

**THIS IS GLOBAL REGENTS REVIEW PACKET NUMBER NINE**

**THE TOPICS OF STUDY IN THIS PACKET ARE:**

- **THE RENAISSANCE - This topic is divided into four parts. This packet covers all four:**
  - 1) **What Happened During the Renaissance?**
  - 2) **Why Did the Renaissance begin in Italy?**
  - 3) **Niccolò Machiavelli**
  - 4) **The Printing Press**
- **THE PROTESTANT REFORMATION AND THE COUNTER (CATHOLIC) REFORMATION**
- **THE SCIENTIFIC REVOLUTION**
- **THE SPANISH GOLDEN AGE**

**THE RENAISSANCE (divided into 4 parts)**

**PART 1: What Happened During the Renaissance?**

- The Renaissance was a golden age in western Europe. The period was marked by great intellectual and artistic creativity.
- The rebirth of art, technology, and learning was a central theme.
- Wealthy patrons supported the arts and education.
- The classical cultures of Greece and Rome (Greco-Roman ideas) were revived and imitated.

One way in which the writers of the Renaissance were influenced by the writers of ancient Greece was that the Renaissance writers stressed the power of human reason.

- Literature began to appear in the vernacular (languages spoken by ordinary people) rather than in Latin.
- Humanism spread throughout western Europe.

In addition to the traditional study of sacred matters, humanist scholars examined worldly subjects and classical culture.

- Art produced during the Renaissance reflected the ideas of humanism and individualism. It had religious as well as secular themes.

**Leonardo DaVinci used movement and perspective in his work.**

- Classical Greco-Roman ideas were revived.
- Wealthy patrons supported the arts and education.
- Humanism spread throughout western Europe.

Which period in European history is most closely associated with these statements?

- (1) Early Middle Ages
- (2) Industrial Revolution

**(3) Renaissance**

- (4) Hellenistic Period

108-12

One major characteristic of the Renaissance period is that the

- (1) Catholic Church no longer had any influence in Europe
  - (2) manor became the center of economic activity
  - (3) classical cultures of Greece and Rome were revived and imitated**
  - (4) major language of the people became Latin
- From the 15th to the 18th centuries, absolute monarchs of Europe and Asia sought to
- 807-12

Which statement best expresses an idea held by many Renaissance humanist philosophers?

- (1) People should study worldly subjects as well as sacred matters.**
  - (2) Governments should establish overseas empires.
  - (3) Individuals should withdraw from the world and study religion.
  - (4) Scholars should dedicate themselves to the study of life after death.
- 107-13

- Leonardo DaVinci used movement and perspective in his work.
- Machiavelli's *The Prince* advised rulers on how to gain and maintain power.
- Humanist scholars examined worldly subjects and classical culture.

Which period is associated with these statements?

- (1) French Revolution
  - (2) Renaissance**
  - (3) Early Middle Ages
  - (4) Enlightenment
- 606-18

The Renaissance in western Europe is best described as a period marked by

- (1) unquestioned reliance on the teachings of Aristotle
  - (2) an advance of Muslim culture
  - (3) Christian unity throughout the region
  - (4) great intellectual and artistic creativity**
- 803-13

The revival of Greek and Roman culture, the economic growth of Italian city-states in the 1400s, and the development of humanism were aspects of the

- (1) Age of Revolutions
  - (2) Protestant Reformation
  - (3) spread of Islam
  - (4) European Renaissance**
- 103-15

In which way were the developments of the **Renaissance in Italy** similar to the developments of the Tang dynasty in China?

**(1) The rebirth of art, technology, and learning was a central theme in both regions.**

(2) Warfare and insurrection led to the devastation of both societies.

(3) Religious reform was a main focus in both regions.

(4) The peasant class was responsible for the emergence of both eras.

802-43

One way in which the writers of the Renaissance were influenced by the writers of ancient Greece was that the Renaissance writers

**(1) stressed the power of human reason**

(2) promoted the religious doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church

(3) showed little interest in secular affairs

(4) produced few new scientific ideas

101-11

Which statement concerning the Renaissance in Europe is based on opinion rather than on fact?

(1) Literature began to appear in languages other than Latin.

