

CHAPTER 13—REFORMATION AND RELIGIOUS WARFARE IN THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY

ESSAY

1. What was Christian humanism and how did it help prepare the way for the Protestant Reformation? Did Erasmus' works pave the way for Luther's break with Rome and Catholicism? How?

ANS:

2. What were the sources of discontent among the Catholic clergy on the eve of the Reformation? What were the manifestations of popular religious piety on the eve of the Reformation?

ANS:

3. What was Luther's fundamental religious problem? Trace the development of this problem and how Luther solved it. How did Luther's religious ideas differ from those of Catholicism?

ANS:

4. Did matters of faith or matters of politics play a greater role in the establishment of Lutheranism in Germany and Scandinavia?

ANS:

5. Compare and contrast the chief ideas of Zwinglianism, Anabaptism, and Lutheranism. What did they have in common? How were they different?

ANS:

6. How did the English Reformation differ from the reformation in other countries? Be sure to mention specific monarchs and acts of Parliament.

ANS:

7. Discuss the chief ideas of Calvinism and show how they were similar to the ideas of Lutheranism. How did they vary from the ideas of Lutheranism? Why did Calvinism become the major international form of Protestantism?

ANS:

8. What impact did Reformation doctrines have on the family, education, and popular religious practices?

ANS:

9. What were the contributions of the papacy, Council of Trent, and the Jesuits to the revival of Catholicism?

ANS:

10. Examine the geographic spread of Protestant denominations and compare them to places of entrenched Catholicism. What can the maps teach you about these religions' relative popularities?

ANS:

11. Were the Reformation and Counter-Reformation popular movements or the carefully orchestrated manipulations of charismatic figures—or both?

ANS:

IDENTIFICATIONS

1. Christian humanism

ANS:

2. Desiderius Erasmus's *The Praise of Folly*

ANS:

3. Thomas More's *Utopia*

ANS:

4. pluralism and absenteeism

ANS:

5. Thomas a Kempis' *Imitation of Christ*

ANS:

6. Oratory of Divine Love

ANS:

7. the sacraments

ANS:

8. Martin Luther

ANS:

9. salvation by faith

ANS:

10. priesthood of all believers

ANS:

11. Johann Tetzel and indulgences

ANS:

12. Ninety-Five Theses

ANS:

13. the Edict of Worms

ANS:

14. the Peasants' War, 1524

ANS:

15. transubstantiation

ANS:

16. the Protestant minister and family

ANS:

17. Charles V

ANS:

18. Pope Clement VII

ANS:

19. Suleiman the Magnificent

ANS:

20. Peace of Augsburg

ANS:

21. Gustavus Vasa

ANS:

22. Ulrich Zwingli

ANS:

23. Marburg Colloquy

ANS:

24. Anabaptists, Munster

ANS:

25. millenarianism

ANS:

26. Menno Simons

ANS:

27. Henry VIII's wives

ANS:

28. Act of Supremacy

ANS:

29. Book of Common Prayer

ANS:

30. Edward VI and "Bloody Mary"

ANS:

31. John Calvin

ANS:

32. predestination

ANS:

33. Geneva

ANS:

34. Protestant education

ANS:

35. Puritans

ANS:

36. Catholic Reformation

ANS:

37. Saint Teresa of Avila

ANS:

38. Ignatius Loyola

ANS:

39. Jesuits

ANS:

40. Francis Xavier

ANS:

41. Pope Paul III

ANS:

42. Council of Trent

ANS:

43. Huguenots and Saint Bartholomew's Day

ANS:

44. Henry IV and the Edict of Nantes

ANS:

45. Philip II

ANS:

46. the Battle of Lepanto

ANS:

47. the New World

ANS:

48. the Netherlands

ANS:

49. Union of Utrecht

ANS:

50. Elizabeth

ANS:

51. Spanish Armada

ANS:

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. The northern Christian humanists
 - a. felt pessimistic about the future of humanity.
 - b. were sophisticated and realistic in their expectations.
 - c. totally rejected the primacy of the Catholic Church.
 - d. doubted that education could solve the world's problems.
 - e. championed the study of classical and early Christian texts to reform the Catholic Church.

