a. free labor capitalism
  - b. Roman central planning
  - c. barter
  - d. medieval communalism
  - e. dictatorship of the proletariat
17. According to John Martin, what was NOT a focus for Renaissance urban life?
  - a. Church parishes
  - b. confraternities
  - c. city assemblies
  - d. family
  - e. guilds
18. Why did Florence ally with France at the end of the fifteenth century?
  - a. to defeat Milan
  - b. to regain Pisa
  - c. to preserve independence from France
  - d. to defend against Spain
  - e. to protect against the Papal states
19. The Donation of Constantine was shown to be false by
  - a. Leonardo Bruni
  - b. Petrarch
  - c. Brunelleschi
  - d. Leo X
  - e. Lorenzo Valla
20. The tax structure of Renaissance France can BEST be described as
  - a. moderately progressive
  - b. flat
  - c. steeply progressive
  - d. voluntary
  - e. regressive

21. Rebels in Cornwall in 1549 demanded that
- private property be abolished
  - the Bible be translated into Cornish
  - autonomy from London be granted to Cornish priests
  - the institution of marriage be abolished
  - the Church of England reunite with the Pope
22. The central event for Renaissance histories was
- the fall of Constantinople
  - the fall of Rome
  - the Peloponnesian War
  - the birth of Christ
  - the founding of Rome
23. *The Praise of Folly* was written by
- Pico Della Mirandola
  - Francis Bacon
  - Thomas More
  - Huldrych Zwingli
  - Desiderius Erasmus
24. Block printing was first invented in
- China
  - Germany
  - Florence
  - the Ottoman Empire
  - Venice
25. Which of the following sources was the LEAST important source of patronage for Renaissance artists and intellectuals?
- the Church
  - wealthy individuals
  - aristocrats
  - guilds
  - universities
26. The Order of the Golden Fleece was located in
- Burgundy
  - France
  - Spain
  - the Ottoman Empire
  - Florence
27. According to John Martin, interest in classical Latin was MOST spurred by
- discoveries of ancient texts
  - efforts to unify Europe
  - merchants from across Europe using Latin to conduct trade
  - Papal bulls mandating the use of Latin
  - deaths of multiple scholars from plague
28. Cosimo de' Medici came to power in
- 1492
  - 1434
  - 1464
  - 1378
  - 1410
29. Charles VIII had an ancestral claim to rule the city of
- Florence
  - Venice
  - Milan
  - Rome
  - Naples
30. According to Cicero, the greatest virtue of a philosopher was
- the ability to learn truth and avoid error
  - the ability to persuade others
  - his skeptical and critical attitude
  - the ability to avoid bias
  - his studies of the natural world

31. The MOST significant material difference between manuscripts and books was
- paper
  - ink
  - size
  - binding
  - cover
32. Henry VIII was declared a Defender of the Faith by the Pope for his
- military assistance to Rome
  - defense of the seven sacraments
  - alliance with the Holy Roman Emperor against France
  - suppression of English Protestants
  - defense of priestly authority
33. The idea that supreme Church authority is found in meetings of the clergy is known as
- infallibilism
  - nominalism
  - Anabaptism
  - conciliarism
  - Protestantism
34. The connection between religious reform and social reform was made MOST strongly by
- peasants
  - Catholic priests
  - aristocrats
  - Lutheran priests
  - merchants
35. Kepler was MOST strongly influenced by the philosophy of
- Waldensianism
  - Aristotelianism
  - Thomism
  - Averroism
  - Neoplatonism
36. The power of Venetian aristocrats was increased MOST by
- the conquest of Milan
  - the expansion of the Small Council
  - increased trade with China
  - the abolition of the Doge's office
  - the closing of the Great Council
37. At the beginning of Elizabeth I's reign, Scotland was
- Anglican
  - Methodist
  - Catholic
  - Anabaptist
  - Presbyterian
38. In 1509, Machiavelli
- began advising Cesare Borgia
  - crafted an alliance between Florence and France
  - died
  - wrote *The Prince*
  - captured Pisa
39. Coluccio Salutati originally worked as a
- scribe
  - priest
  - university instructor
  - legislator
  - lawyer
40. Which Church council did the MOST to confront the threat of Protestantism?
- Council of One Hundred
  - Council of Paris
  - Council of Constance
  - Council of Basel
  - Council of Trent

41. Anabaptists occupied which city?
- Zurich
  - Muenster
  - Geneva
  - Ghent
  - Munich
42. Francis I's battles in Italy
- intimidated England
  - were of minor significance
  - led to invasion by Milan
  - resulted in a large expansion of French territory
  - strengthened Spain's position
43. The Fourth Crusade MOST benefited
- the Papal states
  - Venice
  - the Byzantine Empire
  - Florence
  - France
44. Italian humanists identified themselves primarily with
- middle class craftsmen
  - middle class merchants
  - laborers
  - the upper class
  - heretics
45. The Renaissance Pope MOST committed to theology and religious reform was
- Eugenius IV
  - Adrian VI
  - Alexander VI
  - Sixtus IV
  - Calixtus III
46. What was NOT a reason for European exploration?
- the creation of colonies
  - imperialism
  - the search for trade and resources
  - a desire to understand the world
  - a desire to spread the Gospel
47. Guicciardini's ideal government was a(n)
- monarchy
  - democracy
  - mixed system
  - republic
  - aristocracy
48. Italian medical students learned anatomy by
- dissecting cadavers
  - digging corpses
  - dissecting animals
  - reading the Bible
  - reading ancient Greek sources
49. Which of the following statements BEST explains why Florence captured the banking business of the Popes?
- Florentine banking practices were recognized as superior by the Popes.
  - They were Guelf allies.
  - Military pressure from Florence influenced the Popes.
  - The Popes came from the Medici family of Florence.
  - They spoke the same Tuscan dialect.
50. How many years passed between Charles V's election as Holy Roman Emperor and his coronation by the Pope?
- 5
  - 10
  - 20
  - 15
  - 0

1. What agricultural practice helped create a rural migration to the cities?
  - a. irrigation
  - b. crop rotation
  - c. construction of windmills
  - d. enclosure
  - e. fertilizing
  
2. At the start of the 15th century, in which European state was power most centralized?
  - a. France
  - b. England
  - c. Venice
  - d. Spain
  - e. Florence
  
3. Which empire was captured by Pizarro?
  - a. Mayan
  - b. Inca
  - c. Aztec
  - d. Holy Roman
  - e. Ottoman
  
4. Giuliano de' Medici was largely forgotten for all of the following reasons EXCEPT
  - a. the greater influence of his brother
  - b. a greater appreciation for his brother's qualities by historians
  - c. a lack of physical artifacts referring to him
  - d. the brevity of his life
  - e. a lack of heirs
  
5. Machiavelli saw the best solution to the problems facing Italy as
  - a. increased trade with the Orient
  - b. increased study of ethics and politics by scholars
  - c. the rise of a powerful prince
  - d. the restoration of military values
  - e. acquiescence to the Papacy
  
6. Chap-books primarily contained
  - a. travelogues
  - b. scholarly arguments
  - c. art
  - d. religious instruction
  - e. gossip and current events
  
7. The poet Ariosto was from
  - a. Florence
  - b. Mantua
  - c. Urbino
  - d. Ferrara
  - e. Siena
  
8. Which of the following figures had the most influence on the development of international Protestant ethics?
  - a. Savonarola
  - b. Michael Servetus
  - c. Huldrych Zwingli
  - d. John Calvin
  - e. Menno Simons
  
9. Pico della Mirandola identified human dignity
  - a. in the opportunity for religious salvation
  - b. as something received from classical traditions
  - c. in human rationality
  - d. with aestheticism
  - e. within the range of human freedoms
  
10. Hieronymus Bosch's paintings reflect a preoccupation with
  - a. sin
  - b. antiquity
  - c. nobility
  - d. the common man
  - e. science

11. Civic humanists most often saw the ideal state as modeled after
  - a. Milan
  - b. Geneva
  - c. Rome
  - d. Naples
  - e. Florence
12. Francis I and Eleanor were married following
  - a. the Peace of Cambrai
  - b. the Truce of Nice
  - c. the Treaty of Locarno
  - d. the Treaty of Madrid
  - e. the Peace of Rome
13. Identify the oldest ruling family in Italy during the Renaissance.
  - a. Borgia
  - b. Orsini
  - c. d'Este
  - d. Visconti
  - e. Medici
14. Which future Pope served as an advisor to Charles V?
  - a. Clement VII
  - b. Calixtus III
  - c. Adrian VI
  - d. Leo X
  - e. Alexander VI
15. Interventions in Italy by outside powers most frequently occurred in
  - a. Genoa
  - b. Venice
  - c. Naples
  - d. Florence
  - e. Ferrara
16. Ludovico the Moor was crowned Duke of Milan in 1494 by
  - a. Charles VIII
  - b. Louis XII
  - c. Leo X
  - d. Maximilian I
  - e. Alexander VI
17. What is an epicycle?
  - a. a form of epic poetry
  - b. the offset between the center of an orbit and earth
  - c. a circular motion on top of another circular motion
  - d. the motion of stars around the earth
  - e. a means of transportation
18. Aquinas' philosophical significance was rooted in his
  - a. uniting faith and reason
  - b. elevating reason beyond the dogmatism of faith
  - c. denying the certainty of knowledge obtained through faith or reason
  - d. rejecting faith as superstition
  - e. elevating faith beyond the power of reason
19. Between 1515 and 1530, the Pope's authority can BEST be described as having
  - a. increased in spiritual matters, decreased in temporal ones
  - b. remained unchanged
  - c. decreased
  - d. decreased in spiritual matters, increased in temporal ones
  - e. increased
20. Which of the following events had the SMALLEST impact on 14th century Florence?
  - a. the unification of the Guelf factions
  - b. the plague
  - c. the wars of Edward III of England
  - d. the ambitions of Walter, Duke of Athens
  - e. labor unrest

21. The Turkish navy was destroyed at the battle of
- Bari
  - Algiers
  - Crete
  - Naples
  - Lepanto
22. Which of the following trends and inventions MOST facilitated the diffusion of knowledge and ideas in Europe?
- growth of libraries
  - the printing press
  - education of women
  - use of the vernacular
  - growth of universities
23. Politically, the most stable Italian state was
- Naples
  - Milan
  - Rome
  - Venice
  - Florence
24. Who was NOT burned at the stake?
- Joan of Arc
  - Thomas More
  - William Tyndale
  - Savonarola
  - Michael Servetus
25. Humanists were LEAST involved in
- studying antiquity
  - secularizing philosophy
  - promoting virtue in their own society
  - studying the relation between man and God
  - reconciling pre-Christian and Christian thinkers
26. Kepler identified orbits as being elliptical by
- correlating seasonal variations on earth with elliptical orbits
  - claiming ellipses to be the most beautiful mathematical functions
  - observing the orbit of Mars
  - studying musical harmonies
  - observing solar eclipses
27. Guarino Veronese and Vittorino da Feltre based their educational programs on the works of
- Suetonius
  - Quintilian
  - Machiavelli
  - Ovid
  - Aquinas
28. Which of the following social policies was not associated with Protestantism?
- regularization of marriage and family
  - use of vernacular in religious and state functions
  - increase in literacy rates
  - expansion of private charity
  - strengthened work ethic
29. What dialect became the common language of Italians?
- Genovese
  - Sicilian
  - Milanese
  - Tuscan
  - Neapolitan
30. The form of the essay was developed by
- Dante
  - Petrarch
  - Shakespeare
  - Ulrich von Hutten
  - Michel de Montaigne

