Worksheet Questions — Tim Dowley, *Introduction to the History of Christianity*
“Section 5 – Reform [A.D.] 1500–1650” (pp. 351–434)

Instructions: Select the best answer from the list given for each statement or question. Some may have more than one true answer; select the best answer based on the context and the material in the text.

1. What date is usually given as the beginning of the Protestant Reformation?
   a. 1492
   b. 1500
   c. 1517
   d. 1520
   e. 1588

2. In which century did Martin Luther feel that things began to go bad in the church?
   a. second
   b. third
   c. fourth
   d. eighth
   e. eleventh

3. “The heart of the rotten condition of the Catholic church lay in ____ protection and promotion of abuses.”
   a. government
   b. political
   c. military
   d. papal
   e. economic

4. “… Luther, Luther’s father, grandfather and great grandfather, were threatened by two major menaces from outside the Christian church: ____.”
   a. Islam and ignorance
   b. Islam and Russia
   c. the Tartars and the Eastern Orthodox church
   d. Moslems and Hindus
   e. the plague and the Turk

5. About how much of the population in Western Europe were killed by the plague?
   a. 20%
   b. 25%
   c. 33%
   d. 50%
   e. 60%

6. “But it was in the field of church politics that the conflict of the Reformation was joined, and the most powerful and pretentious contestant was the ____.”
   a. king of France
   b. king of England
   c. king of Spain
   d. pope
   e. college of cardinals

7. The word *Renaissance* came into vogue in which century?
   a. 20th
   b. 19th
   c. 18th
   d. 17th
   e. 16th

8. The first known humanist was
   a. Leonardo da Vinci
   b. Galileo
   c. Petrarch
   d. Donatello
   e. Lovato Lovati

9. Who “reacted against the Aristotelian form in which Christianity was presented by the medieval schoolmen” [scholastics]?
   a. Leonardo da Vinci
   b. Galileo
   c. Petrarch
   d. Martin Luther
   e. Lovato Lovati

10. Who is called “the first modern man”?
    a. Leonardo da Vinci
    b. Galileo
    c. Petrarch
    d. Martin Luther
    e. Lovato Lovati

11. Who was the “Roman who deserves to be called the father of modern biblical criticism”?
    a. Lorenzo Valla
    b. Leonardo da Vinci
    c. Petrarch
    d. Leonardo Bruni
    e. Poggio Bracciolini

12. Who provided evidence that the *Donation of Constantine* was a forgery?
    a. Lorenzo Valla
    b. Leonardo da Vinci
    c. Petrarch
    d. Leonardo Bruni
    e. Poggio Bracciolini

13. “It has been said that medieval thought means Plato and Renaissance thought means Aristotle.”
    a. true
    b. false
14. “From Holland came ____, the greatest of all humanists.”
   a. Rousseau  
   b. Reuchlin  
   c. More  
   d. Colet  
   e. Erasmus  

15. Printing “was the most momentous invention since ____...”
   a. gunpowder  
   b. sails  
   c. the compass  
   d. the astrolabe  
   e. the stirrup  

16. “… printing had helped to create a wider and more critical reading-public than had ever been known in the Christian world.”
   a. true  
   b. false  

17. Who wrote the “choicest devotional handbook of the Middle Ages,” Imitation of Christ, aka Devotio Moderna, “one of the most widely read books in the world”?
   a. Erasmus  
   b. Martin Luther  
   c. Thomas à Kempis  
   d. Thomas Aquinas  
   e. Meister Eckhart  

18. Erasmus “expressed his contempt devastatingly in his _____, written in seven days while staying with More in London.”
   a. City of God  
   b. Utopia  
   d. Praise of Folly  
   e. Colloquies  

19. Who created the “epoch-making edition of the Greek New Testament (the first ever published)?”
   a. Martin Luther  
   b. Thomas More  
   c. Erasmus  
   d. John Colet  
   e. Melanchthon  

20. “Never had official religion been a [at] lower ebb, or the public image of Christianity more defaced than in the ____ decade of the sixteenth century.”
   a. first  
   b. second  
   c. third  
   d. fourth  
   e. fifth  

21. Who said, “Now that we have attained the papacy, let us enjoy it!”
   a. Julius II  
   b. Leo X  
   c. Hadrian VI  
   d. Clement VII  
   e. Paul III  

