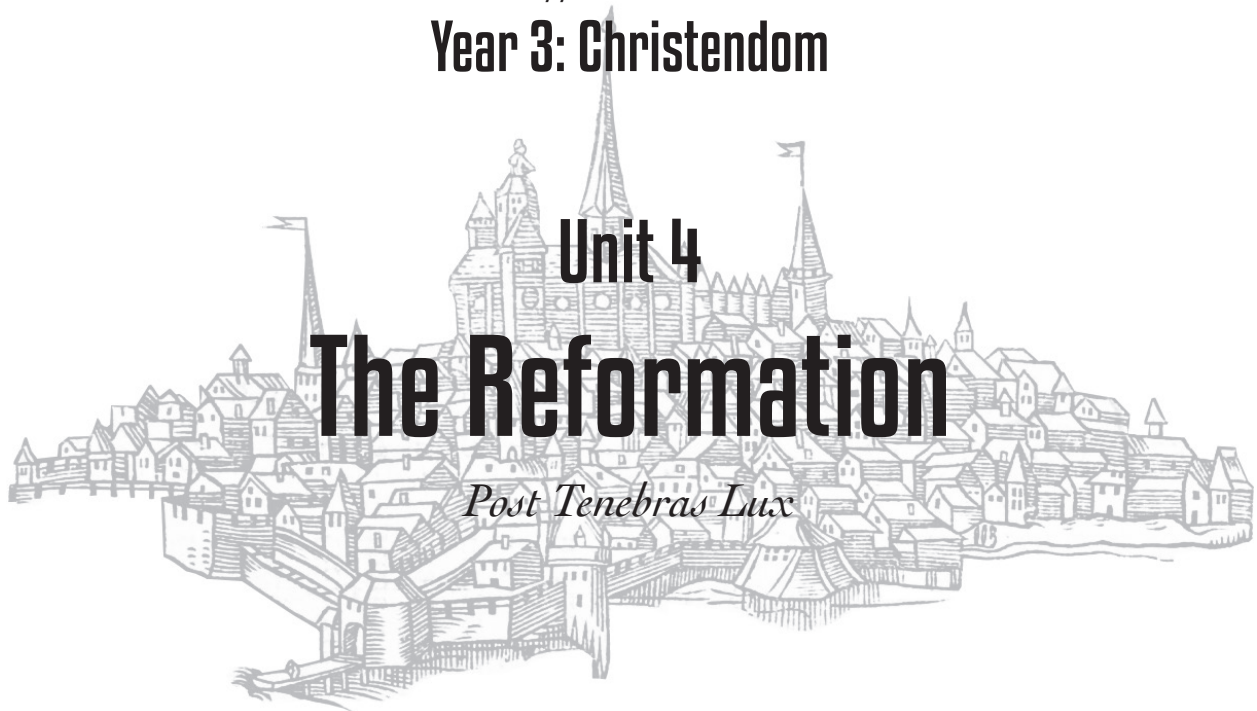


# Old Western Culture

*A Christian Approach to the Great Books*

## Year 3: Christendom



### Unit 4

# The Reformation

*Post Tenebras Lux*



A ROMAN ROADS MEDIA Video Course

## Exam Answer Key

*Please Note: This exam may be periodically updated, expanded, or revised.*

*Download the latest revision at [www.RomanRoadsMedia.com/materials](http://www.RomanRoadsMedia.com/materials)*

*Version 1.0.0.*

## NOTES FOR PARENT OR TEACHER

### GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:

- Have the student answer all questions in full sentences.
- Exam should take 45 to 90 minutes. Do not allow more than 2 hours.
- Feel free to allow the student more paper, or to type the answers on a computer.
- This is a closed-book exam. If typing the answers, no Internet access allowed.

### POINT SYSTEM

This exam consists of ten questions, valued at 8–12 points each, for a total of 100 points.

