

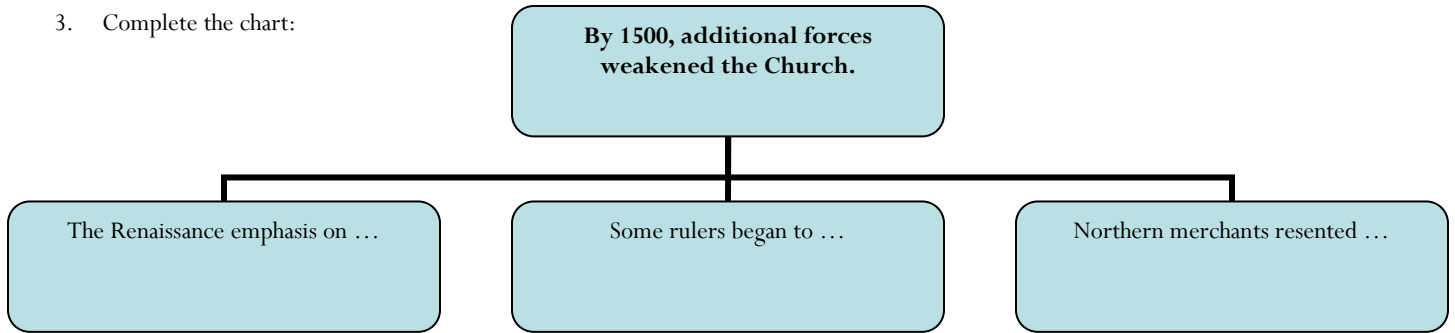
UNIT 5: EARLY MODERN EUROPE
Reading Guide 29: The Reformation

Directions: Complete each question after reading.

17.3: Luther Leads the Reformation

• **Objective A: Analyze the historical forces and religious issues that sparked the Reformation.**

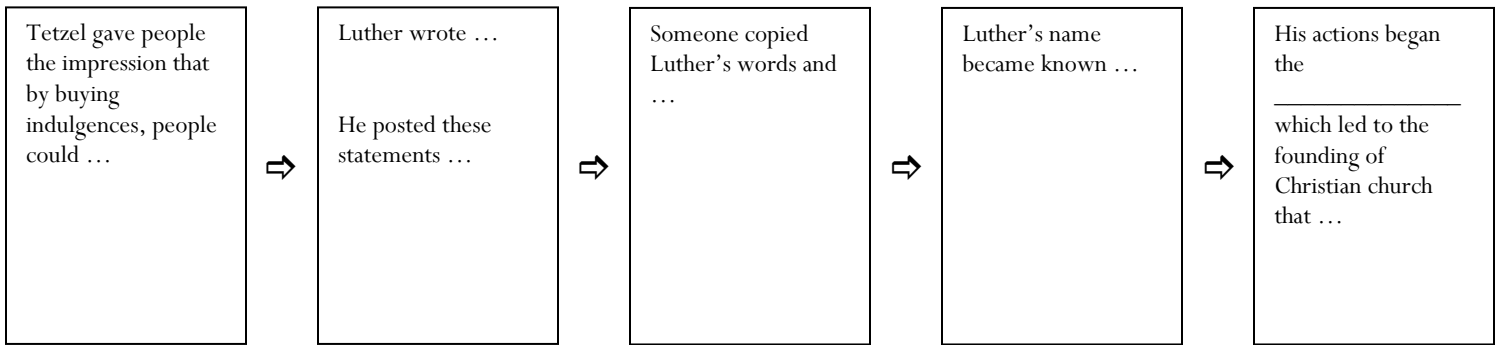
- By the tenth century, the _____ had come to dominate religious life in _____ and _____ Europe.
- Many people felt that Church leaders were too interested in _____ pursuits, such as _____ and _____.
- Complete the chart:



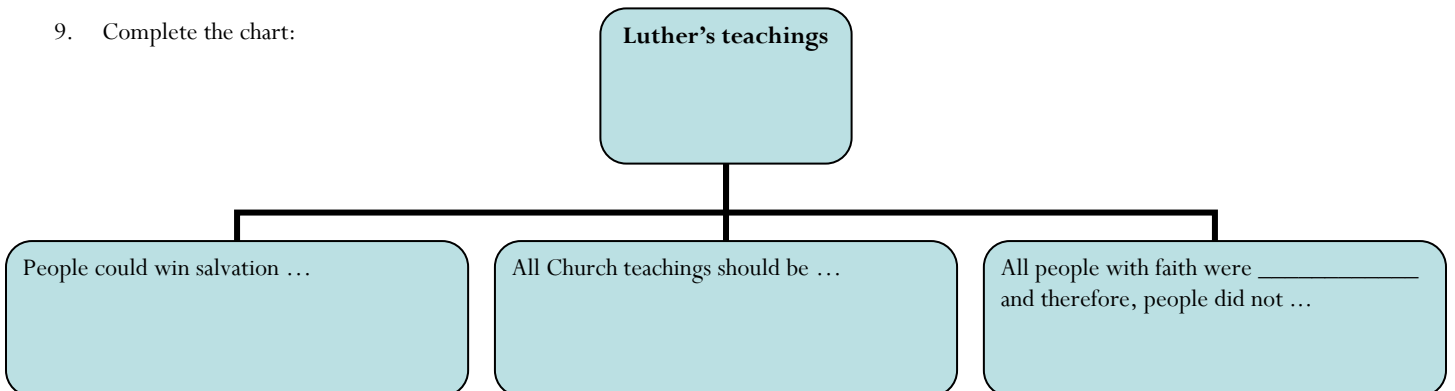
- Critics of the Church claimed that its leaders were _____.

• **Objective B: Trace Martin Luther’s role in the movement to reform the Catholic Church.**

- _____ was a monk and teacher of scripture at the University of _____ in the _____ state of Saxony.
- A friar named _____ was raising money to ...
- Define *indulgence*:
- Complete the chain of events which began the Reformation:



- Complete the chart:



• **Objective C: Analyze the impact of Luther's religious revolt.**

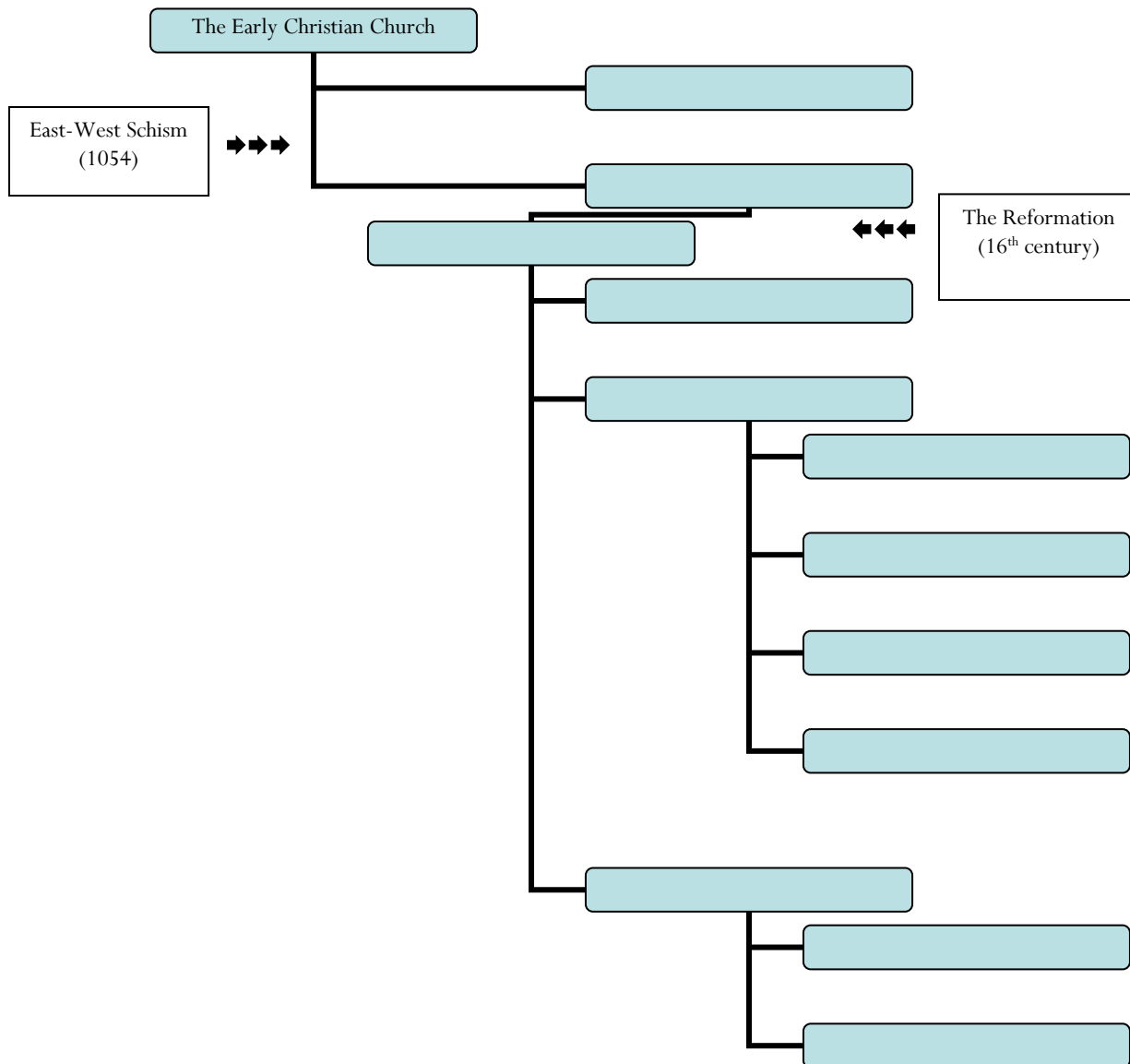
10. What did the Edict of Worms do?
11. While Luther was hiding in one of Fredrick the Wise of Saxony's castles, he ...
12. Luther and his followers had become a separate religious group, called _____.
13. **Critical thinking:** What in Luther's teachings inspired the peasants to revolt?