22. Which was the greater fear for medieval people, hell or purgatory or limbo?
   a. hell  
   b. purgatory  
   c. limbo  

23. “In 1530 Luther approved the Augsburg Confession drawn up by ____.” [It stated the beliefs of the new movement.]
   a. Charles V  
   b. Pope Leo X  
   c. Erasmus  
   d. Clement VII  
   e. Melanchthon  

24. Who wrote Against the Roman Papacy, instituted by the Devil?
   a. Melanchthon  
   b. Charles V  
   c. Henry VIII  
   d. Martin Luther  
   e. Erasmus  

25. Luther taught that “If we could comprehend him, he would not be God.” This teaching disagrees with John 17:3 and D&C 132:20–25.
   a. true  
   b. false  

26. “Luther found one basic error in all these techniques of finding God [obedience, service, mysticism, duty and effort, etc.]. Ultimately they trusted in our own human ability to get us to God, or at least take us near enough for God to accept us.” (See 2 Ne 4:34; 28:31; 25:23; Prov 3:5–6.)
   a. true  
   b. false  

27. “It is ____ to say that the Reformation set up an infallible Bible instead of an infallible pope.”
   a. true  
   b. not true  

28. Who believed that justification by grace alone did not require good works — good works including obedience or rituals and good behavior?
   a. Protestants  
   b. Catholics
29. The three major introductions to Christianity made by Protestants were (1) authority of scripture over councils and popes, (2) salvation by grace alone, also known as justification by faith alone, and (3) the priesthood of believers which meant that there was no division between the clergy and lay people.
   a. true
   b. false

30. “The Reformers sometimes used words such as the ‘divisible’ church, or the ‘lucid’ church, to distinguish between the true church known only to God, and the organization visible in the world.”
   a. true
   b. false

31. Luther was excommunicated in
   a. 1517
   b. 1519
   c. 1520
   d. 1521
   e. 1523

32. “____ was responsible for the *Augsburg Confession* (1530), which remains the chief statement of faith in the Lutheran churches.”
   a. Luther
   b. Arndt
   c. Flacius
   d. Beza
   e. Melanchthon

33. Who “took up the methods of humanism, which he later used ‘to combat humanim’.”?
   a. Zwingli
   b. Erasmus
   c. Luther
   d. Bucer
   e. Calvin

34. Who wrote *The Institutes of the Christian Religion*?
   a. Erasmus
   b. Luther
   c. Calvin
   d. Bucer
   e. Richelieu

35. “In 1553 _____, a notorius critic of Calvin, and the doctrine of the Trinity, was arrested and burnt in Geneva.”
   a. Martin Bucer
   b. Erasmus
   c. Huldreich Zwingli
   d. Michael Servetus
   e. Theodore Beza

36. “For Calvin, the church was supreme. It should not be restricted in any way by ____.
   a. the state
   b. Rome
   c. politics
   d. factions
   e. economics

37. Calvin gave “greater importance than ____ to the external organization of the Church.”
   a. Melanchthon
   b. Zwingli
   c. Bucer
   d. Erasmus
   e. Luther

38. “Calvin regarded only baptism and communion as sacraments …. Calvin rejected Zwingli’s idea that the sacrament of communion was merely a symbol; but he also warned against a magical belief in the real presence of Christ in the sacrament.”
   a. true
   b. false

39. The Emperor Charles V and King Philip II of Spain both supported the Protestant Reformation,
   a. true
   b. false

40. “The Dutch church now went through a very bitter theological struggle concerning the nature of ____.”
   a. God
   b. Christ
   c. death and resurrection
   d. the Judgment
   e. predestination

41. “_____ … professor of theology at Leiden, rejected the logical conclusions of the doctrine that the elect were determined by the sovereign will of God alone, as Calvin taught.”
   a. Beza
   b. Zwingli
   c. Arminius
   d. Durer
   e. William the Silent

42. Whose doctrines were condemned at the Council of Dort (1618–19)?
   a. Calvin
   b. Luther
   c. Zwingli
   d. Arminius
   e. Bucer

43. Most Hussites started off supporting Luther, but later became followers the doctrines of ____.
   a. Arminius
   b. Zwingli
   c. Bucer
   d. Beza
   e. Calvin

