

NOTE: Check the “Scheduling Quizzes and Unit Exams” section (p. 7) in the *Introduction to Evaluations 2* document for suggestions on how to incorporate this exam into your weekly schedule.

**SHORT ANSWER**

15 minutes for this chart (2.5 points per box)

- Your student was instructed to describe the main characteristics of the southern and northern Renaissance according to the categories in the left column. These categories are broad. Your student should include information that describes the Renaissance’s general characteristics and give at least three points per box.

	SOUTHERN RENAISSANCE	NORTHERN RENAISSANCE
VIEW OF HUMANISM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “Romans 1” humanism (verses 21-23)</li> <li>• A cultural and intellectual movement that flourished during the Renaissance (1300’s-1600’s) in which men’s focus shifted away from a strictly God-centered worldview to the study of human life, relying on human reason and observation of man’s goodness, beauty, and achievements</li> <li>• Did not necessarily reject the church or Christianity, but were more concerned with human accomplishments and interests</li> <li>• De-emphasized God’s role, robbing Him of His rightful glory</li> <li>• Petrarch regarded as the father of humanism</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “Psalm 8” humanism (verses 1-2)</li> <li>• God is high above man, and man is only glorious to the degree that he glorifies and thanks God.</li> <li>• Man has an important place, but also cause for humility: his real individual worth is guaranteed by God’s creation and view of him, whatever others may think.</li> <li>• Man’s submission to his Maker in a joyful, meaningful relationship gives him dignity and purpose.</li> <li>• All of life should be lived for the glory of God!</li> </ul>
ARTISTIC FOCUS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Artists looked to newly recovered pagan ideas of man as the measure of all things to inspire their artistic creations.</li> <li>• Exalted the beauty of the human race (often by depicting nudes to emphasize mankind’s natural strength, proportion, and power)</li> <li>• Worldly emphasis of many patrons and corrupt church leaders to impress God or their fellow men with expensive works of art</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Artists recognized their talent as a gift from God and used their abilities to serve God, not in order to promote themselves.</li> <li>• Celebrated God’s creativity in the common people and scenes of everyday life</li> <li>• Produced images that were more subdued, modest, prosaic, and “down to earth”</li> <li>• Did not idolize mankind</li> </ul>
SCHOLARSHIP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Scholars were freshly interested in all the past glories, present developments, and future potential of human achievement.</li> <li>• Stressed the study of the humanities, including grammar, rhetoric, poetry, history, classical literature, and moral philosophy</li> <li>• Glorified human wisdom</li> <li>• The worldly, legalistic, and often hypocritical practices of the Roman Church officials did not compete well for men’s hearts and minds with the worldly, more pleasing philosophical ideas and freer practices of antiquity.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Scholars were newly inspired to study ancient languages like Hebrew, Greek, and Latin.</li> <li>• Used their skill with languages to translate the Bible into the common language of the people and printed it for all to read</li> <li>• Read Scripture in the original languages and detected serious errors with the doctrines and practices of the Roman Catholic Church</li> <li>• Led to the Reformation</li> <li>• Many scholars became outcasts of the Catholic Church.</li> </ul>

10 minutes for this chart (2.5 points per box)

- Your student was instructed to compare the Catholic and Protestant doctrines of salvation and Scripture as expressed during the time of the Reformation and to include two distinct facts, either historical or theological, per box.

	CATHOLIC DOCTRINE	PROTESTANT DOCTRINE
SALVATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Justification: Council of Trent declares that Protestant view of justification alone to be heretical, insisting that there must also be an element of change within the believer’s soul and cooperation on his part with the grace of God.</i></li> <li><i>Infused righteousness considered part of justification.</i></li> <li><i>Council of Trent denounces license (permission to do whatever one pleases, however, sinful), declaring that true Christianity includes Jesus as Lord as well as Jesus as Savior.</i></li> </ul> <p>NOTE: Protestants would not disagree with Catholics on this point, though some who misunderstood the Protestant view of justification may have fallen into this error.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Justification: Protestants affirm that justification is by faith alone; it is solely a legal transaction in which Christ’s righteousness is imputed (counted as belonging to) the believer.</i></li> <li><i>“Sola Fide”: justification received by faith alone, apart from any works or sacraments</i></li> <li><i>“Sola Gratia”: justification based solely on God’s generous decision to regenerate and pardon us</i></li> <li><i>The emphasis on the centrality of God’s free grace as the source of man’s salvation was one of the core teachings of the Reformation.</i></li> </ul>
SCRIPTURE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Accepted the Bible as authoritative, but also considered church fathers, councils, popes, and great Christian thinkers as authoritative as well, if not supreme like the Bible</i></li> <li><i>The Council of Trent confirmed this position, receiving “with an equal affection of piety and reverence” both Scripture and the traditions of the Roman Catholic Church.</i></li> <li><i>Scripture includes 39 Old Testament books, 27 New Testament books, and at least 11 books in the Apocrypha.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The Bible alone contains God’s authoritative, revealed truth.</i></li> <li><i>“Sola Scriptura”: this doctrine declares that the Bible contains all that people need to know to be Christians and that only the Bible is the ultimate authority for Christians. The Bible is different from all other wisdom, even church wisdom, in that it is the infallible, inerrant Word of God.</i></li> <li><i>This doctrine, which led the Reformers to denounce many extra-biblical traditions in the church, was one of the core teachings of the Reformation.</i></li> <li><i>The Bible consists of 66 books: 39 in the Old Testament and 27 in the New Testament.</i></li> </ul>