14. While some German princes genuinely shared Luther's beliefs, others saw his teachings as ...

15. Eventually, the term _____ was applied to Christians who belonged to _____ churches.
16. The Peace of _____ agreed that each German prince would decide ...

• **Objective D: Trace the development of Protestantism. (p. 491)**

17. Complete the chart of the Division of Christianity:



Name: _____ Period: _____ Date: _____

Directions: Complete the table comparing Religious Beliefs and Practices in the 16th Century (1501-1600):

	Roman Catholicism	Lutheranism	Calvinism	Anglicanism
Leadership	18.	19.	20.	21.
Salvation	22.	23.	24.	25.
Bible	26.	27.	28.	29.
Worship Service	30.	31.	32.	33.
Interpretation of Beliefs	34.	35.	36.	37.

• **Objective E: Explain the spread of the Protestant faith to England.**

38. Henry VIII needed a _____.
39. Henry VIII + his first wife, _____ = a daughter, _____.
40. By 1527, Henry was convinced that Catherine would have _____ so he wanted to ...

41. Define *annul*:
42. The pope turned Henry down because he did not want to offend ...
43. What did the Act of Supremacy do?

44. Henry VIII + his second wife, _____ = a daughter, _____.
45. Henry VIII + his third wife, _____ = a son, _____.
46. In 1547, when Henry died, he was succeeded by _____ whose advisors introduced _____ reforms to the English Church.
47. In 1553, when Edward died, he was succeeded by _____ who _____ the English Church to _____.
48. In 1558, when Mary died, she was succeeded by _____ who was determined to return her country to _____.
49. The Church of England, or _____ Church, was to be the only _____ church in England. This was a state church that _____ Catholics and _____ Protestants might both accept.

