

Ch. 3 Guided Reading (The Reformation in Europe)

Lesson 1 *The Protestant Reformation*

Directions: Read each main idea and answer the questions below. Refer to your textbook to write the answers.

- A. Main Idea:** Christian humanism paved the way for Martin Luther's reform movement in Germany.
1. Who was the best-known Christian humanist, and what did he believe?
 2. Why did Christian humanists call for reform in the Church?
- B. Main Idea:** Martin Luther built on Christian humanist ideas to create a Christian reform movement, which developed into the Protestant Reformation.
1. Who was Martin Luther, and what idea of his became the chief teaching of the Protestant Reformation?
 2. Where and when did Martin Luther issue his Ninety-five Theses?
 3. Why was Luther made an outlaw within the Holy Roman Empire?
 4. What was the first Protestant faith?
- C. Main Idea:** With the Peace of Augsburg, the Holy Roman Empire accepted the division of Christianity in Germany.
1. Why did Charles V oppose the Reformation?
 2. Who offered opposition to the rule of Charles V?
 3. How and when did the end to religious warfare in Germany come, and what did this mean for Christianity?

Summary and Reflection

Directions: Summarize the main ideas of this lesson by answering the question below.

What factors combined to foster a religious reformation in Europe?

Lesson 2 *The Spread of Protestantism*

Review Questions

Directions: Read each main idea. Use your textbook to supply the details that support or explain each main idea.

- A. Main Idea:** By the mid-sixteenth century, Calvinism became important in Europe.
1. **Detail:** The Swiss priest Ulrich Zwingli introduced Protestant reforms in the city of _____ and wanted an alliance with _____.
 2. **Detail:** John Calvin emphasized the idea of _____, which gave later Calvinists the belief that they were doing God's work on Earth.
- B. Main Idea:** The English reformation was rooted in politics.

1. **Detail:** The_ of 1534 declared that King _____ was "the only supreme head on earth of the [new] Church of England."
 2. **Detail:** In an effort to restore_____to England, Queen Mary I had almost 300_____burned as heretics.
- C. Main Idea:** Both Catholics and Protestants considered Anabaptists to be dangerous radicals.
1. **Detail:** Anabaptists, who considered all believers to be_____, called for the complete_____of church and state.
- D. Main Idea:** The Reformation affected European society's attitudes toward education and family life.
1. **Detail:** Protestant teachers used_____methods, and Martin Luther believed that the_____should pay for education.
 2. **Detail:** Women's duties in marriage included bearing children and being obedient to their_____.
 3. **Detail:** Some features of society were not changed;_____, or discrimination against Jews, continued.
- E. Main Idea:** As part of the Catholic Reformation in the sixteenth century, the Catholic Church founded religious orders, introduced papal reforms, and affirmed traditional Catholic teachings.
1. **Detail:** Two new religious orders included: the_____and the_____, who took vows of complete poverty.
 2. **Detail:** In the year_, the Pope called the_____, which defined Catholic doctrine.

Summary and Reflection

Directions: Summarize the main ideas of this lesson by answering the question below.

How did the Reformation and Catholic Reformation affect European life and thought?

Content Vocabulary

Directions: Answer each of the following questions. Include in your answers the vocabulary words in parentheses.

1. What was the major goal of Christian humanism? What did its followers believe?
(Christian humanism)
2. How did Luther's new doctrine of salvation differ from the Catholic Church's teachings on salvation? **(salvation)**
3. What did reformers such as Martin Luther find troubling and corrupt about the Catholic Church practice of selling indulgences? **(indulgence)** _
4. How did Lutheranism become a revolution in the early sixteenth century?
(Lutheranism)

5. Justification by faith became the chief teaching of the Reformation, and both Luther and Calvin believed in this doctrine. Briefly explain the doctrine of justification. **(justification)**
6. What was Calvin's idea of predestination? **(predestination)**
7. Why was King Henry VIII's request to have the pope annul Henry's marriage to Catherine of Aragon so controversial? How did the pope's refusal lead to the creation of the Church of England? **(annul)**
8. What did the term *ghetto* mean during the Reformation? What does *ghetto* mean today? What are the similarities between the past and present meanings of *ghetto*? **(ghetto)**

Academic Vocabulary

Directions: Include in your answers to the questions below the vocabulary words in parentheses.

9. The word *fundamental* comes from the Latin word *fundamentum*, which means "foundation" or "base," as in the foundation of a building. Explain why the Bible was the fundamental work of Christianity to early Protestants such as Luther. Use the vocabulary word to explain your answer. **(fundamental)**
10. Explain why Christian humanists such as Desiderius Erasmus believed that external forms of medieval religion were not all that important. **(external)** Why was the Bible the only valid source of religious truth for Luther and other Protestants? **(valid)**
11. Explain the Anabaptist view of the Christian church as a community. **(community)**
12. How did the ability of thinkers such as John Calvin to publish their works help spread Protestant thought? **(publish)**