

Name:
Class:

Date:
Block #:

The Protestant Reformation

EQ: What are the political, religious, and/or social impact of the Protestant Reformation?

The Catholic Church before the Reform: Power, Influence, and Corruption!:

1. What are two problems with the leadership of the Catholic Church before the Reformation?
2. What did the Catholic Church sell that some people thought were wrong? What was its purpose?

Martin Luther: A Catalyst for Change!:

3. What profession is Martin Luther?
4. What was Martin Luther's response to the church selling indulgences?
5. How did the Church respond to Luther's arguments?
6. What new type of Christianity was formed?
7. Non Catholic Christians became known as what?

John Calvin: Life is Predetermined:

8. Who is John Calvin?
9. What is Predestination?
10. What are five things Calvinists did not participate in and why did they chose not to do this?
11. How did Calvinists effect the establishment of America?

King Henry VIII's Wives: Investigating Divorce, Be-Headings, and Death:

12. What did Henry VIII create to protest the Pope?

13. What does annul mean?

14. Who are his wives and what happened to them?

Jesuits and Missionaries Spread Religion Throughout Europe, Asia, and the Americas:

15. What is a missionary?

16. What is a Jesuit?

17. About how many people were they able to convert worldwide at this time?

The Counter Reformation: The Catholic Church Makes Changes:

18. Who started the Jesuits?

19. How did the Jesuits counter the Protestant Reformation?

20. What is the Council of Trent and what was the outcome?

21. What is heresy?

The Spanish Inquisition: A Story of Intolerance and Cruelty:

1. What three religions coexisted peacefully before the Inquisition in Spain?

2. Who started the Inquisition and what was its purpose?

3. Who are heretics?

4. What tactics did the Inquisition use to punish heretics? What was it effective in maintaining Catholicism in Spain?

Comparison of Protestant Denominations

Denomination	Start Location	Primary Belief	Founder
Lutheran			
Calvinism			
Anglican			

95 Theses Analysis:

Martin Luther's Words	Your Interpretation
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.”	
“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. “	
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	

Legacy of the Reformation:

The Reformation had an enduring impact.

It ended the Christian unity of Europe and left it culturally divided. Despite religious wars and persecutions, Protestant churches flourished and new denominations developed. The Roman Catholic Church itself became more unified as a result of the reforms started at the Council of Trent. Both Catholics and Protestants gave more emphasis to the role of education in promoting their beliefs. This led to the founding of parish schools and new colleges and universities throughout Europe.

Individual monarchs and states gained power. This led to the development of modern nation-states. In the 1600s, rulers of nation states would seek more power for themselves and their countries through warfare, exploration, and expansion. The Reformation's questioning of beliefs and authority also laid the groundwork for the Enlightenment.

Social	Political	Religious
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