**DEFINITION QUESTIONS**

5 minutes for these questions (2.5 points each)

- Who was William Tyndale, and what is he best known for?  
*William Tyndale was an early English leader of the Reformation who had a passion to see the Bible accessible to the common man. In 1526, he translated the Bible from Greek and Hebrew into English. Though he accomplished this courageous work, sadly, Tyndale was imprisoned as a heretic and burned at the stake by church officials.*
- What was the Augsburg Confession?  
*Luther’s colleague and friend, Philipp Melancthon, presented a formal statement of what the Reformers believed, called the Augsburg Confession, to the emperor Charles V in 1530. It eventually became the basic statement of Lutheran doctrine.*

**TIME LINE**

10 minutes for these 20 dates (0.5 points each)

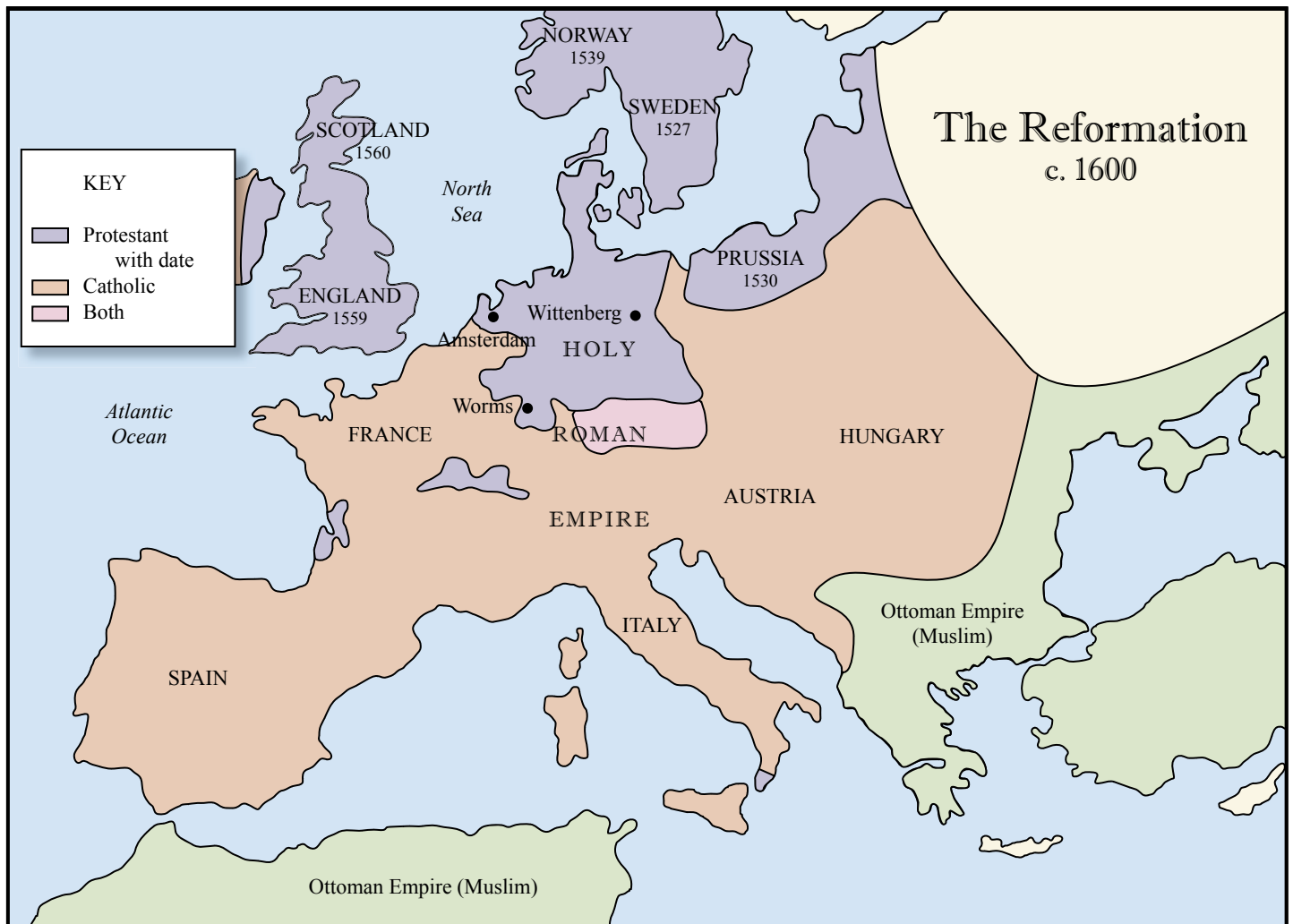
CORRECT DATES	SHORTHAND LABELS
A.D. 1200's-1500's	Aztecs and Incas
A.D. 1300's-1600's	The Renaissance
A.D. 1453	Constantinople Falls
A.D. 1492	Granada Falls
October 12, 1492	Columbus Discovers the New World
A.D. 1509-1547	Henry VIII
A.D. 1516	Erasmus's New Testament
A.D. 1517	95 Theses
A.D. 1519-1521	Cortéz Subdues Aztecs
A.D. 1519-1522	Magellan's Expedition
A.D. 1521	Luther at Worms
A.D. 1532	Pizarro Conquers Incas
A.D. 1541-1564	Calvin in Geneva
A.D. 1545-1563	Council of Trent
A.D. 1553-1558	Bloody Mary
A.D. 1555	Peace of Augsburg
A.D. 1558-1603	Elizabeth I
A.D. 1588	Spanish Armada Defeated
A.D. 1590-1613	Shakespeare
A.D. 1598	Edict of Nantes

