

Unit 1 - Renaissance and Exploration

Multiple Choice Practice Questions

Upon this a question arises: whether it is better to be loved than feared or feared than loved? It may be answered that one should wish to be both, but, because it is difficult to unite them in one person, it is much safer to be feared than loved, when, of the two, either must be dispensed with. Because this is to be asserted in general of men, that they are ungrateful, fickle, false, cowardly, covetous, and as long as you succeed they are yours entirely; they will offer you their blood, property, life, and children, as is said above, when the need is far distant; but when it approaches they turn against you. And that prince who, relying entirely on their promises, has neglected other precautions, is ruined; because friendships that are obtained by payments, and not by nobility or greatness of mind, may indeed be earned, but they are not secured, and in time of need cannot be relied upon; and men have less scruple in offending one who is beloved than one who is feared, for love is preserved by the link of obligation which, owing to the baseness of men, is broken at every opportunity for their advantage; but fear preserved you by a dread of punishment which never fails.

Niccolo Machiavelli - *The Prince* - 1533

1. **Based on this passage, which of the following actions would Machiavelli agree with based on the passage above?**
- A. Charles V's Peace of Augsburg
 - B. The Elizabethan Settlement passed by Elizabeth
 - C. Ferdinand and Isabella's exile of the Jews from Spain
 - D. Henry VIII's use of executions to force the population of England to convert

Questions 2-5 refer to the following excerpt:

Albeit the king's majesty justly and rightfully is and ought to be supreme head of the Church of England and so is recognised by the clergy of the realm in their convocations; yet nevertheless for corroboration and confirmation thereof and for increase in virtue in Christ's religion within the realm of England, and to repress and uproot all errors heresies and other enormities and abuses heretofore used in the same, be it enacted by authority of this present Parliament that the king our sovereign lord, his heirs and successors kings of the realm shall be taken, accepted and reputed the only supreme head on earth of the Church of England called Anglicana Ecclesia and shall have and enjoy annexed and united to the imperial crown of this realm as well the title and style thereof, as all honours, dignities, pre-eminences, jurisdictions, privileges, authorities, immunities, profits and commodities to the said dignity of supreme head of the same Church belonging and appertaining. And that from time to time to visit, repress, redress, reform, order, correct, restrain, and amend all such errors, heresies, abuses, offences, contempts, and enormities whatsoever they be, which by any manner [of] spiritual authority or jurisdiction ought or may lawfully be reformed, repressed redressed, ordered, corrected, restrained, or amended, most to the pleasure of Almighty God the increase of virtue in Christ's religion and for the conservation of the peace, unity, and tranquillity of this realm, any usage, custom, foreign laws, foreign authority, prescription or any other thing or things to the contrary hereof notwithstanding.

Henry VIII's - Act of Supremacy, 1534

2. Which of the following religious reformers created a government similar to what Henry VIII created with the passing of the Act of Supremacy?

- A. Martin Luther
- B. John Calvin
- C. Ignatius Loyolla
- D. The Anabaptists

3. Henry VIII's actions in the establishment of the Anglican Church can most closely be related to the beliefs of

- A. Machiavelli
- B. Martin Luther
- C. Erasmus
- D. Castiglione

4. Which of the following accurately describes the economic results of Henry's *Act of Supremacy*?

- A. The British Crown lost revenue as Catholic Countries refused to continue to trade with Britain.
- B. There was a decline in tax revenues
- C. Royal revenues tripled
- D. There were no changes in the economic status of the British Government

5. Henry VIII's decision to start a new Protestant Religion and pass the Act of Supremacy was in direct opposition to which of his previous actions?

- A. His marriage to his brother's widow in order to maintain a strong alliance with Catholic Spain
- B. His condemnation of the actions of Luther was given the title "Defender of the Faith" by the Pope
- C. His refusal to payback the loan he received from the Medici's Bank
- D. His marriage to Anne of Cleves

Questions 6-8 refer to the following excerpt:

Let tyrants fear. I have always so behaved myself that, under God, I have placed my chiefest strength and safeguard in the loyal hearts and good-will of my subjects; and therefore I am come amongst you, as you see, at this time, not for my recreation and disport, but being resolved, in the midst and heat of the battle, to live and die amongst you all; to lay down for my God, and for my kingdom, and my people, my honour and my blood, even in the dust.