31. The purpose of writing history for Renaissance humanists was primarily to
- appreciate the culture of ancient societies
  - understand God's plan for the world
  - highlight the shortcomings of their own society
  - repudiate the failures of the Middle Ages
  - learn lessons applicable for their time
32. The "Bonfire of the Vanities" is MOST closely associated with
- Savonarola
  - Dante
  - Alexander VI
  - Erasmus
  - Petrarch
33. The "Elizabethan Settlement" was
- a move to bring the Anglican Church in line with Rome
  - an implementation of the reforms of Calvinist priests
  - a measure allowing for the coexistence of moderate and radical strains of Anglicanism
  - a call for coexistence between Catholics and Anglicans
  - a restoration of the Church to its position under Henry VIII
34. The traditional rival of Florence was
- Rome
  - Venice
  - Milan
  - Naples
  - Pisa
35. The role of women in poor Renaissance families was MOST often to
- tend to family accounts
  - rest idly
  - help with work
  - engage in prayer
  - engage in cultural activities
36. *The Prince* was first revealed in a letter to
- Cesare Borgia
  - Lorenzo de' Medici
  - Coluccio Salutati
  - Francesco Guicciardini
  - Francesco Vettori
37. During the "Great Schism", Popes were located in Rome and
- Jerusalem
  - Wurzburg
  - Naples
  - Milan
  - Avignon
38. The West African slave trade was initially orchestrated by the nation of
- Portugal
  - Spain
  - Dutch
  - England
  - Italians
39. At Worms, Luther expressed admiration for
- Leo X
  - John Calvin
  - Desiderius Erasmus
  - Jan Hus
  - Huldrych Zwingli
40. The Peace of Lodi was primarily due to
- a truce between the warring states of Florence and Milan
  - overwhelming military dominance of Milan
  - calls for peace from the Pope
  - a balance of power among Italian states
  - the outside intervention of France

41. Marguerite of Navarre was the sister of which king?
- Francis I of France
  - Charles VIII of France
  - Ferdinand I of Spain
  - Henry VII of England
  - Charles I of Spain
42. The first drawing of a human embryo was made by
- Vesalius
  - Paracelsus
  - Piero della Francesca
  - Leonardo da Vinci
  - Galen
43. Neoplatonic ideas were spread primarily by
- Pico della Mirandola
  - Dante
  - Leonardo da Vinci
  - Petrarch
  - Marsilio Ficino
44. Burckhardt's *The Civilization of the Renaissance in Italy* was published in
- 1750
  - 1860
  - 1630
  - 1560
  - 1810
45. Dreams of Burgundian independence were dashed by
- the truce between France and Burgundy in 1415
  - the wedding of Henry V and Catherine
  - the military skill of Joan of Arc
  - the division of Burgundy between France and the Hapsburgs
  - the English victory at Agincourt
46. Petrarch was BEST known to his contemporaries for
- his scientific experiments
  - his poetry
  - his histories of Rome
  - his discoveries of classical literature
  - his revival of Greek as a scholarly language
47. English Protestantism was due primarily to
- the strong influence of Luther's followers in England
  - frustration with corrupt Catholic Church officials
  - theological differences with the Pope
  - a desire to return to the teachings of the early church
  - a desire for political independence from Rome
48. Which of the following Popes did the LEAST to develop Rome's art and architecture?
- Julius II
  - Martin V
  - Leo X
  - Nicholas V
  - Sixtus IV
49. The development of the movable type printing press can BEST be described as being
- an accidental discovery
  - copied from Chinese presses
  - invented from scratch
  - derived from previously existing technologies
  - a modification of printing presses used by medieval monks
50. The League of Cognac was formed to oppose
- the Doge of Venice
  - the King of France
  - the Holy Roman Emperor
  - the Pope
  - the Duke of Athens

1. Power in 15th century Florence was centered in
  - a. private individuals
  - b. the nine priors
  - c. a prince
  - d. trade guilds
  - e. the Council of One Hundred
2. Savonarola tried to shape Florence after the model of
  - a. Milan
  - b. Spain
  - c. Venice
  - d. the Catholic Church
  - e. the Roman Republic
3. The observation of a new star in 1572 showed that
  - a. the earth was not the center of the universe
  - b. the heavens were not unchangeable
  - c. the Bible was incorrect
  - d. planets followed elliptical orbits
  - e. celestial bodies were made of the same substances as terrestrial bodies
4. Bernab Visconti's defiance showed the limitations of what political tool?
  - a. trade embargoes
  - b. armed conquest
  - c. a truce between two enemies
  - d. marriage
  - e. excommunication
5. Henry VIII's divorce from Catherine of Aragon was
  - a. embraced by the Holy Roman Empire
  - b. permissible by law, but not politically expedient for the Pope
  - c. made unnecessary by Catherine's untimely death
  - d. approved by Clement VII
  - e. informally recognized by the other European powers
6. Charles I of Spain was elected Holy Roman Emperor thanks in part to the backing of which powerful family?
  - a. Fugger
  - b. Pazzi
  - c. de' Medici
  - d. Rothschild
  - e. Tudor
7. Venice's influence was MOST significantly weakened by
  - a. French expansion
  - b. the collapse of Genghis Khan's empire
  - c. Portuguese trade
  - d. wars with other Italian states
  - e. war with the Turks
8. According to William Gilbert, the first modern historian was
  - a. Petrarch
  - b. Machiavelli
  - c. Pico della Mirandola
  - d. Guicciardini
  - e. Lorenzo Valla
9. Catholicism was first declared illegal in England in
  - a. 1572
  - b. 1552
  - c. 1601
  - d. 1534
  - e. 1559
10. Which of the following statements BEST describes the relationship between argumentation in Scholastic and Renaissance philosophy?
  - a. The two were fundamentally opposed to each other.
  - b. Renaissance scholars refined Scholastic concerns.
  - c. The two emphasized different aspects of forming arguments.
  - d. The differences between the two were stylistic only.
  - e. They were similar, though Renaissance philosophy rejected the theological implications of Scholastic philosophy.

11. The Medici family took control of Florence in 1512 with the help of
  - a. Spain
  - b. Milan
  - c. the Pope
  - d. Venice
  - e. France
12. The leading medical schools of the Renaissance were located in
  - a. France
  - b. Germany
  - c. England
  - d. Spain
  - e. Italy
13. To respond to the growth of Protestant universities, Catholic universities were built by the
  - a. Augustinians
  - b. Benedictines
  - c. Franciscans
  - d. Dominicans
  - e. Jesuits
14. Renaissance humanists understood their accomplishments to include all of the following EXCEPT
  - a. overthrowing Scholastic philosophy
  - b. replacing philosophical realism with idealism
  - c. rejecting traditional views of the world
  - d. using experimentation to study the natural world
  - e. restoring naturalism in art
15. English intervention on behalf of the Huguenots in 1552
  - a. spared Huguenots from French suppression
  - b. brought an influx of French Protestants to England
  - c. led to large Catholic uprisings in England
  - d. persuaded England not to interfere in foreign religious struggles
  - e. won territory for England
16. The first person to introduce Plato's ideas to Renaissance Europe was
  - a. Castiglione
  - b. Bessarion
  - c. Petrarch
  - d. Marsilio Ficino
  - e. Giordano Bruno
17. The most popular books of the Renaissance were
  - a. historical
  - b. philosophical
  - c. novels
  - d. religious
  - e. practical guidebooks
18. To which social class did most individuals in Renaissance Europe belong?
  - a. merchants
  - b. artists and craftsmen
  - c. peasant
  - d. priests
  - e. urban laborers
19. Neoplatonism MOST strongly influenced the development of
  - a. democratic thought
  - b. literary criticism
  - c. science
  - d. art
  - e. secularism
20. Catholic gains under Mary I did NOT include
  - a. the arrest and execution of Protestant dissidents
  - b. the return of monasteries to the Church
  - c. the restoration of Catholic priests
  - d. the restoration of Catholic prayer books
  - e. the departure of Continental Protestant exiles

21. The ideal way to live, according to Italian humanists, was
- dedication to the arts
  - religious devotion
  - a life of public service
  - solitary contemplation
  - the pursuit of pleasure
22. The first European sailor to reach India was
- Christopher Columbus
  - Bartholomeu Dias
  - Ferdinand Magellan
  - Francis Drake
  - Vasco da Gama
23. Thomas More's social vision can BEST be described as
- socialist
  - hedonistic
  - capitalist
  - monarchic
  - theocratic
24. Leonardo da Vinci was apprenticed to
- an artist
  - a craftsman
  - a merchant
  - a priest
  - a doctor
25. The soldiers who sacked Rome were led by
- Constable Bourbon
  - Ferdinand I
  - Lorenzo de' Medici
  - Francis I
  - Cesare Borgia
26. Which industrial system was developed in the 17th century?
- feudalism
  - outsourcing
  - putting-out
  - apprenticeships
  - factories
27. The Pazzi plot can BEST be described as
- having no effect one way or the other
  - an unmotivated action
  - a short term failure, but a success in the long term
  - a failure
  - a complete success
28. According to William Gilbert, Machiavelli's beliefs are BEST represented in
- The Prince*
  - Utopia*
  - The Republic*
  - City of the Sun*
  - The Discourses*
29. Before the Italian influence was felt in Low Country art, artists were considered akin to
- craftsmen
  - theologians
  - nobility
  - poets
  - engineers
30. The last region to be incorporated into the French kingdom was
- Provence
  - Burgundy
  - Bordeaux
  - Brittany
  - Normandy

31. *The Prince* is modeled on Machiavelli's interactions with which powerful family?
- Viscontis
  - Fuggers
  - Orsinis
  - Medici
  - Borgias
32. What ability did the printing press make LESS important?
- memorization
  - spelling
  - creativity
  - literacy
  - faith
33. Which of the following ideas did Pico della Mirandola NOT accept?
- divine creation of the world
  - eternal damnation or salvation
  - free will
  - free intellectual inquiry
  - the Trinity
34. Which of the following Popes was NOT the cousin or nephew of a previous Pope?
- Clement VII
  - Alexander VI
  - Julius II
  - Pius III
  - Adrian VI
35. Compared to English theater of the late 16th century, Italian theater was
- aimed at the common man
  - geared more toward an aristocratic audience
  - more religious
  - more nationalistic
  - more elaborate in terms of stagecraft and costumes
36. What was NOT a way to reduce time spent in Purgatory, according to the Catholic Church?
- studying the Bible
  - making pilgrimages
  - purchasing indulgences
  - caring for relics
  - performing good works
37. Lucrezia Borgia's first marriage drew her family closer to the rulers of
- Venice
  - Valencia
  - Florence
  - Milan
  - Naples
38. What was NOT an important goal of Spanish exploration?
- bringing glory to the Spanish crown
  - enlarging the holdings of the Spanish empire
  - converting heathens
  - acquiring precious natural resources
  - trade with foreign lands
39. The Battle of Marignano was a victory for
- the Papal States
  - France
  - Milan
  - Spain
  - England
40. The model for Italian humanists was
- Augustine
  - Quintilian
  - Caesar
  - Cicero
  - Aristotle

41. Social reform was MOST important to
- Catholic priests
  - Italian humanists
  - Martin Luther and his followers
  - northern humanists
  - Renaissance nobility
42. Which Italian sought to displace the Pope as head of Rome?
- Petrarch
  - Cesare Borgia
  - Lorenzo de' Medici
  - Cola di Rienzo
  - Ludovico Sforza
43. Henry VIII divorced Catherine of Aragon to marry
- Kathryn Howard
  - Anne Boleyn
  - Jane Seymour
  - Katherine Parr
  - Anne of Cleves
44. The concept of scientific laws altered religious sentiment by
- disproving the existence of God
  - making God subject to natural laws
  - causing a lack of faith in miracles
  - creating a schism between atheistic intellectuals and religious common folk
  - reducing the need for God to intervene in the world
45. Martin Luther's Ninety-five Theses were written in
- Geneva
  - Wittenberg
  - Zurich
  - Berlin
  - Worms
46. The introduction of Greek texts to Western Europe was slowed the MOST by
- the fall of Constantinople
  - efforts at reconciliation between the Catholic and Orthodox Churches
  - the Crusades
  - Portuguese trade with the East
  - Venetian trade with the East
47. Which city did Diego Mendoza consider to be the key to Italy?
- Florence
  - Venice
  - Rome
  - Milan
  - Naples
48. Protestants fled Paris following
- the Affair of the Placards
  - the Notre Dame Massacre
  - threats of violence from Francis I
  - news of the defeat of the Muenster Anabaptists
  - an attack on the city from Charles V
49. Peace among Italian states was MOST often achieved by
- nationalists calling for cooperation among Italian states
  - the overwhelming strength of an Italian state
  - Papal exhortations for peace
  - cultural alliances by Italian intellectuals
  - threats from non-Italian states
50. Charles V inherited the lands of Hungary and Bohemia due to the actions of
- King Louis of Hungary
  - Clement VII
  - Suleiman the Magnificent
  - Francis I
  - Henry VIII

