

REVIEW QUESTIONS

Answers and explanations are in Chapter 13.

- Humanist scholars broke with the medieval scholarly tradition
 - in declaring that all knowledge was relative
 - by insisting on reading the original manuscript and not a second-hand commentary
 - by challenging the existence of God
 - by supporting the idea of scientific experimentation
 - by rejecting the central authority of the church
- All of the following are characteristics of Renaissance art EXCEPT
 - the use of oil paints
 - the emphasis on naturalism
 - the desire to create three-dimensional images
 - secular portraiture
 - hierarchical scaling
- What was the initial reaction of Pope Leo X to the posting of Luther's 95 Theses?
 - He declared Luther to be a heretic.
 - He immediately summoned Luther to Rome.
 - He recalled Tetzel from Germany in order to have him stop selling indulgences.
 - He declared that Luther's action was a significant threat to the unity of the church.
 - He claimed he was not interested in a squabble among monks.
- Which of the following best describes Luther's position on the social questions of his day?
 - He wanted to see marked improvements in the lives of the peasantry.
 - He was deeply concerned about these questions but feared antagonizing his aristocratic supporters.
 - He was a deeply conservative man who did not want to upset the traditional social order.
 - He feared that his religious reforms would fail unless they were combined with a program to address social concerns.
 - He blamed the Catholic Church for maintaining a spiritual as well as social hierarchy.
- Following the death of her half-sister Mary, Queen Elizabeth of England pursued which of the following religious policies?
 - She followed her father's example and refused to embrace either Protestantism or Catholicism.
 - She followed Mary's policy by keeping England within the Catholic Church.
 - She began a massive persecution of Catholics on the charge of heresy.
 - She broke with Rome and established a moderate Protestant church.
 - She waited to make a decision on religious matters until many years into her reign.

CHAPTER 7

1. Humanist scholars broke with the medieval scholarly tradition
 - (A) in declaring that all knowledge was relative
 - (B) by insisting on reading the original manuscript and not a second-hand commentary
 - (C) by challenging the existence of God
 - (D) by supporting the idea of scientific experimentation
 - (E) by rejecting the central authority of the church

2. All of the following are characteristics of Renaissance art EXCEPT
 - (A) the use of oil paints
 - (B) the emphasis on naturalism
 - (C) the desire to create three-dimensional images
 - (D) secular portraiture
 - (E) hierarchical scaling

3. What was the initial reaction of Pope Leo X to the posting of Luther's 95 Theses?
 - (A) He declared Luther to be a heretic.
 - (B) He immediately summoned Luther to Rome.
 - (C) He recalled Tetzel from Germany in order to have him stop selling indulgences.
 - (D) He declared that Luther's action was a significant threat to the unity of the church.
 - (E) He claimed he was not interested in a squabble among monks.

1. **(B) is correct.** While medieval scholars read second-hand commentaries on ancient works, the humanists, inspired by the example of Petrarch, sought out the manuscripts in their original form.

2. **(E) is correct.** Renaissance artists rejected the practice of hierarchical scaling, in which the size of figures in a composition is proportionate to their spiritual significance, in favor of a greater emphasis on realism. For example, Leonardo in his *Last Supper* emphasized Christ's significance not by rendering him as larger than his disciples, but by placing him at the center of the painting.

3. **(E) is correct.** Pope Leo X made the assumption that since Luther was an Augustinian monk and Tetzel, the main seller of indulgences, was a Dominican, the 95 Theses were simply a typical squabble between religious orders. Leo had not counted on the fact that the printing press would enable Luther to reach an audience far beyond his native city of Wittenberg. The lack of a more determined response by the Catholic Church in the early stages of the Reformation played a major role in the successful spread of Luther's ideas.

QUESTIONS

4. Which of the following best describes Luther's position on the social questions of his day?
- (A) He wanted to see marked improvements in the lives of the peasantry.
 - (B) He was deeply concerned about these questions but feared antagonizing his aristocratic supporters.
 - (C) He was a deeply conservative man who did not want to upset the traditional social order.
 - (D) He feared that his religious reforms would fail unless they were combined with a program to address social concerns.
 - (E) He blamed the Catholic Church for maintaining a spiritual as well as social hierarchy.
5. Following the death of her half-sister Mary, Queen Elizabeth of England pursued which of the following religious policies?
- (A) She followed her father's example and refused to embrace either Protestantism or Catholicism.
 - (B) She followed Mary's policy by keeping England within the Catholic Church.
 - (C) She began a massive persecution of Catholics on the charge of heresy.
 - (D) She broke with Rome and established a moderate Protestant church.
 - (E) She waited to make a decision on religious matters until many years into her reign.

EXPLANATIONS

4. **(C) is correct.** Luther had very little interest in social issues and was furious when German peasants tied some of his theological ideas to certain social goals such as the elimination of serfdom. His lack of interest in challenging the existing social order encouraged some German rulers to support his religious ideas, since they didn't pose a challenge to their primacy in the social hierarchy.
5. **(D) is correct.** In 1559, one year after coming to the throne, Elizabeth worked out a religious settlement that led to a formal break with Rome and the creation of a Church of England that emphasized middle-of-the-road Protestant beliefs.