

Chapter 16 Practice Test**Multiple Choice**

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- _____ 1. How did the Protestant Reformation affect women?
- A) Women enjoyed more freedom and authority in Protestant convents.
 - B) Women had more opportunities to assume official roles within the churches.
 - C) Women created their own church focused on the veneration of Mary and female saints.
 - ☒ D) The emphasis on reading the Bible for oneself stimulated education and literacy for women.
- _____ 2. What facilitated the spread of the Protestant Reformation in Europe?
- A) Illuminated manuscripts
 - ☒ B) The printing press
 - C) The Council of Trent
 - D) The Society of Jesus
- _____ 3. What did the New England Puritans in North America emphasize?
- A) Religious tolerance
 - B) Conversion of native peoples
 - ☒ C) Education and civic responsibility
 - D) Reconciliation with the Catholic Church
- _____ 4. Which group had the greatest success in converting people outside of Europe to Christianity?
- A) Jesuit missionaries in China
 - ☒ B) Spanish Catholic missionaries in the Philippines
 - C) Puritan missionaries in New England
 - D) Portuguese missionaries in West Africa
- _____ 5. Which of the following was generally more true of Catholics than Protestants in European colonies?
- A) Catholics built more simply designed churches.
 - ☒ B) Catholics were more intent on converting native peoples.
 - C) Catholics were more opposed to slavery.
 - D) Catholics encouraged literacy in the local population.
- _____ 6. Which of the following was a goal of the Wahhabi movement?
- ☒ A) To return to the absolute monotheism of authentic Islam
 - B) To promote religious blending and syncretism in Islam
 - C) To encourage religious tolerance
 - D) To expand the rights of women under Islamic law

- _____ 7. Which of the following is a principle or practice upheld in Sikhism?
- A) Seclusion of women
 - B) Universalism of Islam
 - C) Equality of men and women
 - D) Respect of caste distinctions
- _____ 8. What condition in Europe that was absent in China and the Islamic world contributed to the Scientific Revolution?
- A) The relative independence of European universities
 - B) The superiority of the libraries in Western Europe
 - C) Europe's leadership in the fields of mathematics and medicine after 1000 C.E.
 - D) The merging of the study of the natural order with philosophy and theology
- _____ 9. Which of the following describes European reaction to the syncretic religions of African slave communities in the New World?
- A) Tolerance
 - B) Acceptance
 - C) Conversion
 - D) Suppression
- _____ 10. Both Wang Yangmin in his view of Confucianism and Martin Luther in his view of Christianity
- A) attacked local customs as idolatry and sought to purify their respective traditions.
 - B) invoked divine will to justify the power and privileges of the elite.
 - C) argued that individuals could find their own path to virtue and salvation.
 - D) fought for religious tolerance and social justice for the poor and oppressed.
- _____ 11. Which of the following represents a form of Hinduism that shared features with mystical Sufi forms of Islam?
- A) The kaozheng movement
 - B) The bhakti movement
 - C) The Wahhabi movement
 - D) The Taki Onqoy movement
- _____ 12. In what way did nineteenth-century developments in the sciences depart from Enlightenment principles?
- A) They emphasized conflict and struggle as the motors of progress.
 - B) They challenged the validity of universal laws in science.
 - C) They challenged the very idea of progress.
 - D) They rejected the techniques of science.

- _____ 13. Why did Sikhism evolve from a peaceful religion into a militant community?
- A) Violence was more effective at gaining converts.
 - B) Punjab, where Sikhism was founded, was torn apart by a civil war.
 - C) The British military trained them to be militants.
 - D) They had to defend themselves against both Mughal and Hindu hostility.
- _____ 14. How was the Enlightenment related to the Scientific Revolution?
- A) The Enlightenment applied the idea of natural laws to human affairs rather than the physical universe.
 - B) The Enlightenment refers to people's growing awareness of the Scientific Revolution.
 - C) The Enlightenment inspired the Scientific Revolution.
 - D) The Enlightenment was a Protestant movement, while the Scientific Revolution was a Catholic movement.
- _____ 15. Which of the following describes the reception of modern European science in China, Japan, and the Ottoman Empire during the early modern era?
- A) Adoption of European advances in medicine only
 - B) Acceptance of European theoretical science but rejection of its practical applications
 - C) Selective adoption of European scientific learning
 - D) Wholesale adoption of Western scientific learning
- _____ 16. What made Martin Luther's Ninety-five Theses revolutionary?
- A) The condemnation of the Church's selling of indulgences
 - B) The idea that an individual could find salvation by faith alone
 - C) The proposal that knowledge should be based on observations and experiments
 - D) The theory that the sun was the center of the universe
- _____ 17. What was the significance of the Peace of Westphalia?
- A) It closed the rift between Catholicism and Protestantism and paved the way for a unified Christianity.
 - B) It acknowledged the Catholic Church's acceptance of local religious traditions in Spanish colonies.
 - C) It ended a series of religious wars in West Africa between advocates of religious syncretism and defenders of a universal, orthodox Islam.
 - D) It granted the ruler of each European state the authority to control religious affairs within his own domain.
- _____ 18. What factor made some parts of the world more receptive to Christianity than others?
- A) The absence of a literate world religion
 - B) The strength of state-supported belief systems
 - C) The less destructive impact of the European presence on local society
 - D) The early conversion of local rulers

