

THE RENAISSANCE AND REFORMATION**Section 2 Quiz****A. Terms, People, and Places**

Match the descriptions in Column I with the terms in Column II. Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided. Not all the choices will be used. Each can be used only once.

Column I

- _____ 1. a priest who spread Renaissance humanism
- _____ 2. everyday language of ordinary people
- _____ 3. a social reformer; described an ideal society
- _____ 4. the inventor of the printing press
- _____ 5. an artist strongly influenced by the Italian Renaissance

Column II

- a. Johann Gutenberg
- b. Flanders
- c. Albrecht Dürer
- d. engraving
- e. Erasmus
- f. vernacular
- g. Thomas More

B. Main Ideas

Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

- _____ 6. The printing revolution meant that
 - a. the arts lost many patrons.
 - b. the Bible could be read for the first time.
 - c. an end to illiteracy in Europe.
 - d. exposed educated readers to new ideas and places.
- _____ 7. The northern Renaissance began in the cities of
 - a. Flanders.
 - b. Germany.
 - c. England.
 - d. France.
- _____ 8. Rubens, van Eyck, and Bruegel were all
 - a. Italian humanists.
 - b. northern Renaissance painters.
 - c. northern Renaissance writers.
 - d. best known for their engravings.
- _____ 9. What did Rabelais, Shakespeare, and Cervantes have in common?
 - a. They each wrote their works in Latin.
 - b. They each are best known for their plays.
 - c. They each wrote in the vernacular.
 - d. They each wrote in everyday English.
- _____ 10. Which Renaissance ideal did Shakespeare's work explore?
 - a. complexity of the individual
 - b. realism
 - c. religious devotion
 - d. feminism