**GEOGRAPHY**

10 minutes for the 20 items on both maps (0.5 points each). NOTE: City and empire labels may be approximate.

- Amsterdam
- Austria
- England
- France
- Holy Roman Empire
- Italy
- Norway
- Prussia
- Scotland
- Spain
- Sweden
- Wittenberg
- Worms

Teacher's Answer Map



(Teacher - Y2W16)

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**GEOGRAPHY (CONTINUED)**

- Duchy of Milan
- Duchy of Savoy
- Kingdom of Sicily
- Republic of Florence
- Republic of Genoa
- Republic of Siena
- Republic of Venice

Teacher's Answer Map



(Teacher - Y2W11)

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## ESSAY QUESTIONS

25 minutes for one of these short essays (20 points)

1. Elizabeth I is associated with the “Golden Age” in England. In a carefully constructed essay, explain the challenges Elizabeth faced and how she dealt with them. Then explain how one of the following aspects of English life flourished during her reign: culture, church life, or government.

### Points an Excellent Answer Might Include

#### Challenges

- How to settle whether England would be Catholic or Protestant
- How to deal with other nations, particularly France and Spain (who were Catholic) and Scotland and the Netherlands (who had large numbers of Protestants wanting Elizabeth’s support)
- A poor English economy
- A war with France, begun by Mary I

#### Dealing with Challenges

- She handled most of her challenges through procrastination, compromise, and secretly supporting people she favored.
- Religious Settlement of 1559, including the Act of Uniformity, made England Protestant.
  - Established a middle way between Catholicism and radical Protestants
  - Approved the Anglican Book of Common Prayer and the Thirty-Nine Articles
- Ended the war with France
- Remained single, but used her status as a foreign policy tool (especially with Philip II of Spain)
- Encouraged Francis Drake and Walter Raleigh to raid Spanish ships, which both increased England’s wealth and weakened Spanish sea power
- England defeated the Spanish Armada, marking the beginning of the decline of Spain and the rise of England as a world power.

