

CHAPTER
17

BUILDING VOCABULARY *European Renaissance
and Reformation*

A. Multiple Choice Circle the letter before the term or name that best completes the sentence.

1. An ideal society as depicted by Thomas More is called a (a) perspective (b) utopia (c) theocracy.
2. Members of a religious order for the followers of Ignatius of Loyola were called (a) Jesuits (b) Anabaptists (c) Calvinists.
3. The intellectual movement that focused on human potential and achievement was called (a) humanism (b) predestination (c) indulgence.
4. The period from about 1300 to 1600 during which Europe experienced an explosion of creativity in art, writing, and thought is called the (a) Reformation (b) Renaissance (c) Catholic Reformation.
5. Followers of the Scottish preacher John Knox became known as (a) Anabaptists (b) Protestants (c) Presbyterians.
6. The state church started by Elizabeth I in England is known as the (a) Calvinist Church (b) Protestant Church (c) Anglican Church.

B. Completion Select the term or name that best completes the sentence.

perspective	secular	William Shakespeare	Council of Trent
vernacular	predestination	Johann Gutenberg	Catholic Reformation

1. Instead of writing in Latin, a Renaissance writer might use his or her native language, or the _____.
2. The most famous writer of the Elizabethan Age, regarded by many as the greatest playwright of all time, was _____.
3. Renaissance society was _____ in spirit, meaning it was worldly rather than spiritual and concerned with the present.
4. Using the technique of _____, Renaissance painters showed three dimensions on a flat surface.
5. The German craftsman _____ developed a printing press that made it possible to produce books quickly and cheaply.
6. The _____ was a meeting of Catholic bishops and cardinals that agreed on doctrines reforming the Catholic Church.

C. Writing Write a summary of Martin Luther's protest and its effects using the following terms.

indulgence Reformation Lutheran Protestant Peace of Augsburg