ANS: E REF: p. 377

2. The author of Utopia, a satire on European government and society, was
 - a. Giovanni Boccaccio.
 - b. Desiderius Erasmus.
 - c. Thomas a Kempis.
 - d. William Shakespeare.
 - e. Thomas More.

ANS: E REF: p. 378

3. In his "philosophy of Christ," Erasmus emphasized
 - a. the role of priests.
 - b. a strictly structured and hierarchical society.
 - c. inner piety.
 - d. study of Classical Roman classics.
 - e. killing infidels and heretics.

ANS: C REF: p. 377

4. The religious reformer who "laid the egg that Luther hatched" was
 - a. Savonarola.
 - b. Thomas More.
 - c. John Calvin.
 - d. Desiderius Erasmus.
 - e. Ulrich Zwingli.

ANS: D

REF: p. 378

5. Popular religion in the Late Middle Ages and Renaissance was marked by
- greater popular belief in the spiritual utility of relics and indulgences.
 - outbursts of church burnings to chase away "devil priests."
 - efforts to do away with traditional beliefs and practices of the Catholic Church.
 - the rise of several new neo-pagan, polytheistic cults.
 - a turning away from religion in favor of Renaissance humanism.

ANS: A

REF: p. 380

6. The reforming religious organization of the late fifteenth century that included both clergy and laymen was
- Augustinians.
 - Jesuits.
 - Oratory of Divine Love.
 - Beguines.
 - Order of Erasmunites.

ANS: C

REF: p. 380

7. Luther's religious crisis came to a head over his growing belief that
- the Bible had passages which were contradictory.
 - even after leaving the Catholic Church, he still recognized its legitimacy.
 - no amount of good works could satisfy God's righteousness.
 - if God is all-powerful, why should he care about humans?
 - there seemed to be no sure proof of God's existence.

ANS: C

REF: p. 380-381

8. The early fifteenth century religious reformer who was burned at the stake was
- John Wycliffe.
 - Erasmus.
 - Ignatius of Loyola.
 - John Calvin.
 - John Hus.

ANS: E

REF: p. 381

9. For Luther, the only sure source of truth and the only reliable path of faith, other than justification, was
- the opinions of scholars.
 - the decisions of church councils.
 - the authority of the pope.
 - the Bible.
 - the speaking voice of God himself.

ANS: D

REF: p. 381

10. The event that eventually led to Luther's break with the church was
- the Council of Pisa's declaration that maintained the necessity of Purgatory for salvation.
 - the increase of Papal taxes on the German peasantry.
 - widespread sale of indulgences by preaching monks.
 - the declaration that the German clergy must pay taxes.
 - the papacy's threat to remove the German emperor.

ANS: C

REF: p. 381

11. Luther's pamphlet, *The Babylonian Captivity of the Church*,
 - a. attacked the sacramental system of the church.
 - b. outlined the doctrine of Luther in German.
 - c. explained the Lutheran liturgy.
 - d. attacked abuses of the Catholic clergy in north Africa.
 - e. justified transubstantiation.

ANS: A REF: p. 382

12. The Edict of Worms
 - a. contained Luther's refutation of Johann Eck's accusations.
 - b. expressed Luther's rejection of Pope Innocent I's spiritual authority.
 - c. called Luther to appear before Emperor Charles V to recant his "heresies."
 - d. made Luther an outlaw within the Holy Roman Empire.
 - e. led to Luther's forcible removal to Rome.

ANS: D REF: p. 383

13. Luther's ideas were spread primarily through
 - a. his translation of the Bible into Latin.
 - b. word of mouth by merchants.
 - c. sermons.
 - d. imperial edicts and proclamations.
 - e. German princes.