**(2) The art of the Northern Renaissance was superior to that of the Italian Renaissance.**

(3) Art reflected the ideas of humanism and individualism.

(4) Art produced during the Renaissance had religious as well as secular themes.

600-11

### **THE RENAISSANCE (divided into 4 parts)**

#### **PART 2: Why Did the Renaissance Begin in Italy?**

- **Access to important trade routes was a major reason the Renaissance began in Italian cities. Italian city-states grew wealthy from trade between Europe and Asia during the Commercial Revolution. Wealthy patrons supported the arts and education, prompting the Renaissance.**
- **The favorable location of the city-states (Venice, Naples, Pisa, Genoa) along the Italian peninsula (Italy juts out into the Mediterranean Sea) was a major reason these city-states became thriving centers of trade during the Commercial Revolution.**

**The cities in the Hanseatic League (in northern Europe) were successful during this era because they too were accessible by water (these cities bordered the North Sea and Baltic Sea in northern Europe).**

- **During the 1400s, the cities of VENICE (Italy), Constantinople (Byzantine Empire), and Canton (China) achieved prominence because their geographic locations were favorable for trade.**

Which factor contributed to the beginning of the Renaissance in Italian cities?

- (1) occupation by foreign powers
- (2) interaction with Latin America
- (3) surplus of porcelain from Japan
- (4) access to important trade routes**

106-17

What was one reason that some Italian cities developed into major commercial and cultural centers during the 13th and 14th centuries?

- (1) unified central government
- (2) isolationist economic policies
- (3) geographic location**
- (4) system of social equality

805-12

**Venice** in Europe, Mogadishu in Africa, and Canton in China emerged during the 13<sup>th</sup> century primarily as important centers of

- (1) agriculture
- (2) trade**
- (3) manufacturing
- (4) mining

605-14

A major reason that the Renaissance began in Italy was that

- (1) Italian city-states had grown wealthy from trade between Europe and Asia**
- (2) farmers produced great agricultural surpluses on vast plains
- (3) merchants supported the Green Revolution
- (4) many European scholars had migrated to this area

604-14

Base your answer to the following question on the map below and on your knowledge of social studies.



Source: Henry Brun et al., *Reviewing Global History and Geography*, AMSCO (adapted)

Which conclusion can be drawn from the information provided by the map?

- (1) Africa was Europe's most active trading partner.
- (2) The Hanseatic League controlled trade in the Black Sea.
- (3) Asians and Europeans traded primarily by water routes.
- (4) A vast network of trade routes connected the centers of trade in Europe.**

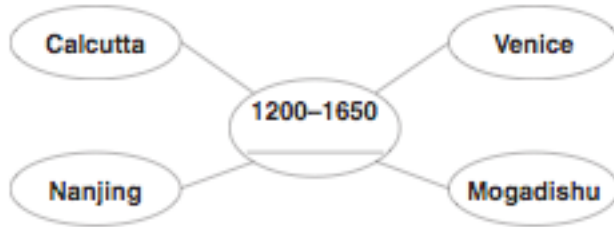
104-18

Which statement explains why the Renaissance began in Italy?

- (1) Italy was not influenced by a classical heritage.
- (2) The Italian city-states were wealthy centers of trade and manufacturing.**
- (3) Italy was politically unified by a strong central government.
- (4) The Catholic Church did not have any influence in Italy.

602-22

Base your answer to the following question on the graphic organizer below and on your knowledge of social studies.



Which title best completes this graphic organizer?

**(1) Centers of World Trade**

- (2) Latin American Societies
- (3) Cities of Origin for Major Religions
- (4) Sites of Early Civilization

602-16

During the 1400s, the cities of **Venice**, Constantinople, and Canton achieved prominence because their

**(1) locations were favorable for trade**

- (2) pleasant climates led to an increase in population
- (3) democratic governments attracted trade
- (4) military power led to industrialization

801-14

**THE RENAISSANCE (divided into 4 parts)**

**PART 3: NICCOLÒ MACHIAVELLI**

- **In his book, *The Prince*, Niccolò Machiavelli advises rulers how to gain and maintain power. He advises that a wise ruler does what is necessary to stay in power.**
- **Machiavelli believed leaders should use any method to achieve what is best for the state (“the end justifies the means”).**
- **Niccolò Machiavelli in *The Prince* and Thomas Hobbes in *Leviathan* both advocated that a ruler should employ absolute power to maintain order in the areas under their rule.**

- Leonardo DaVinci used movement and perspective in his work.
- Machiavelli's *The Prince* advised rulers on how to gain and maintain power.**
- Humanist scholars examined worldly subjects and classical culture.