Two extra credit questions are worth 5 points each. If a student answers correctly to all questions, as well as the bonus questions then he or she will have scored 110%. Partial credit (e.g., 5/10 points) may be given if the student correctly answers part of the question, but misses some important elements. Points lost on the main exam can be recouped by answering the bonus questions correctly.

### HOW TO GRADE

Because the exam consists of essay questions, it will be both harder to answer and harder to grade compared to multiple choice exams. However, it allows the student to think through what he has learned in a deeper and more meaningful way and aids in long-term retention and more useful application. For example, you will find that a student who is required to answer essay questions will more easily integrate what he has learned into his general knowledge and able to use it in informal conversation.

Since these are not multiple choice, *answers will vary*. This answer key provides sample correct responses for each question, but it is very possible that a varying answer may still be correct. If you have followed along with the video and interacted with your student throughout the term, you should be able to determine if a certain variation on the answer is a correct one. If you are truly not sure, sit down with your student and figure out the correct answer together. You can also submit questions by sending an email to [info@romanroadsmedia.com](mailto:info@romanroadsmedia.com).

Also, we purposefully created short and concise answers in this answer key. We expect most student answers to be longer, though this is not a requirement. Many of these questions could be an entire paper topic, and we would encourage students display as much of their knowledge as they can on the paper. This is also why we encourage the parents or teacher to allow the student to type out the answers.



## HOW TO STUDY FOR THE TEST

Have your student read through his or her notes from throughout the term as general preparation, as well as study the answers from the workbook questions. These questions will be familiar to the student who has worked through all questions in their workbook.

## THE A AND B EXAMS

This course includes two exams, designated A and B. Although there is some overlap, many of the questions will be different, but equivalent. These tests may be used in a couple of ways. One way is to use exam A as a practice exam, open or closed book, and exam B as the graded, closed-book exam. Exam B could also be used as a “second chance” exam if exam A didn’t go as well as the student had hoped.

There is flexibility here, and the parent or teacher is free to choose if and how to use the extra exam.

## “MY STUDENT IS HAVING TROUBLE GETTING 100%!”

This can prove a frustration with essay exams. One thing to watch out for is that there *is* variation in correct answers. Read the “How to Grade” note in the previous page for more information on this.

Another issue is that we have culturally grown accustomed to 100% being the norm for a “good student” and believe that less than 100% indicates a crucial deficiency. But 100% in the classical Latin system is “SCL” (*Summa Cum Laude*), which means “with highest praise.” In the Latin system of grading, SCL is reserved for the student who goes beyond the call of duty, and often even teaches the teacher something. In a system where “good” is 100%, going beyond the call of duty is not incentivized, and good students do not progress. So do not worry if your student gets an 85% —in the Latin system that’s a CH, or *Cum Honore*, with honor —and should be received as such.

## QUESTIONS?

If you have any questions, feel free to email us at [info@romanroadsmedia.com](mailto:info@romanroadsmedia.com). We love to hear from our parents and teachers, and look forward to serving you in any way possible!



# The Reformation

## Exam A Answer Key

### ESSAY QUESTIONS

1. According to C.S. Lewis, what occurred during the Renaissance? (12 pts)

The Renaissance was a time period in which there was a recovery of classical learning, increased knowledge of Greek and Latin, a revival of interest of the classical mode of Latin, a revival in the arts, the development of a new kind of architecture, and the rise of humanism--a focus on man's abilities and his perception of the world through art.

2. What key moment on October 31st, 1517 sparked the Reformation? (10 pts)

A monk named Martin Luther nailed his 95 Theses on the doors of the church at Wittenburg. The 95 Theses were questions or statements in reaction to the Roman Catholic principles and doctrine of indulgences and Purgatory.

3. What new class of society developed in the 1300s? (10 pts)

The middle class developed in the 1300s because of the economic boom in trade, currency, and town growth.

