

## Chapter 13 Quiz – HI 209 – Dr. Van Vleck

*Circle your answers*

### 1. Why did Jan Hus's ideas gain such a large number of followers in Bohemia?

- A) His ideas tapped into resentments by the Czech majority against the dominant and largely urban German-speaking minority
- B) His doctrine of justification by faith minimized the ecclesiastical power of the unpopular Bohemian church hierarchy.
- C) John Wycliffe's ideas had spread throughout Bohemia several decades earlier, thus providing fertile soil for Hus's ideas to grow
- D) Church leaders tolerated the spread

### 2. What is Francesco Petrarch best known as?

- A) The husband of Laura, to whom he dedicated many romantic poems
- B) The lover of Beatrice, about whom he wrote extensively
- C) A victim of the Babylonian captivity
- D) The first humanist

### 3. Which of the following is regarded as a signal innovation in Renaissance art?

- A) The use of oil on canvas
- B) The depiction of mythical figures.
- C) The use of linear perspective
- D) The introduction of pointillism.

### 4. The *catasto* was an attempt by Florentine rulers to

- A. develop new musical forms.
- B. reform their republican forms of government.
- C. survey the population and surrounding territories for the purpose of taxation.
- D. establish new diplomatic institutions to preserve the Peace of Lodi.

### 5. Why did Ferdinand and Isabella establish the Inquisition in Spain in 1478?

- A) The papacy put pressure on them to establish religious homogeneity on the Iberian peninsula.
- B) The Ottoman Empire had forged an alliance with the King of Granada to reconquer territories lost in previous centuries as part of the Christian reconquista.
- C) Resentment was growing at the success of those Jews who had converted to Christianity.
- D) The Catharite heresy had not been completely eliminated in the Spanish Pyrenees.

**6. What percentage of the European population is likely to have perished from the plague between 1347 and 1352?**

- A) 33-50%
- B) 20-33%
- C) 10-25% percent
- D) 50-70%

**7. The uprising of French peasants against the nobility in the summer of 1358 was known as the**

- A) Jacobin Rebellion
- B) Fronde
- C) Wat Tyler Rebellion
- D) Jacquerie

**8. Which Ottoman sultan succeeded in conquering the city of Constantinople in 1453 and administering the death-blow to the Byzantine Empire?**

- A) Murad I
- B) Mehmed II
- C) Mehmed I
- D) Osman I

**9. In his *The Defender of the Peace* (1324), Marsilius of Padua stated that the**

- A) true church consisted of the people, who should elect the pope.
- B) king of France had the right to select all churchmen within his realm.
- C) Mass was less important than a believer's conscience.
- D) church must be defended from secular rulers by a strong papacy.

**10. During the late medieval period, there was both a flowering of vernacular literature and a**

- A) rejection of previously popular luxury goods in favor of an austere and simple lifestyle.
- B) revival of classical learning that led to a new intellectual movement called humanism.
- C) decline in the study of the Latin language and literature.
- D) return to the religious traditions of the established church with a renewed interest in monasticism.

**11. Renaissance painters such as Sandro Botticelli mined the ancient world for new subjects such as**

- A) Julius Caesar.
- B) Cicero.
- C) Jupiter.
- D) Venus.

**12. Which of the following contributed to rising prosperity in England during the fifteenth century?**

- A) The expansion of the cloth industry
- B) The growing role of the peasantry in politics
- C) Increased trade with Eastern Europe
- D) The absence of warfare on English soil

**13. Indulgences were certificates offered by the church to**

- A) vouch that proper baptismal practices had been followed.
- B) ensure that one would bypass purgatory altogether and enter heaven directly.
- C) reduce the time spent in purgatory.
- D) grant entry to the sites where sacred relics were held.

**14. The philosophical position known as Ockham's razor maintains that**

- A. universal concepts are embedded in both nature and the mind.
- B. deductive reasoning is the soundest tool available for philosophers.
- C. simple explanations are to be preferred over complex explanations.
- D. universal concepts exist only as representations in the mind.

**15. Why were Jews frequently targeted as scapegoats in the wake of the Black Plague?**

- A) Ghastly figures of Jews assumed center stage in the so-called Dances of Death.
- B) The mass death revived allegations from centuries earlier that the Jews had poisoned the wells and springs.
- C) The papacy singled out the Jews as the cause of the bubonic plague and urged Christians to burn down synagogues.
- D) That many Jews fled to Eastern Europe indicated to many Western Europeans that the Jews had deliberately infected Christians.

**16. How did warfare change during the Hundred Years' War?**

- A) It became increasingly chivalrous.
- B) Armies relied on conscripts.
- C) Knights on horseback played a decisive role.
- D) Armies became more professional and centralized.

**17. What triggered the Great Schism in 1378?**

- A) Disputes over how severely to treat those whose ideas were deemed heretical
- B) The election of Urban VI, an Italian, as Pope
- C) The refusal of the patriarch of Constantinople to obey the Roman pontiff
- D) Challenges to scholasticism posed by William of Ockham

**18. Why did the Great Schism inadvertently provide a boost to Renaissance composers?**

- A. The popes enlisted a large number of musicians in their struggle against heresy.
- B. Rival popes attempted to outdo each other in the realm of pageantry and sound.
- C. Local lords and kings attempted to steal away the finest composers from Rome and Avignon and employ them in their courts.
- D. All of the popes were serious musicians themselves and sought to reinvigorate the church's musical heritage.

**19. Which of the following statements is true about the Swiss Confederation**

- A) It was formed to facilitate the hiring out of mercenaries to the rulers of Europe.
- B) It was dominated by the landed nobility.
- C) It was created by the cities of the alpine region of the Holy Roman Empire.
- D) It was conquered by the duke of Burgundy.

**20. Which of the following was a long-term result of the Ciompi Revolt of 1378**

- A) It led to the creation of a guild for the wool workers of Florence.
- B) It permanently transformed Florence into a despotism.
- C) It marked the end of Venice's expansion.
- D) It challenged and permanently limited the power of the Holy Roman Empire.