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SH:7 – Renaissance and Revolt — Q/A

Recommended Reading: Witness to the Faith by Seton Chapters 16-19, Church History by Fr. John Laux. Section 2, Third Period (Renaissance to Revolt), and Section 3 Chapters 1-3.

- 1) This Catholic monarch was the most powerful ruler in Europe for over thirty years following the Protestant reformation.
- 2) This Protestant leader wrote 'Institutes of the Christian Religion' and put his ideas of theocratic government by lay leaders into practice in Geneva.
- 3) This martyred saint was the only bishop in England who would not agree to King Henry VIII's divorce.
- 4) This chancellor of England was a great friend of Henry VIII, but was executed for treason when he refused to sign the oath of Supremacy.
- 5) This monarch set up the Spanish Inquisition in 1478 mainly to combat the problem of false conversion among Spanish Moors and Jews.
- 6) This Italian saint, one of the first female doctors of the Church, helped to persuade Pope Gregory XI to return to Rome from Avignon.
- 7) This Czech priest, a follower of Wycliffe, spread heresy in the Bohemian Church and his execution caused a civil war.
- 8) Calvin put the principles set forth in 'Institutes of the Christian religion' into practice when he took over the government of this city.
- 9) This religious sect included French followers of the doctrines of Calvin and was popular among the merchant and urban classes.
- 10) This reformation era doctrine, most associated with Calvinism, is incompatible with the Catholic concept of free will.
- 11) Luther's Ninety-five theses were a list of disputations on the Church's doctrine and practice regarding this topic.

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- 12) This was a popular uprising in Germany led by radical Anabaptist preachers that was condemned by Luther and harshly suppressed by nobles.
- 13) This law passed by the English Parliament granted Henry VIII legal sovereignty over the Church of England and severed the Anglican from the Roman Church.
- 14) This minister of Henry VIII was primarily responsible for closing the English monasteries and passing their property to supportive nobles.
- 15) This major uprising in northern England was provoked by Henry VIII's decision to dissolve the Monasteries.
- 16) This rebellion in Catholic regions was provoked by unpopular changes to the liturgy enforced by Edward VI's Protestant ministers.
- 17) This Protestant Archbishop of Canterbury made sweeping changes to the liturgy during the reign of Edward VI.
- 18) This Renaissance pope was the patriarch of the notorious Borgia family, including his ambitious children Cesare and Lucretia.
- 19) This intellectual movement associated with the Renaissance de-emphasized scholasticism and Biblical studies and revived interest in the Ancients.
- 20) This corrupt practice, unfortunately common during the Renaissance era, involved appointing one's own family members to desirable church offices.
- 21) After this Dominican preacher of Renaissance Florence gained notoriety by denouncing clerical corruption he was condemned for heresy and hanged.
- 22) These were Spanish Jews that converted to Christianity and were often targeted by the Inquisition because their conversions were suspect.
- 23) This Spanish term refers to the ceremony of public penance and sometimes execution of those convicted by the Spanish Inquisition.
- 24) This was the first and most famous of the Grand Inquisitors of the Spanish Inquisition.