- _____ 19. Why did the Chinese imperial court initially welcome the Jesuit missionaries?
- A) The Chinese state saw the political and military success of the European states as a demonstration of the power of the Christian God.
 - B) The Chinese people had been defeated, their societies disrupted, and their cultural confidence shattered.
 - C) The Jesuits' knowledge in mathematics, astronomy, technology, geography, and mapmaking was useful to the Chinese.
 - D) The Jesuits far outnumbered the Chinese and had already converted the vast majority of the nomadic peoples in the steppes north of China.
- _____ 20. Which of the following marked a major turning point in the relationship between China and Christian missionaries?
- A) The Catholic Church's crushing of the Taki Onqoy movement
 - B) The pope's claim of authority over Chinese Christians
 - C) The issuance of the Edict of Nantes
 - D) The emergence of Wahhabi Islam
- _____ 21. What similar feature did Andean Christianity and Mexican Christianity share?
- A) Both defined Christian rituals as civil observances rather than religious practices.
 - B) Both condemned the Christian ritual of Holy Communion as a kind of cannibalism.
 - C) Both used Christian communities to organize rebellions against Spanish rule.
 - D) Both reinterpreted Christian practices within the framework of local customs.
- _____ 22. During the centuries between 1450 and 1750, the spread of Islam was usually the
- A) work of Muslim holy men, scholars, and traders.
 - B) result of conquest and forced conversions.
 - C) product of state indoctrination.
 - D) responsibility of specially chosen missionaries.
- _____ 23. What did the kaozheng movement in China emphasize?
- A) Introspection and contemplation as a means to achieve the virtuous life
 - B) Withdrawal from the world as a means to gain enlightenment
 - C) Verification, precision, accuracy, and rigorous analysis in all fields of inquiry
 - D) Attention to church sacraments and good works as the path to salvation
- _____ 24. Europeans who participated in the Scientific Revolution placed value on knowledge that was based on
- A) the writings of classical philosophers.
 - B) mathematical reasoning.
 - C) cultural tradition.
 - D) the Church's interpretation of the Bible.

- _____ 25. The early scientists in the Scientific Revolution
- A) were overwhelmingly women.
 - B) rejected Christianity.
 - C) confirmed Aristotle's and Ptolemy's speculations.
 - D) saw no conflict between science and religion.
- _____ 26. Which of the following did all Enlightenment thinkers share?
- A) The notion of the divine right of kings
 - B) The principle of gender equality
 - C) The belief in progress and reason
 - D) The conviction that Christianity was the only universal religion
- _____ 27. Which of the following was a reaction to the reliance on human reason during the eighteenth century in Europe?
- A) Romanticism
 - B) Deism
 - C) Sikhism
 - D) Pantheism
- _____ 28. Which of the following reflects the Enlightenment view of the innate qualities of the individual?
- A) Intolerant, close-minded, and hypocritical
 - B) Conservative, complacent, and obedient
 - C) Aggressive, neurotic, and irrational
 - D) Thoughtful, rational, and independent
- _____ 29. Which of the following figures is associated with the Scientific Revolution?
- A) Mirabai
 - B) Newton
 - C) Voltaire
 - D) Condorcet
- _____ 30. Refer to Map 15.2 in the textbook. In which country was the spread of Christianity in the early modern era not accompanied by European conquest?
- A) Japan
 - B) Mexico
 - C) Peru
 - D) The Philippine Islands