# SCIMITAR

## SUPER QUIZ EXAM 04

1. The sixteenth century did NOT see a growing cultural importance in
  - a. scientific institutions
  - b. northern European nations
  - c. noble's estates
  - d. the Catholic Church
  - e. the countryside
2. Which of the following individuals was NOT found in Hell by Dante?
  - a. Judas Iscariot
  - b. Homer
  - c. Socrates
  - d. Martin Luther
  - e. Brutus
3. Zwingli's ideal form of government was
  - a. monarchic
  - b. democratic
  - c. oligarchic
  - d. mixed
  - e. theocratic
4. Historians today view the Renaissance as
  - a. a complete restoration of classical values and attitudes
  - b. a radical break from the Middle Ages
  - c. a period full of contradictions and ambiguities
  - d. a period marked by rapid secularization
  - e. a continuation of the Middle Ages
5. In *Don Quixote*, Cervantes shows the limitations of
  - a. reason
  - b. chivalric honor
  - c. orthodox faith
  - d. secularism
  - e. capitalist economics
6. Lorenzo Valla's beliefs MOST resemble those of
  - a. Aristotle
  - b. Epicurus
  - c. Hobbes
  - d. Thomas More
  - e. Martin Luther
7. Guicciardini's *History of Italy* covers the period
  - a. 1494-1534
  - b. 1337-1469
  - c. 1464-1534
  - d. 1337-1527
  - e. 1454-1494
8. Charles V and Ferdinand fought off the Ottomans in
  - a. Rome
  - b. Granada
  - c. Constantinople
  - d. Athens
  - e. Vienna
9. Who became Lord of Milan in 1277?
  - a. Francis I
  - b. Lorenzo de' Medici
  - c. Ludovico the Moor
  - d. Walter of Athens
  - e. Ottone Visconti
10. By 1527, which nation controlled almost all of Italy?
  - a. France
  - b. Spain
  - c. the Ottoman Empire
  - d. Austria
  - e. England

11. The dominant theme in mid-fourteenth century art was
  - a. commerce
  - b. war
  - c. scholarship
  - d. death
  - e. religious contemplation
12. The French kings received greater control over French priests through
  - a. the Council of Trent
  - b. the Council of Basel
  - c. the Concordat of Worms
  - d. the Concordat of Bologna
  - e. the Treaty of Locarno
13. The most important topic for Renaissance intellectuals was
  - a. natural philosophy
  - b. mathematics
  - c. logic
  - d. ethics
  - e. theology
14. The first Book of Common Prayer for the Anglican Church was written in
  - a. 1537
  - b. 1549
  - c. 1527
  - d. 1543
  - e. 1552
15. The Venetian government was protected from internal disturbances by
  - a. the Council of St. Mark
  - b. the Council of Ten
  - c. the Small Council
  - d. the Council of Trent
  - e. the Great Council
16. The Treaty of Granada in 1500 was signed between
  - a. Spain and Portugal
  - b. Milan and Venice
  - c. Spain and France
  - d. Naples and the Ottoman Empire
  - e. Portugal and England
17. Which profession interacted most with the different professions of Renaissance Europe?
  - a. merchant
  - b. scholar
  - c. artist
  - d. printer
  - e. priest
18. Machiavelli wrote *The Prince* while he was
  - a. an advisor to the Venetian Republic
  - b. in exile
  - c. an emissary to the Pope
  - d. an advisor to the Medici
  - e. a soldier in the Florentine army
19. Marsilio Ficino believed that the highest form of relationship between individuals was
  - a. sexual
  - b. fraternal
  - c. romantic
  - d. spiritual
  - e. limited
20. Which of the following statements BEST describes Calvin's idea of salvation?
  - a. Salvation was possible for all baptized Christians.
  - b. Concepts of eternal damnation or salvation were distortions promulgated by the Catholic Church.
  - c. Salvation could be obtained through faith alone.
  - d. Salvation could be achieved through doing good works.
  - e. Salvation was predetermined by God and could not be changed by man's actions.

21. The poem *De rerum natura* by Lucretius was discovered by
- Desiderius Erasmus
  - Lorenzo Valla
  - Ulrich von Hutten
  - Poggio Bracciolini
  - Pico della Mirandola
22. *De Revolutionibus* was removed from the Index of Prohibited Books in the
- 17<sup>th</sup> century
  - 20<sup>th</sup> century
  - 16<sup>th</sup> century
  - 18<sup>th</sup> century
  - 19<sup>th</sup> century
23. The Sack of Rome can BEST be described as
- growing out of the military importance of capturing Rome
  - being caused by frustration of unpaid soldiers
  - a threat made by the invading army to another Italian city
  - resulting from anger of Protestants towards the Pope
  - a rupture in the alliance between France and the Vatican
24. The model for Italian Renaissance humanists was
- Quintilian
  - Averroes
  - Augustine
  - Aristotle
  - Cicero
25. Where was the largest Spanish silver mine located?
- Toledo
  - San Jeronimo de Yuste
  - Potosi
  - Tenochtitlan
  - Joachimsthal
26. Florentine merchants were NOT strengthened by
- the disenfranchisement of magnates
  - the absence of political rights for workers
  - the method of selecting city priors
  - the length of the term of office for city priors
  - restrictions on the power of gonfaloniere
27. The best synthesis of the varieties of Italian Renaissance thought can be found in the writings of
- Abelard
  - Petrarch
  - Leonardo da Vinci
  - Dante
  - Pico della Mirandola
28. Northern Renaissance humanists primarily studied
- the Roman Republic
  - ancient Greece
  - the early church
  - the medieval church
  - ancient Egypt
29. The Sack of Rome occurred during the reign of which Pope?
- Alexander VI
  - Benedict XV
  - Martin V
  - Pius I
  - Clement VII
30. Huldrych Zwingli denied which tenet of Christianity?
- the resurrection
  - transubstantiation
  - baptism
  - salvation through faith
  - the Trinity

31. The Scottish break with France was facilitated by
- strong storms
  - Protestant uprisings in France
  - the death of the Pope
  - military assistance from Spain
  - military assistance from England
32. Savonarola was invited to Florence by
- Dante
  - Lorenzo de' Medici
  - Galileo Galilei
  - Cosimo de' Medici
  - Brunelleschi
33. The study of linguistics in the Renaissance was led by
- Francis Bacon
  - Desiderius Erasmus
  - Huldrych Zwingli
  - Petrarch
  - Lorenzo Valla
34. The Copernican theory was accepted primarily because
- it was more accurate
  - it explained previously unexplainable motions of the earth
  - it was mathematically simpler than existing models
  - it fit better with Church dogma
  - it eliminated epicycles
35. The Pazzi were
- a sect of heretics
  - mercenaries hired by the Venetian Republic
  - members of an aristocratic Florentine family
  - Milanese working-class citizens
  - one of the Florentine trade guilds
36. Church reform in England was initially motivated by
- the need for Bibles written in English
  - a desire to keep control of English priests within the English government
  - a desire to change marriage laws
  - anger at corruption among priests
  - the belief that individuals should interpret Scripture for themselves
37. Humanism was primarily
- a philosophy
  - a set of ethical rules
  - a basis for political reform
  - an educational curriculum
  - a literary movement
38. Rabelais would disapprove MOST strongly of
- bumbling fools
  - greedy merchants
  - hypocritical zealots
  - unthinking soldiers
  - arrogant princes
39. Machiavelli wrote *The Prince* primarily to
- achieve specific political ends
  - lay out his political philosophy
  - guide the development of Italian states
  - earn money to support himself
  - express his admiration for Cesare Borgia
40. Thomas Aquinas was educated primarily by
- Franciscans
  - Waldensians
  - Jesuits
  - Dominicans
  - Benedictines

41. The contract between Columbus and the Spanish crown gave Columbus
- control of lands that he founded
  - the title of Bishop
  - lordship of a Spanish province
  - exclusive shipping rights to lands that he discovered
  - the responsibility of leading a voyage around the horn of Africa
42. The height of Milanese power was reached under
- Giovanni Aurispa
  - Savonarola
  - Gian Galeazzo
  - Ottone Visconti
  - Francesco Sforza
43. The Revolt of the Comuneros was due to
- tax resentment among Spanish peasants
  - a successful attack on Catalonia by Francis I of France
  - Castilian resentment of Adrian of Utrecht's power
  - the outbreak of war between Charles V and the Pope
  - rising Protestant sympathies in Spain
44. Martin Luther emphasized which aspect of religion?
- obedience
  - good works
  - faith
  - penance
  - observation of rituals
45. Giuliano de' Medici's power was primarily based upon
- military might
  - great intelligence
  - wealth
  - public spectacle
  - diplomatic skill
46. What was NOT an effect of the printing press on language?
- sharper linguistic boundaries
  - growth of a standard written language for Europe
  - languages changed much more slowly
  - sharper distinction between national languages and regional dialects
  - standardization of spelling
47. The impetus for the education of girls was to teach
- logic
  - reading
  - civics
  - history
  - natural philosophy
48. English monasteries were seized by the King primarily to
- provide supporters with land
  - standardize monastic practices
  - stop radical reformers located in the monasteries
  - raise revenues for the kingdom
  - antagonize the Pope and English Catholics
49. Which historian of the Renaissance is credited with the notion that the Reformation saved the Papacy?
- Desiderius Erasmus
  - William Gilbert
  - Francesco Guicciardini
  - John Calvin
  - Jacob Burckhardt
50. Most modern fonts were invented in
- Frankfurt
  - Mainz
  - Venice
  - Geneva
  - Florence

1. Who was the first to break with the Latin Vulgate while remaining within the Catholic Church?
  - a. Jacque Lefevre
  - b. Martin Luther
  - c. Desiderius Erasmus
  - d. William Tyndale
  - e. Miguel Cervantes
2. What was the MOST significant change to the European city during the sixteenth century?
  - a. growing transportation links between urban areas
  - b. increasing democratization
  - c. improvements in sanitation
  - d. rapid population growth
  - e. growth of class consciousness
3. Lorenzo de' Medici entered political life following which event?
  - a. a failed attempt by the Pazzi to unseat the Medici family
  - b. the death of Piero de' Medici
  - c. his reaching the required age of thirty
  - d. the election of Sixtus IV as Pope
  - e. the death of Cosimo de' Medici
4. The middle class in early sixteenth century France allied itself with the king against
  - a. priests
  - b. peasants
  - c. foreigners
  - d. working classes
  - e. established nobles
5. The use of printing could BEST be described as
  - a. limited beyond increasing the availability of the Bible
  - b. remaining beyond the reach of ordinary folk
  - c. focusing primarily on popular texts
  - d. focusing exclusively on theological works
  - e. rapidly growing for both scholarly and popular audiences
6. The painting "Disputation of Saint Catherine" was modeled after which famous Renaissance woman?
  - a. Isabella of Castile
  - b. Lucrezia Borgia
  - c. Mary, Queen of Scots
  - d. Joan of Arc
  - e. Saint Catherine of Siena
7. In which of the following regions did Calvinism NOT take hold?
  - a. Belgium
  - b. North America
  - c. Hungary
  - d. Scotland
  - e. France
8. According to Petrarch, what was the MOST important source of knowledge?
  - a. study of nature
  - b. introspection
  - c. study of classical authors
  - d. study of Scripture
  - e. mysticism
9. What was the first region ruled by Charles V?
  - a. Latin America
  - b. Netherlands
  - c. Spain
  - d. Naples
  - e. Hungary
10. In which work are the abilities and character of women MOST highly expressed?
  - a. *The Praise of Folly*
  - b. *Utopia*
  - c. *The Courtier*
  - d. *The Prince*
  - e. *De rerum natura*

