

PROTESTANT REFORMATION QUESTIONS
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THE CATHOLIC CHURCH BEFORE THE REFORM: POWER, INFLUENCE, & CORRUPTION!

List two problems with the leadership of the Catholic church before the Reformation.

What did the Catholic church sell that some of the people thought was wrong? What was its purpose?

EARLY REFORMERS: ERASMUS AND TYNDALE

Support with Evidence from the Text: Support the following sentence with evidence in the form of a direct quote from the text: "He [Tyndale] believed in the people's right to read and interpret the holy scripts."

Make sure to place the sentence chosen in quotes when you write it down.

Describe the content of Desiderius Erasmus's book The Praise of Folly.

What did Erasmus teach needed to happen within the church? Did his suggestions eventually come to pass?

MARTIN LUTHER: A CATALYST FOR CHANGE!

What was Martin Luther's response to the church selling indulgences to build a cathedral?

How did the Church respond to Luther's arguments?

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ANALYZING THE 95 THESES

Take each of the theses from Martin Luther's 95, and write them in your own words.

<i>MARTIN LUTHER'S WORDS</i>	<i>YOUR WORDS</i>
<i>"26. The pope does well when he grants remission to souls [in purgatory], not by the power of the keys (which he does not possess), but by way of intercession."</i>	
<i>"37. Every true Christian, whether living or dead, has part in all the blessings of Christ and the Church; and this is granted him by God, even without letters of pardon."</i>	
<i>"84. Again: -- What is this new piety of God and the Pope, that for money they allow a man who is impious and their enemy to buy out of purgatory the pious soul of a friend of God, and do not rather, because of that pious and beloved</i>	

JOHN CALVIN: LIFE IS PREDETERMINED

List five things that Calvinists didn't participate in and explain why they chose not to.

What modern enterprise system may have its roots in Calvinism? Why?

Select a portion of text that indicates that the Protestants may have effected American progress? Write it in quotation marks below:

KING HENRY VIII'S WIVES: INVESTIGATING DIVORCE, BE-HEADINGS, & DEATH

Use your own words to detail the main idea of the reading.

Select a portion of text that supports the main idea of the reading. Make sure to write it in quotation marks.

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MAP SKILLS—PROTESTANTS AND CATHOLICS IN THE WORLD: THEN AND NOW

Circa 1500s map: Explain how the start location of Lutheranism in relation to Rome explain how the Circa 1500s map looks.

Catholics in the World Map (resource 1): As Protestantism spread in Europe, the Catholic church sent out Missionaries to spread Catholicism in the world. How is this reflected in the Catholic in the World Map?

Protestants in the World Map (resource 2): As you look at the map, take note that the darker areas have a higher percentage of Protestants. Which areas are mostly Protestant in the Americas (North and South America)?

JESUITS AND MISSIONARIES SPREAD RELIGION THROUGHOUT EUROPE, ASIA, AND THE AMERICAS

Explain in your own words why the Catholic Church sent out so many Missionaries.

How many people are estimated to be converted worldwide at this time?

THE COUNTER REFORMATION: THE CATHOLIC CHURCH MAKES CHANGES

Describe two major Catholic Religious orders, and how they helped counter the Protestant Reformation.

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THE COUNTER REFORMATION: THE CATHOLIC CHURCH MAKES CHANGES, CONTINUED

List and explain two major changes the Catholic Church made during the Counter Reform. (Can include any of the following.)

THE SPANISH INQUISITION: A STORY OF INTOLERANCE AND CRUELTY

List three religions groups targeted by the Spanish Inquisition. _____

What tactics did the Spanish Inquisition use to punish heretics, and how effective was it at maintaining Catholicism in Spain? _____

COMPARE PROTESTANT DENOMINATIONS

Enter start location, primary belief, and founder and his profession for the three major denominations of the early Protestant Reformation.

DENOMINATION	START LOCATION	PRIMARY BELIEF	FOUNDER
LUTHERAN			
CALVINISM			
ANGLICAN			

THE HISTORY BEHIND THE PROTESTANT REFORMATION

All of these issues led to change!



1. Weakening of the Catholic Church: The Breaking of Vows

- ⇒ By the 1300s, many people felt that the church had become too _____
- ⇒ Many _____, monks, and nuns made vows (solemn promises) not to marry or have children, but many of them _____ these _____.
- ⇒ Many church leaders behaved more like royalty than like humble servants of God.



