

The Reformation: 1415 to 1650

Directions: Fill in the outline below. Filling in the blanks will help you as you read and study Chapter 14.

I. Section 1: People Challenge the Church's Authority (pp. 348–349)

A. King Philip IV

1. Tried to tax _____
2. Arrested Pope _____
3. Helped elect _____, a French pope, who moved to _____ in France

B. John Wycliffe

1. Said the church had too much _____ and _____
2. Translated the _____ into English

C. John Huss

1. Thought the church's _____ were too worldly
2. Was arrested and burned at the stake by _____, who said he was a _____

II. Section 2: Martin Luther Leads the Reformation (pp. 350–352)

A. Martin Luther

1. Challenged the church's _____
2. Struggled with questions about _____, or eternal happiness for the soul
3. Decided that _____ came from _____ alone

B. Indulgences

1. Sold by the _____ to raise money for _____
2. According to John Tetzel, could free a soul from suffering in _____
3. Luther thought selling them was _____, and he wrote 95 _____ against church teachings

III. Section 3: Luther Starts His Own Church (pp. 353–354)

A. Luther's Reforms

1. Only _____ in _____ could save people
2. Religious truth came from the _____
3. People did not need the _____ to interpret the _____

B. The Lutheran Church

1. Lutheran _____ could marry
2. Kept rituals of _____ and _____

C. German Princes

1. Some became _____ because they protested against the Catholic Church
2. Could pick their own churches according to the _____

The Reformation: 1415 to 1650, continued**IV. Section 4: Protestant Ideas Spread to England (pp. 355–357)**

A. Henry VII

1. Broke with the pope because he would not grant him a _____
2. Appointed a new _____ of Canterbury
3. Became head of the _____ Church in 1534

B. Later English Rulers

1. Edward VI accepted several _____ reforms
2. _____ was a Catholic and tried to make England Catholic again
3. _____ tried to join together Catholics and Protestants

C. Puritans

1. Wanted to rid the _____ Church of _____ rituals
2. Some left _____ to settle in _____

V. Section 5: John Calvin Organizes a New Religion (pp. 358–360)

A. John Calvin

1. Started a religious movement called _____
2. Taught that people are born _____
3. Believed God had chosen the _____, or people who would be saved
4. His book, _____, was the first organized set of Protestant beliefs

B. France

1. Was a _____ country, but many people became _____
2. In the _____, Catholics attacked the French Calvinists, or _____

VI. Section 6: The Counter-Reformation (pp. 361–362)

A. The Catholic Church

1. Began its own _____ called the _____
2. Pope Paul III began to _____ books, and he set up the Roman _____

B. The Council of Trent

1. Was made up of _____ who wrote down important _____ beliefs
2. Said that people had to _____ and _____ to be saved

C. Ignatius of Loyola

1. Also asked questions about _____
2. Created a new religious order called _____
3. Members of the order were called _____, and they tried to keep _____ in the church and get _____ to return to it

The Reformers Match-Up

Directions: Match each item in Column A with a detail in Column B.
Write the letter of each correct answer on the line.

Column A

- _____ 1) reformer
- _____ 2) John Wycliffe
- _____ 3) authority
- _____ 4) Philip IV
- _____ 5) heretic
- _____ 6) John Huss
- _____ 7) "Poor Preachers"
- _____ 8) Boniface VIII
- _____ 9) English
- _____ 10) rebellion

Column B

- a) was burned at the stake in 1415
- b) someone who teaches a belief that a religious authority thinks is false
- c) someone who tries to change a system
- d) the right to tell someone what to do
- e) what religious and political leaders feared when Huss criticized the church
- f) Italian pope arrested in 1303
- g) tried to tax church officials in 1294
- h) language into which Wycliffe translated the Latin Bible
- i) Wycliffe's followers
- j) said the church had too much power and wealth

Martin Luther and the Reformation

Directions: Complete the paragraphs below. Choose the correct term from the Word Bank. Some terms may be used more than once.

Word Bank		
Christian	influence	St. Peter's
debate	Luther	salvation
faith	officials	Tetzel
Germany	purgatory	theses
indulgences	Reformation	

Martin Luther was born in **1)** _____ in 1483. He began a movement called the **2)** _____ which challenged the **3)** _____ religion in Europe. For a long time, Luther struggled with questions about **4)** _____. He came to believe that he could win **5)** _____ by **6)** _____ alone.

In 1517, Pope Leo X began to sell **7)** _____. A monk named John **8)** _____ told people they could buy **9)** _____ to free a friend's soul from **10)** _____. The money that Pope Leo X and **11)** _____ got was used to build **12)** _____ Church in Rome.