#### Culture, Church Life, and Government

- As a result of the victory over the Armada, English merchants and sailors sailed more confidently.
- England’s economy prospered, creating money and leisure for an “English Renaissance.”
- Elizabeth’s court was a center for musicians, writers, and scholars.
- A great age of English literature, including Marlowe (*Doctor Faustus*), Spenser (*The Faerie Queen*), and Shakespeare (many great plays)
- England’s position as a Protestant nation gave greater freedom for the gospel to go forward.
- Puritans, who would play a very important role in England’s and America’s history, multiplied.
- Sir Walter Raleigh sent the first English settlers to America, opening the way for a great colonial empire.

### Sample Answer

*Elizabeth I’s reign signaled a Golden Age in England. Although she faced many daunting challenges when she came to the throne, she dealt with them wisely, and her country’s prosperity and culture flourished as a result.*

*When Elizabeth was crowned queen in 1558, she faced a country that was nearly bankrupt, fighting an expensive war with France, and torn by internal divisions over whether England should be Catholic or Protestant. These challenges were difficult to address. Because England was so weak, Elizabeth could not afford to make enemies with other nations. Other nations, however, were pulling her in two directions. Protestants in Scotland, the Netherlands, and France desired her support, while Catholics in France and Spain eyed her cautiously (and at times, threateningly). At home, the question of religion threatened to tear the country apart if Elizabeth could not arrive at a satisfactory decision.*

Elizabeth responded to these challenges with caution and compromise. She quickly made the Religious Settlement of 1559, which established England as a Protestant nation but also tried to carve out a “middle way” between Catholic and Protestant practices. The Book of Common Prayer and Thirty-Nine Articles that this settlement established were acceptable to most people, although the reforms did not go so far as many Puritans wished. Still, England was now officially Protestant. To deal with foreign affairs, Elizabeth used both secrecy and her single status. Quietly, she sent arms and supplies to Protestants in Scotland. She allowed many foreign suitors to try to win her hand, including Philip II of Spain, but she would not commit to a marriage. Thus, she kept potential Catholic enemies at bay long enough for England to grow strong.

England did grow strong. In 1588, England defeated the Spanish Armada, due to its faster, smaller ships, and even more importantly to God’s providential protection. After this miraculous victory, England’s merchants and sailors sailed and traded with growing confidence. The prosperity this trade brought to England made an English Renaissance possible. Elizabeth’s court became the home of many musicians, writers, and scholars. In particular, English literature flourished. This was the age of Marlowe’s Doctor Faustus, Spenser’s Faerie Queen, and many of Shakespeare’s magnificent plays.

Religious and political challenges confronted Elizabeth at the beginning of her reign, but she dealt with them cautiously and wisely. Through her care—and even more because of God’s grace—England grew strong and enjoyed a marvelous cultural flowering. Elizabeth’s reign truly marked a Golden Age in England.

2. In what ways was Leonardo da Vinci the quintessential Renaissance man? Write an expository essay detailing Leonardo’s accomplishments and how they relate to the ideal Renaissance man.

**Points an Excellent Answer Might Include**

**Leonardo’s Accomplishments**

- Expert painter, whose works include two of the most famous paintings of all time, the *Mona Lisa* and *The Last Supper*
- Engineered a system of locks for Milan’s canal, new machinery for staging plays, as well as military weapons
- Ideas ahead of his time: helicopters, parachutes, and tanks
- Studied the human body and its systems
- Enjoyed music and could play well

**Ideal Renaissance Man**

- The ideal Renaissance man was skilled in many fields—a man who accomplished the kind of human achievements that humanism celebrated.
- Leonardo is considered to be a universal genius, since he did significant work in the fields of anatomy, astronomy, botany, geology, geometry, and optics, in addition to his achievements as a musician and master artist.
- Leonardo’s work is characteristic of the southern Renaissance in both style and content (its focus on humanity).
- Leonardo’s inventions and particularly his art had a great influence on the Renaissance.

**Sample Answer**

*Leonardo da Vinci was a man of genius and remarkable talents—the quintessential man of the southern Renaissance. He accomplished a lot in a wide variety of fields. Even more importantly, his work shows his inventiveness and ability to surpass those who came before him, key characteristics of the ideal man of the Renaissance.*

*Leonardo’s accomplishments are many and diverse. First and foremost, he was a master painter. His *Mona Lisa* and *The Last Supper* are two of the most famous paintings of all time because of the great skill they display, not only in technique but also in feeling and insight. In addition to his paintings, Leonardo was incredibly inventive. He engineered a system of locks for the canals of Milan, designed new machinery for staging plays, and developed weapons for the military. He enjoyed music and studied the human anatomy, making detailed sketches that helped advance knowledge of the human body.*