44. Which one of the following did Socinus NOT teach?
   a. denied Christ’s work on the cross
   b. denied premortal existence
   c. denied the Trinity
   d. denied that human beings are fallen
   e. denied that Christ was divine
45. “As early as the thirteenth century as strong anti-papal and anti-clerical movement developed in ____.”
   a. Norway
   b. Iceland
   c. Sweden
   d. Britain
   e. Normandy

46. “Under ____, a strong evangelical movement protest movement originated. This was strengthened early in the sixteenth century when Luther’s writings and English Bibles were smuggled into England.”
   a. Henry VIII
   b. Edward VI
   c. Wyclif
   d. Cranmer
   e. Thomas More

47. “Under King Edward VI (1547–53) the Reformation was positively and effectively introduced. The leading figure was the Archbishop of Canterbury, ____ …”
   a. Thomas More
   b. Thomas Cromwell
   c. Thomas Cranmer
   d. Cardinal Wolsey
   e. William Laud

48. “But Mary’s temperamental inability to understand Protestantism did more to weaken the Reformation movement than strengthen it.”
   a. true
   b. false

49. Separatists wanted to purify or fix the Church of England along Calvinist principles and practices, and the Puritans wanted to start a separate church independent from the Church of England.
   a. true
   b. false

50. “As re-established by Elizabeth, the Anglican church kept Episcopal government and a liturgy. This ____ many strict Calvinist Protestants …”
   a. offended
   b. angered
   c. pleased
   d. was denied by
   e. was accepted by

51. Which one of the following promoted the “divine right of kings” to rule the Church of England?
   a. Edward VI
   b. Elizabeth I
   c. Henry VIII
   d. William
   e. Charles I

52. The Stuarts, which included James I, Charles I, Charles II, and James II, “became ____ and eventually were overthrown in 1688.”
   a. Protestants
   b. Anglicans
   c. Calvinists
   d. Presbyterians
   e. Catholics

53. James the VI of Scotland and James I of England are the same man, and son of Mary Queen of Scots.
   a. true
   b. false

54. Thomas Cranmer (1489–1556) was largely responsible for shaping the Protestant Church of England.
   a. true
   b. false

55. “King ____ of England gained the permission of the pope to bring Ireland within his sphere, landed in Ireland in 1171, and appointed English bishops. This attempt at anglicization alienated the Irish chieftains and many of their people [and the results are still felt in Ireland today].
   a. John
   b. Henry I
   c. Henry II
   d. Edward I
   e. Richard I

56. “Under King James I many ____ settled in northern Ireland (Ulster).”
   a. English Catholics
   b. Scottish Catholics
   c. Welsh Catholics
   d. Presbyterian Scots
   e. Anglican Scots

57. “Luther experienced more opposition from Catholics than he did from radical reformers.”
   a. true
   b. false

58. Luther supported and was in favor of the Peasants’ War of 1525.
   a. true
   b. false

59. “While living in his [Sir John Walsh’s] household, Tyndale saw at first hand the ____ of the local clergy.”
   a. diligence
   b. sincerity
   c. ignorance
   d. duplicity
   e. translations

60. “The bishops had banned the English Bible since 1408 because they feared the Luddites, who had their own translation (the Wyclif Bible).”
   a. true
   b. false
61. “… the bishops were more concerned to prevent the spread of ____ ideas than to promote the study of Scripture.”
   a. heresy
   b. the inquisition
   c. Lutheran
   d. Calvinistic
   e. Zwingli’s

62. “The Anabaptists made the most radical attempt of the Reformation era to renew the church. They did not consist of a single, coherent organizing, but a loose grouping of movements. All rejected infant baptism and practiced the baptism of adults upon confession of faith. They never accepted the label ‘Anabaptist’ (meaning ‘rebaptizer’) – a term of reproach which was coined by their opponents.”
   a. true
   b. false

63. “The love ethic was also expressed within the Anabaptist communities, in mutual aid and the redistribution of wealth. Among the Moravian Anabaptists it even led to Christian ____.”
   a. consecration
   b. stewardship
   c. socialism
   d. communism
   e. capitalism

64. The Anabaptists “were not interested in simply reforming the church; they were committed to restoring it …”
   a. true
   b. false

