Name\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Date\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Period\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. *“Luther was both a revolutionary and a conservative.”* **Evaluate** this statement with respect to Luther’s responses to the political and social questions of the day.
2. ***Describe and analyze***the ways in which the development of printing altered both the culture and the religion of Europe during the period 1450 – 1600.
3. ***Compare and contrast*** the attitudes of Martin Luther and John Calvin toward political authority and social order.
4. ***Describe and analyze*** the ways in which the 16th century Roman Catholics responded to the challenges posed by the Protestant Reformation?
5. ***Compare and contrast*** the cultural views of the 16th century Northern Renaissance with those of the Enlightenment.
6. ***Evaluate the relative importance*** of the religious rivalries and dynastic ambitions that shaped the course of the 30 Years’ war.
7. *“In 17th century England the aristocracy lost its privilege but retained its power; in 17th century France the aristocracy retained its privilege but lost its power.”* ***Assess the accuracy*** of this statement with respect to political events and social developments in the two countries during the 17th century.
8. *“Napoleon was a child of the Enlightenment.”* ***Assess the validity*** of this statement using examples referring both to specific aspects of the Enlightenment and to Napoleon’s policies and attitudes.
9. *“Political leaders committed to radical or extremist goals often exert authoritarian control in the name of higher values.”* ***Support or refute*** this statement with reference to the political and cultural policies of Robespierre.
10. ***Describe*** the ways in which conservative political and social views shaped the peace settlement of the Congress of Vienna. ***Explain*** the consequences of the peace settlement immediately following the Congress.