

1. The most influential Christian humanist, who popularized the reform program of Christian humanism, was
 - a. John of Ockham.
 - b. Martin Luther.
 - c. John Calvin.
 - d. Desiderius Erasmus.
 - e. Ulrich Zwingli.

2. Among the complaints of religious Europeans around 1500 was
 - a. the belief that Catholic Christianity was being infiltrated by Eastern Orthodox and even Islamic doctrines.
 - b. the belief that the clergy were too interested in financial matters and uninterested in religion.
 - c. dissatisfaction with the orthodox beliefs and practices of the church.
 - d. the charge that Pope Erasmus wanted to divide the church.
 - e. fear that Manichaeism was corrupting the clergy.

3. Which of the following was not a position taken by Martin Luther?
 - a. Salvation would be achieved through faith.
 - b. The purchase of indulgences would not lead to salvation.
 - c. The German princes should establish a reformed German church.
 - d. Acts of good work are the sole source of salvation.
 - e. Reading the Bible is important.

4. *The Institutes of the Christian Religion*, a masterful synthesis of Protestant thought, was written by
 - a. Martin Luther.
 - b. Ignatius Loyola.
 - c. Desiderius Erasmus.
 - d. Albrecht Durer.
 - e. John Calvin.

5. John Calvin
 - a. advanced the doctrine of predestination.
 - b. was murdered by Lutheran police in Paris.
 - c. had to leave Germany, for protection, after he accepted Protestantism.
 - d. believed in free will.
 - e. left Geneva for Paris.

6. An important reason why Henry VIII broke with the Roman church was because
 - a. he became a Lutheran.
 - b. he wanted to develop a distinct English Christianity for nationalistic reasons.
 - c. the Archbishop of Canterbury had a direct confrontation with the Patriarch of Constantinople.
 - d. he could not get Rome's permission to divorce his wife, Catherine of Aragon.
 - e. his dislike of women caused him to become an Anglican priest.

7. After Henry VIII's marriage to Catherine of Aragon was annulled by the Archbishop of Canterbury,
 - a. the English clergy forced him to take her back.
 - b. Pope Clement VII reinstated the marriage.
 - c. Charles V attacked England.
 - d. Parliament finalized England's religious break with Rome by passing the Act of Supremacy, making Henry the head of the Anglican Church.
 - e. English monasteries remained intact, in spite of their defiance of Cranmer's actions.

8. Which of the following would not characterize the Jesuit order?
 - a. It was first led by a Spanish nobleman.
 - b. It owed absolute obedience to the pope.
 - c. It was committed to using education to restore Catholicism in Europe.
 - d. It was responsible for the restoration of Catholicism in areas of Germany and eastern Europe.
 - e. It arranged a theological compromise with the Protestants.

9. The Council of Trent took the position that
 - a. confession was now optional for women and ended for men.
 - b. the interpretation of Scripture was an open question to be individually determined.
 - c. faith and good works were required for salvation.
 - d. there was no longer any validity for indulgences.
 - e. the Bible should be made available in the vernacular.

10. The Edict of Nantes
 - a. destroyed Calvinism in France.
 - b. legitimized Calvinist worship and permitted Calvinists to engage in politics in France.
 - c. outlawed Calvinism in France.
 - d. permitted Henry IV to continue the French wars of religion.
 - e. declared Lutheranism and Anglicanism to be heresies.

11. The "most Catholic king" and the ruler who sparked a civil war in the Netherlands was
 - a. Charles V.
 - b. Ferdinand.
 - c. Philip II
 - d. Francis I.
 - e. Henry IV.

12. What was an indulgence?
- A luxury tax on goods exceeding the Sumptuary Law.
 - An exemption to fasting on holy days.
 - a remission, after death, of all or part of the punishment due to sin.
 - Having an extra glass of wine with dinner.
 - The pope would grant special favors to people who paid him bribes.
13. The primary doctrine of the Protestant Reformation was
- justification by faith.
 - the illegality of indulgence.
 - Predestination
 - sovereignty of God.
 - salvation through all seven sacraments.
14. What was the reason for the Diet of Worms in 1521?
- To debate and affirm the practices of the Catholic Church.
 - Charles V formally repudiated Catholicism for the Holy Roman Empire.
 - The German Electorate declared war of France.
 - Martin Luther was tried for heresy.
 - To showcase the widespread influence of witchcraft by trying over 75 accused women at once.
15. What philosophy distinguished Anabaptists from other forms of Protestantism?
- Their belief in the complete separation of church and state.
 - Insistence on immediate infant baptism in case the child died.
 - Devotion to predestination.
 - All members were required to be literate and read the Bible daily.
 - Complete rejection of meat and alcohol.