Chapter 17

Multiple Choice
Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

“Since your serene Majesty and your lordships request a simple answer, I shall give it, with no strings and no catches. Unless I am convicted by the testimony of Scripture or plain reason (for I believe neither in the pope nor councils alone, since it is agreed they have often erred and contradicted themselves), I am bound by the Scriptures I have quoted, and my conscience is captive to the Word of God. I neither can nor will revoke anything, for it is neither safe nor honest to act against one's conscience... Here I stand, I can do no other.”

—Martin Luther, speech to Charles V,
as quoted in *The European Emergence: Time Frame A.D. 1500–1600*

1. Why doesn't Luther believe in the pope or councils?
   a. They are always right.
   b. They have often taken his side.
   c. They have often erred.
   d. They are out to get him.

2. By what does Luther say he should be judged?
   a. the pope
   b. the scriptures
   c. simple answers
   d. history

3. According to Luther, to act against one's conscience is
   a. dishonest.
   b. wise.
   c. safe.
   d. the Word of God.

4. Will Luther take back anything he has said?
   a. yes
   b. no
   c. under certain conditions
   d. only if paid
"[Shakespeare] was thirty before he undertook the completion of his first tragedy, more or less properly so called, *Romeo and Juliet*, in 1594. Perhaps this ambitious work was his first play designed for the Lord Chamberlain’s Men; as probably his next tragedy five years later, *Julius Caesar*, was designed for the opening of the Globe. They would have been substantial incentives, the formation of the new company, the erection of the new theatre. In the interim he made many more comedies and histories. . . . It is reasonable to enquire what happened to the man who during 1599 and 1600 probably wrote *Henry V, Julius Caesar, As You Like It, Twelfth Night*, who in 1601 wrote *Hamlet* and followed it during the next five years with . . . with *Othello*, with *King Lear*, with *Macbeth*.

—John Berryman, *The American Poetry Review*

5. What was the name of Shakespeare’s first tragedy?
   a. Hamlet
c. Julius Caesar
   b. Romeo and Juliet
d. Macbeth

6. What is the Globe?
   a. a newspaper
c. a theater
   b. a restaurant
d. a hat shop

7. What were Shakespeare’s incentives for writing *Julius Caesar*?
   a. membership in Lord Chamberlain’s Men
   b. a large fee
   c. formation of a new company and theater
d. a new house

8. What is Berryman saying about what Shakespeare preferred to write?
   a. Shakespeare preferred tragedies.
b. Shakespeare did not write enough plays.
c. Shakespeare was poor.
d. Shakespeare preferred comedies and histories.

9. What did Shakespeare write five years after *Hamlet*?
   a. Othello
c. Twelfth Night
   b. Henry V
d. Julius Caesar
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  b. Henry V  d. Julius Caesar
"When the mind returned, which closed itself before the pity of these two kinsfolk, that had all confounded me with sadness, new torments and new tormented souls I see around me wherever I move, and howsoever I turn, and wherever I gaze. I am in the third circle, that of the rain eternal, accursed, cold, and heavy. Its rule and quality are never new. Coarse hail, and foul water and snow pour down through the [murky] air; the earth that receives them stinks. Cerberus, a beast cruel and monstrous, with three throats barks doglike above the people that are here submerged. He has [red] eyes, and a greasy and black beard, and a big belly, and hands armed with claws: he tears the spirits, flays them, and rends."

—Dante Alighieri, quoted on the Virtual Library Web site

10. What does the third circle consist of?
   a. rain          c. grass
   b. blizzards     d. sunshine

11. Who is above the spirits trapped in the third circle?
   a. Dante         c. rain god
   b. Cerberus      d. torments

12. What falls from the sky in the third circle?
   a. foul spirits  c. tormented souls
   b. stinking fog  d. coarse hail

13. Cerberus is
   a. a beast cruel and monstrous.          c. a man with a big belly.
   b. a dog that barks.                    d. a beast with two throats.

14. When the narrator’s mind returns, what does he see first?
   a. new torments and new tormented souls
   b. rain eternal, accursed, cold, and heavy
   c. a beast cruel and monstrous
   d. people who howl like dogs
THE BIBLE IN THE LANGUAGE OF THE TIMES

And it was day after ward, and Jesus made journey to Ceres and Caesars, preaching and euangelisynge the rewme of God, and twelve with hym, and sum wymmen that weren heed of wicked spirits and sijkness... — Luke 8:1 (14th Century English)

After this, Jesus traveled about from one town and village to another, proclaiming the good news of the kingdom of God. The Twelve were with him, and also some women who had been cured of evil spirits and diseases... — Luke 8:1 (Modern English)

15. What does “prechynge and cuangelisyng the rewme of God” mean?
   a. preaching about the new God
   b. preaching and talking about God
   c. proclaiming the good news of the kingdom of God
   d. being cured of evil spirits

16. What is the fourteenth century word for diseases?
   a. illness
   b. wymmen
   c. sijkness
   d. plague

17. What does it mean that people became more secular during the Renaissance?
   a. They focused on getting to heaven.
   b. They focused on this world.
   c. They often married twice.
   d. They divided time into seconds.

18. Florence grew wealthy through
   a. banking.
   b. farming.
   c. book-selling.
   d. the travel industry.

19. Urban nobility in Italy blended what groups by marriage?
   a. wealthy merchants and old nobles
   b. clergy and nobles
   c. landowning nobles and peasants
   d. merchants and traders

20. Who was Leonardo da Vinci?
   a. a conservative Pope
   b. a French professor
   c. an Italian scientist and artist
   d. a skilled novelist and poet

21. When did the Renaissance spread to northern Europe?
   a. the late 1300s
   b. the early 1400s
   c. the late 1400s
   d. the early 1500s
22. The humanist clergyman Desiderius Erasmus wanted
   a. all people to be able to read the Bible.
   b. to remove the pope from power.
   c. to sell indulgences.
   d. to convert to Protestantism.