11. What did NOT contribute to Kepler's difficulties in life?
  - a. accusations that his mother was a witch
  - b. being a Protestant in a Catholic land
  - c. unorthodox religious beliefs
  - d. his heliocentric beliefs
  - e. constant poverty
12. In their political analyses, what did Machiavelli's predecessors and contemporaries focus on?
  - a. justifying the divine rule of kings
  - b. analyzing the strengths and weaknesses of different forms of government
  - c. studying the sources of power
  - d. instilling virtue in rulers
  - e. promoting democratic thought
13. What did Francesco Barbaro advocate?
  - a. the emphasis of rhetoric in education
  - b. republicanism
  - c. that mothers nurse their children
  - d. religious tolerance
  - e. an increased social role for women
14. Conflict between Guelfs and Ghibellines represented
  - a. Catholicism and Protestantism
  - b. the struggle between the Holy Roman Empire and the Papacy
  - c. rival Scholastic philosophical traditions
  - d. rival allegiances to Pisa and Florence
  - e. competing mercantile interests in Venice
15. On what did Thomas More blame the dislocations in English society?
  - a. radical religious reformers
  - b. capitalism
  - c. corrupt priests
  - d. rapacious kings
  - e. technological stagnation
16. What were the primary themes of Savonarola's sermons?
  - a. religious tolerance
  - b. social reform
  - c. compassion and love for man
  - d. repentance and divine retribution
  - e. salvation through faith alone
17. Which of the following strains of Renaissance thought does NOT appear in Pico della Mirandola's work?
  - a. Averroism
  - b. mysticism
  - c. heliocentrism
  - d. Neoplatonism
  - e. humanism
18. What lesson did historians of the Renaissance learn from Livy?
  - a. History should focus on the lives of ordinary individuals.
  - b. History should be based on detailed textual analysis.
  - c. History represents the unfolding of God's plans.
  - d. History should provide uplifting and inspiring lessons.
  - e. Individual lives were insignificant in the grand scope of history.
19. What event was MOST significant in derailing Henry VIII's divorce?
  - a. Charles V's invasion of Rome
  - b. the defeat of the Spanish Armada
  - c. the growth of Protestantism in the Low Countries
  - d. Martin Luther's trial for heresy
  - e. the start of war with France
20. What BEST demonstrates the connection between printing and the manuscript tradition?
  - a. detailed illustrations
  - b. elaborate binding techniques
  - c. specific ink selections
  - d. emphasis on religious texts
  - e. hand-drawn capital letters

21. The core of the humanist education in rhetoric consisted of
- logic
  - grammar
  - history
  - elocution
  - invention
22. What was the main complaint raised against the Church by early sixteenth century reformers?
- Priests supported conservative social policies.
  - The Church did not allow sufficient local control of priests.
  - The Church refused to hold mass in the vernacular.
  - The Church cared more for material wealth than for spiritual health.
  - Priests were insufficiently educated in Latin.
23. Who coined the term "humanism" to describe a specific educational movement?
- Coluccio Salutati
  - Petrarch
  - F. J. Niethammer
  - Aldus Manutius
  - Erasmus
24. Who began the project of translating Plato into Latin?
- Erasmus
  - Ficino
  - Bracciolini
  - Bessarion
  - Bacon
25. Which aspect of humanism is BEST exhibited by Shakespeare's plays?
- reverence for antiquity
  - emphasis on the study of nature
  - support for republicanism
  - religious heterodoxy
  - concern for human lives
26. Which city was the greatest center of trade in fifteenth century Europe?
- Antwerp
  - Florence
  - Paris
  - London
  - Venice
27. Which of the following events did NOT take place in 1453?
- Gutenberg began work on the first printed Bible.
  - The Medici were overthrown.
  - Bordeaux fell to France.
  - Biondo published his history of Italy.
  - Constantinople fell to the Turks.
28. What had been Zwingli's occupation before becoming a church reformer?
- printer
  - army chaplain
  - soldier
  - conservative Catholic priest
  - chancellor
29. Who first presented Quintilian's *Institutio Oratoria* in its entirety?
- Lorenzo Valla
  - Petrarch
  - Poggio Bracciolini
  - Coluccio Salutati
  - Vittorino da Feltre
30. Which country experienced the greatest amount of violence as a result of the Protestant Reformation?
- Italy
  - England
  - Germany
  - Spain
  - France

31. What does the figure of the square represent in Neoplatonic thought?
- the heavens
  - the terrestrial world
  - man
  - society
  - God
32. Who said, "The heart has reasons, which reason does not know"?
- Dante
  - Shakespeare
  - Pascal
  - Adrian VI
  - Erasmus
33. What was an important emphasis of rhetorical training in humanist education?
- denial of contemporary moral standards
  - persuasion
  - rigorous logical proofs
  - religious inspiration
  - memorizing works of the ancients
34. What were Guicciardini's views on Machiavelli's writings?
- He opposed Machiavelli's political views.
  - He wholly agreed with Machiavelli and wanted to extend his work.
  - He opposed Machiavelli's broad generalizations.
  - He believed Machiavelli's works had little to offer contemporary Italy.
  - He accepted the general arguments of Machiavelli but questioned particulars.
35. Why was there no Reformation in France?
- The state controlled French priests.
  - There was hatred of German ideas and influences.
  - French Catholic priests were remarkably pious.
  - Catholic masses could be held in French.
  - There was a lack of social unrest in France.
36. Which historical figure was NOT in Rome in 1513?
- Leo X
  - Raphael
  - Donatello
  - Michelangelo
  - Leonardo
37. Mary Stuart's claim to the throne of England came through
- Edward VI
  - James I
  - Henry VII
  - Richard III
  - Mary I
38. Which political body was NOT an active participant in the struggles over control of Naples?
- France
  - Rome
  - Portugal
  - Aragon
  - the Ottoman Empire
39. Who was the mother of Lucrezia Borgia?
- Katharina Zell
  - Vannozza Cattanei
  - Catherine de' Medici
  - Martina de' Este
  - Adriana da Mila
40. From the Hundred Years' War, France did NOT gain
- the expulsion of an enemy power from the continent
  - the right to raise taxes
  - a standing army
  - enlarged territory
  - independence of priests from Rome

41. What was the Confession of Augsburg?
- the confession of conspirators in a failed plot to assassinate Charles V
  - the event in which Bishop of Augsburg pardoned the sins of the city's heretics
  - a statement by German Protestants defending their faith
  - Galileo's repudiation of Copernicanism
  - the event in which several leading Protestant leaders recanted
42. At which church conference did the Great Schism end?
- Council of Paris
  - Council of Trent
  - Council of Basel
  - Council of Constance
  - Diet of Worms
43. In Ptolemaic astronomy, what is the excentric?
- the circular motion of a planet around the earth
  - the motion of a moon around a planet
  - the separation between the earth and the center of a planetary orbit
  - the rotation of the earth in its location at the center of the cosmos
  - the deviation of a planet's motion from a pure circle
44. Which religious sect believed the crucifixion to be the triumph of an evil god over Jesus?
- the Arians
  - the Anabaptists
  - the Waldensians
  - the Cathari
  - the Methodists
45. What is *Yersinia pestis*?
- bubonic plague
  - a treaty signed between Milan and France
  - a female Spanish painter
  - a text by Cicero
  - a book written by Polish humanists
46. Salutati's final work was a defense of
- poetry
  - natural philosophy
  - logic
  - literary criticism
  - banking
47. On which island did Ferdinand Magellan die?
- Cebu
  - Kauai
  - Tasmania
  - Tahiti
  - Borneo
48. Prior to becoming King of France, what was Louis XII's title?
- Duke of Burgundy
  - King of Naples
  - Duke of Milan
  - Duke of Orleans
  - Prince of Corsica
49. How much did the population of the Aztec Empire decrease in the thirty years following the Spanish conquest?
- 42 million
  - 5 million
  - 10 million
  - 23 million
  - 16 million
50. Alexander VI spent much of his papacy helping
- Lorenzo de' Medici
  - Ludovico the Moor
  - Cesare Borgia
  - Charles V
  - Louis XII

1. In Ptolemaic astronomy, what is the deferent?
  - a. the spatial separation between the earth and the center of a planet's orbit
  - b. the primary circular motion of a planet around the earth
  - c. the aetherial spheres separating heavenly bodies
  - d. the circular orbital correction to a planet's orbit
  - e. the rotation of the celestial sphere
2. What were Luther's political views?
  - a. Rule by elite groups was inherently unjust.
  - b. Rulers had to submit to public opinion.
  - c. Rulers were chosen by God and could not be questioned.
  - d. Temporal rulers were subordinate to spiritual rulers.
  - e. Just rulers could not be questioned, but unjust rulers forfeited the support of God.
3. What initially motivated Cola di Rienzo?
  - a. a papal order
  - b. the ideals of the Roman Republic
  - c. reading *The Prince* by Machiavelli
  - d. revenge against a rival noble family
  - e. greed
4. Gold leaf illuminations in books were frequently made by
  - a. painters
  - b. alchemists
  - c. wives of goldsmiths
  - d. printers
  - e. scholars
5. Who were the first to reject the authority of the Latin Vulgate?
  - a. Dutch intellectuals
  - b. Italian literary scholars
  - c. German peasants
  - d. English priests
  - e. German literary scholars
6. Which Scholastic was the first to seriously encourage the critical study of Scripture?
  - a. Averroes
  - b. Scotus
  - c. Abelard
  - d. Augustine
  - e. Aquinas
7. Which book, written in 1523, advised readers in such manners as not picking one's nose?
  - a. *Novum Organum*
  - b. *The Courtier*
  - c. *The Prince*
  - d. *Summa Theologica*
  - e. *Colloquies*
8. In 1538, the city of Ghent was under the rule of which monarch?
  - a. Pope Paul III
  - b. James V of Scotland
  - c. Francis I of France
  - d. Henry VIII of England
  - e. Mary of Hungary
9. Who excommunicated Savonarola?
  - a. Innocent VIII
  - b. Leo X
  - c. Adrian II
  - d. Alexander VI
  - e. Clement VII
10. The study of history fell under which classical heading?
  - a. rhetoric
  - b. geometry
  - c. grammar
  - d. astrology
  - e. dialectic

11. Who was NOT an important printer?
  - a. Johannes Gutenberg
  - b. Johann Froben
  - c. Aldus Manutius
  - d. Matthias Corvinus
  - e. Josse Bade
  
12. Lucrezia Borgia's second husband was the governor of
  - a. Ferrara
  - b. Spoleto
  - c. Abruzzi
  - d. Val d'Aosta
  - e. Naples
  
13. Which king united Poland?
  - a. Adam V
  - b. Casimir IV
  - c. Stephen IV
  - d. Wassily III
  - e. Vladimir VIII
  
14. How were French taxes collected in the sixteenth century?
  - a. by local lords
  - b. by representatives of the crown
  - c. by private tax collectors
  - d. volunteered by the peasants
  - e. by churches
  
15. Copernican ideas did not strongly influence England until after the work of
  - a. Descartes
  - b. Boyle
  - c. Galileo
  - d. Newton
  - e. Kepler
  
16. Machiavelli did NOT suggest
  - a. placing defense of home above other moral considerations
  - b. always taking bold action rather than half-way measures
  - c. using mercenaries to augment armies
  - d. emulating the organization of Roman armies
  - e. promoting morale and the loyalty of soldiers to the state
  
17. Guarino Veronese and Vittorino da Feltre based their educational systems upon the work of
  - a. Cicero
  - b. Augustine
  - c. Aristotle
  - d. Aquinas
  - e. Quintilian
  
18. Identify the legal rationale for the Anglican Church's break with Rome.
  - a. The union of the Church with Rome was maintained solely by the consent of the English.
  - b. All Popes since the Great Schism have been illegitimate.
  - c. The Catholic Church had subverted the teachings of Christianity and had to be reformed.
  - d. England was an empire independent of Rome.
  - e. The Pope had lost his rights over the English clergy by not properly granting the king's divorce.
  
19. How did the views of Renaissance historians of politics differ from those of historians of art?
  - a. Political historians emphasized civic values; art historians did not.
  - b. Political historians stressed continuity with the Middle Ages; art historians emphasized discontinuities.
  - c. Political historians grounded their analyses in religious justification; art historians rejected this practice.
  - d. Art historians stressed continuity with the Middle Ages; political historians emphasized discontinuities
  - e. Art historians emphasized spiritual matters; political historians stuck to human events.