13) _____ said that selling indulgences was wrong. **14)** _____ criticized him. **15)** _____ wrote 95 **16)** _____ about actions of the church. He wanted to **17)** _____ them with church **18)** _____. Luther's **19)** _____ were printed and they spread to other countries. The sale of indulgences went down and the church tried to stop Luther's **20)** _____ in Europe.

Luther's Church True or False

Directions: Read each sentence. Write *T* if the statement is true or *F* if it is false.

- _____ 1) Pope Leo X supported Luther's beliefs.
- _____ 2) Luther said that only faith in Jesus Christ could save people.
- _____ 3) Luther got rid of all the rituals of the Catholic Church.
- _____ 4) A minister can lead a religious ceremony in a Protestant church.
- _____ 5) Luther believed that religious truth came from the Bible.
- _____ 6) German princes liked Luther's ideas and began to go against the Catholic Church.
- _____ 7) Baptism is a ritual by which a person grows in faith.
- _____ 8) The Peace of Augsburg was signed after Luther died.
- _____ 9) A Protestant is a Christian who belongs to the Roman Catholic Church.
- _____ 10) Communion is a ritual by which a person becomes a Christian.

Do You Remember?

Directions: Write the answers to these questions using complete sentences.

- 1) Had Henry VIII always agreed with Luther's ideas? Explain your answer.

- 2) How did the Reformation in England begin?

- 3) Why did Henry VIII appoint a new archbishop of Canterbury?

- 4) How did many Anglican rituals become a blend of Catholic and Protestant ceremonies?

- 5) Who were the Puritans?

What Am I?

Directions: After each sentence, write the correct word or phrase from the Word Bank that the sentence describes.

Word Bank		
Calvinist	Geneva	Paris
elder	Huguenot	sinful
elect	John Calvin	
gambling	Martin Luther	

- 1) I am a French Calvinist. _____
- 2) I am the city in which the St. Bartholomew's Day Massacre occurred. _____
- 3) I am a follower of the religion founded by John Calvin. _____
- 4) I am an experienced, older person. _____
- 5) John Calvin's council said I was sinful. _____
- 6) I became known as the "city of saints." _____
- 7) I sparked the religious Reformation in 1517. _____
- 8) My book, *Institutes of the Christian Religion*, was published in 1536. _____
- 9) I am a word that means going against religious rules. _____
- 10) I am a Calvinistic term for the people God has chosen to save. _____

Protestant Ideas Multiple Choice

Directions: Write the letter of the answer that correctly completes each sentence.

- _____ 1) A(n) _____ was an English Protestant who wanted to purify the Anglican Church.
a. compromise b. Puritan c. annul d. archbishop
- _____ 2) The Catholic Church did not allow Henry VIII to _____ his wife.
a. marry b. live with c. divorce d. annul
- _____ 3) During his reign, _____ accepted several Protestant reforms.
a. Henry VIII b. Edward VI c. Leo X d. Philip II
- _____ 4) Protestant bishops created the _____ for Anglican religious services.
a. New Testament b. Bible c. Book of Psalms d. Book of Common Prayer
- _____ 5) _____ married Philip II of Spain to strengthen her power.
a. Mary b. Catherine c. Jane Seymour d. Elizabeth I
- _____ 6) To purify is to make _____ and simple.
a. holy b. clean c. white d. short
- _____ 7) Pope Leo X called _____ the "Defender of the Faith."
a. Edward VI b. Henry VIII c. Philip II d. Charles V
- _____ 8) In order to divorce Catherine, Henry VIII appointed a new _____.
a. archbishop b. bishop c. puritan d. king
- _____ 9) An agreement in which both sides give up something is a(n) _____.
a. purify b. annulment c. divorce d. compromise
- _____ 10) Henry VIII began the _____ Church.
a. Reform b. Protestant c. Anglican d. Roman Catholic

Important Terms and People

A. Directions: Match each item on the left with the correct item on the right. Write the correct letter on each blank.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|
| _____ 1) to bet money on the outcome of something | a) elect |
| _____ 2) where the St. Bartholomew's Day Massacre started | b) Calvinism |
| _____ 3) A French Calvinist | c) elder |
| _____ 4) "city of saints" | d) Huguenot |
| _____ 5) those Calvin believed God would save | e) gamble |
| _____ 6) Calvin influenced the Protestant _____ | f) sinful |
| _____ 7) an experienced, older person | g) massacre |
| _____ 8) the act of killing many people who are often defenseless | h) Reformation |
| _____ 9) religion founded by John Calvin | i) Geneva |
| _____ 10) going against religious rules | j) Paris |