2. Weakening of the Church: Buying Indulgences

- ⇒ An _____ was a release from punishment for sins, in return for good works.
- ⇒ The church would sell indulgences to people to raise money, but only rich people were able to afford them.
- ⇒ People who received indulgences did not have to perform good deeds to make up for their sins and would spend less time in _____.



3. Weakening of the Church: Conflict with Rulers

- ⇒ The _____ became _____ and powerful.
- ⇒ King Philip IV tried to tax the French clergy. When the pope threatened to _____ him, he had soldiers kidnap the pope. Although they released him, the pope died soon afterward.

4. Weakening of the Church: Two (or more!) Popes

- ⇒ Pope Clement V _____ from Rome to the French city of Avignon, and the next 6 popes lived there.
- ⇒ Pope Gregory XI moved the _____ back to _____ in 1377. When he died, the new pope refused to move back to France.
- ⇒ French cardinals elected a rival pope. There were now _____, and a third one was elected by a church council. Each claimed to be the true head of the church. This was the case for about 30 years.



5. Early Calls for _____ or Change

- ⇒ John _____ (~1330-1384): A British scholar who questioned the Pope's authority and attacked indulgences & immoral behavior by the clergy.
- ⇒ Desiderius _____ (1466-1536): A humanist priest from Holland who called for reform in the church. In 1509 he wrote _____ which called for a return to simple Christian goodness.

MARTIN LUTHER: A TRUE REFORMER!

- ⇒ A German _____ who _____ with many Catholic beliefs, and was especially outraged by the selling of _____.
- ⇒ In response, Luther posted a list of 95 _____ (arguments) _____ indulgences and church _____ on the church door in the town of Wittenberg. He also sent the list to church leaders.
- ⇒ Luther argued that the _____ - _____ the _____ or church leaders - was the ultimate source of religious _____.
- ⇒ _____ was _____ in 1521, but then later started his own church called the Lutheran Church. _____ people _____ him because they were also unhappy with church practices.
- ⇒ He also translated the _____ into German.
- ⇒ This is how the _____ began.



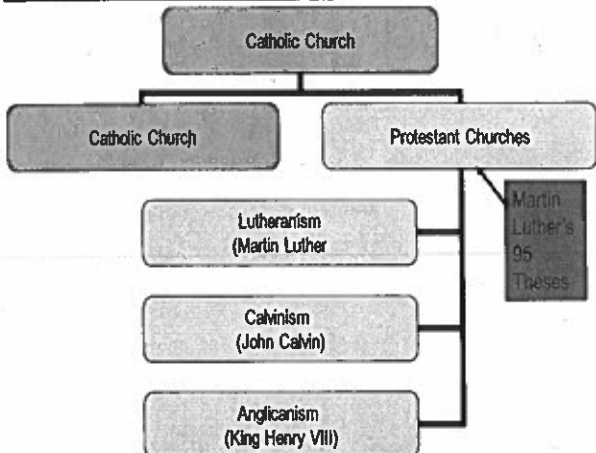
After this, Christianity splits into many branches!

REFORMERS & THE COUNTER REFORMATION

Martin Luther (1483-1546) : Started the Protestant Reformation Movement (1517)	John _____ (1509-1564)	King Henry VIII (1491-1547)	William _____ (~1491-1536)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> _____ was a German priest who disagreed with many Catholic beliefs, and was especially outraged by the selling of _____. He felt that the church was selling false salvation to uneducated people. Luther posted a list of _____ theses (_____) against indulgences and church abuses on the church door in the town of Wittenberg. He also sent the list to church leaders. He translated the bible into the common language, arguing that the bible, not church leaders is the source of religious authority. He started his own church called the _____ Church. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A French humanist who started a Protestant branch in Geneva, Switzerland He believed that salvation came only from God's grace, and that the "saved" were chosen by God and lived according to strict standards ("_____"). <u>There was nothing people could do to change their _____.</u> Success in business was a sign of God's grace. He influenced many other reformers. The PURITANS were actually Calvinists. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 1534, King _____ VIII formed the Church of England (_____ Church) with himself as its head. He did this because the Catholic church would not allow him to _____ his wife. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An English priest, scholar, and writer. _____ translated the _____ into _____. His translation was famed for its beautiful language and later was used for the King _____ version of the Bible. Tyndale was burned at the stake for translating the Bible.



