

THE RENAISSANCE AND REFORMATION

Section 3 Quiz**A. Terms, People, and Places**

Fill in the blank in each sentence with the letter of a word, name, or phrase from the box. Not all the terms in the box will be used. Each can be used only once.

1. A _____ is a government run by religious leaders.
2. Martin Luther was called to a _____, or meeting of German princes.
3. The idea that God has already determined who will be saved is called _____.
4. Martin Luther first announced his opposition to the Catholic Church in the city of _____.
5. An _____ was a way of buying entry into heaven.

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|-------------------|
| a. indulgence |
| b. Martin Luther |
| c. Wittenberg |
| d. Charles V |
| e. diet |
| f. John Calvin |
| g. predestination |
| h. Geneva |
| i. theocracy |

B. Main Ideas

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

- _____ 6. Which of the following was a factor leading to the Reformation?
 - a. the belief that the Pope should support the Renaissance
 - b. anger at the worldliness of the Church
 - c. a desire to set up a theocracy in Wittenberg
 - d. the hope that the Church would sell more indulgences
- _____ 7. What is one belief Luther held that differed from Church practices?
 - a. He believed Christians could be saved only by faith.
 - b. He believed the Church should sell more indulgences.
 - c. He supported Johann Tetzel.
 - d. He opposed translating the Bible.
- _____ 8. Luther's ideas spread mostly in

a. France and Spain.	c. northern Germany and Flanders.
b. Italy.	d. Germany and Scandinavia.
- _____ 9. John Calvin believed the world was divided into

a. Catholics and Christians.	c. Huguenots and Protestants.
b. saints and sinners.	d. Calvinists and Lutherans.
- _____ 10. To escape religious persecution, some Calvinists
 - a. became Catholics.
 - b. moved to France.
 - c. became followers of Ulrich Zwingli.
 - d. sailed to the Americas.