

# The Renaissance in 16th Century Spain

History · Practice Test · 30 Questions

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## 1. What century did the Renaissance cultural movement develop in Spain?

- A) XV century
- B) XVI century
- C) XVII century
- D) XIV century

## 2. Which two monarchs reigned during the Renaissance in Spain?

- A) Ferdinand and Isabella
- B) Charles V and Philip II
- C) Alfonso X and Ferdinand III
- D) Philip III and Philip IV

## 3. What does the term 'Renaissance' also refer to historically?

- A) The entire 15th century
- B) The 16th century as a historical period
- C) The late Middle Ages
- D) The early Baroque period

## 4. How was Spanish society divided during the 16th century?

- A) By economic class only
- B) Into estates (estamentos)
- C) By religious affiliation
- D) By geographical region

## 5. Which social class is described as 'idle' and subject to royal authority?

- A) Burguesía
- B) Pueblo llano
- C) Nobleza
- D) Iglesia

## 6. Which institution held significant economic and social power in 16th century Spain?

- A) The Nobility
- B) The Bourgeoisie
- C) The Church
- D) The Common People

**7. Which social group experienced impoverishment, increased begging, and delinquency due to crisis?**

- A) Nobleza
- B) Burguesía
- C) Pueblo llano
- D) Conversos

**8. Who were the 'Conversos'?**

- A) Old Christians whose ancestors were also Christian
- B) People who converted to Catholicism
- C) Muslims expelled from Spain
- D) Jews expelled from Spain

**9. What is the term for Christians whose ancestors were also Christian?**

- A) Cristianos nuevos
- B) Cristianos viejos
- C) Conversos
- D) Moriscos

**10. From which country did humanism originate?**

- A) Spain
- B) Italy
- C) France
- D) England

**11. In which century did humanism emerge in Italy?**

- A) XIV century
- B) XV century
- C) XVI century
- D) XIII century

**12. When did humanism fully develop in Spain?**

- A) During the 15th century
- B) Throughout the 16th century
- C) In the late 14th century
- D) During the 17th century

**13. What philosophical shift characterized humanism compared to medieval thought?**

- A) From anthropocentrism to theocentrism
- B) From theocentrism to anthropocentrism
- C) From scientific inquiry to religious dogma
- D) From individual liberty to collective control

**14. What did humanism consider the most perfect creature in creation?**

- A) God
- B) The Church
- C) The King
- D) The human being

**15. What did humanists take as a model for their cultural activities?**

- A) Medieval scriptures
- B) The Islamic world
- C) The classical world
- D) The burgeoning bourgeoisie

**16. What languages did humanists study to access classical texts?**

- A) Spanish and French
- B) Latin and Greek
- C) Italian and Portuguese
- D) German and English

**17. What movement is known for defending humanist ideals?**

- A) The Enlightenment
- B) The Baroque
- C) The Renaissance
- D) The Counter-Reformation

**18. What significant advance occurred in the scientific field during the Renaissance?**

- A) A decline in scientific research
- B) A considerable advance
- C) A focus solely on theology
- D) A rejection of empirical methods

**19. What kind of spirit characterized the scientific advancement of the Renaissance?**

- A) A spirit of unquestioning faith
- B) A critical spirit that questioned everything
- C) A spirit of conformity
- D) A spirit of isolation

**20. How did the Renaissance approach religion compared to the Middle Ages?**

- A) It fused the natural and the supernatural
- B) It separated the natural from the supernatural
- C) It increased religious dogma
- D) It suppressed all religious expression

**21. What did the Renaissance exalt in contrast to medieval asceticism?**

- A) The afterlife
- B) Nature and a vitalist attitude
- C) Strict obedience
- D) The isolation of the soul

**22. What major religious movement occurred in Europe at the end of Philip II's reign?**

- A) The Renaissance
- B) The Counter-Reformation
- C) The Protestant Reformation
- D) The Spanish Inquisition

**23. Who were the main instigators of the Protestant Reformation?**

- A) Popes and Cardinals
- B) Lutero and Calvino
- C) Charles V and Philip II
- D) Italian humanists

**24. What did the Protestant Reformation break?**

- A) The unity of the Spanish empire
- B) The unity of Christian religious thought
- C) The power of the monarchy
- D) The influence of humanism

**25. What did the Catholic Church undertake in response to the Protestant Reformation?**

- A) The Council of Trent
- B) The Spanish Inquisition
- C) The expulsion of Jews and Moriscos
- D) The promotion of classical studies

**26. What council was convened as part of the Catholic Counter-Reformation?**

- A) The Council of Nicaea
- B) The Council of Trent
- C) The Council of Florence
- D) The Council of Basel

**27. What institution was established to ensure religious purity and prevent heresy?**

- A) The Royal Court
- B) The Inquisition
- C) The Bourgeoisie
- D) The Guilds

**28. What practices did the Inquisition vigilantly watch out for?**

- A) Classical studies
- B) Humanist writings
- C) Judaism or Islamism
- D) Scientific discoveries

**29. What were 'indices of prohibited books' used for?**

- A) To promote scientific knowledge
- B) To encourage classical translations
- C) To prevent the spread of dangerous ideas
- D) To record historical events

**30. Which painting by Botticelli is mentioned as representative of Renaissance humanism?**

- A) The Last Supper
- B) The Birth of Venus
- C) Mona Lisa
- D) The School of Athens