

1. Luther believed that "*the righteousness that God demands (does) not result from many religious works and ceremonies but was given in full measure to those who believe and trust in Jesus Christ.*"

This statement summarizes Luther's primary insight: _____

2. "*A remission of the temporal penalty imposed by priests on penitents as a 'work of satisfaction' for their mortal sins.*" _____

3. _____ "*When on October 31, 1517, Luther, according to tradition, posted his ninety-five theses on the door of the Castle Church in Wittenberg, he protested especially against,*" ...

- A. the selling of indulgences for profit by the Augsburg banking-house of Fugger.
- B. the impression created by Tetzel that indulgences actually remitted sins.
- C. the use of indulgence sales to fund the rebuilding of Saint Peter's in Rome.
- D. the strictly Catholic, and anti-reform policies of the Holy Roman Emperor.
- E. the fact that half of the indulgence sale's proceeds were leaving Germany for Rome.

4. _____ Luther's condemnation of the Peasants' Revolt of 1524-1525...

- A. ended the promise of the Reformation as a social revolution.
- B. revealed Luther's radical political and social standing.
- C. contradicted his own teaching.
- D. ended any chance of the survival of his reform beyond the 1520s.

5. _____ The Schmalkaldic League was...

- A. an order of Catholic monks.
- B. an anti-Lutheran alliance.
- C. an alliance of Lutherans.
- D. an alliance of Catholics.

6. To which region (not country!) of Europe did Lutheranism first spread outside Germany? _____

_____ 7. The basic guideline of Zwingli's reform was...

- A. rejection of the principle of "*cuius regio, eius religio.*"
- B. support for Luther's notion of "*justification by faith alone.*"
- C. political independence from Rome, with little true religious reform.
- D. continuation of clerical celibacy and rejection of the right of clerical marriage.
- E. whatever lacked literal support in Scripture was to be neither believed nor practiced.

_____ 8. In October, 1529, Luther and Zwingli were brought together by the Landgrave of Hesse in the city of Marburg to work out their differences on which issue?

- A. the seven Catholic sacraments.
- B. the nature of Christ's presence in the Eucharist.
- C. the debate over adult or infant baptism.
- D. condemnation of the peasants' revolt.
- E. clerical celibacy.

_____ 9. The *Schleitheim Confession* of Conrad Grebel's Anabaptist splinter group, the Swiss Brethren, distinguished the Anabaptist movement by all of the following, **EXCEPT**?

- A. their refusal to go to war.
- B. their refusal to swear oaths.
- C. their practice of baptizing only infants.
- D. their refusal to participate in the offices of secular government.
- E. The *Schleitheim Confession* distinguished the Anabaptists by all of the above.

10. Anabaptist extremists came to power in the German city of _____ in 1534-35.

11. "*In the second half of the sixteenth century, _____ replaced Lutheranism as the dominant Protestant force in Europe.*"

12. In 1904, the German sociologist Max Weber, argued that the combination of religious confidence and self-disciplined activism which Calvinism inspired contributed greatly to the development of _____.

- _____ 13. Which of the following best describes England's Convocation?
- A. an act of Parliament designed to limit the influence of Rome in England.
 - B. a declaration of the king's position as head of the Catholic Church in England.
 - C. an advisory council to Henry, which included Thomas Cranmer and Thomas Cromwell.
 - D. a legislative assembly representing the English clergy.
 - E. a meeting of English Catholic supporters.
- _____ 14. England's "*Reformation Parliament*" did all of the following **EXCEPT**?
- A. published a list of official grievances against the Lutheran movement.
 - B. publicly recognized Henry as head of the church in England.
 - C. made the king the highest court of appeal for all English subjects.
 - D. gave Henry sole jurisdiction over high ecclesiastical appointments.
 - E. ended all payments by the English clergy and laity to Rome.
15. When both John Fisher, the Bishop of Rochester, and _____, refused to recognize Henry's supremacy over the Church in England, Henry had them executed.
- _____ 16. Henry's marriage to his fourth wife, Anne of Cleves, can best be described as...
- A. a marriage of love.
 - B. an attempt to create an alliance with German Protestant princes.
 - C. an attempt to create an alliance with Catholic France and Spain.
 - D. the only marriage of Henry's to produce a male heir.
 - E. the result of bad advice given by Cardinal Wolsey.
- _____ 17. Which of the following best describes Henry's position toward Protestant reform in England?
- A. He made only mild concessions to Protestants, maintaining the practice of Catholic doctrine.
 - B. He took radical steps to eliminate all tenets of Roman Catholicism in the English Church.
 - C. He refused to permit the Latin Bible to be replaced by English bibles in English churches.
 - D. He actively supported the growing popularity of Protestant views among the people.
18. Under Edward VI, the 1549 Act of _____ imposed Thomas Cranmer's *Book of Common Prayer* on all English churches.
19. Protestant Reformer from Strasbourg, he assisted with the completion of the English Reformation after seeking refuge in England following Charles V's victory over the German Protestant princes?
- _____