ONTARIO WORLD HISTORY SINCE THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY, GRADE 12, UNIVERSITY PREPARATION (CHY4U) · UNIT A · 25 QUESTIONS

Renaissance, Reformation, and Exploration — Practice Test

This practice test was made by AI and there may be mistakes. If a question or answer looks wrong, use the Flag a mistake button to let Brett know so he can fix it.

Source I - A Florentine Merchant on New Learning

Use this reading for questions 1 to 3.

In Florence, bankers and cloth merchants now pay painters and scholars, and the city feels changed. Painters study the body and use perspective, so a flat wall seems to hold depth. Scholars read ancient Greek and Latin texts, not only church commentaries, and they argue that human achievement deserves study alongside salvation.

Some priests warn that this new learning distracts from faith, but many patrons say it honours creation. I have paid for a chapel fresco myself, and I see my family name beside saints. Art, learning, and wealth now mix in ways my grandfather would not have known.

- An invented account in the voice of a Florentine merchant

1 **The merchant account links Renaissance art to**

- **A** church funding alone
- **B** patronage by wealthy merchants and bankers
- **C** royal courts only
- **D** artists working without pay

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

2 **Perspective in painting, as described, creates**

- A larger figures for saints only
- B gold backgrounds always
- C flat images without depth
- D the illusion of depth on a flat surface

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

3 **Humanism as described in the account emphasizes**

- A study of church commentaries only
- B denial of ancient learning
- C study of ancient texts and human achievement alongside faith
- D rejection of all religious belief

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4 **The merchant paying for a chapel fresco shows**

- A merchants avoiding religion
- B wealth used to gain prestige and religious standing
- C artists refusing patronage
- D church banning private art

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5 **A historian would note the merchant perspective is that of**

- A a wealthy patron benefiting from the new culture
- B a poor artist in Florence
- C a priest opposing humanism
- D a peasant outside the city

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Source II - A Printer Apprentice in Mainz

Use this reading for questions 6 to 9.

My master press can print in a day more pages than a copyist makes in a year, and the sheets dry in stacks around the shop. We print Bibles, but also pamphlets, almanacs, and letters, and merchants carry them to towns we have never visited.

A priest who visited warned that cheap books let unlearned readers judge doctrine for themselves. My master replied that books also let the church reach more souls. Both may be right. What is certain is that words, once copied slowly, now travel fast, and no town can keep every new idea out.

- An invented account in the voice of a printer apprentice

6 **The apprentice account shows printing changed communication by**

- **A** making books more expensive
- **B** limiting books to churches
- **C** ending hand copying at once
- **D** producing many copies quickly for wide distribution

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7 **The priest concern about cheap books was that**

- A printers would become priests
- B Bibles would disappear
- C unlearned readers might judge doctrine themselves
- D books would become too heavy

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8 **The master reply suggests printing could also**

- A end religious debate
- B help the church reach more souls
- C only spread dissent
- D replace all priests

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9 **A historian would use this account to show printing**

- **A** accelerated the spread of new ideas, including Reformation ideas
- **B** caused the Reformation alone
- **C** had no effect on religion
- **D** was used only for Bibles

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10 **The apprentice view that no town can keep every new idea out suggests**

- **A** towns banned all books
- **B** printers controlled all ideas
- **C** ideas travelled only by sea
- **D** print weakened control over information

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

11 **The Renaissance began in Italy partly because**

A the Pope banned all learning

B Italy had no ancient ruins

C Italian city states had wealth from trade and classical heritage

D Italy was isolated from trade

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12 **Leonardo da Vinci exemplifies the Renaissance ideal of**

A a merchant funding art only

B a polymath skilled in art, science, and engineering

C a specialist in one craft only

D a monk copying manuscripts

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13 **Michelangelo painted the ceiling of**

A the Sistine Chapel in Rome

B St Mark Basilica in Venice

C the Florence cathedral dome

D Westminster Abbey

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14 **Humanism in the Renaissance emphasized**