ANS: C REF: p. 384

14. The Peasants' War of 1524-1525
 - a. was led by a radical ex-follower of Luther, Philip Melanchthon.
 - b. furthered the spread of Lutheranism throughout all of Europe.
 - c. as praised by Luther as it destroyed the great Catholic princes of Germany.
 - d. was strongly opposed by Luther who saw it as a social revolution from below against God's divine order.
 - e. had no connection with any of Luther's ideas and beliefs.

ANS: D REF: p. 385-386

15. Concerning the sacraments of the Catholic Church, Luther
 - a. accepted all seven.
 - b. rejected all of them except baptism and communion, or the Lord's Supper.
 - c. claimed marriage as the only true sacrament.
 - d. eliminated extreme unction.
 - e. eliminated only clerical celibacy.

ANS: B REF: p. 386

16. At its outset, the Reformation in Germany was
 - a. a rural phenomenon.
 - b. largely an urban phenomenon.
 - c. a movement with strong urban and rural backing.
 - d. only a minor quarrel among monks.
 - e. restricted to southern Germany alone.

ANS: B REF: p. 384

17. Though Luther was condemned at the Diet of Worms, he survived because he was protected by
- the Emperor Charles V.
 - a seven-foot Viking bodyguard.
 - his abiding faith in Christ.
 - Ulrich Zwingli.
 - the Elector of Saxony.

ANS: E REF: p. 383

18. Which of the following was not a central belief of Lutheranism?
- Justification is by faith alone.
 - Only two of the Catholic sacraments were accurate and worth keeping.
 - God's word is found in scripture alone.
 - The pope is a false representative of Christ on earth.
 - The sale of indulgences is a proper revenue source for a church.

ANS: E REF: p. 380-386

19. Although Charles V had many adversaries, his chief concern during his reign was
- Henry VIII of England.
 - Ludwig II of Bavaria.
 - Charles XII of Sweden.
 - Francis I of France.
 - Pope Clement VII.

ANS: D REF: p. 387

20. In the eastern part of his empire, Charles V faced a threat to his power from
- France.
 - the Austrian empire.
 - the League of Cambrai.
 - Muscovy.
 - the Ottoman empire.

ANS: E REF: p. 388

21. The Schmalkaldic War in Germany ended in 1555 with the
- Battle of Mühlberg.
 - Battle of Mohács.
 - Peace of Augsburg.
 - Diet of Augsburg.
 - Peace of Geneva.

ANS: C REF: p. 388

22. The Religious Peace of Augsburg settled the Lutheran problem by adopting the principle that
- north of the Main river would be Lutheran, below it Catholic.
 - each territory would hold elections to determine its religion.
 - there would be religious toleration throughout Germany.
 - Protestants would accept the authority of the papacy.
 - the ruler of each territory determined the religion there.

ANS: E REF: p. 388

23. Luther's ideas were most readily accepted in
- England.

- b. France.
- c. Italy.
- d. Spain.
- e. Scandinavia.

ANS: E REF: p. 389

24. In the sixteenth century, Switzerland
- a. was unified under the rule of Maximilian in 1499.
 - b. was Europe's first unified republic.
 - c. became Europe's greatest economic power under the Swiss confederation.
 - d. was the principal source of religious books in all of Europe.
 - e. was made up of thirteen cantons, under the leadership of wealthy bourgeoisie.

ANS: E REF: p. 389 MSC: *new

25. Zwingli's interpretation of the Lord's Supper differed from Luther's in that
- a. Luther held to the Catholic belief in transubstantiation.
 - b. Luther said that the ceremony was totally symbolic.
 - c. Zwingli said the ceremony was only symbolic and that no real transformation in the bread and wine occurred.
 - d. Luther claimed the ceremony was only symbolic and that no transformation in the bread and wine occurred.
 - e. Zwingli held to the belief called consubstantiation.

ANS: C REF: p. 390

26. The Swiss religious reformer who established the Protestant Reformation in Zurich was
- a. Melenchthon.
 - b. Hutter.
 - c. Zwingli.
 - d. Servetis.
 - e. Calvin.