4. What similarities and differences do the protagonists from Chaucer's Tales and Dante's Comedy have? (10 pts)

Chaucer, like Dante, places himself in his own story, but Chaucer as a character is much more ignorant and gullible than Dante as a character, allowing Chaucer as the author to make fun of himself.

5. What genre of story from earlier works we read does Chaucer's "*The Prioress's Tale*" use? (10 pts)

The Prioress's tale is an example of the genre of hagiography, like in the Golden Legend. It echoes de Voragine's saints' lives' tales, which illustrate the power of God showing that God is working through the holy people of His church.

6. What is a "*digressio*?" (10 pts)

In the Middle Ages, there was a principle of literature called *digressio*, which meant going off the track, into tangents. Storytellers were praised if they could weave in a lot of different aspects into one tale with their tangents. They knew the common focal point was God, so they could then weave in everything around Him as a focal point.

7. What historical transition provides the context for the Reformation? (8 pts)

The Reformation is situated at a crucial hinge in Western culture between Pre-Modernity to Modernity.



8. What was the ultimate solution to the Great Western Schism? (10 pts)

A council convened in the city of Constance, and in its fourth session it declared that the catholicity of the church was depicted by a representation of the whole church. They deposed the pope in Pisa and the two others stepped down, and they elected a new pope named Martin V.

9. To whom does Calvin address his *Institutes*? What does he say is one of his primary purposes in writing the *Institutes*? (10 pts)

Calvin begins his *Institutes* with an address to King Francis I. He announces one of his primary purposes for writing is to defend his fellow brothers and sisters in Christ's ideas and religious purpose against misunderstandings and the slanders of those persecuting them.

10. Under whose reign was Spenser born? And who was he? How did he die? (10 pts)

Spenser was born in 1552 or 1553, at the beginning of the reign of Bloody Mary, or Mary Tudor.

He was a poet, a courtier of Queen Elizabeth, a military man, and a quintessential renaissance man--skilled in many areas of life, from politics to poetry to battle. He died as a result of battle wounds from fighting the Spanish, and is known for heroically giving his water to someone else as he lay mortally wounded.

## EXTRA CREDIT

11. What was so significant about the dissolution of Henry VIII's first marriage?

(BONUS FOR EXTRA CREDIT. 5 Pts.)

The Church, believing that marriage was a holy sacrament, supported the King's marriage. But when he desired to have this marriage nullified, the Church could not support this, and Henry broke with the Roman Catholic Church. Thus, the breaking up of Henry VIII's first marriage also constitutes the breaking up between Henry VIII and the Roman Catholic Church.

12. What were the two main professions that Cranmer made in his recantation, and which he then re-recanted at his final sermon? (5 pts)

In his recantation, Cranmer was particularly required to stress his obedience to the authority of the Pope and his acceptance of the Catholic dogma of transubstantiation, the two issues that were, for the Roman Catholics at least, the two most important issues at stake in the Reformation. Accordingly, when he recanted his recantation before his death, he singled out these two truths: "As for the pope, I refuse him . . . ; And as for the sacrament, I believe as I have taught in my book against the bishop of Winchester [which had refuted the doctrine of transubstantiation]."



# The Reformation

## Exam B Answer Key

### ESSAY QUESTIONS

1. What was uncharacteristic about Chaucer's nun, and what does she represent? (10 pts)

*She is finely dressed and flirtatious in her demeanor and wants to leave her own mark on the world. She is Chaucer's image of the corruption seeping into the church of the day.*

2. What event changed Luther's life? (10 pts)

*Luther was passing through the thunderstorm and feared for his life, praying to God and St. Anne, and promising to commit his life to God if he survived.*

3. In his Prefatory Address to King Francis, why does Calvin spend so long talking about the church fathers? (12 pts)

*For Calvin, none of the Romanists' accusations against Protestantism was so serious as the claim that they were at odds with the church fathers. On the contrary, he insisted, the Protestant movement was a return to and a recovery of the church fathers. Accordingly, he marshals a long barrage of testimonies from the fathers against just the sorts of corruptions that the Protestants were now objecting to. Aquinas says that evil is the privation of perfect being; a thing is called evil if it lacks a perfection it ought to have.*



4. What difference did it make to have a public space for ideas and opinions? (8 pts)

The public space created an environment where anyone could exchange their ideas without censorship from the reigning power over that province.