Which period is associated with these statements?

(1) French Revolution

**(2) Renaissance**

(3) Early Middle Ages

(4) Enlightenment

606-18

What is meant by Machiavelli's belief that "the end justifies the means"?

**(1) Leaders may use any method to achieve what is best for the state.**

(2) The general public always acts in its own best interest.

(3) Pleasing all of the people at any given time is possible.

(4) Leaders must always act for the common good.

605-13

In his book *The Prince*, Niccolò Machiavelli advises that a wise ruler is one who

(1) keeps taxes and food prices low

(2) encourages education and the arts

(3) allows advisors to speak their minds

**(4) does what is necessary to stay in power**

604-13

Niccolò Machiavelli in *The Prince* and Thomas Hobbes in *Leviathan* both advocated that a ruler should

(1) obtain power from a social contract with the governed

(2) place the needs of subjects first

(3) apply Christian teachings to all decisions

**(4) employ absolute power to maintain order in the areas under their rule**

602-26

"... and in the actions of men, and especially of princes, ... the end justifies the means."

Which philosopher most likely wrote this statement?

(1) Baron de Montesquieu

**(2) Niccolò Machiavelli**

(3) Voltaire

(4) John Locke

101-12



**THE RENAISSANCE (divided into 4 parts)**

**PART 4: THE PRINTING PRESS**

- **Johann Gutenberg is credited for having invented the movable-type printing press in 1439.**
- **Effects of the invention of the printing press:**

**Literacy rates rise**

**The spread of ideas (i.e. secular ideas, Protestant ideas) The printing press was a reason for the success of the Protestant Reformation.**

**Shakespeare's sonnets circulated.**

- Literacy rates rise.
- Shakespeare's sonnets circulated.
- Secular ideas spread.

Which innovation led directly to these developments?

**(1) printing press**

- (2) astrolabe
  - (3) paper currency
  - (4) caravel
- 108-15

A direct impact that the printing press had on 16th-century Europe was that it encouraged the

**(1) spread of ideas**

- (2) beginnings of communism
  - (3) establishment of democracy
  - (4) development of industrialization
- 806-17

Which innovation had the greatest impact on the Protestant Reformation?

**(1) movable-type printing press**

- (2) Mercator map projection
  - (3) magnetic compass
  - (4) triangular sail
- 106-19

In western Europe, a long-term effect of the invention of Gutenberg's printing press was that the

- (1) monarchies were restored to absolute power
  - (2) feudal system declined
  - (3) literacy rate increased**
  - (4) development of new ideas was discouraged
- 802-13

**THE PROTESTANT REFORMATION**  
**AND THE COUNTER (CATHOLIC) REFORMATION**

- **The Protestant Reformation was a movement that objected to the worldly power and riches of the Catholic Church. It brought an end to Christian unity.**
- **Martin Luther, John Calvin, and Henry VIII were leaders of the Protestant Reformation. They challenged the teachings of the Catholic Church.**
- **In 1517, Martin Luther posted his Ninety-five Theses on a church door in Wittenberg, Germany. It argued that the church was wrong to sell indulgences (a pardon for one's sins).**
- **Martin Luther stressed that salvation could not be bought. He argued that salvation could only be achieved thru faith. This idea became a central concept of Lutheranism.**
- **In 1521, the Diet of Worms, a meeting of the diet (legislature) of the Holy Roman Empire in Worms (in Germany) convened to determine Luther's fate. The diet issued the Edict of Worms, outlawing Luther and banning all his books as those of a heretic.**
- **John Calvin wrote Institutes of the Christian Religion. Like Luther's Ninety-five Theses, it criticized Church practices. It also emphasized the theory of predestination.**