B. Directions: Read each clue. On the line beside each clue, write the name of the person or people the clue describes.

- 1) Sparked the religious Reformation in 1517. _____
- 2) Wrote *Institutes of the Christian Religion*. _____
- 3) More than 12,000 of them died in the St. Bartholomew's Day Massacre. _____
- 4) Followed teachings of John Calvin. _____
- 5) Fought against Protestants in the cities and towns of France. _____

Counter-Reformation Puzzle

A. Directions: Write the correct word from the Word Bank to complete each sentence.

- 1) Pope _____ III tried to fix problems within the Catholic Church itself.
- 2) The council of _____ stopped the sale of indulgences.
- 3) Most people in Italy, France, Spain, and southern Germany stayed _____.
- 4) The Catholic Church did not accept the teachings of Luther or Calvin on _____.
- 5) To _____ is to prevent someone from reading or viewing something.
- 6) Members of the Society of Jesus were called _____.
- 7) The Catholic Church tried to _____, or fight against, Protestant beliefs.
- 8) _____ of Loyola thought that self-discipline and good actions saved people.
- 9) Jesuit _____ spread their faith to many non-Christians.
- 10) The Roman _____ was a special court set up by Pope Paul III.

B. Directions: Use the words from the sentences to fill in the words in this puzzle. The letters in the box reading down name the beliefs the Catholic Church fought against.

1)										
2)										
3)										
4)										
5)										
6)										
7)										
8)										
9)										
10)										

Word Bank

Catholic
 censor
 counter
 Ignatius
 Inquisition
 Jesuits
 missionaries
 Paul
 salvation
 Trent

Chapter 14 Mastery Test A

Part A Read each sentence. Write *T* if the statement is true or *F* if it is false.

- _____ 1) The Catholic Church sold indulgences to raise money.
- _____ 2) A heretic teaches a belief that a religious authority thinks is false.
- _____ 3) Protestants wanted to reform the Anglican Church.
- _____ 4) The top religious leader in a church province is the archbishop.
- _____ 5) The Calvinistic term for those whom God has chosen to save is "elder."
- _____ 6) Ignatius of Loyola created a religious order of Jesuits.
- _____ 7) Salvation is eternal happiness for one's soul.
- _____ 8) The Council of Trent said that salvation came from faith alone.
- _____ 9) Ministers are people who try to change a system.
- _____ 10) Henry VIII established the Lutheran Church.

Part B Write the letter of the answer that correctly completes each sentence.

- _____ 1) The _____ wanted to rid the Anglican Church of Catholic rituals.
a. Protestants b. Huguenots c. Calvinists d. Puritans
- _____ 2) _____ were supposed to take away punishment for sins.
a. theses b. indulgences c. heretics d. censors
- _____ 3) Martin Luther tried to answer questions about _____.
a. vows b. salvation c. theses d. translations
- _____ 4) John _____ wrote the *Institutes of the Christian Religion*, the first organized set of Protestant beliefs.
a. Wycliffe b. Huss c. Calvin d. Tetzal
- _____ 5) The Catholic Church fought back against Protestant beliefs with the _____.
a. Society of Jesus b. Revolution c. Counter-Reformation d. Reformation

Chapter 14 Mastery Test A, continued

Part C Match each item on the left with a detail on the right. Write the letter of each correct answer on the line.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|
| _____ 1) John Calvin | a) reigned when <i>Book of Common Prayer</i> was written |
| _____ 2) Martin Luther | b) began the Society of Jesus |
| _____ 3) Ignatius of Loyola | c) German monk who questioned teachings about salvation |
| _____ 4) John Huss | d) tried to make England Catholic again |
| _____ 5) Elizabeth I | e) translated the Latin Bible into English |
| _____ 6) Pope Leo X | f) was burned at the stake for being a heretic |
| _____ 7) Henry VIII | g) excommunicated Luther |
| _____ 8) John Wycliffe | h) became head of the Anglican Church in 1534 |
| _____ 9) Mary | i) tried to join together Catholics and Protestants in England |
| _____ 10) Edward VI | j) taught that people are born sinful |

Part D Write the correct answer on the blank for each question.

- 1) What Protestant religion did John Calvin found? _____
- 2) What is another name for French Calvinists? _____
- 3) Martin Luther established what church? _____
- 4) Name the mass movement that challenged the Christian religion in Europe.

- 5) Who wrote 95 theses against the teachings of the Catholic Church?
