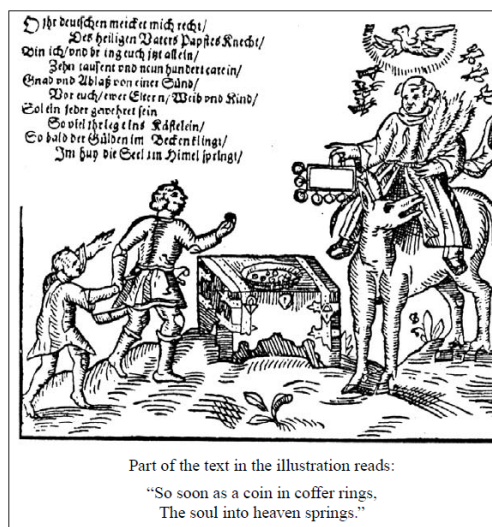


Chapter 4 Quiz

Multiple-Choice Questions

1. The “idols” of Francis Bacon, explained in his *Novum Organum*, were
 - (A) strict standards of scientific accuracy.
 - (B) impediments to clear scientific thinking.
 - (C) religious objects.
 - (D) famous scientists.
 - (E) political objectives.



2. The individual depicted on the horse in the illustration above is
 - (A) Calvin.
 - (B) Tetzl.
 - (C) Boniface VIII.
 - (D) Luther.
 - (E) Henry VIII.
3. The 1555 principle of *cuius regio, eius religio*—incorporated later into the peace settlement that ended the Thirty Years’ War—signified
 - (A) a weakening of the authority of German electors.
 - (B) the right of monarchs to dictate the religion of their state or principality.
 - (C) an increase in papal authority in the Holy Roman Empire.
 - (D) increased authority for the nobility in religious controversies.
 - (E) that religion was a private matter to be decided by each individual.

4. Which of the following was most influential in the spread of Protestantism in sixteenth-century Europe?
- (A) The universities (D) Lectures
(B) Holy Roman Emperors (E) Monarchical authority
(C) The printing press
5. "I dissent from those who are unwilling that the sacred Scriptures should be read by the unlearned and translated into the vulgar tongue, as though Christ had taught such subtleties that they can scarcely be understood even by a few theologians. . . ."
- This passage expresses the opinion of
- (A) Ignatius Loyola. (D) Desiderius Erasmus.
(B) Niccolo Machiavelli. (E) Robert Boyle.
(C) Galileo Galilei.
6. Although he was a Roman Catholic, which one of the following was most like Calvin in his efforts to reform the church and society?
- (A) Girolamo Savonarola (D) King Louis XIII
(B) Ignatius Loyola (E) Emperor Charles V
(C) Thomas More
7. The Peace of Augsburg
- (A) recognized that Lutheranism was the true interpretation of Christianity.
(B) recognized the principle that the religion of the leader would determine the religion of the people.
(C) denounced the Papacy and Charles V.
(D) resulted in the recognition of Lutheranism, Calvinism, and Catholicism.
(E) authorized the seizure of all Church property in German states.
8. All of the following statements about the Edict of Nantes are true EXCEPT:
- (A) It banned Huguenot military forces and fortresses.
(B) It promoted religious toleration.
(C) It guaranteed freedom of worship for French Calvinists.
(D) It followed a major civil war in France.
(E) It was revoked by Louis XIV.
9. The specific abuse that Luther addressed in his "Ninety-Five Theses" was
- (A) simony. (B) the sale of indulgences.

- (C) clerical marriage.
- (D) lay investiture.
- (E) recognition of secular authority.

10. The basic idea of mercantilism was

- (A) to acquire colonies.
- (B) the promotion of social welfare through increased economic activity.
- (C) to gain access to raw materials.
- (D) the maintenance of a favorable balance of trade in order to increase the country's holdings in gold and silver.
- (E) pursuit of laissez-faire to maintain an equitable balance of trade.

11. Under the domestic system in England, also called "putting out,"

- (A) shipbuilding was made a state monopoly.
- (B) spinning and weaving were done in rural homes.
- (C) factory workers were prohibited from joining unions.
- (D) farmers expanded the use of crop rotation and fertilization.
- (E) foreign workers were by statute forbidden to take the jobs of Englishmen.

12. Which of the following statements is NOT true? Scientific research conducted in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries

- (A) assumed an international scope as governments supported scientific inquiry, hoping discoveries would have immediate, practical application.
- (B) laid firm foundations in physics, chemistry, and medicine as independent and rapidly expanding disciplines.
- (C) was centered primarily in the major universities, which were richly endowed by merchants and entrepreneurs.
- (D) was stimulated by the belief that the comprehension of and harnessing of the laws of nature would benefit humankind.
- (E) received the encouragement of rulers who saw the practical value of discoveries to the mercantilist policies of their states.

13. The Royal Society of London is most logically associated with

- (A) the Scientific Revolution.
- (B) James II Stuart of England.
- (C) efforts to bring the Christian faith to the natives of Africa.
- (D) financing the establishment of colonies in British North America.
- (E) supporting commercial activities in the Far East.

14. The first Swiss leader of the movement that became Calvinism was
- (A) Jean Calvin.
 - (B) Ulrich Zwingli.
 - (C) Balthasar Hubmeier.
 - (D) Menno Simons.
 - (E) Thomas Cranmer.
15. "We Italians then owe to the Church of Rome and to her priests for our having become irreligious and bad; but we owe her still a greater debt ... that the Church has kept and still keeps our country divided."
- This passage expresses the opinion of
- (A) Luther.
 - (B) Calvin.
 - (C) Leo X.
 - (D) Machiavelli.
 - (E) Dante.