**Predestination is the belief that God has already decided, even before their birth, the people who will go to heaven and those who will go to hell.**

**Calvinism (and the belief of predestination) spread throughout Switzerland.**

- **The printing press was a reason for the success of the Protestant Reformation. It allowed Protestant writings to spread quickly throughout Europe.**
- **The Parliament of England appointed Henry VIII the head of the Church of England (the Anglican Church) when it passed the Act of Supremacy (1534).**

- **Effects of the Protestant Reformation:**

**The power of the Roman Catholic Church was lessened.**

**The power of monarchies (royal power) was strengthened.**

- **The Counter Reformation (Catholic Reformation) was a reform movement within the Roman Catholic church taken shortly after - and in response to - the Protestant Reformation.**

**The Council of Trent was a very important meeting of Catholic Church officials (an ecumenical council) that established the goals of the Counter Reformation. It clarified the teachings of the Roman Catholic Church. It also reformed numerous church abuses (e.g. abolished the sale of indulgences), condemned the teachings of Martin Luther and other Protestant reformers and attempted to reinstate the power of the Roman Catholic Church by strengthening the papacy.**

**During the Counter Reformation, the Spanish Inquisition served to prevent the introduction of Protestant religions.**

One similarity between Martin Luther and Henry VIII is that they

- (1) argued against the establishment of a theocratic state
- (2) protested against the ideas of the Enlightenment
- (3) died during the Reign of Terror

**(4) challenged the teachings of the Catholic Church**

108-14

“ . . . Therefore those preachers of indulgences are in error, who say that by the pope’s indulgences a man is freed from every penalty, and saved; . . . ” – Martin Luther

Which period in European history is most directly related to this statement?

- (1) Age of Exploration
- (2) Scientific Revolution
- (3) Crusades

**(4) Protestant Reformation**

807-13

•Pope Leo authorizes the sale of indulgences, 1515

•Martin Luther posts the Ninety-five Theses, 1517

These events are most closely associated with the

**(1) Protestant Reformation**

- (2) Crusades
- (3) Age of Reason
- (4) Puritan Revolution

607-16

- Martin Luther stresses the central role of faith.
- The belief of predestination spreads throughout Switzerland.
- The Council of Trent clarifies the teachings of the Roman Catholic Church.

These statements describe ideas and events that

(1) brought religious unity to Europe

**(2) shaped the Reformation and the Counter Reformation**

(3) ended the Glorious Revolution

(4) expanded the importance of the Orthodox Church

107-15

In western Europe, Martin Luther's Ninety-five Theses and Henry VIII's Act of Supremacy led to

**(1) an end to Christian unity**

(2) a strengthening of economic unity

(3) better relations between peasants and merchants

(4) fewer violent outbreaks between ethnic groups

606-17

Which innovation had the greatest impact on the Protestant Reformation?

**(1) movable-type printing press**

(2) Mercator map projection

(3) magnetic compass

(4) triangular sail

106-19

In the early 1500s, Martin Luther's "Ninety-five Theses," Henry VIII's "Act of Supremacy," and John Calvin's Institutes of the Christian Religion contributed to

**(1) a decline in the power of the Catholic Church**

(2) an increased sense of nationalism in Tudor England

(3) the growing power of the feudal nobility in Europe

(4) a major conflict among Eastern Orthodox Christians

105-13

Prior to the Protestant Reformation, the medieval church in western Europe was criticized for

(1) sponsoring explorations to the Middle East

(2) allowing the Bible to be printed and distributed to the people

**(3) being too concerned with worldly power and riches**

(4) refusing to sell indulgences to peasants

804-11

Which action could be considered an effect of the Protestant Reformation?

- (1) posting of the Ninety-five Theses
  - (2) decline in the power of the Roman Catholic Church**
  - (3) sale of indulgences
  - (4) end of religious warfare
- 604-15

An important effect of the Protestant Reformation in Europe was that it strengthened the

- (1) power of monarchies**
  - (2) power of the pope
  - (3) belief in polytheism
  - (4) unity of Europe
- 104-16

One way Martin Luther, John Calvin, and Henry VIII were similar is that they all were

- (1) Latin American revolutionary leaders
  - (2) Reformation leaders**
  - (3) Impressionist painters
  - (4) divine right monarchs
- 603-17

- Luther posted the Ninety-Five Theses.
- Calvin preached the theory of predestination.
- Henry VIII signed the Act of Supremacy.