23. What happened when peasants revolted in the 1520s?
   a. Nobles fled the countryside.
   b. Nobles brutally crushed the revolt.
   c. Peasants were given food.
   d. Peasants took over farms.

24. John Calvin taught that
   a. God decides who goes to heaven.
   b. doing good gets people to heaven.
   c. people should obey the pope.
   d. only clergy can know the truth.

25. During the Spanish Inquisition
   a. Jewish scholars flourished.
   b. the Pope encouraged heresy trials.
   c. Spain converted to Protestantism.
   d. 2,000 Spaniards were executed.

26. King Henry VIII
   a. formed the Lutheran church.
   b. was a cruel king of France.
   c. accepted the pope’s authority.
   d. beheaded two Queens.
27. What was the dominant religion in western Europe during the Enlightenment?
   a. Eastern Orthodox Christian  c. Catholic
   b. Muslim  d. Protestant

28. What religion was dominant in Scandinavia during the Enlightenment?
   a. Protestant  c. Eastern Orthodox Christian
   b. Catholic  d. Muslim

29. The Eastern Orthodox Christian movement dominated _____ Europe.
   a. the majority of eastern  c. far western
   b. all of eastern  d. all of western
[It is] the custom of pedagogues [teachers] to be eternally thundering in their pupil’s ears . . . while the business of the pupil is only to repeat what the others have said. [N]ow I would have a tutor to correct this error. . . . [H]e should allow his pupil himself to taste things, and to . . . choose them, sometimes opening the way to him, and sometimes leaving him to open it for himself. [T]hat is, I would not have [the teacher] alone . . . speak, but that he should also hear his pupil speak in turn.

—Michel de Montaigne, “Of the Education of Children”

30. According to Montaigne, what have students usually been expected to do?
   a. repeat what their teachers say  
   b. state their own opinions  
   c. read lots of books  
   d. think about the world

31. Montaigne believes that teachers should
   a. listen to their students.  
   b. tell their students what to do.  
   c. make students memorize poems.  
   d. lecture all the time.

32. Montaigne believes that students learn best by
   a. reading and taking notes.  
   b. following their interests.  
   c. taking tests.  
   d. home schooling.

33. The Puritans wanted to
   a. purify the Anglican Church.  
   b. move to India.  
   c. make England a Catholic country.  
   d. report to the pope.

34. What did Lutheranism teach would get a person into heaven?
   a. faith in Jesus  
   b. doing good deeds  
   c. buying indulgences  
   d. converting to Catholicism

35. Italian city-states became wealthy through
   a. war.  
   b. farming.  
   c. wine-making.  
   d. trade.

36. Streets in Venice were
   a. paved in marble.  
   b. paved in brick.  
   c. dirt.  
   d. canals and waterways.

37. Who ruled the city of Florence?
   a. Marco Polo  
   b. wealthy merchants  
   c. the Medici family  
   d. the pope

38. What is *The Divine Comedy*?
   a. a story of a trip from hell to heaven  
   b. a comedy performed in theaters  
   c. a play about the end of the world  
   d. a comedy about a monastery
39. King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella
   a. tolerated all religions in Spain.
   b. joined two kingdoms into Spain.
   c. converted Spain to Protestantism.
   d. were tried for heresy.

40. Why did Protestantism succeed?
   a. Some Kings supported it.
   b. Luther supported the peasant revolt.
   c. The pope died.
   d. The Catholics collected taxes.

41. What did King Henry IV of France agree to do to remain in power?
   a. convert to Protestantism
   b. convert to Judaism
   c. convert to Catholicism
   d. convert to Islam

42. Michelangelo painted which of the following?
   a. Mona Lisa
   b. the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel
   c. School of Athens
   d. The Last Supper

43. What can you tell about Leonardo da Vinci from this display of his works?
   a. Leonardo specialized in modernistic mechanisms.
   b. Leonardo had little talent for sketching.
   c. Leonardo drew only what existed at the time.
   d. Leonardo showed artistic and intellectual genius.

44. Which of the following best describes da Vinci’s sketches?
   a. examples of his many insightful talents
   b. man’s flaws
   c. futuristic invention
   d. visualizations

45. Not only was da Vinci one of the best scientists of the Renaissance, he was also one of its great
   based upon the illustrations.
   a. artists
   b. nobleman
   c. statesmen
   d. philosophers
Those preachers of indulgences are in error, who say that by the pope’s indulgences a man is freed from every penalty, and saved; . . .

If it is at all possible to grant to any one the remission of all penalties whatsoever, it is certain that this remission can be granted only to the most perfect, that is, to the very fewest.

It must needs be, therefore, that greater part of the people are deceived by that indiscriminate and high sounding promise of release from penalty.

—Martin Luther, “Disputation of Doctor Martin Luther on the Power and Efficacy of Indulgences” (95 Theses)

46. What is the purpose of the pope’s indulgences?
   a. to score more points
   b. to save money
   c. to save people from their sins
   d. to become perfect

47. According to Luther, who might be freed from all penalties of sin?
   a. people who buy indulgences
   b. people who are perfect
   c. anyone who prays hard enough
   d. everyone with faith in God

48. What does Luther think about indulgences?
   a. They deceive people.
   b. They help people get into heaven.
   c. More of them should be sold.
   d. The pope should give them away.
### Chapter 17
### Answer Section

#### MULTIPLE CHOICE

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