

1. Which statement best describes the world of Christianity in 1500 C.E.?

- a. b) It was on the defensive against an expanding Islamic world.
  - b. a) It was rapidly expanding into Africa and Asia.
  - c. c) It was for the first time converting the people of the countryside of Europe, rather than being limited to cities.
  - d. d) It was united, as the Protestant Reformation had not yet occurred.
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2. The father of the Protestant Reformation was

- a. b) John Calvin.
  - b. d) René Descartes.
  - c. c) Henry VIII.
  - d. a) Martin Luther.
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3. Which of the following statements best describes Martin Luther's teachings?

- a. b) People can work toward salvation by performing good deeds toward their neighbors.
  - b. c) People are predestined to go to either heaven or hell and there's nothing they can do to affect that.
  - c. a) Humans can be saved through meditation and participation in the sacraments of the Church.
  - d. d) Humans can be saved by faith in God alone, and the source of all religious authority is the Bible.
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4. Did the Protestant Reformation have a significant impact on the status of women?

- a. a) Protestantism gave women a substantially greater role in both Church and society.
  - b. b) Protestantism worsened women's position in society by closing convents, which had given women an important alternative to marriage.
  - c. d) Protestantism improved the position of women by ending the overwhelming authority of male priests over them.
  - d. c) Protestantism gave women more access to education, which they used to play a new role as preachers and lay ministers.
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5. Which of the following was an important reason for the spread of Protestantism?

- a. a) New trade networks within Europe that aided significantly in the spread of information
  - b. b) Massive religious rallies led by Martin Luther and other Protestant leaders
  - c. c) The printing press
  - d. d) Several Protestant rulers conquered neighboring lands, bringing missionaries of the new faith along with them.
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6. What was a Huguenot?

- a. a) A member of the Protestant minority in France
  - b. d) An early Protestant preacher in France
  - c. b) A Bohemian heretic, whose doctrine prefigured the Protestant Reformation
  - d. c) A member of a monastic order, one of the many suppressed by the Protestant Reformation
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7. The great European religious conflict of the early seventeenth century that eventually included much of Europe is known as the

- a. b) Wars of Religion.
  - b. d) Thirty Years' War.
  - c. a) Westphalian War.
  - d. c) Nine Years' War.
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8. The forces of the Catholic Reformation clarified Catholic doctrine, corrected abuses, and took steps against dissidents at which of the following?

- a. b) The Diet of Worms
  - b. a) The Peace of Westphalia
  - c. c) The Council of Trent
  - d. d) The Fourth Lateran Council
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9. Which of the following regions converted on a massive scale to Christianity in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries?

- a. b) China
  - b. c) Ottoman Empire
  - c. a) British North America
  - d. d) Mexico
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10. What was Taki Onqoy?

- a. d) A church-based association of laypeople in Catholic Latin America
  - b. a) A religious revivalist movement in central Peru in the 1560s
  - c. c) A Mexican rebellion against Spanish rule that also included some religious elements
  - d. b) An anti-Christian preaching campaign in China
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11. Which of the following statements best describes Christianity as it developed in Spanish America?

- a. d) Christianity spread only slowly in Spanish America.
  - b. c) Millions of people converted to Christianity under pressure by Spanish authorities but continued to practice their ancestral religion in secret.
  - c. a) It was for the most part Protestant Christianity.
  - d. b) It was a distinct variety of Catholic Christianity that incorporated many elements of pre-Columbian religious belief.
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12. Who was Matteo Ricci?

- a. a) A Franciscan missionary in Mexico
  - b. d) An Italian scientist who discovered the pendulum
  - c. b) A Jesuit missionary in California
  - d. c) A Jesuit missionary in China
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13. Which of the following best describes the effort to convert China to Christianity in the sixteenth through eighteenth centuries?

- a. b) It was highly successful because a seventeenth-century emperor converted to Christianity.
  - b. a) It was highly successful, because the Chinese were deeply impressed by the European missionaries who came to them.
  - c. c) It was not successful, because the government persecuted people who converted to Christianity.
  - d. d) It was not very successful, because China was powerful and prosperous.
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14. What made Emperor Kangxi forbid the teaching of Christianity in China in 1715?

- a. b) Jesuit missionaries in China threw their support behind an unsuccessful rebellion.
  - b. d) A great Buddhist temple in Shanghai was burned down, and Christians were blamed.
  - c. c) Jesuit missionaries in China were accused of immoral relations with the emperor's young nephew.
  - d. a) The pope claimed authority over Chinese Christians and forbade the Jesuit policy of accommodation.
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15. Which of the following best describes religions like Vodou, Santeria, Candomble, and Macumba?

