Unit I Practice Exam

Circle the correct answer. When finished, ask Mr. Weaver for the key.

Don’t worry about the numbering: this was cannibalized from a few other assignments so it doesn’t quite match up.

Questions 1-3 refer to the excerpt below.

“What now shall I say about literature and scholarship in which all concede that Florence is the chief and most splendid leader?... For who is able to name a poet in our generation of the last one who is not a Florentine? Who but our citizens recalled this skill at eloquence, already lost, to light, to practical use, and to life…. Now the knowledge of Greek literature, which had been decayed in Italy for more than seven hundred years, has been revived and restored by our city…. Finally, these humanities most excellent and of highest value, especially relevant for human beings, necessary for both public and private life, adorned with a knowledge of letters worthy of free men, have originated in our city....”

Leonardo Bruni, Funeral oration for Nanni Strozzi, 1427

1. Bruni’s oration best illustrates which of the following elements of the Renaissance?

   a. The use of the printing press to spread the Renaissance beyond Italy.
   b. The ongoing influence of the Catholic Church in Renaissance life.
   c. The revival of classical literature and ancient texts.
   d. The critical role patrons played in humanist scholarship.

2. The approaches of humanist scholars such as Bruni led to which of the following developments by the early sixteenth century?

   a. Christian humanists employing Renaissance learning in service of religious reform
   b. increased tolerance for new ideas and approaches to theological and scientific debates
   c. an increase in the Catholic Church’s receptivity to calls for reform
   d. an increasing skepticism about the role of religion and its relevance in contemporary life

3. What characteristic of political thought during the Italian Renaissance is raised by Bruni’s oration?

   a. the focus on creating a larger Italian state
   b. the emphasis on secular models of individual and political behavior
   c. the overlapping nature of religious and political power
   d. the increased involvement of the people in political decision-making
Questions 8-10 refer to the image below of a printing press.

8. The development of the printing press like that shown in the above image led most directly to which of the following in 15th century Europe?

   (A) The spread and influence of humanist thought
   (B) A decline in the literacy rate
   (C) The growth of traditional ecclesiastical teachings
   (D) A rise in the founding of new universities

9. Which of the following is most directly a result or outgrowth of the development depicted in the above image?

   (A) An increase in the creation of Latin texts
   (B) The availability of inexpensive books – probably close enough that we’d take it
   (C) Public access to vernacular literature
   (D) A rising demand for hand-written manuscripts

10. Which of the following was a direct long-term effect of the development depicted in the image?

    (A) The resurgence of the Catholic church
    (B) Socio-economic conflicts between peasants and aristocrats
    (C) The rise of religious radicalism
    (D) The establishment of Protestantism
Questions 11-13 refer to the image below of a navigational instrument.

11. Which of the following best reflects the most important contribution of improved navigational tools, such as the one depicted in the image above, by the 16th century?

   (A) Increased speed of sailing vessels
   (B) Ability to sail in open seas for significant distances
   (C) The capacity to compete with China in global exploration
   (D) Improved mapmaking skills

12. Which of the following developments most directly led to European maritime exploration in the 16th century?

   (A) The rising use of astronomical tables
   (B) The publishing of the first modern global atlas
   (C) The use of onboard artillery to protect against piracy
   (D) The discovery of trade winds and ocean currents

13. Which of the following best reflects the effect of maritime explorations on European society in the 16th and 17th centuries?

   (A) Increased political cooperation among competing European nations
   (B) Creation of economic opportunities through trade and colonization
   (C) Decline of religious wars and conflicts
   (D) The strengthening of manorialism throughout Europe

The following 2 questions refer to the image below.
Here, Doña Marina (also known as Malintzin or La Malinche) translates for Hernán Cortés during his meeting with Moctezuma II (also known as Montezuma) in Tenochtitlan on November 8, 1519. *Found on p. 442 of A History of Western Society, 11th Edition, since 1300, for AP*

18. **The interaction above most directly reflects which of the following developments?**

   a. Europe’s expansion led to the exchange of plants and animals, creating economic opportunities.
   b. New communication and transportation technologies allowed for the creation of European empires.
   c. As non-Europeans became familiar with Western values, they modernized their economy and society.
   d. Europeans expanded the slave trade in response to the establishment of a plantation economy.

19. **Which of the following was the most direct result of the interaction shown in the image above?**

   a. disease, subjugation, and destruction of indigenous populations
   b. the establishment of Native American trade networks throughout Europe
   c. widespread revolts across European colonies
   d. indigenous nationalist movements in European colonies
Questions 20-22 refer to the following document.

“62. The true treasure of the Church is the Most Holy Gospel of the glory and the grace of God.
63. But this treasure is naturally most odious, for it makes the first to be last.
64. On the other hand, the treasure of indulgences is naturally most acceptable, for it makes the last to be first.
65. Therefore the treasures of the Gospel are nets with which they formerly were wont to fish for men of riches.
66. The treasures of the indulgences are nets with which they now fish for the riches of men.
67. The indulgences which the preachers cry as the "greatest graces" are known to be truly such, in so far as they promote gain.
68. Yet they are in truth the very smallest graces compared with the grace of God and the piety of the Cross.”

Martin Luther. 95 Theses, 1522; from Adolph Spaeth, L.D. Reed, Henry Eyster Jacobs, et al., trans. & eds. Works of Martin Luther, 1915

20. The above excerpt best reflects which aspect of Martin Luther’s ideology regarding the Gospel?

(A) Only the clergy are qualified to interpret scripture

(B) Secular bodies had the authority to interpret scripture

(C) Individuals are free to interpret scripture for themselves

(D) Church doctrine should act as a guide to interpreting scripture

21. Martin Luther’s views regarding the Church, as reflected in the above excerpt, most directly influenced which of the following movements?

(A) The rise of the Anabaptists and other radical movements

(B) The resurgence of Catholicism throughout Europe

(C) Social reforms preventing the exploitation of German peasants

(D) The unification of German states under Lutheranism
22. As reflected in the above excerpt, Martin Luther’s views regarding grace most clearly differed from the Church’s practice of indulgences by which of the following?

(A) Outward acts of goodness could earn grace.

(B) Grace could be bought and sold.

(C) That grace was grounds for social revolution.

(D) Inward grace came directly from God.

Questions 26-29 refer the following passage.

I, Catherine Zell, wife of the late Mathew Zell, wish you God’s peace. Since I was ten I have been a student of the church. I have frequented the company of learned men, conversed with them about God. While other women decorated themselves, going to dances and giving themselves to pleasure, I went into the houses of poor to care for the sick. Consider the Anabaptists, who are so persecuted. Must authorities be incited against them, they acknowledge the Lord in much the same way we do? Just because they cannot agree with us on lesser things, is this reason to persecute them? Governments may punish, but they should not govern belief. Mathew Zell would not have approved.


26. The passage above represents a conflict over

A. differing views on the Protestant Reformation.
B. differing views on the Renaissance.
C. differing views on the Scientific Revolution.
D. differing views on European exploration.

27. Which of the following leaders might have agreed with Catherine Zell’s views on this issue?

A. Henry VIII
B. John Calvin
C. Charles V
D. Martin Luther
28. Which of the following best reflects the movement that led to this religious reform?
   A. Machiavelli
   B. Copernicus
   C. Henry VIII
   D. Erasmus

29. Which of the following developments most likely explains the reason for the conflict that led to the production of the above document?
   A. the refusal to accept Protestant teachings
   B. the belief that the Catholic Church was above all secular institutions
   C. new interpretations of Christian doctrine and practice
   D. the use of Jesuit teachings