20. Why did Bartholomeu Dias fail to reach India?
- found the Americas where he expected to find India
  - disease
  - lost at sea
  - killed by rival Spanish explorers
  - mutiny
21. How many Spaniards took part in the conquest of the Aztec Empire?
- 2000
  - 600
  - 25
  - 1400
  - 5500
22. What was Pico della Mirandola's intellectual project?
- to unify all of human knowledge
  - to study and understand natural phenomena
  - to promote civic activity
  - to find methods of generating certain knowledge
  - to produce new technologies
23. Who lost at the Battle of Carberry Hill?
- Francis I
  - Philip II
  - Charles VIII
  - Charles V
  - Mary Stuart
24. What name was given to qualitative properties of physical objects by Renaissance natural philosophers?
- secondary
  - primary
  - absolute
  - tertiary
  - essential
25. What event turned the Popes away from international diplomacy and war?
- the Sack of Rome
  - the wars of Cesare Borgia
  - the election of Clement VII
  - the schism in the church caused by Martin Luther
  - the discovery of the New World
26. Which of the following planets was NOT known of during the Renaissance?
- Saturn
  - Uranus
  - Venus
  - Mercury
  - Mars
27. King's College Chapel in Cambridge is an example of
- Romanesque architecture
  - baroque architecture
  - perpendicular gothic architecture
  - Neoplatonic architecture
  - Beaux-Arts architecture
28. The League of Cognac was formed to oppose
- Milan
  - Rome
  - England
  - France
  - Spain

29. Many of the leading humanist scholars learned Greek from
- Walter of Athens
  - Greek refugees from Constantinople
  - Manuel Chrysolaras
  - Lorenzo Valla
  - Aristotle
30. How did Charles V try to settle the fate of Italy in the 1530s?
- allying himself with the Ottoman Empire
  - forming alliances with Italian cities against France
  - personal combat with Francis I
  - forcing the Pope to urge all Catholics to surrender to him
  - sending the Spanish Armada to blockade the Italian peninsula
31. Thomas More's *Utopia* is modeled after the work of
- Quintilian
  - Cicero
  - Plato
  - Livy
  - Aristotle
32. What did Machiavelli think of Cesare Borgia during the papacy of Julius II?
- He opposed Borgia but opposed the Pope even more.
  - He gave grudging acceptance to Borgia's victories.
  - He praised Borgia's methods.
  - He opposed Borgia.
  - He supported Borgia's conquests but hoped for a rapid transition to republican governance.
33. What was the motivation for Galeazzo Maria's assassins?
- They belonged to the Guelf faction.
  - They desired republican liberties.
  - They wanted independence for the occupied city of Genoa.
  - They belonged to a rival noble family.
  - They were Florentines trying to destabilize an enemy city.
34. What percentage of Renaissance Europeans were peasants?
- 90%
  - 50%
  - 10%
  - 67%
  - 25%
35. Which humanist published *Notes on the New Testament*?
- Erasmus
  - Calvin
  - Mirandola
  - Luther
  - Valla
36. What is the *Brutus*?
- one of Rome's governing councils
  - a satirical essay by Montaigne
  - a ship on Magellan's voyage
  - a book on rhetoric
  - a political tract by Petrarch
37. How did the city of Frankfurt influence English history?
- It housed the printshops that published Tyndale's translation of the Bible.
  - The Prince of Frankfurt offered assistance to the house of Lancaster.
  - It was home to many influential German theologians.
  - Soldiers from Frankfurt expelled the English from Calais.
  - It was home to a large community of English Protestant exiles.
38. What did da Vinci believe about the ancients?
- They knew religious secrets that the Church had suppressed.
  - Roman engineering represented the high point of civilization.
  - The political lessons of the Romans were especially relevant for Italy.
  - Their knowledge had little relevance for him.
  - Aristotelian philosophy was the pinnacle of human knowledge.

39. Which city was the main rival of Venice during most of the fourteenth century?
- Amsterdam
  - Constantinople
  - Genoa
  - Rome
  - Milan
40. What was the first type of Renaissance performance to break from purely religious themes?
- Italian commedia dell'arte
  - French symphonies
  - German operas
  - Spanish theater
  - English theater
41. Giuliano de' Medici's primary role was to
- lead the Florentine army
  - keep the *fanciulli* occupied
  - run the day-to-day operations of Florence
  - manage Medici finances
  - represent Florence to foreign powers
42. The growth of mass culture in Europe was MOST influenced by
- Catholicism
  - Protestant reforms
  - exploration of non-European lands
  - printing
  - scholarship on ancient Rome
43. What did Nicholas Cusanus believe to be the highest form of knowledge?
- psychology
  - ethics
  - theology
  - mathematics
  - natural philosophy
44. Copernicus died in the same year as which important German painter?
- von Hutten
  - Holbein the Younger
  - Bosch
  - Breughen the Elder
  - Duerer
45. Which tenet of Christianity did Michael Servetus deny?
- the Immaculate Conception
  - the Trinity
  - transubstantiation
  - the sacrament of marriage
  - salvation through faith
46. Which family ruled Mantua?
- Montefeltro
  - Sforza
  - Borgia
  - Este
  - Gonzaga
47. English family structures of the early Renaissance could BEST be described as
- primarily nuclear
  - often nuclear, though with individuals frequently falling back upon extended family networks
  - an even mix of nuclear and extended
  - primarily extended
  - communal arrangements
48. How was the early Medici family distinguished from the rest of the Florentine nobility?
- its connections to the Papacy
  - its support for the working class
  - its patronage of the arts
  - its desire for greater power
  - its wealth

49. Which two kings ruled England at the height of the War of the Roses?
- a. Henry VI and Charles VIII
  - b. Edward IV and Henry VI
  - c. Charles VIII and Charles V
  - d. Richard III and Louis XII
  - e. Henry VI and Henry VII

50. Where did Erasmus write the *Praise of Folly*?
- a. in the Vatican
  - b. in Rotterdam
  - c. at Thomas More's home
  - d. in Martin Luther's church
  - e. in Venice

1. Who wrote *On the Subvention of the Poor*?
  - a. Marsilio Ficino
  - b. Josse Bade
  - c. John Calvin
  - d. Thomas More
  - e. Juan Luis Vives
2. In which major Italian city was the middle class LEAST developed?
  - a. Genoa
  - b. Venice
  - c. Florence
  - d. Naples
  - e. Milan
3. Who owned the greatest collection of relics outside of Italy in the late sixteenth century?
  - a. Henry VIII
  - b. Louis XII
  - c. Charles V
  - d. Frederick the Wise
  - e. Martin Luther
4. Which of the following statements BEST describes the relationship between education in logic and education in the Scholastic tradition during the Renaissance?
  - a. Renaissance logic refined the abstract modes of Scholastic logic.
  - b. Renaissance philosophers rejected the premises of logic entirely.
  - c. Renaissance logic was little more than Scholastic logic with a few minor improvements.
  - d. Renaissance scholars measured the worth of arguments by a different standard than Scholastics.
  - e. Renaissance logic adhered faithfully to the Aristotelian tradition.
5. Charles VIII invaded Italy to claim which region?
  - a. Florence
  - b. Naples
  - c. Milan
  - d. Urbino
  - e. Venice
6. How did the growth of printing affect European laws?
  - a. It marked the beginning of widespread censorship.
  - b. It led to the first written codification of laws.
  - c. It created laws protecting free speech.
  - d. It weakened state control over the Church.
  - e. It fostered the growth of national bureaucracies.
7. Leonardo Bruni and Leon Battista Alberti wanted an ideal state built upon the model of which city?
  - a. Naples
  - b. Rome
  - c. Geneva
  - d. Venice
  - e. Florence
8. Shortly before her death, Lucrezia Borgia asked for the blessings of which Pope?
  - a. Gregory X
  - b. Pius III
  - c. Leo X
  - d. Alexander VI
  - e. Julius II
9. When was Anabaptism outlawed in England?
  - a. with the end of the War of the Roses
  - b. with the Act of Six Articles
  - c. with the elevation of Mary I to the throne
  - d. with the Act of Uniformity
  - e. with the elevation of James I to the throne

10. How did Galen arrive at his anatomical results?
  - a. by dissecting animals
  - b. by dissecting humans
  - c. by reading the book of Genesis
  - d. by studying plants
  - e. by reading Aristotle and Plato
11. What is the general trajectory of Guicciardini's work?
  - a. from politics to more abstract ethical arguments
  - b. from histories to questions of politics
  - c. from broad arguments to particular ones
  - d. from local studies to more universal ones
  - e. from temporal concerns to spiritual ones
12. To what profession did Aldus Manutius belong?
  - a. merchant
  - b. priest
  - c. historian
  - d. printer
  - e. humanist scholar
13. What event in 1572 strengthened support for new astronomical theories?
  - a. the observation of a new star
  - b. the publication of Copernicus' treatises
  - c. the announcement of Kepler's laws
  - d. the appearance of Halley's comet
  - e. the publicity of Galileo's trial
14. Which of the following cities was NOT ruled by a mercantile elite?
  - a. Genoa
  - b. Venice
  - c. Ferrara
  - d. Siena
  - e. Lucca
15. How did Erasmus view Reformation leaders?
  - a. He kept the support of both Protestants and Catholics.
  - b. He promoted atheism.
  - c. He urged Christian unity under the banner of the Catholic Church.
  - d. He supported Swiss reformer Huldrych Zwingli.
  - e. He supported the Catholic Counter-Reformation effort.
16. Which pope tried to lead a new crusade on the Holy Land?
  - a. Sixtus IV
  - b. Adrian VI
  - c. Charles V
  - d. Leo X
  - e. Nicholas V
17. Who recovered the works of Thucydides?
  - a. Poggio Bracciolini
  - b. Petrarch
  - c. Dante
  - d. Giovanni Aurispa
  - e. Lorenzo Valla
18. Upon what did Ulrich von Hutten blame the problems of Germany?
  - a. an influx of classical ideas
  - b. corrupt princes
  - c. a corrupt papacy
  - d. zealous religious reformers
  - e. capitalism
19. What was the orthodox Christian belief on the relationship of the one to the many?
  - a. The many collectively comprise the one.
  - b. The many were created out of nothing.
  - c. The many are aspects of the universal.
  - d. The creation of the many was irrelevant to understanding the world.
  - e. The existence of the many is but an illusion.

20. What was the MOST significant change to occur for European nobility during the Renaissance?
- pacification
  - invasions by Muslims
  - growth of philosophies of universal rights
  - democratization
  - abolition of private property
21. How did Luther recommend that primary schools be funded?
- by cooperating with better-funded Catholic schools
  - through the sale of indulgences
  - by taxing peasants
  - by asking for support from local priests
  - through proceeds from confiscated property
22. What was the source of Lorenzo de' Medici's appellation "The Magnificent"?
- his son, Leo X
  - 18th century historians
  - fanciulli
  - Florentine republicans
  - Florentine laborers
23. How did Machiavelli understand the relationship between Christianity and the state?
- Christian values promoted civic responsibility.
  - Christianity strengthened republican sentiments among the people.
  - Christian values weakened the state.
  - Christian values promoted obedience to the state.
  - Christianity divided loyalty between the home city and Rome.
24. What did NOT contribute to the strains placed on Florence in the fourteenth century?
- workers' revolts
  - bankruptcy of several Florentine banks
  - the plague
  - a wave of religious reform
  - war between Florence and Rome
25. What system of belief did Robert Recorde advocate?
- religious reform
  - Catholicism
  - Neoplatonism
  - republicanism
  - Copernicanism
26. At what age did Dante fall in love with Beatrice?
- 18
  - 16
  - 21
  - 30
  - 9
27. Which woman was married by both Louis XII and Charles VIII?
- Lucrezia Borgia
  - Anne of Brittany
  - Mary of Hungary
  - Elizabeth I of England
  - Mary of Scotland
28. In which battle did Charles V crush the collected Protestant princes of Germany?
- Frankfurt
  - Worms
  - Augsburg
  - Wittenberg
  - Muhlberg

29. How did Valla's view of monasticism compare with Salutati's?
- Valla praised Monasticism; Salutati preferred active civic engagement.
  - Both rejected monastic ideals.
  - Valla attacked the ideals of monasticism; Salutati accepted them.
  - Both accepted the idea of monasticism but criticized it in practice.
  - Both rejected monastic ideals.
30. What is the relationship between Louis XII of France and Queen Elizabeth I of England?
- cousins
  - uncle-niece
  - no relationship
  - brother-sister
  - grandfather-granddaughter
31. In which town were the first English Protestant martyrs killed?
- Dover
  - Stratford
  - London
  - Smithfield
  - Cambridge
32. Which city disputes Mainz's claim to being the home of printing?
- Frankfurt
  - Venice
  - Strasbourg
  - Geneva
  - Ghent
33. What was Cicero's main virtue for Renaissance historians?
- duty to state and to the public
  - honesty
  - insight into the problems plaguing Italy
  - courage in the service of Rome
  - pragmatism
34. What device(s) did Leonardo da Vinci NOT advertise to Ludovico Sforza?
- mortars
  - transportable bridges
  - catapults
  - a flying machine
  - water pumps
35. What did the treaty of Cateau-Cambresis accomplish?
- It ended war between France and Venice.
  - It led to the marriage of Ferdinand and Isabella.
  - It ended the Hundred Years' War.
  - It ceded Burgundian land to France.
  - It ended war between France and Spain.
36. In which city did the Anabaptist movement begin?
- Muenster
  - Zurich
  - Geneva
  - Leiden
  - London
37. What maneuver allowed the French king to overcome the *parlement*?
- the pocket veto
  - dissolving the *parlement*
  - the use of the pragmatic sanction
  - the bed of justice
  - the great council