*The ideal Renaissance man was skilled in many fields and accomplished the kind of human achievements that humanism celebrated. Leonardo fills this role perfectly. He was a universal genius, doing important work in the fields of botany, anatomy, astronomy, engineering, and geometry, in addition to his artistic achievements. His great mind represents the ideal man that southern Renaissance thinkers valued. Moreover, his ideas—many of which were far ahead of his time—surpassed his predecessors and pointed to the future in a way that fits with the idea of human greatness in the Renaissance.*

*Because Leonardo achieved so much in so many different fields, he is considered both a genius and the perfect example of a man of the Renaissance. Leonardo’s work also influenced and inspired other people. In this respect, Leonardo’s inventions and particularly his art had an immense influence on the Renaissance, which again points to his position as the ideal Renaissance man.*

45 minutes for one of these long essays (30 points).

1. The Age of Exploration was a logical outgrowth of both the Crusades and the Renaissance. In a cause and effect essay, explain how developments in southern Europe led to this explosion of exploration. What were some of the outcomes of this explorative age?

**Points an Excellent Answer Might Include**

NOTE: This question is similar to one given in the quiz for Week 12. If you student did that essay, you may want to assign him our second long essay option.

**Era of Crusading**

- Taught Europeans to think in terms of glorifying God and extending His kingdom by force
- Spain’s personal crusade against her Moorish (Muslim) conquerors entrenched this militant model of Christianity uniquely in the Spanish mind.
- Ferdinand and Isabella could not, at first, hear Columbus out because they were still driving the Moors from Granada. They succeeded in 1492 and celebrated by financing Columbus.
- The Spanish thus turned without a hitch from extending Christendom militarily in their own land to extending it militarily in the New World.
- Other nations who had participated in the Crusades had a similar mindset (including France and England), although in England, particularly, the efforts to build a nation were tempered by the gospel and Reformation.

**Renaissance**

- Encouraged a mindset of discovery and inquisitiveness, leading to curiosity about other lands
- Promoted ingenuity to improve seafaring, including the magnetic compass (allowing sailors to venture away from the coast line) and a Portuguese ship called the caravel
- Prosperity gave rulers the wealth necessary to finance such ventures.

**Outcomes of the Age of Exploration**

- Europeans claimed land and developed colonies around the world.
- Spain became a leading world power.
- Many native cultures were either destroyed or radically transformed.
- Slavery
- Spread of the gospel
- Europe encountered many new goods and ideas due to contact with other people.
- English colonization of America would lead to the birth of the United States!



**Sample Answer**

*The thought that someone should explore the world in order to find new trade routes, establish colonies, see exotic places, and have incredible adventures did not simply pop up in Europe at random. The Age of Exploration was a logical outgrowth of both the Crusades and the Renaissance. With the incentives and goals that these earlier movements provided, explorers not only traveled the world but also had a tremendous effect on world history.*

*Long before Columbus sailed west, the Crusades introduced the idea of glorifying God by extending His kingdom through force. Popes and princes fired the imaginations of the European people, declaring that “God willed” them to reconquer the Holy Land. In Spain, Christians learned to be especially militant by fighting the Moors, who threatened their very existence. The Spanish thus turned without a hitch from extending Christendom militarily in their own land to extending it militarily in the New World. Similarly, people in France and England had developed the mindset that they could and should expand their kingdoms (and thus, Christendom) by claiming land and establishing colonies in the New World.*

*The Renaissance also shaped the European mindset during the Age of Exploration. Renaissance ingenuity contributed to the magnetic compass, the ship called the caravel, and other key advances that made such bold seafaring possible. Renaissance trade brought in the wealth necessary to finance risky voyages. Most importantly, the Renaissance encouraged a spirit of inquiry. People wanted to know about lands beyond their familiar world. They wanted to explore the uttermost ends of the earth. The Renaissance set the stage for explorers’ voyages by encouraging and enabling grand discoveries.*

*With all of these incentives, men in the Age of Exploration accomplished much. They discovered continents, endured hardships, founded colonies, and conquered nations. The results of these efforts were long-lasting. Brought into contact with new people and lands, European culture was changed. New foods and goods entered European markets, and new ideas began to influence European thought. If European culture was affected, however, it would be accurate to say that native cultures were radically uprooted. Many were destroyed, such as the Aztec and Inca nations, whom the Spanish conquered. Others were transformed by the introduction of European inventions and lifestyles. One immediate result of the Age of Exploration was that Spain became a world power; England and France would soon follow suit. Probably of most importance, European nations established colonies around the world, particularly in North and South America. These colonies—including the colonies that would become the United States of America—were important in European history and would eventually be world-shaping in their own right.*

*Thus, the Age of Exploration had roots in both the Crusades and the Renaissance. Out of these roots, a robust tree of exploration grew, with many important fruits, both good and bad. The colonies that they founded would shape the course of history, although in the process of establishing those colonies much wrong was often done. Still, we do well to remember the events that sparked this age and those explorers who dared so much and achieved such impressive results.*

2. Martin Luther stands as a towering figure of the Reformation. In a narrative essay, use the story of Luther’s movement from Catholicism to Reformation to explain why you think Luther was successful and whether he served God’s purposes in his generation.