ANS: C REF: p. 389-390

27. The Anabaptists
- a. opposed the practice of baptism.
 - b. were not regarded as a political threat as they preached separation between church and state.
 - c. were founded by Conrad Grebel, beginning as an elitist movement.
 - d. advocated adult baptism, and if they had been baptized as children, a second baptism.
 - e. peacefully merged with the Calvinists and Lutherans.

ANS: D REF: p. 391

28. The Reformation in England under Henry VIII
- a. was triggered by Henry's desire to annul his marriage.
 - b. witnessed the complete transformation of Catholic doctrine.
 - c. nearly ended with Thomas Cromwell's mishandling of the treasury.
 - d. led to Parliament's formal leadership over the Church of England.
 - e. was revoked by his son and successor, Edward V.

ANS: A REF: p. 392-393

29. Millenarianism is the belief that

- a. all Christians go to heaven.
- b. all priests are impious.
- c. the end of the world is imminent.
- d. private property among Christians is immoral.
- e. the first millennium was superior to the second, from the vantage point of the 16th century.

ANS: C REF: p. 392

30. England's break with the Roman church became official with the passage of the
- a. Act of Union.
 - b. Six Articles.
 - c. Act of Toleration.
 - d. Act of Succession.
 - e. Act of Supremacy.

ANS: E REF: p. 393

31. Henry's marriage to Anne Boleyn ended when he executed her for
- a. talking out against his reign.
 - b. heresy.
 - c. bigamy.
 - d. adultery.
 - e. infertility.

ANS: D REF: p. 393

32. Mary I Tudor earned her nickname "bloody Mary" by persecuting
- a. Anabaptists.
 - b. Protestants.
 - c. Catholics.
 - d. Quakers.
 - e. Scottish rebels.

ANS: B REF: p. 393-394

33. England's Queen Elizabeth could best be described as a
- a. pious Catholic.
 - b. fervent Calvinist.
 - c. committed Lutheran.
 - d. passionate Puritan.
 - e. moderate Protestant.

ANS: E REF: p. 407

34. Which of the following are among the chief characteristics of John Calvin's reform movement?
- a. Calvin's acceptance of "justification by faith alone"
 - b. predestination and the absolute sovereignty of God
 - c. the belief that humans must obey secular authorities
 - d. a belief in congregational church covenant
 - e. a tolerance for all forms of Christianity but none for other religions including Judaism.

ANS: B REF: p. 394

35. In Calvin's theology, leading a godly life would be evidence that you
- a. suffered from overly severe toilet training as a child.
 - b. have already been chosen to go to heaven.

- c. are trying to earn salvation through good works.
- d. have been forgiven for your sins through Christ's grace.
- e. are a good person.

ANS: B REF: p. 395

36. In Geneva, the Calvinists
- a. imposed strict penalties for blasphemy and immoral behavior.
 - b. reformed the city with little opposition from an enthusiastic populace.
 - c. saw their reforms jeopardized by the execution of Michael Servetus.
 - d. withdrew the Ecclesiastical Ordinances in 1541.
 - e. granted religious toleration to all but Catholics.

ANS: A REF: p. 395

37. The Reformation changed conceptions of the family by
- a. substantially transforming women's subordinate place in society.
 - b. creating new career avenues for women outside the home.
 - c. extolling the superior state of marriage over celibacy.
 - d. encouraging women to take more dominant roles in religious life.
 - e. establishing exclusively Protestant nunneries.

ANS: C REF: p. 396 | p. 398

38. The Reformation affected the development of education in Europe by
- a. broadly expanding Jesuit principles of higher education.
 - b. aiming Protestant schooling only at the nobility and wealthier urban patricians.
 - c. eradicating all humanist influences in schooling.
 - d. expanding public access to primary schooling and improving secondary schooling through gymnasiums and ministerial training.
 - e. the exclusive use of textbooks in Latin.