38. In which way did Biondo's historical writing differ from Bruni's?
- Biondo did not do detailed archival work.
  - Biondo did not look for contemporary lessons for his works.
  - Biondo rejected the literary dimension of historical writing.
  - Biondo downplayed the significance of the growth of Italian cities.
  - Biondo reintroduced spiritual forces into his histories.
39. What percentage of the population of sixteenth century Venice belonged to a guild?
- 50
  - 10
  - 20
  - 33
  - 75
40. In which state were black lead pencils first introduced?
- Florence
  - Venice
  - France
  - England
  - Spain
41. Violence between the Orsini and Colonna families reached a peak during the reign of which Renaissance pope?
- Paul III
  - Innocent VIII
  - Calixtus III
  - Adrian VI
  - Alexander VI
42. What was the primary avenue for humanist ideas to spread to Northern Europe?
- from northern students studying in Italy
  - from Catholic humanists moving north to combat Protestantism
  - through migrations caused by Charles V's wars
  - through the invasions of the Turks
  - from Italian scholars relocating to northern universities
43. What is the name of Mirandola's opus?
- Sic et Non*
  - Platonic Theology*
  - Utopia*
  - Oration on the Dignity of Man*
  - The Praise of Folly*
44. Which humanist described his task as "waking the dead"?
- Cyriacus
  - Erasmus
  - Salutati
  - Petrarch
  - Bracciolini
45. Who claimed for Spain all lands touching the Pacific Ocean?
- da Gama
  - Balboa
  - Cortes
  - Magellan
  - Columbus
46. Which of the following popes was the enemy of Savonarola?
- Pius II
  - Alexander VI
  - Clement VII
  - Pius III
  - Sixtus IV

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47. Why did the English Reformation initially see little reform of Church practices?
- Due to its isolated location, English priests knew little of Luther's teachings.
  - Reforms were carried out very slowly and deliberately.
  - It was politically motivated and spiritual concerns were secondary.
  - The English clergy retained a firm belief in the teachings of Rome.
  - Priests wanted reform, but the English people rejected Protestantism.
48. Which ruler began construction of the cathedral of Milan?
- Francesco Sforza
  - Gian Galeazzo
  - Ottone Visconti
  - Filippo Maria
  - Ludovico the Moor
49. What did NOT affect the economy of early fifteenth century Europe?
- greater opportunities for urban merchants
  - erosion of servant bonds in the countryside
  - rising wages for urban workers
  - weakening of trade guilds
  - lower rents for the landed aristocracy
50. Who led the army that opposed the return of the Medici to Florence in 1512?
- Charles V
  - Julius II
  - Ludovico the Moor
  - Machiavelli
  - Louis XII

# SCIMITAR

## SUPER QUIZ EXAM 08

1. How did English landlords react to the increased demand for wool?
  - a. waging a civil war
  - b. developing agriculture in Australian colonies
  - c. increasing the price of wool
  - d. enclosing fields
  - e. hiring many of the urban poor
2. What is at the center of Dante's cosmos?
  - a. the circle of hell reserved for traitors
  - b. formless matter
  - c. God
  - d. a sphere of iron and nickel
  - e. man
3. Before becoming a renowned printer, to what occupation did Gutenberg belong?
  - a. painter
  - b. soldier
  - c. vineyard worker
  - d. goldsmith
  - e. theologian
4. What was the legal basis for Mary Stuart's claim to the throne of England?
  - a. The majority of Englishmen were Catholic.
  - b. Her troops had captured Elizabeth.
  - c. The line of succession had been manipulated by a pro-Elizabeth faction.
  - d. As Queen of Scotland she had a valid claim to the throne of England.
  - e. The marriage of Queen Elizabeth's parents had never been recognized by the Catholic Church.
5. What was the basis of the French claim to Milan?
  - a. the eleventh century occupation of Milan by France
  - b. a treaty signed between Ludovico the Moor and King Charles VIII
  - c. a promise from the Pope in return for French military support
  - d. the marriage of Valentina Visconti to a French prince
  - e. a treaty signed with Charles V after he had occupied Milan
6. Who does Machiavelli MOST vehemently oppose in *The Discourses*?
  - a. elected leaders
  - b. Scholastics
  - c. rulers who take over free states
  - d. all monarchs
  - e. soldiers
7. What was Coluccio Salutati's primary significance?
  - a. applying humanist ideals to government
  - b. writing an important new history of Italy
  - c. discovering important classical texts
  - d. developing novel forms of government in Italian cities
  - e. building a humanist educational program
8. To which monastic order did Savonarola belong?
  - a. Carthusian
  - b. Waldensian
  - c. Dominican
  - d. Augustinian
  - e. Franciscan
9. What was the Renaissance equivalent of the modern periodical?
  - a. printed religious sermons
  - b. manuscripts produced by monks
  - c. newspapers
  - d. scholarly texts
  - e. chap-books

10. What was the goal of a humanist education?
  - a. to teach classical languages to students
  - b. to prepare students for professional careers
  - c. to test the student's intellect
  - d. to teach students how to achieve certain and true knowledge
  - e. to prepare the student for a lifetime of good citizenship
11. What did the Este family NOT demand from the Borgias?
  - a. a large dowry
  - b. military support against Urbino
  - c. the cities of Cento and Pieve
  - d. the elevation of Ippolito d'Este to Archbishop
  - e. reduction of annual tribute
12. Which statement BEST describes why the movable printing press was not invented before the fifteenth century?
  - a. A lack of political stability in the German states prevented necessary communication between regions.
  - b. There was little reason to create a printing press before the growth of vernacular languages in written texts.
  - c. This resulted from a combination of technical innovations and the creation of a market for printed materials.
  - d. Such technologies had been prohibited by the Pope until the mid fourteenth century.
  - e. Renaissance inventors had not invented the printing press because it had not appeared in classical works.
13. For what purpose were indulgences sold in 1516?
  - a. to pay priests' salaries
  - b. to finance a war against Milan
  - c. to finance an eventual attack on the Turks in the Holy Land
  - d. to finance lavish parties at the Vatican
  - e. to finance the construction of St. Peter's Basilica
14. Why did Henry VIII let his son Edward be raised by religious reformers?
  - a. He feared Rome's influence.
  - b. He desired gradual religious reform.
  - c. He had an alliance with Protestant German states.
  - d. He was forced to do so by the many reformist citizens of England.
  - e. He was ignorant of the reformist agenda of Edward's instructors.
15. In which year did the greatest number of Greek scholars arrive in Italy?
  - a. 1477
  - b. 1492
  - c. 1387
  - d. 1453
  - e. 1532
16. How were northern European artists viewed in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries?
  - a. as individual geniuses
  - b. as types of craftsmen
  - c. as scholars
  - d. as analogous to poets
  - e. as undesirables
17. Who BEST described the ideal of the Renaissance Man in his writings?
  - a. Martin Luther
  - b. Castiglione
  - c. Cesare Borgia
  - d. Erasmus
  - e. Pico della Mirandola

18. When did real religious reform begin in England?
- upon the flight of Catholics to France and Spain
  - following the elevation of Elizabeth I to the throne
  - following the abolition of the Act of Six Articles
  - with the arrival of heliocentric ideas
  - with the arrival of Protestants from the continent
19. Which French king formed an alliance with the Protestant princes of Germany?
- Francis I
  - Henry II
  - Louis XII
  - Charles VIII
  - Louis XI
20. Between the two overthrows of Medici rule in Florence, the family also led which other city?
- Naples
  - Rome
  - Urbino
  - Ferrara
  - Milan
21. Why did the Popes of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries begin to focus on securing power?
- Rome was not a hospitable city for Popes in the fifteenth century.
  - Popes wished to defend against Italy's incessant warfare.
  - Popes responded to Turkish attacks on Christendom.
  - Wars between France and the Italian states put Rome on the defensive.
  - There were no pressing theological problems to be resolved.
22. Where did Columbus sail in 1477?
- China
  - Cape Verde Islands
  - Iceland
  - India
  - East Africa
23. The connection between Neoplatonism and the scientific revolution comes primarily from
- magic
  - theological syncretism
  - mathematics
  - Platonic metaphysics
  - Platonic ethics
24. What was Lorenzo Valla's MOST famous project?
- falsifying the Donation of Constantine
  - discovering many hitherto unknown works by Cicero
  - writing a treatise on eloquence
  - writing a foundational document for philosophies of human rights
  - creating a new educational program
25. Which king was captured at the Battle of Poitiers?
- Louis XII
  - John the Good
  - Charles V
  - Henry VI
  - Francis I
26. What is retrograde motion?
- the type of motion that is natural in the heavens, but not in the sublunary sphere
  - the motion of a planet's moons
  - when a comet passes through a celestial sphere
  - when a planet moves in a direction other than its usual orbit
  - the rotation of the earth at the center of the heavens

27. What caused a large growth in medical schools in the fourteenth century?
- a change in Church regulations regarding demonstrations on cadavers
  - the plague
  - the publication of the works of Vesalius
  - commerce with Arab nations
  - the discovery of Galen's texts
28. Which Pope broke the influence of Cesare Borgia in Italy?
- Paul III
  - Eugenius IV
  - Alexander VI
  - Pius III
  - Julius II
29. Montaigne's final essay emphasized the importance of which source of knowledge?
- introspection
  - Scripture
  - classical scholars
  - Logic
  - experience
30. Which of the following cities did NOT become a Protestant theocracy?
- Muenster
  - Frankfurt
  - Zurich
  - Strasbourg
  - Geneva
31. What BEST describes Pietro Bembo's conception of love?
- as entirely contingent upon the education and character of the woman
  - as something purely physical
  - romantic yet spiritual, transcending the senses
  - little more than strong friendship between a man and a woman
  - as a form of Platonic love only possible between virtuous men
32. In which battle did Francis I capture Milan?
- Poitiers
  - Granada
  - Milan
  - Lepanto
  - Marignano
33. What position in the city of Florence was held by several leading humanists?
- chief librarian
  - prime minister
  - chancellor
  - court astronomer
  - minister of culture
34. Which aspect of Hieronymus Bosch's life MOST influenced his paintings?
- Protestantism
  - warfare
  - heliocentrism
  - Catholicism
  - exploration of the Americas
35. In which city was the first public library in Europe located?
- Florence
  - Frankfurt
  - Paris
  - Geneva
  - Rome

36. How did Guicciardini feel about the leaders of the Florentine experiment with republicanism?
- He went further than they did and supported full democracy.
  - He did not concern himself much with Florentine politics.
  - He identified himself fully with them.
  - He supported their ideals but opposed them as individuals.
  - He was an important member of the leadership of the republic.
37. Which statement BEST describes Pico della Mirandola's view on man's relation to the universe?
- Man is an animal.
  - Man is a microcosm of the entire universe.
  - Man stands at the pinnacle of the universal order.
  - Man is a flawed image of God.
  - Man stands at the midpoint of the universal order.
38. Which of the following authors did NOT help promote the spread of vernacular languages?
- Copernicus
  - Cervantes
  - Boccaccio
  - Rabelais
  - Wycliffe
39. *De revolutionibus* was published in the same year as
- De humani corporis fabrica*
  - Luther's Bible
  - The Praise of Folly*
  - The Prince*
  - De ingenuis moribus*
40. Which of the following statements BEST describes Lorenzo Valla's views on pagan religion?
- Parts could be understood as mistaken interpretations of Christianity.
  - It was just as true as Christianity.
  - All religions were equally false.
  - It was entirely false.
  - It was part of a higher religious truth, just as Christianity was.
41. According to John Calvin, who are the "elect"?
- the people who are destined to enter heaven
  - the English nobility
  - the leaders of the city of Muenster under Jan of Leiden
  - the German princes who select the Holy Roman Emperor
  - the group of Venetians selected by the city's merchants
42. What point of doctrine remained debated between Lutherans and Zwinglians after the meetings at Marburg?
- lay interpretation of Scripture
  - infallibility of the Pope
  - the reality of transubstantiation
  - the function of Latin in the church
  - salvation through faith
43. Who wrote *Gargantua and Pantagruel*?
- Elyot
  - Castiglione
  - Rabelais
  - Dante
  - Erasmus
44. Why did the Medici family downgrade celebrations of the Feast of San Giovanni?
- They were at war with the Pope.
  - Financial crises in Florence forced spending cuts.
  - San Giovanni was the patron saint of the rival city of Pisa.
  - It was related to republican institutions.
  - San Giovanni was associated with the rival Pazzi family.