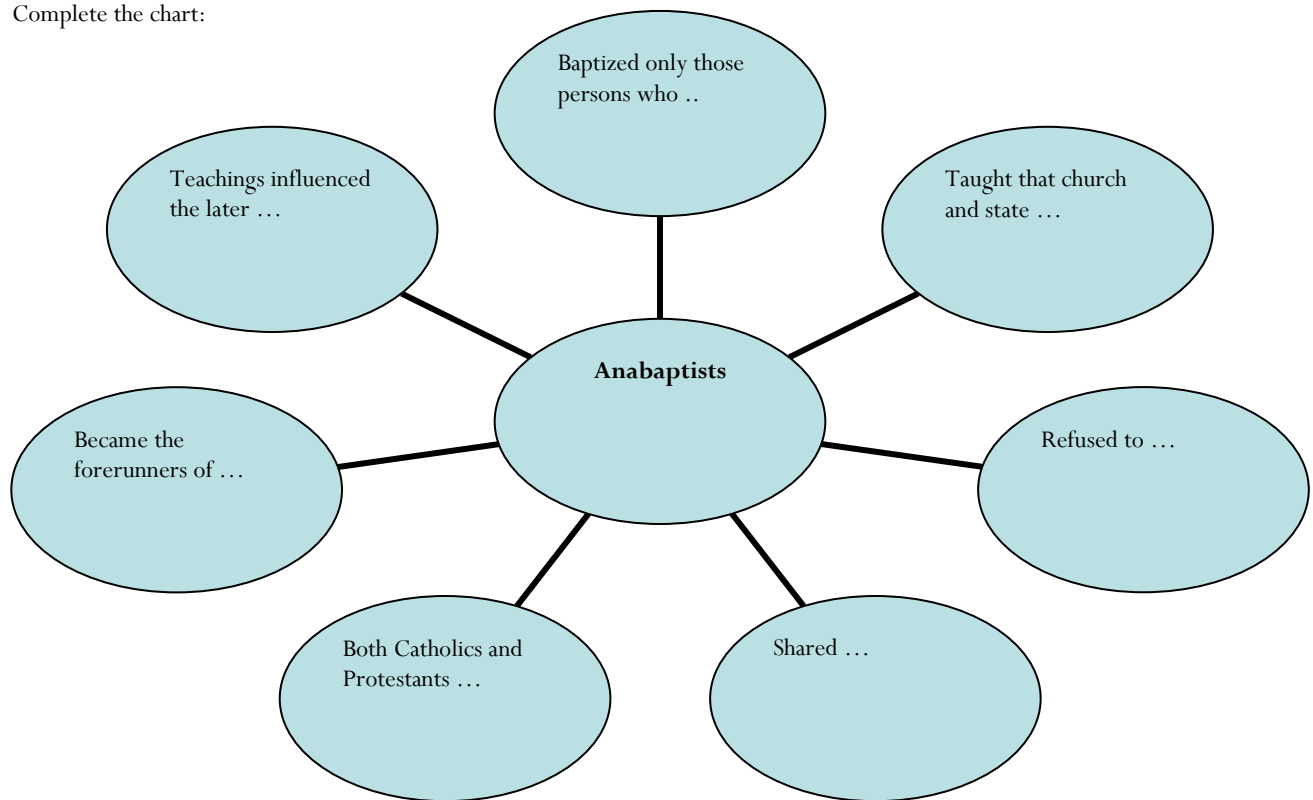
17.4: The Reformation Continues

• **Objective A: Explain Calvin’s Protestant teachings.**

50. In _____, another major branch of Protestantism emerged based mainly on the teachings of _____, a _____ follower of _____.
51. Religious reform in Switzerland was begun by _____, a Catholic priest in _____. In 1531, a bitter war between Swiss _____ and _____ broke out. During the fighting, _____ met _____.
52. In 1536, John Calvin published *Institutes of the Christian Religion* which expressed ideas about God, salvation, and human nature.
 - a. Calvin wrote that men and women are ...
 - b. God chooses a very few people to save called the “_____.”
 - c. Define *predestination*:
 - d. The religion based on Calvin’s teachings is called _____.
53. Calvin believed that the ideal government was a _____. In 1541, Protestants in _____ asked Calvin to lead their city. To many this city was a _____ city of highly _____ citizens.
54. John Know spread Calvinism to _____ where his followers became known as _____.
55. In France, Calvin’s followers were called _____.

