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Textbook Saver Hunt (p. 488-500)

Directions: Read Chapter 17 Section 3 & 4, Luther Leads the Reformation. This is located in the World History textbook, pages 488-500. Answer the following questions using the information gained from the chapter as well as your knowledge of World History. This will act as pr. 2 of your notes.

Protestant Reformation:

1. What political, social, and economic factors helped bring out the reformation? (p. 488)
 - Political: People question the church (humanism), Printing Press
 - Social: Church & state clash, many leaders saw pope as foreign
 - Economic: Kings jealous of church's wealth, taxes paid to church
 - Indulgences
2. What was Martin Luther's major complaints against the Catholic Church? (p. 489)
 - 95 Theses
3. What were the main points of Luther's teachings? (p. 489)
 - Only faith is needed for salvation
 - Teachings of church should be from Bible
 - People can interpret Bible for themselves
4. Read the excerpt entitled "primary source" on Martin Luther on page 490. Why did Luther refuse to take back his previous statements?
 - Because he could not go against his own conscience
5. Why did Luther's ideas encourage the German peasants to revolt? (p. 490)
 - Serfs/peasants applied Luther's ideas to society

English Reformation:

6. Why did Henry VIII want to divorce Catherine of Aragon? (p. 492)
 - Because she could not give him a male heir - he wanted a younger wife
 7. How did Henry VIII officially break ties with the Roman Catholic Church? (p. 493)
 - He passed a law that gave him the power to be official head of England's church (The Act of Supremacy)
 8. Describe the religious turmoil that developed with each of Henry VIII's children's rules. (p. 493)
 - First son ruled at age 9 -> Protestant reforms to English church
 - Extreme returned English church to rule of the pope -> Catholic
 9. How was Elizabeth I able to bring a certain level of religious peace to England? (p. 494)
 - She established the church of England or Anglican church. ONLY legal church in England.
- Both Catholic & Protestant doctrine
- Compromise!

Other Reformations:

10. What is meant by the term Predestination and how does it relate to Calvinism? (p. 495)
 - God chooses only a few people to be saved -> God knows from the beginning. main part of Calvinism doctrine.
 11. What did Calvin believe was the ideal form of government? (p. 496)
 - Theocracy
 12. What is one reason why Calvin is considered so influential in so many protestant churches today? (p. 496)
 - Protestant nobles adopted Calvinist doctrine all over Europe.
 13. How did Protestant teaching lead to the forming of new groups? (p. 496)
 - Different interpretations of Protestant teachings
 14. What role did women play in the reformation? (p. 496)
 - Protected reformers
 - Influenced ministers
- Catholic Reformation:**
15. Describe the movement known as the Catholic Reformation (p. 498): (Counter Reformation)
 - Movement to keep Catholics loyal to Catholic church -> reforms within church
 16. What two things did Ignatius of Loyola compare in his book titled Spiritual Exercises? (p. 498)
 - Spiritual & physical
 17. Who were the Jesuits? (p. 499)
 - Religious followers of the society of Jesus
 - Catholic missionaries
 18. What was the main purpose of the Council of Trent and what is one doctrine that was established? (p. 499)
 - Figure out the doctrine of the Catholic church
 19. List 3 Religious/social effects of the Reformations (p. 500):
 - Church's interpretation of Bible is final
 - New denominations developed
 - United Roman Catholic Church
 - More emphasis on educating people in beliefs
 20. List 2 Political effects of the Reformations (p. 500):
 - Catholic Church's moral & political authority declined.
 - Development of modern nation-states
 - Laid groundwork for the Enlightenment