These events occurred during the

- (1) Crusades
  - (2) Neolithic Revolution
  - (3) Protestant Reformation**
  - (4) Glorious Revolution
- 602-17

- Sale of indulgences authorized by Pope Leo X to raise money to build St. Peter's Basilica in Rome (1515)
- Ninety-five Theses posted (1517)
- Hearing held at Worms, Germany (1521)

These events are most closely associated with

- (1) Charles V and absolutism
  - (2) Martin Luther and the Protestant Reformation**
  - (3) John Locke and the Enlightenment
  - (4) Karl Marx and scientific socialism
- 102-13

A major goal of the Counter-Reformation was to

**(1) reinstate the power of the Roman Catholic Church**

(2) reduce the authority of absolute monarchs

(3) encourage new ideas in science and philosophy throughout Europe

(4) compromise with European Protestants

801-12

Base your answers to the following two questions on the quotation below and on your knowledge of social studies.

“Kings and Princes coin money only out of metals, but the Pope coins money out of everything, -- indulgences, ceremonies, dispensations, pardons; all fish come to his net.”

-- Martin Luther, 1519

The ideas presented in this passage led directly to the

(1) Commercial Revolution

(2) Spanish Inquisition

**(3) Protestant Reformation**

(4) French Revolution

601-10

In this passage, Martin Luther presents his

**(1) objections to practices of the Catholic Church**

(2) plan for economic change in Central Europe

(3) objections to using only metals as the basis for money

(4) justification for the dethroning of an absolute monarch

601-11

Martin Luther’s posting of the Ninety-Five Theses is considered by many to be a turning point in history because

1 the Pope’s right to sell indulgences was strengthened

2 Luther soon became the leader of Germany

**3 the power of the Roman Catholic Church was lessened and royal power grew**

4 the Roman Catholic Church unified the German states

800-7

In Spain, an effect of the Inquisition during the 16th century was to

**(1) prevent the introduction of Protestant religions**

(2) reintroduce Moorish culture to the Iberian Peninsula

(3) encourage the development of the Industrial Revolution

(4) implement the ideas of the Renaissance in major cities

800-14

**THE SCIENTIFIC REVOLUTION**

- **Names associated with the Scientific Revolution:**  
Nicolaus Copernicus  
René Descartes  
Galileo Galilei  
Johannes Kepler  
Sir Isaac Newton
- **The heliocentric model (the theory that the sun is the center of the universe) and inductive reasoning (inductive reasoning is reasoning from a specific case or cases and deriving a general rule) are products of the Scientific Revolution.**
- **Seventeenth-century scholars (i.e. Galileo Galilei and René Descartes) faced serious challenges to their scientific theories because their ideas contradicted traditional medieval European beliefs.**

**Galileo rejected the heliocentric theory when he faced the Inquisition because he feared that the Church might excommunicate him.**

- **One effect of the works of Nicolaus Copernicus, Galileo Galilei, Sir Isaac Newton, is the use of the scientific method to solve problems.**
- **Ways the Scientific Revolution and the Enlightenment were similar:**  
**Both encouraged the spread of new ideas**  
**Both emphasized the value of human reasoning**
- **The Scientific Revolution had a great influence on the Enlightenment ideas of natural law and reason.**

Seventeenth-century scholars Galileo Galilei and René Descartes faced serious challenges to their scientific theories because their ideas

(1) were based on the Bible

**(2) contradicted traditional medieval European beliefs**

(3) relied only on teachings from non-Christian cultures

(4) were not supported by scientific investigations

807-20

Which period of history had the greatest influence on the Enlightenment ideas of natural law and reason?

- (1) Pax Romana
- (2) Middle Ages
- (3) Age of Exploration
- (4) Scientific Revolution**

106-47

Sir Isaac Newton, Galileo Galilei, and Johannes Kepler are all directly associated with the

- (1) Industrial Revolution
- (2) Scientific Revolution**
- (3) English Revolution
- (4) Agricultural Revolution

805-21

The heliocentric model, the development of inductive reasoning, and the work of Descartes are all associated with which revolution?