• **Objective B: Describe the beliefs of other reformers and roles of women in the Reformation.**

56. Complete the chart:



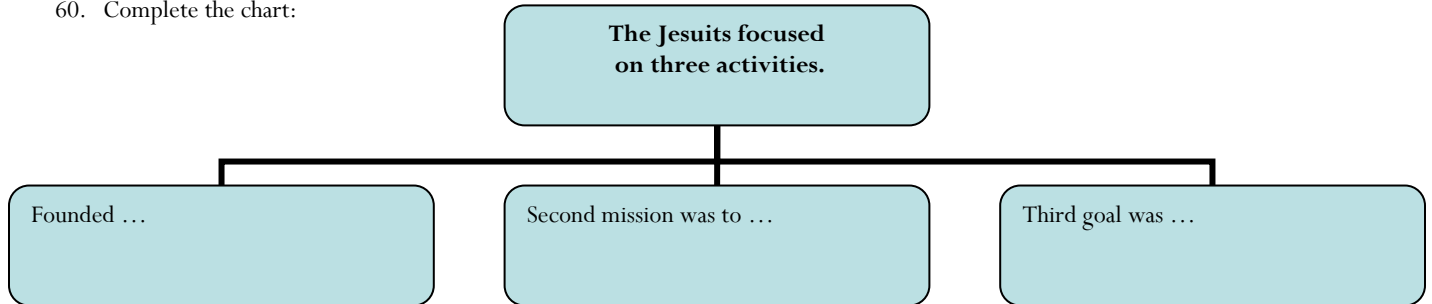
57. As Protestant religions became more firmly established, male religious leaders narrowly limited women’s activities to _____ and discouraged them from being _____.

• **Objective C: Trace reforms in the Catholic Church.**

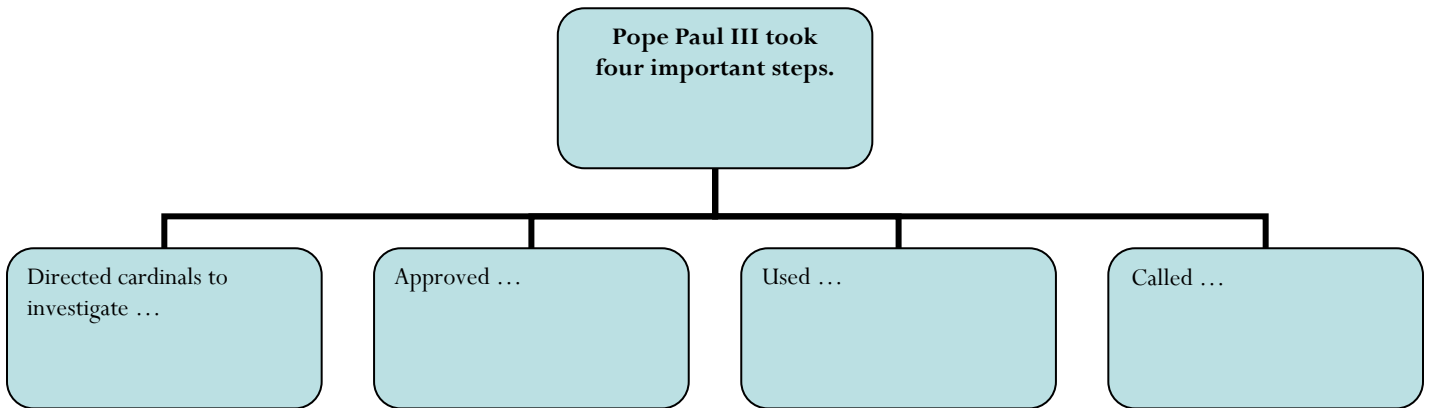
58. Helping Catholics to remain loyal was a movement now known as the _____.

59. In 1540, the pope created a religious order for the followers of _____ called the _____ whose members were called _____.

60. Complete the chart:



61. Complete the chart:



62. At the _____, Catholic bishops and cardinals agreed on several doctrines.

- a. The Church's interpretation of the Bible was _____.
- b. Christians needed _____ and _____ for salvation.
- c. _____ and _____ were equally powerful authorities for guiding Christian life.
- d. Indulgences were valid expressions of faith but the false selling of indulgences was _____.

63. Pope Paul IV had official draw up a list of books considered dangerous to the Catholic faith known as ...

• **Objective D: Summarize the legacy of the Reformation.**

64. Through its religious, social, and political effects, the Reformation ...

65. Both Catholics and Protestants gave more emphasis to ...

66. As the Catholic Church's moral and political authority decline, individual _____ and _____ gained power. This led to the development of _____.

67. The Reformation's questioning of beliefs and authority also laid the groundwork for _____ which led some to _____ and others to call for ...