

Reformation Questions 7th Grade Social Studies

1. When did the Reformation begin?
 - a. at the time of Jesus Christ's birth
 - b. in the early 1500's
 - c. upon the Declaration of Independence of the United States of America
 - d. in the 7th century

2. Prior to the Reformation, all Christians in Western Europe were
 - a. Catholics
 - b. Buddhists
 - c. secular
 - d. Lutherans

3. What caused Catholics to cry out for reform?
 - a. the growth of Humanism and Free Thought
 - b. the immoral and dishonest behavior of many Catholic Church leaders
 - c. the excessive desire for riches by some Catholic Church leaders, including popes
 - d. all of the above

4. What name was given to the group of people who cried out for reform and questioned the Catholic Church's authority?
 - a. Buddhists
 - b. Priest
 - c. Protestants
 - d. Bishops

5. When corrupt Catholic Church officials were in need of money for construction costs, they would sell *indulgences*. What are *indulgences*?
 - a. tools used for farming
 - b. special shoes for attending church services
 - c. a release from punishment for sins
 - d. a special ceremony that follows the First Communion

6. Corrupt Catholic Church officials also sold offices, or leadership positions to rich people, to make money for the Church. What was this practice called?
 - a. simony
 - b. papacy
 - c. excommunication
 - d. morality

7. John Wycliffe was a reformer who challenged the Church's right to demand money from England. He also translated the Bible from Latin to English, so common people could read it. What did the Catholic Church do about Wycliffe's actions?
 - a. the Church leaders accused Wycliffe of heresy
 - b. the Church leaders burned his writings
 - c. the Church leaders burned some of his followers to death
 - d. all of the above

8. What were the goals of reformers (people who wanted to purify and change the Catholic Church for the better)?
 - a. they wanted a Church whose papacy was faithful to the teachings of Jesus Christ and the words of the Bible
 - b. they wanted a Church whose leaders were free of greed and lust for power
 - c. they wanted a Church whose teachings in the Bible were understandable
 - d. all of the above

9. King Henry VIII closed the Catholic monasteries and took their riches, and then formed the Church of England, with himself as the leader. What was one reason he did this?
- the pope would not grant him a divorce from his first wife.
 - he disagreed with the Catholic teachings
 - it was the only way he could remain king
 - all of the above
10. Martin Luther was a Catholic priest who broke away from the Catholic Church and started the first Protestant Church. Which of these did Luther do?
- he posted a list of arguments, called *theses* against indulgences and Church abuses on a church door for everyone to see
 - he convinced the pope he was right
 - he closed his Protestant Church and later rejoined the Catholic Church
 - he stopped reading the Bible and stopped going to church
11. As Martin Luther's popularity grew, he organized a new denomination (group) of Christianity, called Lutheranism. Lutheranism included which of the following?
- an emphasis on the study of the Bible
 - translation of the Bible into the German language
 - church services and hymns (religious songs) in German
 - all of the above
12. John Calvin started a Protestant branch in Geneva, Switzerland. Calvin emphasized which of these?
- hard work and thrift (being careful when spending money)
 - greed and selfishness
 - pursuit of fame and power
 - none of the above
13. Beliefs that are in contradiction (in opposition) to a religion or church are called

- a. faith
 - b. heresy
 - c. communion
 - d. purification
14. In the 14th century, what was the separation called, where leadership of the Catholic Church was fought over between three groups, each claiming that the other's popes were impostors (fakes)?
- a. *The Pilgrimage*
 - b. *The Papal Kingdom*
 - c. *The Great Schism*
 - d. *The Kind Forgiveness*
15. What happened after Pope Clement V moved the headquarters of the Catholic Church from Rome to the French city of Avignon?
- a. Pope Clement V appointed 24 new cardinals, 22 who were French
 - b. it was believed that the papacy (the office of the pope) were controlled by French kings
 - c. many Europeans lost respect for the position of pope as the head of the Catholic Church
 - d. all of the above
16. During the period known as Reformation, what invention helped rapidly spread the words of the Bible as well as the ideas of Protestant leaders?
- a. microphone
 - b. the quill
 - c. the painting of murals
 - d. the printing press