ANS: D REF: p. 398

39. The Reformation successfully abolished all of the following from the lives of Europe's Protestant community except for
- a. indulgences.
 - b. the celebrations of religious saints' days.
 - c. taverns.
 - d. clerical celibacy.
 - e. monasteries and nunneries.

ANS: C REF: p. 398

40. Loyola was the founder of
- a. the Capuchin Order.
 - b. the Brothers of the Common Life.
 - c. the Society of Jesus.
 - d. the Swiss Brothers.
 - e. the Dominican Order.

ANS: C REF: p. 400

41. The Jesuit missionary who propagated Christianity in India, Malacca and the Moluccas, and Japan, and who died just before reaching China was
- a. Ignatius Loyola.

- b. Thomas More.
- c. Matteo Ricci.
- d. Francis Xavier.
- e. Dominic Guzman.

ANS: D REF: p. 401

42. The Catholic Reformation's ultimate refusal to compromise with Protestantism was exemplified by
- a. Pope Paul III, who proved to be an ultra-conservative in refusing possible changes within the church.
 - b. the Roman Inquisition and the creation of the Index.
 - c. the Council of Trent, at which moderate Catholics and Jesuits heard the Protestants proclaim their doctrines.
 - d. Pope Paul IV, a moderate pope who proposed to moderate all Catholic-Protestant disputes.
 - e. none of the above

ANS: B REF: p. 401-402

43. The Council of Trent
- a. compromised with the Protestants on the doctrine of Justification by Faith.
 - b. agreed with most Protestants that there were only two sacraments.
 - c. reaffirmed traditional Catholic beliefs against the Reformation.
 - d. asserted the importance of doctrine over ritual.
 - e. placed church councils above the authority of the popes.

ANS: C REF: p. 402

44. In France, the Protestant minority was known as
- a. Anabaptists.
 - b. Huguenots.
 - c. Calvinists.
 - d. Bourbonites.
 - e. Lutherans.

ANS: B REF: p. 402

45. In France, the *politiques* were
- a. heads of various religious and political factions during the civil wars.
 - b. administrators in provincial towns, appointed by the king.
 - c. those who placed politics ahead of religion in an attempt to end the wars of religion.
 - d. advisors to Catherine de'Medici.
 - e. always the chief ministers to the kings.

ANS: C REF: p. 403

46. The Edict of Nantes was all of the following except it
- a. was an acknowledgment that Catholicism was the official religion in France.
 - b. expelled the Huguenots from France.
 - c. recognized the rights of the Protestant minority.
 - d. was a political decision.
 - e. was an attempt to reduce religious violence in France.

ANS: B REF: p. 404

47. The greatest advocate of militant Catholicism was
- a. Philip II of Spain.

- ANS: A REF: p. 404

- France.
- the Dutch Republic.
- the Holy Roman Empire
- the Ottoman Empire.
- Portugal.

- a. the Industrial Revolution.
- b. the Commercial Revolution.
- c. deflation.
- d. stagflation.
- e. inflation.

- France.
- the Holy Roman Empire.
- England.
- the Ottoman Empire.
- the Netherlands.

ANS: F REF: p. 386

5. In 1528, the Ottoman Turks, under Suleiman the Magnificent, captured and sacked the city of Vienna.

ANS: F REF: p. 388

6. The Religious Peace of Augsburg, 1555, gave each German ruler the right to determine the religion of his subjects, either Lutheran or Catholic.

ANS: T REF: p. 388

7. Protestant schools in Germany avoided teaching the liberal arts, choosing instead to focus on their most important book, the Bible.

ANS: F REF: p. 395

8. The author of *Spiritual Exercises*, the key work of the Catholic Reformation, was Pope Paul III.

ANS: F REF: p. 400

9. The St. Bartholomew's Day Massacre in 1572 involved the massacring of nearly 3,000 Huguenots in Paris.

ANS: T REF: p. 403

10. Henry VIII had no male heirs survive him.

ANS: F REF: p. 393