I know I have the body of a weak and feeble woman; but I have the heart and stomach of a king, and of a king of England too, and think foul scorn that Parma or Spain, or any prince of Europe, should dare to invade the borders of my realm: to which rather than any dishonour shall grow by me, I myself will take up arms, I myself will be your general, judge, and rewarder of every one of your virtues in the field.

Queen Elizabeth I's Speech to the Troops at Tilbury - "The Armada Speech" - 1588

6. Whose reputation did Elizabeth I use to garner the support of her soldiers?

- A. Henry VIII
- B. Mary I
- C. Machiavelli
- D. Philip I

7. The battle Elizabeth was preparing her troops to fight was part of a greater historical context that included disputes caused by which of the following?

- A. Peace of Westphalia
- B. Treaty of Versailles
- C. The Act of Supremacy, 1534
- D. The Treaty of Tordesillas

8. The effects of Elizabeth's defeat of the Spanish Armada

- A. Allowed England to replace Spain as the perceived most powerful country in Europe
- B. Destroyed the Hapsburg's ability to establish a hegemony in Europe
- C. Gained independence for the Netherlands from Spanish rule
- D. Was an insignificant event in Spanish military history

Questions 9-10 refer to the following image:



Pieter Bruegel - *The Dance Around the Maypole* - 16th Century

9. Which of the following shifts that occurred during the Renaissance is most apparent in Bruegel's work?

- A. Scholasticism to Humanism
- B. Religious to Secular
- C. Idealism to Realism
- D. Italian Humanism to Christian Humanism

10. Which of the following best explains why the artwork of the Italian Renaissance was more religious based than the artwork of the Northern Renaissance such as Pieter's Bruegel's painting *The Dance Around the Maypole*.

- A. Patronage
- B. Christian Humanism
- C. Civic Humanism
- D. The Protestant Reformation

Question 11 refers to the following excerpt:

Notwithstanding that we were informed of the great part of this before now and we knew that the true remedy for all these injuries and inconveniences was to prohibit all interaction between the said Jews and Christians and banish them from all our kingdoms, we desired to content ourselves by commanding them to leave all cities, towns, and villages of Andalusia where it appears that they have done the greatest injury, believing that that would be sufficient so that those of other cities, towns, and villages of our kingdoms and lordships would cease to do and commit the aforesaid acts. And since we are informed that neither that step nor the passing of sentence [of condemnation] against the said Jews who have been most guilty of the said crimes and delicts against our holy Catholic faith have been sufficient as a complete remedy to obviate and correct so great an opprobrium and offense to the faith and the Christian religion, because every day it is found and appears that the said Jews increase in continuing their evil and wicked purpose wherever they live and congregate, and so that there will not be any place where they further offend our holy faith, and corrupt those whom God has until now most desired to preserve, as well as those who had fallen but amended and returned to Holy Mother Church, the which according to the weakness of our humanity and by diabolical astuteness and suggestion that continually wages war against us may easily occur unless the principal cause of it be removed, which is to banish the said Jews from our kingdoms. Because whenever any grave and detestable crime is committed by members of any organization or corporation, it is reasonable that such an organization or corporation should be dissolved and annihilated and that the lesser members as well as the greater and everyone for the others be punished, and that those who perturb the good and honest life of cities and towns and by contagion can injure others should be expelled from those places and even if for lighter causes, that may be injurious to the Republic, how much more for those greater and most dangerous and most contagious crimes such as this.

The Treaty of Alhambra - King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella of Spain - 1492

11. Ferdinand and Isabella's decision to exile the Jews from Spain was a means to

- A. increase Spanish royal revenues
- B. allow them to focus on exploration
- C. centralize power under Ferdinand and Isabella
- D. make Spain a religiously tolerant state

Questions 12-13 refer to the following excerpt:

“Why do you suppose they made you king in the first place?” I ask him. ‘Not for your benefit, but for theirs. They meant you to devote your energies to making their lives more comfortable, and protecting them from injustice. So your job is to see that they’re all right, not that you are - just as a shepherd’s job, strictly speaking, is to feed his sheep, not himself.”

Thomas More, “Utopia” - 1516

12. **The excerpt from Thomas More’s, Utopia was a critique of**
- A. The Catholic Church
 - B. The British Monarchy
 - C. Italian Humanism
 - D. The Medici Family
13. **Which of the following is most inline with the ideals expressed by Thomas More?**
- A. Machiavelli’s *The Prince*
 - B. Castiglione’s *The Book of the Courtier*
 - C. Erasmus’ Christian Humanism
 - D. The teachings of the Catholic Church