**Points an Excellent Answer Might Include**

**Catholicism**

- Frightened by thunderstorm and promised to become a monk
- Life as a monk: penitence, guilt, searching the Scriptures
- Became aware of corruption in the church

**From Catholicism to Reformation**

- Indulgence controversy
- 1517: Tetzl, Wittenberg, and the 95 Theses
- Justification by faith alone
- Called to Worms; refused to recant; declared a heretic

**Reformation**

- Taken to Wartburg, where he translated the New Testament into German
- Continued to preach the gospel
- Married Katherine von Bora
- Verbally attacked the Catholic Church because he believed it taught error, leading some to physically attack the church

**Sample Answer**

*Martin Luther stands as a towering figure of the Reformation, but he did not begin as a reformer and did not even intend to break with the Roman Catholic Church. The story of Luther's movement from Catholicism to Reformation is a story of God's guiding hand and of a man who was willing to follow Christ, no matter what. Because of this devotion, Luther was successful as a leader of the Reformation and more importantly as a follower of Christ who truly served God's purposes for his generation.*

*God first grabbed Luther's attention in a dramatic way. Late one night, as Luther was traveling back to his law school from a visit with family, he was caught in a fierce thunderstorm. Wind and rain beat against him, and a bolt of lightning may even have struck him. Cowering on the ground, Luther called to God and the saints to save him, promising that he would become a monk if God brought him out of the thunderstorm alive. God did, and Luther kept his word.*

*As a monk, Luther spent much of his time doing penance. He was intensely aware of his sins and ridden with guilt. He fasted, prayed, and slept without blankets in a cold cell, but nothing he did could make his conscience feel pure or allow him to hope that a holy God would accept him. During this time, Luther began to study the Scriptures intently. He also became aware of much corruption in the church, particularly in the practice of selling indulgences. When Johann Tetzel came to Wittenberg to sell indulgences, Luther opposed him. On October 31, 1517, Luther nailed 95 Theses to the door of the Castle Church in Wittenberg, giving reasons against the practice. This action is said to have sparked the Reformation.*

*At the time, however, Luther did not intend to break with the church. His goal was to follow God and to speak the truth. This goal led him to delve even more into Scripture. Reading Romans and the Psalms, Luther learned that God offers justification freely through his grace, apart from any works that people do to try to win God's approval. Luther trusted in Christ's work alone for his salvation and finally found the peace that had eluded him when he was attempting to earn God's favor himself.*

*Luther's teaching about justification became one of the central issues of the Reformation, and it also led to his final break with Rome. This break occurred when Luther was summoned to a trial at Worms by Holy Roman Emperor Charles V. At the trial, Luther was told that he must recant all he had taught and said about indulgences and justification (among other things). Standing before the emperor and important church officials, Luther humbly but firmly declared that he could not go against the dictates of his conscience. He would not recant what he believed the Word of God to teach, come what may. Luther's views were called heretical, and Luther himself was declared an outlaw. His life was in danger.*

*On his return to Wittenberg, Luther was kidnapped and taken to the fortress at Wartburg. There, he was kept safe from those who would take his life. As he waited, Luther translated the New Testament into German so that the common people could hear and understand God's Word. Luther had followed God's Word, and God had protected him. Luther continued to be obedient to the Scriptures, preaching the gospel and encouraging fellow believers. In some ways, however, he may have been carried away. He attacked the teachings, practices, and leaders of the Catholic Church with such harsh words that some people who heard him were actually stirred up to physical violence. Although Luther's leadership in this respect was perhaps not successful, he was, overall, faithful to lead people in obedience to God's Word.*

*As a man who stood fast for the Word of God, Martin Luther was a tremendous success. He searched the Scriptures for truth, and obeyed the truth when God revealed it, whatever the cost. In His kindness, God used this faithful man to serve His purposes of making the gospel known and reforming His church.*