17. In the Lutheran religion, people would be "justified", or saved if they did what?
- if they believed sincerely in Jesus Christ
 - if they were sorry for their sins (wrongdoings in the eyes of God)
 - accepted the words of the Bible as truth
 - all of the above
18. Which of these human behaviors was forbidden (not allowed) under the rules of the Calvinist religion?
- playing cards
 - dancing
 - wearing fancy clothing
 - all of these were forbidden
19. Which was true about the rituals and worship of churchgoers in the Calvinist religion?
- during the church service, the men sat on the opposite side of the church from women and children
 - they had to be ready to answer questions during the service, or risk public shame
 - they could only sing songs that contained words from the Bible
 - all of the above
20. The Catholic Counter-Reformation was a program that tried to bring people back to the Catholic Church and denounce the teachings of Protestant religions. What did the Counter Reformation include?
- confirmation (official agreement) that the Latin version of the Bible was the only official scripture (words of a religion)
 - better education and training of church leaders
 - individuals and groups traveled to far-off places around the world to spread the message of the Catholic Church
 - all of the above

21. Over a period of 18 years, Catholic Church officials met more than 20 times as a group to help mend the church and fight against the growth of Protestant religions. What was this series of meetings called?
- The Council of Trent
 - The Grand Improvement
 - The Forum of Church Leaders
 - none of the above
22. Which of these was an effect of the Reformation?
- it led to cooperation and sharing of ideas between the Catholic and Protestant religions
 - it led to a series of wars between Protestants and Catholics
 - it caused all Christian religions to publish copies of the Bible in the Latin language only
 - none of the above
23. Around the year 1600, which of these Christian religions had the greatest number of members in Europe?
- Lutheran
 - Calvinist
 - Roman Catholic
 - Anglican
24. Jan Hus, a priest in Bohemia, read the work of John Wycliffe. He also led efforts to reform the Catholic Church. He was charged with heresy and was burned at the stake for doing what?
- stating that the true head of the church was Jesus Christ
 - criticizing the vast wealth of the church and corruption of the clergy (church leaders)
 - calling for the Bible to be printed in the common language of the people
 - all of the above

25. Martin Luther studied the Bible. He stated that it was the authority of the church, not the pope, or other church leaders. He said there were only **two** true sacraments with a basis in the Bible. Which did Luther say these were?
- Baptism and the Eucharist
 - Baptism and Confirmation
 - Penance and Anointing of the Sick
 - Holy Orders and Matrimony
26. Which of these is not a form of Protestantism?
- Lutheranism
 - Calvinism
 - Anglicanism
 - Catholicism
27. In what ways were Lutheran church services like Catholic ones?
- the churches had an altar, candles, and a crucifix (a representation of Jesus on the cross)
 - the services included Holy Communion (the Eucharist)
 - they had Bible readings, singing, and sermons (an explanation of a Bible lesson)
 - all of the above
28. The Council of Trent, a major part of the Catholic Counter-Reformation, agreed with Protestants that salvation was God's gift. How did the Council of Trent's statements about Catholic teachings **differ** with Protestant teachings?
- that faith, good works, and sacraments were all necessary for salvation
 - it acknowledged the importance of the Bible
 - it acknowledged that faith was important
 - none of the above

29. To fight the spread of Protestantism, the Catholic Church had a body of people called *inquisitors*. *Inquisitors* were people who did what?
- a. encouraged Protestants to come back to the Catholic Church
 - b. looked for, tried, punished, and sometimes had killed, people the Catholic Church thought of as heretics
 - c. looked for ways to make the Catholic Church services more appealing to Protestants
 - d. none of the above
30. The Reformation led to other changes in the lives of people around the world. Which was a result of the Reformation?
- a. it taught many people to be true to the teachings of the Bible and to their own conscience.
 - b. leaders of Protestant churches were elected, rather than being appointed
 - c. Puritans fled from England to America in search of religious freedom
 - d. all of the above