45. How did the concept of the divine right of kings compare to medieval political thought?
- Divine right theory placed priests higher than kings.
  - Divine right placed kings beyond the judgment of man.
  - Divine right theory granted legitimacy only if in accordance with Scripture, while medieval thought gave kings absolute power.
  - Medieval political theory only sanctioned religious behavior, but said little about more earthly matters.
  - Medieval political thought placed absolute authority over worldly affairs with the Pope.
46. Who painted the MOST famous portrait of Federigo Montefeltro?
- Piero della Francesca
  - Michelangelo
  - Fra Angelico
  - Leonardo da Vinci
  - Botticelli
47. Which astronomer believed in heliocentrism and was a direct influence upon Copernicus?
- Marsilio Ficino
  - Aristarchus
  - Domenico Maria Novara
  - Tycho Brahe
  - Galileo Galilei
48. What BEST describes the situation of the urban middle class of England during the Renaissance?
- a continuation of medieval patterns
  - boundless optimism from the growth of new markets
  - social unrest caused by new political philosophies
  - dislocation caused by the weakening of guilds
  - falling standards of living owing to dangerous labor practices
49. What was special about Leonardo's notebooks?
- They were written entirely in invisible ink.
  - Every item mentioned in the notebooks was invented in the twentieth century.
  - The handwriting used the newly-discovered Cherokee alphabet.
  - The handwriting was backwards.
  - It was written in a secret religious code.
50. Charles V initially ignored Martin Luther for all of the following reasons EXCEPT
- He was a supporter of Luther's reforms.
  - He was not interested in theological questions.
  - He failed to understand the popularity of Luther's movement.
  - He was occupied with the Revolt of the Comuneros.
  - He was preoccupied with being elected as the new Holy Roman Emperor.

1. In the context of Renaissance European politics, “electors” were
  - a. the German princes able to elect the Holy Roman Emperor
  - b. individuals predestined for heaven in Calvinist theology
  - c. all aristocrats and land-holding peasants under English law
  - d. artisans and wealthy bankers in the Florentine Republic
  - e. the wealthy merchant families in Venice
2. How did Leonardo da Vinci feel about his parentage?
  - a. He was proud of his aristocratic origins.
  - b. He was proud of being self-made.
  - c. He rejected his well-to-do family.
  - d. He was ashamed at having been born out of wedlock.
  - e. He kept the circumstances surrounding his birth a secret.
3. Where did Thomas Aquinas begin his education?
  - a. Monte Cassino
  - b. Paris
  - c. Bologna
  - d. Naples
  - e. Bari
4. What portion of the Holy Roman Empire was owned and run by the Catholic Church?
  - a. 15%
  - b. 60%
  - c. 30%
  - d. 0%
  - e. 100%
5. What was the primary destination of European explorers before they learned about the New World?
  - a. South America
  - b. Africa
  - c. Japan
  - d. India
  - e. North Atlantic fisheries
6. The "Elizabethan Settlement" suppressed religious turmoil until
  - a. the war with France to protect the Huguenots
  - b. the American Revolution
  - c. the English Civil War
  - d. the death of Queen Elizabeth
  - e. the production of Shakespeare's plays
7. Who was the patron saint of Florence?
  - a. San Sisto
  - b. San Lorenzo
  - c. San Marco
  - d. San Remo
  - e. San Giovanni
8. The poet Boiardo came from which city?
  - a. Rome
  - b. Venice
  - c. Siena
  - d. Ferrara
  - e. Florence
9. What did Charles V do in 1529 to earn the ire of Lutheran princes?
  - a. His troops sacked Rome.
  - b. He captured several Lutheran princes at Muhlberg.
  - c. He stripped Lutheran princes of their titles.
  - d. He crushed the Thuringian Peasant's War.
  - e. He declared Catholicism to be the only faith of the Holy Roman Empire.
10. What is the MOST significant reason for why the Medicis were originally overthrown?
  - a. losing a war with Rome
  - b. advancing Protestantism
  - c. beginning to violate Florence's republican traditions
  - d. the loss of important Florentine fortresses
  - e. corruption in managing the city

11. What did the Concordat of Bologna accomplish for the Pope?
  - a. It outlawed Protestantism within France.
  - b. It restored the Pope's ability to appoint priests to the French church.
  - c. It restored the Pope's ability to collect money from the French church.
  - d. It granted the Pope control of the island of Corsica.
  - e. It promised military support for an eventual attack to reclaim Constantinople for Christendom.
12. Why was Queen Mary nicknamed "Bloody Mary"?
  - a. for having tried to murder Elizabeth I
  - b. for her father's habit of executing his wives
  - c. for supporting Catholic death squads that roamed the English countryside
  - d. for supporting Spain's bloody war against France
  - e. for her involvement in the Smithfield Fires
13. What led to the early development of textual criticism?
  - a. theoretical studies of how best to translate Greek texts into the vernacular
  - b. the study of treaties signed between Italian states
  - c. the identification of differences between classical Latin and medieval Latin
  - d. free religious interpretation
  - e. the need to resolve discrepancies among manuscripts
14. Where did Erasmus conduct MOST of his work?
  - a. print shops
  - b. churches
  - c. art studios
  - d. craft guilds
  - e. universities
15. What led to the 1510 massacre of Jews in Brandenburg?
  - a. violence by Catholics feeling embattled by Protestant reformers
  - b. accusations that local Jews had defiled the host
  - c. the death of the Pope under mysterious circumstances
  - d. rumors that the Jewish community practiced witchcraft
  - e. a ruling by the Prince advocating religious tolerance
16. How did Thomas Cromwell fall out of favor with Henry VIII?
  - a. by seeking to install his son as a bishop
  - b. by arranging his marriage to Anne of Cleves
  - c. by refusing to consent to his break with the Catholic Church
  - d. by refusing to carry out the sale of English monasteries
  - e. by promoting radical religious reforms
17. Lucrezia Borgia's first planned marriage was intended to secure an alliance with
  - a. Milan
  - b. France
  - c. Naples
  - d. England
  - e. Spain
18. What do contemporary historians consider to be the BEST sources for understanding what books were read during the Renaissance?
  - a. church records
  - b. print-shop records
  - c. wills and inventories
  - d. bibliographies found in scholarly works
  - e. library records
19. The practice of serfdom declined during the Renaissance in all of the following regions EXCEPT
  - a. Poland
  - b. Italy
  - c. England
  - d. the Low Countries
  - e. France

20. Why did Florence ally itself with France in 1494?
- to help defend against Spain
  - to restore Medici rule
  - to gain concessions from Rome
  - to help defend against Milan
  - to recapture Pisa
21. Which architect was known for designing Italian villas during the Renaissance?
- Andrea Palladio
  - Pedro Caldes
  - Brunelleschi
  - Raphael
  - Johann Froben
22. Who wrote the earliest statement of the humanist educational program?
- Quintilian
  - Erasmus
  - Coluccio Salutati
  - Vittorino da Feltre
  - Pier Paolo Vergario
23. In which book did Francis Bacon MOST clearly distinguish the goals of science from those of Scholasticism?
- The Advancement of Learning*
  - De rerum natura*
  - De revolutionibus*
  - Novum Organum*
  - Instituto oratoria*
24. How did the intellectual projects of Augustine and Aquinas differ?
- Aquinas focused on logic; Augustine studied aesthetics.
  - Aquinas and Augustine both tried to relate Christianity to pagan beliefs but reached different conclusions.
  - Augustine studied the origins of evil; Aquinas studied natural philosophy.
  - Augustine studied human society; Aquinas studied metaphysics.
  - Aquinas focused on the individual; Augustine emphasized understanding the world.
25. Who was the last member of the League of Cognac to hold out against Spain?
- Milan
  - The Ottoman Empire
  - France
  - Rome
  - England
26. What was the primary effect of Venetian incursions on the mainland?
- to shift resources from the Venetian navy to the army
  - to encourage unity among other Italian states in opposition to Venice
  - to provide a greater food supply for the republic
  - to make Venice a key player in struggles between the Pope and the states of northern Italy
  - to increase Venetian trade with central Europe
27. What did Catholic officials call Martin Luther's reform movement?
- "The Wittenberg Incident"
  - "The Northern Renaissance"
  - "The Luther Affair"
  - "The Counter-Reformation"
  - "The Reformation"

28. Which type of states does Machiavelli focus on in *The Prince*?
- established oligarchies
  - established republics
  - new monarchies
  - established monarchies
  - republics in a state of decline
29. What value did Michel de Montaigne MOST highly promote?
- compassion for the poor
  - faith in reason
  - tolerance
  - respect for traditions
  - obedience
30. Castiglione's *The Courtier* is set in the court of which Italian city?
- Rome
  - Naples
  - Urbino
  - Florence
  - Siena
31. What was the main motivation for Kepler's studies of planetary motion?
- a desire to calculate the positions of planets for calendrical purposes
  - a desire for fame
  - he held a personal grudge against Tycho Brahe and his geocentric theory
  - the search for mathematical harmonies
  - creating new tools for observing celestial bodies
32. What did the Treaty of Troyes accomplish?
- It secured the Hapsburg claim to Burgundy.
  - It created a truce between England and France.
  - It ended English territorial ambitions in France.
  - It reunited Burgundy and France.
  - It declared Henry VI to be king of both England and France.
33. Which English lord led the effort to wage war on France to protect the Huguenots?
- William Shakespeare
  - Robert Dudley
  - Robert Recorde
  - Walter Raleigh
  - William Gilbert
34. What was the ultimate goal of human life, according to Marsilio Ficino?
- to live pleurably
  - intellectual unity with God
  - to live morally, according to Christian standards
  - acceptance of Christianity
  - to be a public citizen concerned with the general welfare
35. How did Zwingli react to the growth of Anabaptism in Zurich?
- He accepted them as another Protestant sect.
  - He urged the death sentence for them.
  - He allowed them a measure of religious freedom in return for political support.
  - He held councils to resolve doctrinal differences.
  - He exiled all Anabaptists.
36. Under what circumstances were ideals of republicanism MOST frequently expressed in Italian cities?
- when under attack by foreign powers
  - during periods of relative stability
  - during times of rapid economic growth
  - in art and literature
  - during political crises

37. In what sequence of events did the Anglican Church achieve its break with Rome?
- the Restraint of Appeals, the Act of Supremacy, and then the Restraint of the Clergy
  - the Submission of the Clergy, the Restraint of Appeals, and then the Act of Supremacy
  - the Act of Supremacy, the Submission of the Clergy, and then the Restraint of Appeals
  - the Act of Supremacy, the Restraint of Appeals, and then the Submission of the Clergy
  - the Submission of the Clergy, the Act of Supremacy, and then the Restraint of Appeals
38. The epistemological beliefs of Nicholas Cusanus are MOST similar to those of
- Kepler
  - Aristotle
  - Galen
  - Vesalius
  - Tycho Brahe
39. Which Pope had previously been an important subject of Alfonso the Magnanimous?
- Calixtus III
  - John III
  - Alexander VI
  - Martin V
  - Leo X
40. Which Italian painter produced the earliest pieces of a style characteristic of the Renaissance?
- Giotto
  - Botticelli
  - da Vinci
  - Donatello
  - Breughel
41. According to Pico della Mirandola, what was the distinctive characteristic of man?
- curiosity
  - faith
  - intelligence
  - freedom
  - an immutable human nature
42. Which event led to many individual artists being known throughout Europe?
- the fracture of the church during the Reformation
  - the invention of the printing press
  - the construction of St. Peter's in Rome
  - expansion of patronage for artists among Florentine aristocrats
  - the end of the Great Schism
43. What was the MOST significant result of the assassination of Giuliano de' Medici?
- the crippling of the Medici family in Florence
  - invasion by the Holy Roman Emperor
  - the early death of Lorenzo de' Medici
  - the end of the vestiges of Florentine republicanism
  - the exile of the Pazzi family
44. What lesson did Charles V learn from Margaret of Austria and Sieur de Chievres?
- The use of foreign mercenaries should be minimized.
  - The Pope could not be trusted.
  - Milan was the key to the Italian peninsula.
  - Religious reform was the central problem of the century.
  - It was sometimes wise to disregard advisers.