- a. c) They follow some of the outward forms of Christianity, but without Christian beliefs.
  - b. b) They are syncretic religions, combining elements of Christianity and native African religions.
  - c. a) They worship the devil.
  - d. d) They are completely Christian, but use West African cultural forms like drumming and dance to celebrate the Christian faith.
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16. What was the Wahhabi movement of the early eighteenth century?

- a. c) An Islamic reform movement in Arabia
  - b. a) A drive to convert the people of West Africa to Islam
  - c. b) An anti-Christian movement in China after the pope offended the emperor
  - d. d) A movement to create a new, synthetic religion that took the best from both Hinduism and Islam
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17. This eighteenth-century Muslim religious leader emphasized women's rights to control their dowries and divorce, and to engage in commerce.

- a. b) Ibn Battuta
  - b. c) Muhammad Ali Jinnah
  - c. a) Ibn Saud
  - d. d) Al-Wahhab
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18. The system of Chinese thought that added the insights of Daoism and Buddhism to a Confucian framework was known as

- a. a) Neo–Daoism.
  - b. c) Neo–Confucianism.
  - c. d) Neo–Buddhism.
  - d. b) Taiping.
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19. What was *kaozheng*?

- a. b) A movement that combined Confucianism with insights from Buddhism and Daoism
  - b. d) A movement that sought to gain union with a god through intense religious devotion
  - c. c) The Jesuit practice of accommodating to Chinese elite culture while working as missionaries in China
  - d. a) An elite Chinese movement that emphasized the importance of precision, accuracy, and rigorous analysis
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20. This famous Chinese novel explores the social life of an eighteenth–century elite family.

- a. a) *The Pillow Book*
  - b. d) *The Masque of the Red Death*
  - c. c) *The Secret Garden*
  - d. b) *The Dream of the Red Chamber*
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21. What was *bhakti*?

- a. d) A Chinese intellectual movement that stressed rigorous analysis and accuracy
  - b. c) A reforming movement in Islam that sought to return to the pure practice of the Quran
  - c. a) A Hindu devotional movement
  - d. b) A new religion that combined elements of Hinduism and Islam
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22. To which sector of Indian society did the *bhakti* movement especially appeal?

- a. c) Untouchables
  - b. d) Muslims
  - c. b) Women
  - d. a) Brahmin priests
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23. This great holy person of the *bhakti* movement transgressed caste barriers and left a body of poetry exploring her yearning for union with the god Krishna.

- a. d) Vivikananda
  - b. b) Aurangzeb
  - c. a) Nanak
  - d. c) Mirabai
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24. Why is Nanak important to world history?

- a. d) He founded the Sikh religion.
  - b. c) He was a Muslim reformer whose pure form of Islam is still important today.
  - c. a) She was a great poet of the *bhakti* tradition.
  - d. b) He was a Mughal emperor who tried to purify Islam.
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25. Which of the following is the best description of the Sikh religion?

- a. b) It was a new religion that blended elements of both Hinduism and Islam.
  - b. c) It was a devotional movement that grew out of Hinduism.
  - c. d) It was a religious sect that developed in India, combining elements of Zoroastrianism and Islam.
  - d. a) It was a sect of reformed Islam that developed in northern India.
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26. Which of the following is a reason why the Scientific Revolution occurred in Europe?

- a. a) Christianity was more open to scientific learning than other religions.
  - b. d) Europe's universities had autonomy in which scholars could develop ideas reasonably free from both the Church and secular authorities.
  - c. b) Europeans had access to ancient Greek learning, especially the works of Aristotle, that were not available to the rest of the world.
  - d. c) Europe was more prosperous and culturally advanced than the rest of the world by the sixteenth century.
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27. How did educated Europeans understand the universe before the Scientific Revolution?

- a. c) They believed that the earth went around the sun, but other planets went around the earth.
  - b. b) They believed that the earth was flat and people would fall off if they sailed too far.
  - c. d) They believed that the sun was at the center of the universe, and planets including the earth went around it in perfectly circular revolutions.
  - d. a) They believed that the earth was at the center of the universe, with the sun, moon, and stars revolving around it.
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28. This great mathematician and astronomer first proposed the theory that the earth and other planets revolve around the sun in his book *On the Revolutions of the Heavenly Spheres*.

- a. d) Johannes Kepler
  - b. a) Galileo Galilei
  - c. b) Tycho Brahe
  - d. c) Nicolaus Copernicus
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29. Church authorities forced this early astronomer to renounce publicly his thesis that the earth moves.

- a. d) Galileo Galilei
  - b. c) Isaac Newton
  - c. b) Nicolaus Copernicus
  - d. a) Johannes Kepler
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30. This Enlightenment author proclaimed in his *Treatise on Toleration* that the earth is only one of many worlds, and it is ridiculous to believe that God cares only for the little people on this one planet.

- a. b) Voltaire
  - b. d) Charles Darwin
  - c. c) Immanuel Kant
  - d. a) John Locke
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