

Chapter 4 Quiz

Multiple-Choice Answers

1. (B)
Bacon asserted that scientists should be clear-minded thinkers, untouched by religious or political biases or philosophical preconceptions. He listed a series of biases or preconceptions that might be obstacles to scientific work, terming them “idols.” Answer (C) is too obvious to consider seriously.
2. (B)
The illustration depicts the sale of indulgences in early 1500s Germany by the Dominican monk Tetzel. The incident angered Luther and set him on the path that led to the Reformation. The wording of the question may mislead you by causing you to examine the picture for major clues. This approach is not likely to be helpful. The real clues are in the “jingle,” which you may remember from a history course. If you do, the question asks for something more: the name of the monk who sold indulgences in Luther’s part of Germany.
3. (B)
Questions may give extra information (“1555”) not to mislead, but rather to help you. If you recall the Peace of Augsburg, then the answer is easy; if not, then look for answers that were not results of the Thirty Years’ War. This war ended with another compromise that empowered princes and leaders in the Holy Roman Empire to dictate to their lands which religion, now to include Calvinism, they could practice [so answer (A) is wrong]. Dissenters among their subjects were expected to convert or to move to another territory.
4. (C)
Movable-type presses, which evolved in the sixty years before the Reformation, made the printing of cheap leaflets and even the Bible possible on a large scale. The question asks for a judgment of the “most influential.” Answer (B) may be eliminated quickly. The military power of Charles V, Holy Roman Emperor during the Reformation, was an obstacle to the spread of Protestantism.
5. (D)
A careful reading of the passage is essential. Because it is critical of papal involvement in politics, you may eliminate answer (C). Answer (A) may sound tempting but, again, the “obvious” answer is incorrect; Luther was German, not Italian. Of the remaining answers, it may be possible to arrive at answer (D) because you have previously read Machiavelli and know of his strong criticisms of papal involvement in Italian politics.

6. (D)
A test of your ability to apply historical knowledge, this question cites a quotation that illustrates the Christian Humanists' interest in translating the Bible from Latin into the local languages of Europe. The only Christian Humanist listed in the answers is Erasmus. Loyola was founder of the Society of Jesus, or Jesuits; Machiavelli was a political writer during the Italian Renaissance; Galileo was a scientist during the Scientific Revolution; and Robert Boyle was one of the first prominent European physicists and chemists.
7. (B)
The Peace of Augsburg (1555) (B) recognized the principle that the religion of the leader would determine the religion of the people; it was a major victory for Lutheranism and a defeat of Habsburg aspirations to control the Holy Roman Empire. Lutheranism (A) was not recognized as the true interpretation of Christianity, and the Peace of Augsburg did not authorize the seizure of all Church property in German states (E). Calvinism (D) was not recognized until the Peace of Westphalia in 1648; (C) Charles V and the Papacy were negotiators in formulating the Peace of Augsburg.
8. (A)
The Edict of Nantes was issued by Henry IV after the religious wars. Raised a Huguenot, Henry became king by promising to convert to Roman Catholicism. The war left France exhausted, convincing many that religion should be kept strictly separate from politics. Thus, there was support for the Edict, which guaranteed the Huguenots freedom of worship and the right to have some fortified towns. Louis XIV, most powerful of the French monarchs and a devout Catholic, later revoked the Edict, asserting that the right of Huguenots to have their own fortresses was a violation of his royal sovereignty, as was their competing religion.
9. (B)
The activities of the Dominican Tetzel and his unbridled commercialism in the sale of indulgences prompted Luther to act. The other issues listed, while at various times severe problems within the church, were not of immediate concern to Luther when he posted the "Ninety-Five Theses."
10. (D)
Mercantilism might be envisioned as economic warfare in which one nation sought to gain an advantage over another through the acquisition of wealth in terms of precious metal. Items (A), (B), and (C), while facets of mercantilism, were secondary and contributory to the main goal of the acquisition of wealth. Laissez-faire economics (E) was diametrically in opposition to the fundamental principles of mercantilism.
11. (B)
Raw wool was distributed to workers outside guild-regulated towns, frequently peasants who spun and wove it in their homes. The domestic system, where work was "put out,"

was not related to ship construction (A), which was not a state monopoly. The true factory had not yet appeared in the textile industry, though when it did, unions (C) were long prohibited. It was not related to agricultural practices (D) and had little or no relation to the admission of foreign workers (E).

12. (C)
The universities, largely dominated by the Church, did not provide the proper atmosphere for scientific research. All of the other statements regarding the role of and attitude toward scientific investigation are valid.
13. (A)
Founded during the reign of Charles II Stuart (not James Stuart, choice B), the Royal Society was dedicated to scientific investigation. The Royal Society was not involved directly in religious (C), colonial (D), or economic activities (E).
14. (B)
The wording of the question (“first Swiss leader”) indicates that the easy answer—Calvin—must be incorrect. If the correct answer is unknown, it is possible to eliminate answer (D), the best-known Anabaptist leader. Answer (C) is a lesser-known Anabaptist, and (E) is the name of the Archbishop of Canterbury who helped Henry VIII create the Church of England. Before the French lawyer Jean Calvin assumed leadership of the movement that would bear his name, most tenets of Calvinism had been proclaimed and spread by the ex-priest Ulrich Zwingli, who founded a separate congregation in Basel (Switzerland) and beyond.
15. (D)
A careful reading of the passage is essential. Because it is critical of papal involvement in politics, you may eliminate answer (C). Answer (A) may sound tempting but, again, the “obvious” answer is incorrect; Luther was German, not Italian. Of the remaining answers, it may be possible to arrive at answer (D) because you have previously read Machiavelli and know of his strong criticisms of papal involvement in Italian politics.