

Name:

Date:

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Class:

Reformation Continued

Directions: Use the caption method to annotate and analyze while reading the passage. Answer the questions to check for understanding.

Vocabulary

Reformation - 16th-century movement for religious reform, leading to the founding of new Christian churches

Protestant - member of a Christian church founded on the principles of the Reformation

Henry VIII - king of England whose conflict with the Catholic Church led to England becoming Protestant

Annul - cancel or put an end to

Elizabeth I - queen of England who reasserted Protestantism in England

Anglican - relating to the Church of England

England Becomes Protestant:

The Catholic Church faced another challenge in England. **Henry VIII**, the king, was married to a Spanish princess. She gave birth to a daughter. England had never had a female ruler. Henry feared a civil war would start if he had no son. Believing his wife too old to have another child, he asked the pope to **annul**, or put an end to, the marriage so he could remarry. The pope refused.

To remarry, Henry had to leave the Catholic Church. In 1534, Henry had Parliament pass laws that created the Church of England. These laws made the king or queen, not the pope, head of the Church. Henry no longer had to obey the pope. He remarried five times.

In England, Henry's daughter **Elizabeth I** became queen in 1558. She completed the creation of a separate English church. The new church was called **Anglican**. It had some practices that would appeal to both Protestants and Catholics. In this way, Elizabeth hoped to end religious conflict.

1. How did England become Protestant?

Vocabulary

John Calvin - French Protestant who taught the idea of predestination

Predestination - doctrine that God has decided all things beforehand, including which people will be saved

Calvinism - religious teachings based on the ideas of the reformer John Calvin

Calvin Continues the Reformation:

In the 1530s, **John Calvin**, began to build on earlier Protestant reforms and ideas. Calvin taught that people are sinful by nature. He also taught **predestination**, the idea that God determines beforehand who will be saved. The religion based on Calvin's teachings is called **Calvinism**. Calvin created a theocracy in Geneva, Switzerland. It was government that was run by religious leaders. It had strict rules of behavior.

2. What did Calvin teach?

Vocabulary:

Catholic Reformation - 16th-century Catholic reform movement in response to the Protestant Reformation

Ignatius of Loyola - Spanish noble who founded the Jesuits

Jesuits - members of the Society of Jesus, a Roman Catholic religious order founded by Ignatius of Loyola

Inquisition - Catholic court that investigated and punished people thought to be against the Church

Heresy - denial of Church teachings

Council of Trent - meeting of Roman Catholic leaders to rule on doctrines criticized by the Protestant reformers

Heretic - someone accused of having a religious belief contrary to the teaching of the Church

Catholic Reformation:

Protestant churches grew all over Europe. To keep Catholic believers loyal, the Catholic Church took steps to change itself. This was called the **Catholic Reformation**.

One Catholic reformer was a Spanish noble named **Ignatius of Loyola**. He founded a new group in the Church based on deep devotion to Jesus. Members of this group, called the **Jesuits**, started schools across Europe. They sent missionaries to convert people to Catholicism. In addition, they tried to stop the spread of Protestant faiths.

Two popes of the 1500s helped bring about changes in the Church. Pope Paul III set up a kind of court called the **Inquisition**. This court used harsh methods to punish **heresy**, or a denial of Church teachings. Many Protestants and Jews were tortured and even put to death. He also called a meeting of church leaders, the **Council of Trent**. The council, which met in 1545, passed several doctrines. These doctrines stated that the Church's interpretation of the Bible was final. A person who substituted his or her own continued interpretation was a **heretic**, or a person who held religious beliefs contrary to the Church. Unlike what Luther and Calvin taught, Christians needed to perform good works to win salvation. They also gave the Bible and the Church equal authority in setting out Christian beliefs. Finally, while they supported indulgences, selling indulgences was outlawed.

The next pope, Paul IV, put these doctrines into practice. They helped revive the Church and allowed it to survive the challenge of the Protestants.

3. What was the Catholic Reformation?
4. What was the Inquisition?
5. What happened at the Council of Trent?

Vocabulary:

Nation-state - independent geopolitical unit of people having a common culture and identity

Legacy of the Reformation:

The Reformation had an enduring impact on society. In the wake of the movement, Protestant churches flourished. Meanwhile, the Catholic Church became more unified because of the reforms started at the Council of Trent.

Women thought that their status in society might improve because of the Reformation. However, this did not happen. Women were still mainly limited to the concerns of home and family.

In politics, the Reformation caused an overall decline in the authority of the church. As a result, individual monarchs and states gained greater power. This in turn led to the development of modern nation-states. In the years to come, nation-states would grow in power.

Finally, the questioning of beliefs and authority that marked the Reformation laid the groundwork for even more changes in society in the centuries to come.

6. What was the social legacy of the Reformation?

7. What was the political legacy of the Reformation?