Chapter 17: The Reformation
(Sections 3 and 4)

Section 3: Luther Leads the Reformation

Causes of the Reformation
1. What are some of the causes of the Reformation?
   - Social

   - Political

   - Economic

   - Religious

   Criticisms of the Catholic Church
   Early Calls for Reform

   Luther Challenges the Church

2. What University did Martin Luther teach at? Where was it?

   The 95 Theses (1517)

3. What is indulgence? (Johann Tetzel)

   - Why was Luther upset about the practice of selling indulgences?

   - What did his efforts to change the church quickly become known as?

   Luther's Teachings

4. Luther also believed in the following.
   - People could win salvation only by ______________.
   - the words of the ________________ were the only clear authority of the church
   - all people of faith are _________________

   The Response to Luther
   The Pope's Threat

5. What did Pope Leo X do to Martin Luther when he refused to take back his statements?

   The Emperors Opposition

6. Who was the Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire?

   - What did his Edict of Worms call for?
The Peasants Revolt

7. Did Luther support the peasants in their revolt?
- What happened to them?

Germany at War

8. How did those persons supporting Luther come to be known as Protestants?

9. What was the name of the agreement that the warring Catholics and Protestants signed to end their conflict in Germany?

England Becomes Protestant

Henry VIII wants a Son

10. When Henry VIII's first wife Catherine of Aragon failed to produce a son, what did Henry seek to do?
- How did the pope respond?

Reformation Parliament
- What did the set of laws passed by the Reformation Parliament do?

Consequences of Henry’s Changes
- What happened to Anne Boleyn after she gave birth to Elizabeth?
- Jane Seymour gave birth to:
- Which of Henry’s children went on to rule England?

Elizabeth Restores Protestantism

11. After Mary tried to reunite England with the Catholic Church, what did Elizabeth seek to do?
- What became the new name for the church of England?

Elizabeth Faces Other Challenges

12. What Catholic leaders were sought to replace Queen Elizabeth?

Section 4: The Reforms Continue

Calvin Continues Reform

Calvin Formalizes Protestant Ideas

13. In Institutes of the Christian Religion, John Calvin states the following:
- Humans are _______________ by nature
- humans cannot ___________ salvation
- God chooses a very few called the ___________. This doctrine is called ________________.
- his new sect of Christianity is called ____________________.

**Calvin Leads the Reformation in Switzerland**

14. What is a theocracy?

- how was this applied in Geneva?

**Calvinism Spreads**

15. What Protestant denomination started in Scotland under John Knox?

**Other Protestant Reformers**

The Anabaptists

16. What does the term Anabaptist mean?

- what set their beliefs apart from others?

**Women’s Role in the Reformation**

**The Catholic Reformation**

Ignatius of Loyola

17. What were followers of the Society of Jesus called?

- what were their three goals?

**Reforming Popes**

18. What doctrines were laid out at the Council of Trent?

- The Church’s interpretation of the Bible was______________________
- Christians needed faith AND ____________________________ for salvation
- __________________________ were a valid expression of faith