

Chapter 3 Quiz

Multiple-Choice Questions

1. Ferdinand and Isabella's policies of Spanish nationalism led to the expulsion from Spain of large numbers of Spanish
(A) Protestants. (D) Calvinists.
(B) Catholics. (E) monks.
(C) Jews.
2. With papal mediation, Spain in 1494 agreed to recognize that one other nation had valid claims to parts of South and Central America. Which nation was it?
(A) Great Britain (D) Italy
(B) Portugal (E) France
(C) Austria
3. A Dutch humanist who published an edition of the Greek New Testament was
(A) Marsilio Ficino. (D) Desiderius Erasmus.
(B) John Colet. (E) Thomas More.
(C) Johann Reuchlin.



Saint Agatha, by Francisco de Zurbarán, 1634

4. The painting above represents
(A) the Renaissance fusion of pagan and Christian elements.
(B) a Protestant heretic tortured by the Spanish Inquisition.
(C) an obsession with the horrors of the Thirty Years' War.
(D) the Counter-Reformation's interest in mysticism.
(E) the triumph of anatomical dissections in art academies.

5. "... It is, then, much safer to be feared than to be loved... for touching human nature, we may say in general that men are untruthful, unconstant, dissemblers, they avoid dangers and are covetous of gain. While you do them good, they are wholly yours... but when [danger] approaches, they revolt."

Such was the lesson taught to rulers by

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| (A) Lorenzo Valla. | (D) Hugo Grotius. |
| (B) Niccolo Machiavelli. | (E) Johan Huizinga. |
| (C) Michel de Montaigne. | |
6. Muscovy achieved sovereign independence when
- (A) Dmitri Donskoi beat the Mongols at Kulikovo in 1380.
- (B) Ivan III stopped paying tribute to the Golden Horde in 1480.
- (C) Ivan the Terrible invaded and conquered western Siberia.
- (D) the boyars elected Mikhail Romanov tsar in 1613.
- (E) Peter the Great beat the Swedes in the Great Northern War.
7. Which of the following forces most shaped the society and politics of Early Modern Europe?
- I. the nobility
- II. Islamic culture
- III. the Roman Catholic Church
- IV. long-distance trade
- V. the decline of nationalism
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| (A) I only | (D) I, II, and IV only |
| (B) II only | (E) II, III, IV, and V only |
| (C) I and III only | |
8. During the mid-fifteenth century, which of these countries seemed most likely to dominate Europe in the coming centuries?
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| (A) England | (D) France |
| (B) Sweden | (E) Muscovy |
| (C) Prussia | |
9. Nationalism after the Hundred Years' War was expressed through the works of
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| (A) Chaucer. | (D) Machiavelli. |
| (B) Erasmus. | (E) Shakespeare. |
| (C) Michelangelo. | |

10. The Renaissance was centered mostly on
- (A) England.
 - (B) Greece.
 - (C) Italy.
 - (D) Portugal.
 - (E) Spain.
11. All of these events contributed to the beginning of the Renaissance EXCEPT
- (A) the development of the Italian city-states.
 - (B) the papacies of Sixtus IV and Julius II.
 - (C) a rise of interest in the Roman Republic.
 - (D) the growth of wealth in Northern Italy.
 - (E) the fall of the Byzantine Empire.
12. Renaissance art most departed from medieval art in its
- (A) use of religious themes.
 - (B) appeal to the illiterate.
 - (C) increased realism.
 - (D) emphasis on asymmetrical decoration.
 - (E) rejection of classical styles.
13. The work of which artistic figure best exemplifies the success of the Renaissance in the British Isles?
- (A) Dürer
 - (B) Erasmus
 - (C) Manutius
 - (D) Shakespeare
 - (E) El Greco
14. All of the following factors initially contributed to the European drive for exploration EXCEPT
- (A) the discovery of gold in the Americas.
 - (B) the emergence of new naval technologies.
 - (C) familial connections between Aragon and southern Italy.
 - (D) the rebirth of understanding of Greek scientific knowledge.
 - (E) increasing costs of overland trade on the Silk Road.
15. The Columbian Exchange affected Europe by
- (A) encouraging the enslavement of peasants.
 - (B) causing population decline from new diseases such as smallpox.

- (C) supporting the political power of the feudal nobility.
- (D) decreasing the variety of available foods.
- (E) shifting economic power from manors to cities.