5. Why did Petrarch call a certain time period the *Babylonian Captivity of the Church*? (8 pts)

Clement V was the first of seven popes who set their papacy in Avignon. This was the period of time where the papacy was not in Rome, but in France. Petrarch called it the "Babylonian Captivity" in allusion to Israel's captivity in Babylon.

6. What was the ultimate solution to the Great Western Schism? (10 pts)

A council convened in the city of Constance, and in its fourth session it declared that the catholicity of the church was depicted by a representation of the whole church. They deposed the pope in Pisa and the two others stepped down, and they elected a new pope named Martin V.

7. What concern most occupies the attention of the decree *Frequens*, and why? (12 pts)

The largest portion of the text is taken up with the "provision to guard against future schisms," with a series of detailed protocols for future papal elections to prevent anyone from unjustly seizing the papal office in the future. The overriding fear here was that the church might witness again a repeat of the awful spectacle of multiple popes vying for authority at the same time. The Council of Constance believed that by instituting careful rules for the future, they could prevent another such schism. In point of fact there never was a repeat of the Great Schism, but this was due to the caution of the cardinals, not because of papal submission to conciliar authority.



8. What are the liberal and manual arts, and what did Calvin believe the relation is to reading pagan authors? (10 pts)

The manual arts are medicine, engineering, mechanics, etc. The liberal arts are logic, dialectic, rhetoric, grammar, music, astronomy, and so forth. Calvin says that the mind of man, though fallen and perverted, is nonetheless clothed with God's excellent gifts. We should then read the pagan writers in matters of liberal and manual arts because even they are ornamented with God's excellent gifts.

9. What was *The Book of Common Prayer*? (10 pts)

The Book of Common Prayer, written by Thomas Cranmer, was a new prayer book that was decidedly Protestant in many ways. It played an important role in the prayer life and worship of the English-speaking people. The Book of Common Prayer also played a role in the development of the English language.

10. What did Lady Una reveal to King Arthur about her backstory in Spencer's *Faerie Queene*? (Canto 7, section 43 - 48) (10 pts)

Lady Una revealed to King Arthur that she was the only daughter of a king and queen whose country was held captive by a mighty dragon. Many knights had died trying to kill the dragon for want of faith or guilt of sin, until Una went to Queene Gloriana's court to beg for help. Gloriana sends Redcrosse with Una to deliver her parents from the dragon's power.

## EXTRA CREDIT

11. Explain the theme of appearance versus reality in Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales*.  
(BONUS FOR EXTRA CREDIT. 5 Pts.)

Chaucer explores the difference between appearance and reality through the new middle class that was rising in his day. He portrays characters who seek the appearance of style and wealth as they push their status in society. Many of the characters either live flagrantly in contradiction to how they ought to live, or are so concerned with trying to appear to live in a certain manner, that very few characters actually live sincere, virtuous lives. This presents a scathing denouncement of corruption not only in society, but most particularly in the church.

12. Name at least two changes in the military around the time of the Reformation.  
(BONUS FOR EXTRA CREDIT. 5 Pts.)

Warfare changed in two primary ways. First, the rise of gunpowder changed the way armor was used. The old armor that people used to wear to ward off arrows or sword blows became useless because it could not ward off the force of a gunshot. Medieval armor began to fade except for use in ceremonial rituals. Secondly, the fortifications used in warfare changed. Castles and forts were designed for artillery battles rather than long sieges, leading to innovative architectural techniques like star forts. This in turn led to the rise of professional armies as these complex fortifications required better trained, full-time armies to defend the more complex fortifications.