

## ***Unit 2: Age of Reformation***

### *Practice Multiple Choice*

**Questions 1-2 refer to the following excerpt:**

There should be no serfs, because Christ has freed us all! What is that we hear? That is to make Christian freedom wholly bodily. Did not Abraham and the other patriarchs and prophets have serfs? Read what St. Paul says of servants, who in all times have been serfs. So this article is straight against the gospel, and moreover it is robbery, since each man would take his person from his lord to whom it belongs. A serf can be a good Christian and enjoy Christian liberty, just as a prisoner or a sick man may be a Christian although he is not free. This article would make all men equal and convert the spiritual kingdom of Christ into an external worldly one; but that is impossible, for a worldly realm cannot stand where there is no inequality; some must be free, others bond; some rulers, others subjects. . . .

*Luther's Reactions to Peasant Rebellions (1525)*

**1. Which of the following best explains Luther's reaction to the peasant's rebellions as stated in this passage?**

- A. His support for the peasants was a reflection of his belief that all people are equal in the eyes of God.
- B. His condemnation of the peasants was a reflection of the fact that his life was being protected the German Princes
- C. His indifference to the peasants was a reflection of his focus on religion rather than social structure
- D. Because he believed in predestination, he did not feel as though the peasant rebellion was necessary as God had already determined each person's fate.

**2. Based on the passage, what were the Peasants asking for?**

- A. An end to Feudalism
- B. Salvation
- C. An end to the corruption in the church
- D. The end of the Papacy

**Questions 3-4 refer to the following excerpt:**

II. The first foundation of discipline consists in the use of private admonitions; that is to say, that if any one be guilty of a voluntary omission of duty, or conduct himself in an insolent manner, or discover a want of virtue in his life, or commit any act deserving of reprehension, he should suffer himself to be admonished; and that everyone should study to admonish his brother, whenever occasion shall require; but that pastors and presbyters, beyond all others, should be vigilant in the discharge of this duty, being called by their office, not only to preach to the congregation, but also to admonish and exhort in private houses, if in any instances their public instructions may not have been sufficiently efficacious; as Paul inculcates, when he says, that he "taught publicly and from house to house," and protests himself to be "pure from the blood of all men," having "ceased not to warn every one night and day with tears."

John Calvin "The Discipline of the Church; Its Principal Use of Censures and Excommunication."  
*Institutes of the Christian Religion*. 1536 <http://www.thenagain.info/Classes/Sources/Calvin.html>

**3. This passage reflects Calvin's belief in**

- A. Transubstantiation
- B. Salvation through Faith Alone
- C. Predestination
- D. The Separation of Church and State

**4. Which of the following aligns with Calvin's beliefs as expressed in this passage?**

- A. Martin Luther's 95 Theses
- B. Thomas More's Utopia
- C. Henry VIII's Act of Supremacy
- D. The Edict of Nantes

**Questions 5-6 refer to the following excerpt:**

And in this great concurrence of such great and perilous affairs, which could not all be settled at one and the same time, it has been necessary for us to follow this order: first, to undertake those things which could only be settled by force, and rather to suspend and put aside for a time all other things which could and should be dealt with by reason and justice: such as the general differences among our good subjects, and the particular ills of the more healthy parts of the state, which we believed could be much more easily cured after their principal cause had been removed, namely, the continuance of civil war. In which having (by the grace of God) well and happily succeeded, and armed conflict and hostilities having ceased throughout the interior of the kingdom, we hope for equal success in what remains to be settled, and that by this means we shall attain to the establishment of a good peace and tranquil repose for which we have always hoped and prayed, and which is the reward that we desire for the many pains and travails through which we have passed in the course of our life.

Henry IV (of Navarre) *The Edict of Nantes*, 14 May 1610.

<http://www.huguenot-museum-germany.com/huguenots/edicts/01-edict-nantes-1598-english.pdf>

**5. Which of the following conflicts was Henry IV referring to in this passage?**

- A. The 30 Years War
- B. The conflict between the Huguenots and Catholics in France
- C. The War of the Three Henrys
- D. The French War with the Dutch

**6. Which of the following actions aligns the most with what Henry IV was saying in this passage?**

- A. Charles V's Peace of Augsburg
- B. Ferdinand and Isabella's decision to expel the Jews in 1492
- C. Henry VIII's Act of Supremacy
- D. The Pope's excommunication of Martin Luther

**Questions 7-8 refer to the following excerpt:**

TEN RULES CONCERNING PROHIBITED BOOKS DRAWN UP BY THE FATHERS CHOSEN BY THE COUNCIL OF

Since it is clear from experience that if the Sacred Books are permitted everywhere and without discrimination in the vernacular, there will by reason of the boldness of men arise therefrom more harm than good, the matter is in this respect left to the judgment of the bishop or inquisitor, who may with the advice of the pastor or confessor permit the reading of the Sacred Books translated into the vernacular by Catholic authors to those who they know will derive from such reading no harm but rather an increase of faith and piety, which permission they must have in writing. Those, however, who presume to read or possess them without such permission may not receive absolution from their sins till they have handed them over to the ordinary. Bookdealers who sell or in any other way supply Bibles written in the vernacular to anyone who has not this permission, shall lose the price of the books, which is to be applied by the bishop to pious purposes, and in keeping with the nature of the crime they shall be subject to other penalties which are left to the judgment of the same bishop. Regulars who have not the permission of their superiors may not read or purchase them.

*The Council of Trent: Rules on Prohibited Books*  
<https://sourcebooks.fordham.edu/mod/trent-booksrules.asp>

**7. What aspect of the “Rules on Prohibited Books” reflects a reform that the Catholic Church made in response to Luther’s complaints?**

- A. Banning booksellers from selling certain Bibles without permission
- B. Allowing people to read religious works translated into the vernacular
- C. Keeping the hierarchy of the church clergy
- D. Limiting access to writings by Catholic authors

**8. Which of the following best explains the motivation behind The Council of Trent’s *Rules on Prohibited Books*?**

- A. To stop the spread of Protestant beliefs
- B. To bring those who had left Catholicism back
- C. To spread Catholicism through Missionaries
- D. To eliminate the corruption in the Catholic Church

**Questions 9-10 refer to the following excerpt:**

That those of the Confession of Augsburg, and particularly the Inhabitants of Oppenheim, shall be put in possession again of their Churches, and Ecclesiastical Estates, as they were in the Year 1624. as also that all others of the said Confession of Augsburg, who shall demand it, shall have the free Exercise of their Religion, as well in publick Churches at the appointed Hours, as in private in their own Houses, or in others chosen for this purpose by their Ministers, or by those of their Neighbours, preaching the Word of God.

*The Treaty of Westphalia, 1648*

[https://avalon.law.yale.edu/17th\\_century/westphal.asp](https://avalon.law.yale.edu/17th_century/westphal.asp)

**9. Which of the following religions was not allowed to practice in the German States based on this passage from the *Treaty of Westphalia*?**

- A. Calvinism
- B. Catholicism
- C. Lutheran
- D. Anglican

**10 .Which of the following policies had similar motives to this section of the Treaty of Westphalia?**

- A. The Act of Supremacy
- B. The Elizabethan Settlement
- C. The 95 Theses
- D. Thomas More's *Utopia*