

- _____ 1. "Before the Reformation began, ambitious proposals had been made for church reform. But sixteenth century popes quickly squelched such efforts." According to Kagan, which of the following had the greatest impact in convincing pre-Reformation popes to oppose early reform efforts? A. the Babylonian Captivity C. the Conciliar Movement E. John Huss
B. the Great Schism D. the Renaissance
- _____ 2. "Despite such papal foot-dragging, the church was not without its reformers." The vast majority of these intra-church reformers were...
A. high ranking clergy C. university theology professors E. monks and nuns
B. parish priests D. the laity, acting independently
3. Organized like an army, members of the Society of Jesus regarded themselves as "_____ of Christ."
- _____ 4. Which of the following best describes the results of the Council of Trent?
A. the most important reforms adopted were concerned with doctrinal issues.
B. internal church discipline was virtually ignored, with few actions taken.
C. concessions were made regarding both church doctrine and internal discipline.
D. not a single doctrinal concession was made, while internal discipline was reformed.
- _____ 5. At the Council of Trent, the Church resolved medieval Scholastic quarrels in favor of...
A. the theology of Saint Thomas Aquinas.
B. the Augustinian tradition, as endorsed by the Jansenists.
C. a more humanistic approach.
D. the doctrines of Martin Luther and Ulrich Zwingli.
- _____ 6. "Luther, Zwingli, and Calvin saw themselves and their followers as subject to definite civic responsibilities and obligations." This statement identifies all three reformers as having been...?
A. politically liberal C. economically conservative E. economically radical
B. politically radical D. politically conservative
- _____ 7. Which of the following does not describe 16th-century Protestant religious life in Europe?
A. vernacular copies of the Bible. C. the absence of cloisters.
B. a smaller clergy. D. mass in Latin. E. bare church interiors.
- _____ 8. T/F: *Over half of the original Protestant converts returned to Catholicism before the 16th c ended.*
- _____ 9. With regards to education, Protestant reformers generally...?
A. supported the Scholastic model of education. D. embraced *studia humanitatis*.
B. disapproved of the study of Greek and Hebrew. E. opposed historical study.
C. sought universal compulsory education for boys.
10. John Calvin and his successor, Theodore Beza, founded the _____ - created primarily for training Calvinist ministers.
- _____ 11. As a result of the Protestant Reformation, women experienced all of the following, **EXCEPT**?
A. women were praised in their biblical vocation as mother and housewife.
B. women were encouraged to remain celibate and refrain from marriage.
C. new marriage laws gave women greater security and protection.
D. women were encouraged to be educated to literacy in the vernacular.
E. women gained a role as independent authors.
- _____ 12. In the first half of the 16th c, religious conflict, confined to central Europe, was primarily...
A. a struggle for control of the Protestant movement between followers of Luther and Zwingli.
B. a struggle for social change between national leaders and church clergy.
C. a military struggle between the many states which comprised the Holy Roman Empire.
D. a struggle to restrict the rise of radical Protestantism, such as the Anabaptists.
E. a struggle by Lutherans to secure rights and freedoms for themselves.