The Reformation : A Flow Chart of the Split



THE COUNTER-REFORMATION

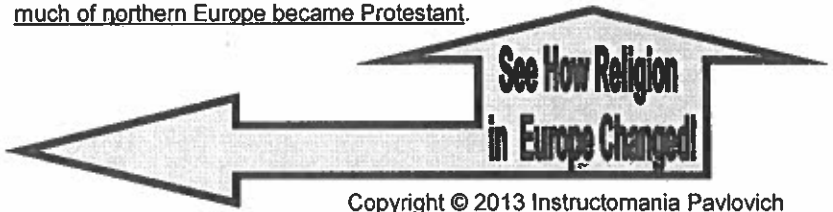
THE CATHOLIC CHURCH MAKES CHANGES!

The Counter Reformation is how the Catholic Church responded to the Reformation. It was a Catholic reform movement where church leaders worked to:

- _____
- Clarify and defend Catholic teachings by creating new religious orders like the _____.
- Condemn Protestant errors & _____ books written by Protestants.
- Win back areas of Europe that had been lost, by using _____ to spread Catholicism through the world.
- They met at the Council of _____ & determined that faith, good works, and the sacraments were all necessary for salvation. The Latin Bible was still the only official Bible.

RELIGIOUS WARS!

- ⇒ Many wars were fought in Europe during the 16th and 17th centuries.
- ⇒ Civil wars in France between Catholics and Protestants left over a _____ people dead.
- ⇒ The _____ (1618-1648) in Germany was the last major war of the Reformation.
- ⇒ _____ of Westphalia-The result was that European rulers could decide for themselves whether their countries would be Catholic or Protestant, and much of northern Europe became Protestant.



THE REFORMATION POWERPOINT

Name _____ Period _____

Slide 1, 1. List an example of the weakening of the Catholic Church.

Slide 2, 2. What is an indulgence?

Slide 2, 3. The church would _____ indulgences to people to raise _____, but only rich people were able to afford them.

Slide 2, 4 People who received _____ did not have to perform good deeds to make up for their _____ and would spend less time in _____.

Slide 3, 5. Another Excommunication debacle? Describe what happened between the king and pope this time.

Slide 5, 6. How are John Wycliffe and Desiderius Erasmus similar?

Slide 6, 7. Who was Martin Luther?

Slide 6, 8. Why did Martin Luther disagree with the Church?

Slide 7, 9. In response, Luther posted a list of _____ (_____) against _____ and church abuses on the church door in the town of Wittenberg. He also sent the list to church leaders.

Slide 7, 10. Luther argued that the _____ – not the _____ or _____ – was the ultimate source of _____.

Slide 7, 11. Luther was excommunicated in 1521, but then later started his own _____ called the _____ Church. Many people followed him because they were also unhappy with church practices.

Slide 9, 12. Who was John Calvin and what is predestination?

Slide 9, 13. According to predestination, There was nothing people could do to change their _____.

Slide 11, 14. Which church did king Henry create?

Slide 12, 15. _____ translated the _____ into _____. His translation was famed for its beautiful language and later became known as the King _____ version of the Bible.

Slide 13, 16. What are 4 reasons for people breaking away from the Church? Fill in below



Slide 14, 17. On the back of the page, please copy the diagram on slide 14.

Slide 15, 18. What does Counter Reformation mean?

Slide 15, 19. What did church leaders want to use missionaries for?

Slide 16, 20. The Thirty Years War (1618-1648) in Germany was the last major war of the Reformation. The result was that _____ could decide for themselves whether their countries would be _____ or _____ and much of northern Europe became _____.

Protestant Reformation Vocab Words NAME: _____

1.	A reform (change) movement of Western Christianity
2.	A grant by the pope to lessen the time spent in purgatory due, in order to absolve (declare free from blame, guilt, or responsibility) sins
3.	in Catholic teaching purgatory was a place that souls went before entering heaven
4.	a Christian place of worship
5.	the first branch of Christianity that observes the pope as their holy leader
6.	a proposition stated or put forward for consideration, especially one to be discussed and proved. Martin Luther hung ninety-five theses (plural) on the church wall in Wittenberg, Germany revealing what he believed to be the corruptions of the Catholic Church.
7.	those who sided with Martin Luther (see above) and protested against the Catholic Church
8.	the efforts by the Catholic church to make changes or reform the Catholic Church
9.	a Catholic religious order that had the goal of spreading Catholic ideas in order to turn people against Protestants and win back Catholics in Europe
10.	a person sent on a religious mission, typically to promote Christianity in a foreign country
11.	a religious war between Protestants and Catholics in Europe
12.	an agreement after the Thirty Years' War allowing rulers of countries to decide for themselves if they would Protestant or Catholic

