# *Quiz 4-3 Answer Key*



**Each answer is worth .89 points.**

1. _e_ Geoffrey Chaucer
2. _b_ Johannes Gutenberg
3. _l_ John Wycliffe
4. _g_ Niccolo Machiavelli
5. _q_ Christopher Marlowe
6. _c_ John Milton
7. _n_ Edmund Spencer
8. _k_ Ben Jonson
9. _d_ Francis Bacon
10. _j_ Martin Luther
11. _h_ John Locke
12. _o_ William Bradford
13. _m_ John Wesley
14. _a_ Jean-Jacques Rousseau
15. _p_ Karl Marx
16. _i_ Charles Darwin
17. _f_ American Founding Fathers (United States Government)
18. *Canterbury Tales*
19. printing of the Bible (or printing press)
20. Bible translation
21. Dante
22. (any three) William Shakespeare, Ben Jonson, Edmund Spencer, Christopher "Kit" Marlowe, John Milton
23. democracy and capitalism
24. socialism

**Responses may vary; however, the student should display a working knowledge of each topic. Each response is broken down into numbered parts. Each part is worth .89 points for the quiz.**

25. (This answer has 10 parts) 1) Wycliffe was concerned that the church had become wordly and corrupted by wealth and power. 2) Wycliffe believed that a reform was needed to clean up the corrupt practices of the church, 3) such as the collection of annates (forced tithes and offerings), 4) and the sale of indulgences ("selling" forgiveness of sins). 5) Furthermore, Wycliffe denounced and exposed other corruptions, such as exacting payment from the people, 6) squandering money intended for charities, 7) and employing unfit priests. 8) Wycliffe believed that the church should be poor 9) and should facilitate the spiritual needs of the people, 10) without wielding earthly power.
26. (This answer has 10 parts) 1) Wycliffe translated the Bible into the language of the common people 2) because Wycliffe believed that the Bible ought to be available and understandable to all Christian believers. 3) By keeping the Bible in Latin only, the common people were unable to understand it and thus were required to depend upon clergy to interpret the Scriptures. 4) This limited knowledge of the Bible only to those who could afford to pay, thus, 5) most of the people were ignorant of the Word of God. 6) Futhermore, it gave tremendous power to the church to sway over the people in regards to their eternal life or damnation. 7) Wycliffe believed that if the common people could attain knowledge of the Bible, that the world would be a better place 8) and the church would lose its power as a corrupt regime, thus 9) bringing



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"enlightenment" and "reformation" that would free the people from the clutches of corrupt clergy. 10) The translation of the New Testament did indeed begin the downfall of the most powerful political force on earth at that time—the catholic church.

27. (This answer has 4 parts) 1) The Renaissance was an era following the Middle Ages 2) when the "darkness" began to fade and people began to realize new aspects of life, 3) such as discoveries in math, medicine, science, mechanics. 4) The arts also came back, and literature and drama once again flourished.
28. (This answer has 13 parts) 1) Luther was a great force in the development of western culture because of his doctrines, philosophies, and practices. 2) Luther is credited with closing the Medieval era and beginning the Modern era. 3) His famous writings include his translation of the Bible, 4) his hymns, namely "A Mighty Fortress is our God" and "O Little Town of Bethlehem", 5) and his treatise on church practices. 6) His most famous was the *Ninety-five Theses* 7) which he brazenly nailed to the door of the catholic church in Wittenberg. 8) This act officially started the Reformation. 9) Luther is also known for his translation of the Bible into German which in turn influenced the translators of the King James Version of the English Bible in 1611. 10) Luther set precedent for church practices in areas such as congregational singing 11) and marriage for priests. 12) Those who followed his teachings became known as "Lutherans" 13) and are a major denomination of Protestantism today.
29. (This answer has 4 parts) 1) Luther opposed the selling of indulgences. 2) This practice seemed wicked to him for two reasons. 3) One, the Bible clearly stated that forgiveness of sins was from God alone, not a priest. 4) And two, it seemed to be a way in which the church raised money by exploiting the people.
30. (This answer has 6 parts) 1) John Locke was a British philosopher 2) whose ideas influenced political thought worldwide. 3) Locke believed that freedom of the individual should be based on reason, instead of authority and superstition. 4) Locke believed that institutions, such as government and church, should be held responsible by the people to perform legitimate functions and 5) and illegitimate functions (such as oppression or corruption) should not be condoned or tolerated. 6) These particular concepts appealed to and guided the colonists seeking personal and religious freedom from an authoritative and abusive English government and Anglican church.
31. (This answer has 5 parts) 1) William Bradford was one of the founding Pilgrims of Plymouth Colony 2) and later became the governor of Massachusetts. 3) He is credited with being the primary author of the Mayflower Compact 4) and proclaimed the first American Thanksgiving. 5) He also wrote America's first narrative, which was a journal account of the pilgrims titled, *Of Plymouth Plantation*.
32. (This answer has 6 parts) 1) John Wesley was an Englishman who preached throughout both Britain and America. 2) Wesley was one of the founders of


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the Methodist movement, a branch of Protestantism. 3) As a speaker and writer, Wesley was known to be fluent, powerful, and effective; spontaneous and brief; logical, clear, concise, and forceful. 4) The Methodist movement affected the world in many ways, including socially and politically and became involved in many humanitarian efforts, including hospitals, education, charities, prison reform, and the abolition of slavery. 5) Wesley was known as one who brought unity to opposing factions 6) and who promoted Christian love and holiness in all aspects of life.

33. (This answer has 6 parts) 1) Both Rousseau and Marx had no experience in the fields they fancied themselves experts; yet, they lectured and wrote on the topics. 2) Rousseau fathered several children and took no responsiblity for them, placing them all in orphanages. 3) Ironically, he wrote books on how children should be reared and educated. 4) Karl Marx viewed employment and work as being below him. He fancied himself an intellectual, too good for common labor and never held a job. 5) As a result, he lived in constant poverty and debt; however, some wealthy individuals took pity on him and supplied him with operating expenses. 6) Ironically, Marx wrote literature on the "down trodden" "working man" who suffered at the hands of the wealthy.
34. (This answer has 18 parts) 1) Article One establishes the Legislative branch 2) called the Congress, 3) which is divided into the House of Representatives and the Senate. 4) Article Two establishes the Executive branch 5) called the presidency and 6) establishes its parameters 7) as well as the president's successor, called the vice president. 8) Article Three establishes the Judicial branch 9) and a court system. 10) Article Four establishes the powers of the individual states, 11) sets the parameters for the relationship among the states 12) and for the relationship between the states and the federal government. 13) Article Four also allows for the creation of new states and 14) makes the federal government responsible for protecting the states from invasion and violence. 15) Article Five describes the process necessary to amend the Constitution. 16) Article Six establishes the Constitution as the supreme law of the land 17) and commits each judge to uphold the Constitution. 18) Article Seven establishes the process and requirements to ratify the Constitution.

**Life Principles: Each answer is worth .89 points.**

35. *truth*
36. *truth*
37. *good*


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