Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Reformation PowerPoint Notes Period \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Section 3: Luther Leads the Reformation**

**Causes of the Reformation**

Church Authority Challenged

* Secularism, individualism of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ challenge Church authority.
* Rulers challenge \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ power.
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ spreads secular ideas.
* Northern merchants resent paying church \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Criticisms of the Catholic Church

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ leaders, extravagant popes.
* Poorly \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ priests.

Early Calls for Reform

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ stress Bible’s authority over clergy’s.
* Desiderius \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and Thomas Moore are vocal critics of the church.
* Reading religious works, Europeans form own \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ about church.

**Luther Challenges the Church**

The 95 Theses

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ protests Friar Johann Tetzel’s selling of indulgences.
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_---a pardon releasing a person from penalty for a sin.
* In 1517, Luther posts his \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ attacking “pardon-merchants”.
* Luther’s theses circulate throughout \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Luther launches the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_---a movement for religious reform.
* Reformation rejects \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ authority.

Luther’s Teachings

* People can win \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by good works and faith.
* Christian teachings must be based on the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, not the pope.
* All people with faith are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, can interpret Bible without priests.

**The Response to the Letter**

The Pope’s Threat

* Pope Leo X issues decree threatening to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Luther (1520).
* Luther’s rights of Church \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are taken away.
* Luther refuses to take back his statements and is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

The Emperor’s Opposition

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is Holy Roman Emperor.
* He issues \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (1521), declaring Luther a heretic.
* Luther and followers begin a separate religious group---\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

The Peasants’ Revolt

* Inspired by Reformation, German peasants seek end to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (1524).
* Princes crush revolt; about \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ people die.

Germany at War

* Some princes side with Luther, become known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ fails to return rebellious princes to Catholic Church.
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (1555)---each prince can decide religion of his state.

**England becomes Protestant**

Henry VIII Wants a Son

* Henry has only daughter, needs \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ heir to rule England.
* Henry wants a divorce; Pope refuses to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_---set aside---his first marriage to Catherine of Aragon.

The Reformation Parliament

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ passes laws ending pope’s power in England.
* Henry remarries, becomes official head of England’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ refuses to go against Catholic Church and is beheaded.

Consequences of Henry’s Changes

* Henry has \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ wives and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ children.
* Religious \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ follows Henry’s death (1547).
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ under King Edward, then \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ under Queen Mary.

Elizabeth Restores Protestantism

* Henry’s second daughter, Queen \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, forms Anglican Church.
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is acceptable to moderate Catholics and Protestants.

Elizabeth Faces Other Challenges

* Some \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ oppose Elizabeth.
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, Catholic King of Spain, threatens England.
* Elizabeth’s need for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ brings conflict with Parliament.

**Section 4: The Reformation Continues**

**Calvin Continues the Reformation**

Religious Reform in Switzerland

* Swiss priest \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ calls for Church reforms (1520).
* War breaks out between Catholics, Protestants; \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ killed (1531).

Calvin Formalizes Protestant Ideas

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ writes *Institutes of the Christian Religion* (1531):
  + we are sinful by nature and cannot earn \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
  + God chooses who will be saved---\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_---religion based on Calvin’s teachings.

Calvin Leads the Reformation in Switzerland

* Calvin says ideal government is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_---rule by religious leaders.
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ becomes a strict Protestant theocracy led by Calvin.

Calvinism Spreads

* John Knox brings Calvinism to Scotland, followers are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Church governed by laymen called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, or elders.
* Calvin followers in France called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Catholics massacre Huguenots in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (1572).

**Other Protestant Reformers**

The Anabaptists

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ believe in separation of church and state, oppose wars.
* Forerunners of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Woman’s Role in the Reformation

* Marguerite of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ protected Calvin in France.
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ also protects reformers.
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, Luther’s wife, promotes equality in marriage.

**The Catholic Reformation**

A Counter Reformation

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_---seeks to reform the Catholic Church from within.

Ignatius of Loyola

* Leading \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ reformer.
* His \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (1522) calls for meditation, prayer, and study.
* Pope creates Society of Jesus religious order, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Jesuits follow \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, start schools, convert non-Christians.

Reforming Popes

* Pope \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and Pope \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ lead reforms.
* Paul III calls \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to lay out reforms:
  + Church’s interpretation of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is final.
  + Christians need \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ works for salvation.
  + Bible and Church \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ equally important.
  + \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are valid expressions of faith.
* Uses \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to seek out heresy.
* Paul IV issues Index of Forbidden Books (1559); books \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**The Legacy of the Reformation**

Religious and Social Effects of the Reformation

* Catholic Church is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_; Protestant denominations \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Catholics and Protestants create \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ throughout Europe.
* Status of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ does not improve.

Political Effects of the Reformation

* Catholic Church’s power \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, power of monarchs and states \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Reformation’s questioning of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ brings intellectual ferment.
* Late 18th century sees a new intellectual movement---the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.