45. What became of Machiavelli when a republic was reestablished in Florence in 1527?
- He was put in charge of the Florentine army.
  - He provided his services to Rome.
  - He became the elected leader of the city.
  - He agitated for the return of monarchy.
  - He was rejected for a position in the new government.
46. What was the social function of festivals in the Renaissance?
- to recall the good works of saints and civic heroes
  - to promote peace among neighboring cities
  - to generate civic pride, especially among the lower classes
  - to appease Rome
  - to generate business for urban artisans
47. In which century was the Donation of Constantine written?
- 10th
  - 4th
  - 1st
  - 15th
  - 8th
48. Anne of Burgundy married which two kings?
- Francis I and Charles V
  - Charles VII and Charles VIII
  - Edward IV and Charles V
  - Charles VIII and Louis XII
  - Henry VI and Richard III
49. What did northern humanists believe to be the essence of religion?
- dogmatic faith
  - rational thought and intellectual inquiry
  - morality and piety
  - obedience to authority
  - obedience to the state
50. What MOST strongly differentiated civic humanists from educational humanists?
- acceptance of totalitarian leaders
  - emphasis on rhetoric
  - emphasis on political action
  - emphasis on rhetoric
  - great respect for ancient civilizations

# SCIMITAR

## SUPER QUIZ EXAM 10

1. What was accomplished by the 1293 Ordination of Justice in Florence?
  - a. Working class rights were suppressed.
  - b. Papal control of the city was increased.
  - c. The city's mercantile oligarchy was temporarily removed from power.
  - d. The power of the nobles was weakened.
  - e. All citizens affiliated with the French state were removed from office.
2. What was the relationship between Elizabeth I and Mary Stuart?
  - a. mother and daughter
  - b. sisters
  - c. only distantly related
  - d. aunt and niece
  - e. cousins
3. Which renowned humanist scholar became a pope?
  - a. Aeneas Sylvius Piccolomini
  - b. Leonardo da Vinci
  - c. Poggio Bracciolini
  - d. Johannes Bessarion
  - e. Coluccio Salutati
4. Where were Renaissance paper mills located?
  - a. in forests
  - b. on the coast
  - c. in the courts of nobles
  - d. in the middle of cities
  - e. on rivers
5. Savonarola was the prior of which Florentine monastery?
  - a. San Jeronimo
  - b. San Giovanni
  - c. San Marco
  - d. San Lorenzo
  - e. San Sisto
6. Where did Charles V first confront Martin Luther?
  - a. Munich
  - b. Marburg
  - c. Worms
  - d. Augsburg
  - e. Zurich
7. What was the second most important city held by Milan during the Renaissance?
  - a. Pisa
  - b. Genoa
  - c. Bergamo
  - d. Bologna
  - e. Pavia
8. Which Anabaptist leader was responsible for the religion's acceptance of pacifism?
  - a. Menno Simons
  - b. Jan of Leiden
  - c. John Knox
  - d. Huldrych Zwingli
  - e. John Calvin
9. Which event MOST facilitated the development of indices and complete bibliographies?
  - a. increasing use of the vernacular in religious texts
  - b. the recovery of Greek manuscripts
  - c. the growth of Jesuit schools
  - d. the invention of the printing press
  - e. the publication of scientific texts

10. What accusation of immorality was frequently made against Lucrezia Borgia?
- cruelty to her subjects
  - incest
  - greed
  - that she was born out of wedlock
  - heresy
11. What was the “Pilgrimage of Grace”?
- the journey taken by many humanists to recover texts of the church fathers
  - Martin Luther's tour of the German states in which he promoted reform
  - the return of the papacy to Rome after the Babylonian Captivity
  - a religious rebellion against Henry VIII
  - the flight of Greek Christians from Muslim Constantinople
12. Which of the following statements BEST describes Tycho Brahe's model of the universe?
- The planets revolved in circles around the sun.
  - The planets revolved in circles around the earth.
  - The sun and moon revolved around the earth, the other planets revolved around the sun.
  - The planets revolved around the moon.
  - The planets revolved in ellipses around the sun.
13. Which powerful individual supported the Pazzi family's plot?
- Charles VII
  - Ludovico the Moor
  - Alfonso the Magnificent
  - Sixtus IV
  - Edward IV
14. What was NOT a demand of the German peasant rebels?
- an equitable distribution of relics throughout the Christian world
  - abolition of serfdom
  - autonomy for their villages
  - freedom from Church taxes
  - the right to appoint priests
15. Which Hapsburg enemy was defeated at Lepanto in 1571?
- England
  - Venice
  - Milan
  - the Ottoman Empire
  - France
16. Which pope was in office during the fall of Constantinople?
- Clement VII
  - Paul III
  - Nicholas V
  - Pius II
  - Martin V
17. Who was the greatest influence upon Vesalius?
- Galen
  - Aristotle
  - Aquinas
  - Copernicus
  - Leonardo da Vinci

18. Which statement BEST describes how Machiavelli treats the Medici family in his *Discourses*?
- The Medici family is presented as being an improvement over Savonarola.
  - The Medici family is praised for bringing order to the city.
  - He hopes that the Medici family will unify Italy.
  - The book is an attempt by Machiavelli to curry favor with the Medici family.
  - The rise of the Medici family is seen as the beginning of the ruin of Florence.
19. Which of the following events led to the unification of Spain?
- the discovery of the Americas
  - the end of the Hundred Years' War
  - the marriage of Ferdinand and Isabella
  - the election of Charles V as Holy Roman Emperor
  - the marriage of Francis and Eleanor of Portugal
20. The English Renaissance is frequently said to have ended with
- the death of Queen Elizabeth
  - the victory of Oliver Cromwell
  - the end of the Hundred Years' War
  - the end of the American Revolution
  - the closure of English theaters
21. According to Aquinas, what is the foundation of man's knowledge?
- pronouncements of political authorities
  - experience
  - pure introspection
  - dogmatic faith
  - mathematics
22. What was Erasmus' opinion of scientists?
- They were arrogant.
  - They were asking the wrong questions of nature.
  - Their task was fundamentally useless.
  - They were the most productive intellectuals of the age.
  - They were dangerous heretics.
23. The recovery of Greek manuscripts by Italians ended after
- the Turkish attack on Vienna
  - the death of Manuel Chrysoloras
  - the death of Giovanni Aurispa
  - the Council of Constance
  - the fall of Constantinople
24. Protestant reform in England reached its greatest extent during the sixteenth century with
- the Smithfield Fires of the 1550s
  - the "Elizabethan Settlement" of 1559
  - the publication of the first Prayer Book for the Anglican Church in 1549
  - the passage of the Act of Six Articles in 1539
  - the passage of the Forty-Two Articles of 1553
25. The strongest connections between the Renaissance and the Middle Ages can be found in
- intellectual orientations
  - social patterns
  - politics
  - scientific knowledge
  - art
26. Which authors did Leonardo Bruni recommended that women study?
- contemporary humanists
  - political philosophers
  - natural philosophers
  - Scholastic intellectuals
  - classical figures and church fathers
27. Frederick the Wise held all of the following relics EXCEPT
- some of St. Peter's bones
  - fragments of the cross
  - part of Jesus' cradle
  - part of the burning bush
  - Jesus' swaddling clothes

28. What was NOT a significant source of patronage for Renaissance artists?
- confraternities
  - religious institutions
  - guilds
  - noble families
  - universities
29. Which artist's work was featured prominently at the Medici court?
- Brunelleschi
  - Donatello
  - Botticelli
  - Cellini
  - Giotto
30. Which statement BEST describes Montaigne's criticism of humanist education?
- Humanist education did not place enough emphasis on introspection.
  - Humanist education strayed from the true message of the ancients.
  - The knowledge of the ancients was useless for the modern age.
  - Humanist education strayed too much from religious teachings.
  - It relied too much upon rote memorization.
31. Who published Guicciardini's *Cose fiorentine*?
- Aldus Manutius
  - Johannes Gutenberg
  - Desiderius Erasmus
  - Roberto Ridolfi
  - Niccolo Machiavelli
32. What was the primary cause of the social problems confronted by sixteenth century humanists?
- agricultural shortfalls
  - weakening national governments
  - urbanization
  - religious warfare
  - poor working conditions for laborers
33. Which nation controlled Naples following the Sicilian Vespers?
- France
  - Rome
  - Aragon
  - Urbino
  - Florence
34. Who killed Giuliano de' Medici?
- Giovanni de' Pazzi
  - Francesco de' Pazzi
  - Lorenzo de' Medici
  - Niccolo Machiavelli
  - Charles VIII
35. In Pico della Mirandola's philosophy, what is the essential element of human history?
- a linear progression towards the truth of Christianity
  - the ability to express truths in many different ways
  - limitations upon the power of reason
  - a reliance upon animal instinct
  - oppression of the many by a powerful few
36. Who led Charles V's *Landsknechte*?
- Huldrych Zwingli
  - Jan Hus
  - Thomas Muentzer
  - Constable Bourbon
  - Don Juan of Austria

37. Where were the most profitable colonies of Portugal located?
- Brazil
  - India
  - Mozambique
  - Malaysia
  - Indonesia
38. Which humanist was the first to become familiar with the works of Tacitus?
- Boccaccio
  - Pico della Mirandola
  - Erasmus
  - Petrarch
  - Lorenzo Valla
39. Shakespeare's plays demonstrate the patriotic spirit in England following which event?
- the peaceful settlement of religious struggles
  - the defeat of the Spanish Armada
  - the abdication of Charles V
  - the successful intervention to protect the Huguenots in France
  - the defeat of Mary, Queen of Scots
40. What was the legal basis for Henry VIII's divorce from Catherine of Aragon?
- Catherine was sterile.
  - The marriage had been a violation of canon law.
  - The marriage had been against his will.
  - The marriage had not produced a son within the required time frame.
  - As a king he was not bound to the laws of the church.
41. The origins of the Renaissance can BEST be traced to
- Milan
  - Venice
  - Paris
  - Florence
  - Zurich
42. What is Kepler's second law?
- The orbital speed of a planet varies directly with its distance from the sun.
  - The speed of a planet's orbit varies unpredictably.
  - The planets orbit in elliptical paths.
  - The radius of a planet's orbit sweeps across equal areas in equal periods of time.
  - The moon's orbit is synchronized with the earth's orbit around the sun.
43. Which event MOST significantly set back the dream of Burgundian independence?
- the English victory at Poitiers
  - the trial of Joan of Arc
  - the coronation of Charles VII at Reims
  - the English victory at Agincourt
  - the death of Charles the Bold
44. How did Lorenzo Valla approach the study of Scripture?
- by figurative readings of passages
  - through a thorough analysis of the original Greek
  - by placing Scripture beyond the realm of human reason
  - by focusing on the interpretations of church fathers
  - by focusing on general themes rather than on particular elements

45. According to the *Donation of Constantine*, the pope's new authority over western Europe
- marked the conversion of all Romans to Christianity
  - was given following the successes of the Crusades
  - gave the pope temporal strength to resist the attacks of non-Christian nations
  - was given to the pope for having cured Constantine's leprosy
  - was a concession following the defeat of Constantine's army
46. Where did Columbus build his first colony in the New World?
- Dominica
  - Panama
  - Trinidad
  - Hispaniola
  - Puerto Rico
47. How did Neoplatonists view the work of pagan intellectuals?
- They believed that pagan thought could be made to agree with Christianity, but added nothing new.
  - They disdained the work of both Christian and pre-Christian philosophers and sought to start a new intellectual project.
  - They wanted to reveal the philosophical shortcomings of Catholic intellectuals.
  - They wanted to demonstrate the shortcomings of non-Christian thinkers.
  - They wanted to synthesize non-Christian philosophies with Christianity
48. Where did Hans Holbein the Younger most often work?
- Switzerland
  - Germany
  - The Netherlands
  - Italy
  - England
49. Which poet BEST described the *Stanze della Giostra* of 1475?
- Dante
  - Petrarch
  - Ariosto
  - Poliziano
  - von Hutten
50. What caused the growth in schools during the sixteenth century?
- a desire among Protestants to promote literacy
  - the growth of republics requiring an educated citizenry
  - widespread appreciation for ancient languages
  - a push reformers for the education of women
  - a growing awareness of the importance of natural philosophy