A rejection of education

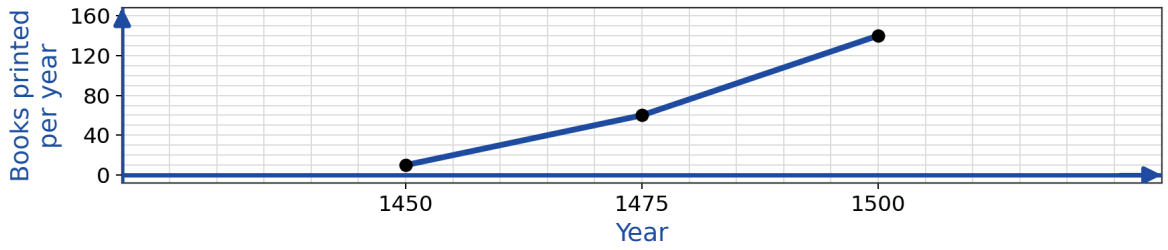
B divine right of kings only

C medieval scholasticism alone

D the value and potential of human beings and classical learning

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

15 **The graph shows books printed per year in a city. The increase between 1450 and 1500 was about**



- **A** 140 books
- **B** 80 books
- **C** 130 books
- **D** 50 books

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

16 **Martin Luther Ninety Five Theses of 1517 criticized**

- **A** the printing press
- **B** the sale of indulgences and church practices
- **C** the existence of the church
- **D** all religious belief

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

17 **The Protestant Reformation split western Christianity because**

A reformers challenged papal authority and doctrine

B all Christians agreed on reform

C the Pope supported Luther

D kings banned all religion

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

18 **John Calvin taught in Geneva a theology emphasizing**

A sale of indulgences

B papal supremacy

C rejection of all church order

D predestination and disciplined church government

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

19 **Henry VIII break with Rome in England was driven partly by**

A invasion by Spain

B the printing press ban

C his wish for an annulment and control over the English church

D support for Luther theology alone

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20 **The Counter Reformation included**

A a ban on all religious orders

B the Council of Trent and the Jesuit order reforming Catholic practice

C the end of the Catholic Church

D support for Protestant doctrine

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

21 **European exploration in the fifteenth century was motivated by**

- A trade for spices, gold, and new routes to Asia
- B a wish to end all trade
- C scientific curiosity only
- D religious tolerance alone

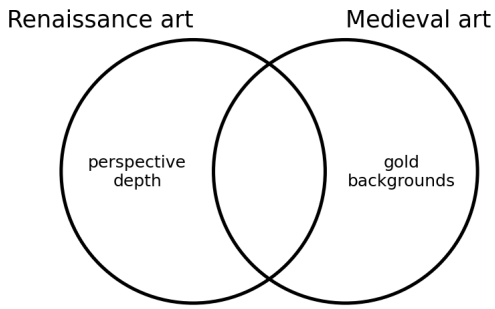
Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

22 **Portuguese exploration under Prince Henry focused on**

- A the Americas first
- B the Pacific Ocean
- C the North Pole
- D the west African coast and a sea route to India

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

23 **The Venn diagram compares Renaissance art and Medieval art. The feature found in both is**



A gold backgrounds

B oil painting only

C religious subjects

D perspective depth

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24 **The Treaty of Tordesillas in 1494 divided**

A Asia between England and Holland

B newly claimed lands outside Europe between Spain and Portugal

C Europe between France and Spain

D Africa among all nations

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25 **The Columbian Exchange refers to**

A the transfer of plants, animals, diseases, and peoples between hemispheres

B trade between Spain and Portugal only

C the exchange of colonies

D a treaty on exploration

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

ANSWER KEY

1. B
2. D
3. C
4. B
5. A
6. D
7. C
8. B
9. A
10. D
11. C
12. B
13. A
14. D
15. C
16. B
17. A
18. D
19. C
20. B
21. A
22. D
23. C
24. B
25. A

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