65. “In deciding matters of doctrine, the authority of Scripture was to be interpreted, not by a dogmatic tradition or by an ecclesiastical leader, but by the consensus of the local gathering—in which all could speak, and listen critically.”
   a. true
   b. false

66. Anabaptists believed in the union of church and state.
   a. true
   b. false

67. Established Protestants did not like the Anabaptists’ focus on works (life) and well as faith (belief).
   a. true
   b. false

68. “To Protestants and Catholics alike, the Anabaptists seemed not only to be dangerous heretics; they also seemed to threaten the religious and social stability of Christian Europe.”
   a. true
   b. false

69. Some Anabaptists “felt justified in reintroducing ____.”
   a. capital punishment
   b. infant baptism
   c. tithing
   d. polygamy
   e. fasting

70. Mennonites and Hutterites came from the Anabaptist movements.
   a. true
   b. false

71. John Smyth and Thomas Helwys were
   a. Calvinist Congregationalists
   b. Armenian Methodists
   c. Anabaptists
   d. Calvinist Presbyterians
   e. Armenian Baptists

72. Particular Baptists were
   a. Calvinistic
   b. Armenian
   c. Augustinian
   d. Aristotelian
   e. Platonic

73. “… the English Baptist movement came out of a conscientious search among the English ____ for the pattern of apostolic churches.”
   a. Armenians
   b. Calvinists
   c. Protestants
   d. Puritans
   e. Separatists

74. Oliver “Cromwell’s victorious New Model Army held religious opinions which supported the State-Presbyterianism of Parliament.”
   a. true
   b. false

75. Early Unitarians in England came from
   a. Presbyterians
   b. Particular Baptists
   c. General (Armenian) Baptists
   d. the Church of England
   e. Anabaptists

76. Which one of the following popes is not credited with Catholic reform?
   a. Paul III
   b. Paul VI
   c. Clement VII
   d. Leo X

77. Who called the Council of Trent?
   a. Paul III
   b. Paul VI
   c. Clement VII
   d. Leo X
   e. Henry VIII
78. “As it turned out, Trent was the most important ecumenical council between Nicaea in 325 and Vatican II in 1962–65.”
   a. true
   b. false
79. Transubstantiation was rejected by the Council of Trent.
   a. true
   b. false
80. A mendicant is a monk who depends on
   a. sustenance from the pope
   b. silence and chastity
   c. donations or charity
   d. music and contemplation
   e. simony and graft
81. “____ quickly became the most important Jesuit emphasis.”
   a. The accumulation of wealth
   b. Poverty
   c. Loyalty to the pope
   d. Begging
   e. Education
82. “Loyola founded the Jesuits in order to combat Protestantism, and this was the Jesuit goal.”
   a. true
   b. false
83. In which country did the onslaught of the Jesuits in the Counter-Reformation fail?
   a. Spain
   b. France
   c. Italy
   d. Germany
   e. England
84. “In the traditionally Roman Catholic countries such as Italy, Spain and France, ____ became the major instrument of the Catholic Reformation.”
   a. Pope Paul III
   b. Pope Paul IV
   c. Pope Pius V
   d. Protestant conversions
   e. the Inquisition
85. “The first real papal ‘index’ of prohibited books was issued by ____…”
   a. Pope Paul III
   b. Pope Paul IV
   c. Pope Pius V
   d. Cardinal Caraffa
   e. Erasmus
86. The Tridentine Index in effect “censored nearly ____ of all the books that were being printed in Europe at the time.”
   a. one fifth
   b. one quarter
   c. one third
   d. one half
   e. three quarters
87. “The practice of keeping up the Index lasted until ____ when it was finally abolished.”
   a. 1776
   b. 1820
   c. 1888
   d. 1966
   e. 1988
88. The Huguenots were
   a. Swiss Calvinists
   b. French Catholics
   c. French Calvinists
   d. Lutherans
   e. Dutch reformers
89. What gave the French Protestants temporary religious freedom?
   a. Peace of Augsburg
   b. Council of Trent
   c. Edict of Nantes
   d. Diet of Speyer
   e. Peace of Westphalia
90. “The success of the Catholic response to the Protestant Reformation eventually ended the cultural and religious unity of medieval Europe.”
   a. true
   b. false