- (1) Neolithic
- (2) Agricultural
- (3) Green
- (4) Scientific**

105-20

One way in which the Scientific Revolution and the Enlightenment were similar is that they

- (1) encouraged the spread of new ideas**
- (2) strengthened traditional institutions
- (3) led to the Protestant Reformation
- (4) rejected Renaissance individualism

604-24

One similarity of the Scientific Revolution and the Enlightenment is that both

- (1) had the support of the Roman Catholic Church
- (2) placed great value on traditional beliefs
- (3) emphasized the value of human reasoning**
- (4) contributed to the end of feudalism

103-23



Base your answers to the following two questions on the quotation below and on your knowledge of social studies.

“With sincere heart and unpretended faith I [reject] . . . , and detest the aforesaid errors and heresies [of Copernicus] and also every other error . . . contrary to the Holy Church, and I swear that in the future I will never again say or assert . . . anything that might cause a similar suspicion toward me.” — Galileo

The best explanation as to why Galileo made this statement is that he

- (1) was a strong supporter of Church doctrine
  - (2) feared that the Church might excommunicate him**
  - (3) had lost faith in the teachings of science
  - (4) wanted to advance his ideas through the Church
- 802-27

The historical issue referred to in this quotation is the conflict between

- (1) privileged upper classes and exploited lower classes
  - (2) 16th-century Protestants and Catholics
  - (3) city-states and nation-states
  - (4) established institutions and new ideas**
- 802-28

Which statement best describes the effects of the works of Nicolaus Copernicus, Galileo Galilei, Sir Isaac Newton, and René Descartes?

- (1) The acceptance of traditional authority was strengthened.
  - (2) The scientific method was used to solve problems.**
  - (3) Funding to education was increased by the English government.
  - (4) Interest in Greek and Roman drama was renewed
- 600-15

**THE SPANISH GOLDEN AGE**

**Things associated with the Golden Age of Spain (15<sup>th</sup> – 17<sup>th</sup> centuries):**

- **The rule of Isabella and Ferdinand**
- **The Spanish Inquisition (prevented the introduction of Protestant religions)**

**The Spanish Inquisition was established (1478) by Ferdinand and Isabella. The purpose of the Spanish Inquisition was to discover and punish converted Jews (and later Muslims) who were insincere. However, soon no Spaniard could feel safe from it; thus, St. Ignatius of Loyola and St. Theresa of Ávila were investigated for heresy.**

- **The Spanish Reconquista**

**The period during which the Christian kingdoms of Spain gradually conquered the territories that had been ruled by the Muslims since 711. The Reconquista ended with the fall of Granada in 1492.)**

- **Famous author – Cervantes (wrote Don Quixote)**
- **Famous painter - El Greco**

**El Greco is credited for having brought the Italian Renaissance to Spain. As his name implies (El Greco = The Greek), El Greco was not Spanish at all, he was actually born in Greece.**

Cervantes' literary classic Don Quixote, the rule of Isabella and Ferdinand, and the art of El Greco are associated with the

**(1) Golden Age in Spain**

- (2) Hanseatic League in Germany
- (3) Glorious Revolution in England
- (4) Renaissance in Italy

“In 1469, Isabella of Castile married Ferdinand of Aragon. This marriage between the rulers of two powerful kingdoms opened the way for a unified state. Using their combined forces, the two monarchs made a final push against the Muslim stronghold of Granada. In 1492, Granada fell. . . .”

Source: Elisabeth Ellis and Anthony Esler, *World History: Connections to Today*, Prentice Hall

What is being described in this passage?

- (1) a crusade to the Holy Land
- (2) the reasons for the voyages of Columbus
- (3) the Spanish Reconquista**
- (4) the start of the Italian Renaissance

604-16

In Spain, an effect of the Inquisition during the 16th century was to

- (1) prevent the introduction of Protestant religions**
- (2) reintroduce Moorish culture to the Iberian Peninsula
- (3) encourage the development of the Industrial Revolution
- (4) implement the ideas of the Renaissance in major cities

800-14