

Name _____ Date _____ Period _____ SCORE _____/100

CHAPTER 13

Reformation and Religious Warfare in the Sixteenth Century

Please staple the following items, IN THIS ORDER, behind this cover sheet:

1. * Lecture Notes
2. * Chapter Vocabulary
3. * Chapter Questions
4. * Chapter Review Packet

* = MANDATORY

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5. Other Assignments = OPTIONAL - (essay questions, graded maps, charts, graphs, etc.)



Name _____ Date _____ Period _____


Chapter 13

Reformation and Religious Warfare in the Sixteenth Century

Timeline

Prelude to Reformation


- Christian or Northern Renaissance Humanism
 - Christian Humanists
 - Desiderius Erasmus (1466 – 1536)
 - *Handbook of the Christian Knight* (1503)
 - "The Philosophy of Christ"
 - *The Praise of Folly* (1511)
 - Wanted reform from within the church
 - Thomas More (1478 -1535)
 - *Utopia* (1516)
 - Conflict with Henry VIII



Erasmus


Church and Religion on the Eve of the Reformation

- ✧ Corruption - Nepotism, Pluralism, Simony and Indulgences
- ✧ Widespread desire for meaningful religious expression
- ✧ "Modern Devotion"
 - Thomas à Kempis,
The Imitation of Christ




The Early Luther

- ✧ Early Life
 - Education in law
 - Joins Augustinian Hermits
 - Struggle to achieve spiritual certainty
- ✧ The Indulgence Controversy
 - Jubilee indulgence (1517)
 - Ninety-Five Theses
- ✧ The Quickening Rebellion
 - 1519: Leipzig Debate
 - 1520: Luther moves toward break with Rome
 - 1521: Luther excommunicated, summoned to Diet of Worms, and declared an outlaw



Woodcut: Luther Versus the Pope



The Rise of Lutheranism

- ✱ Spread through Germany
 - ◆ The Elector of Saxony
- ✱ Dissent from the Humanists
- ✱ The Peasants' War (1524)
 - ◆ Thomas Müntzer
 - ◆ *Against the Robbing and Murdering Hordes of Peasants*



Thomas Müntzer

Church and State

- ✱ Doctrinal Issues
 - ◆ Justification by faith
 - ◆ Transubstantiation
 - ◆ Authority of Scripture
 - ◆ "Priesthood of all believers"
- ✱ State Churches
- ✱ New Religious Services



Germany and the Reformation: Religion and Politics

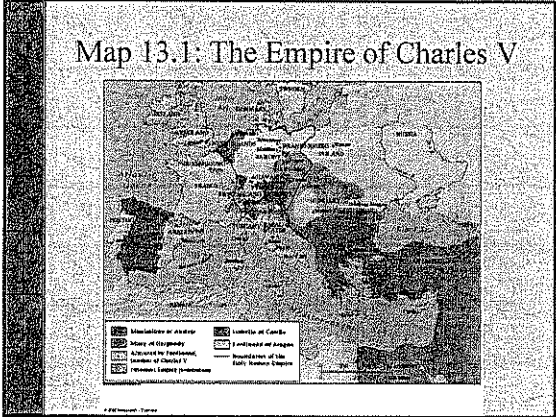
- ✱ Charles V, Holy Roman Emperor (1519 – 1556)
- ✱ Francis I of France (1515 – 1547)
- ✱ Habsburg – Valois Wars (1521 – 1544)
 - ◆ Pope Clement VII (1523 – 1534) sides with Francis I
- ✱ Suleiman the Magnificent (1520 – 1566)
- ✱ Germany's fragmented political power
- ✱ Peace of Augsburg (1555)
 - ◆ Division of Christianity acknowledged



Suleiman the Magnificent




Charles V



The Spread of the Protestant Reformation


- ✧ **Lutheranism in Scandinavia**
 - Disintegration of Denmark, Norway, Sweden union
 - Development of Lutheran national churches
- ✧ **The Zwinglian Reformation**
 - Swiss Confederation
 - Ulrich Zwingli (1484 – 1531)
 - Unrest in Zurich
 - Seeks alliance with German reformers
 - Swiss Civil War



Zwingli

The Radical Reformation: The Anabaptists

- ✧ **Ideas in common:**
 1. Church was a voluntary association of believers
 2. Adult baptism
 3. Practices
 4. Separation of Church and State
- ✧ Swiss Brethren
- ✧ Anabaptists persecuted
- ✧ **Menno Simons (1496 – 1561)**
 - Separation from the World
 - Mennonites



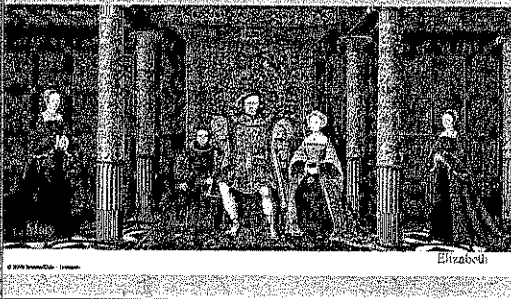
Menno Simons

The Reformation in England

- ✦ Henry VIII (1509 – 1547)
- ✦ Catherine of Aragón (First Wife)
- ✦ Henry seeks to dissolve marriage
- ✦ Anne Boleyn (Second Wife)
 - Elizabeth I
- ✦ Act of Supremacy (1534)
- ✦ Thomas Cramner, Archbishop of Canterbury
- ✦ Edward VI (1547 – 1553)
- ✦ Mary I, "Bloody Mary" (1553 – 1558)
 - Intends to restore Catholicism to England
 - Alliance with Spain



Henry VIII, His Wife, and His Children




John Calvin and the Development of Calvinism

- ✦ John Calvin (1509 – 1564)
- ✦ *Institutes of Christian Religion* (1536)
- ✦ Predestination
- ✦ Calvinism: militant form of Protestantism
- ✦ Two Sacraments
 - Baptism
 - The Lord's Supper
- ✦ Geneva
 - Consistory



The Social Impact of the Protestant Reformation



- The Family
 - Marriage and sex
 - Positive family relationships
 - Women's roles
 - Women left with few alternatives in Protestantism
- Education in the Reformation
 - Protestant schools
 - State education
 - The gymnasium
- Religious Practices and Popular Culture
 - Changes in religious practices
 - Changes in forms of entertainment



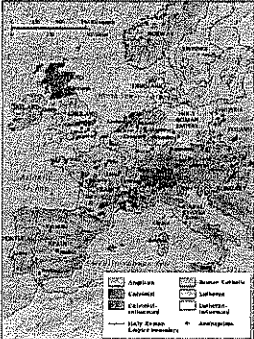
A Sixteenth-Century Classroom

The Catholic Reformation

- Old and New
 - Emergence of new female mysticism
 - Regeneration of religious orders
 - Creation of new religious orders
- The Society of Jesus
 - Ignatius of Loyola (1491 - 1556)
 - The Spiritual Exercises
 - Jesuits recognized as a religious order (1540)
 - Absolute obedience to the papacy
 - Three major objectives of Jesuits
 - Education crucial to combating Protestantism
 - Propagation of Catholic faith among non-Catholics
 - Fight Protestantism



Map 13.2. Catholics and Protestants in Europe in 1560




Legend:


- Catholic
- Protestant
- English
- Roman Catholic
- Calvinist
- Lutheran
- Holy Roman Empire
- Anabaptist

A Revived Papacy

- ✱ Pope Paul III (1534 – 1549)
 - ◆ Reform Commission (1535 – 1537)
 - ◆ Recognized Jesuits
 - ◆ Roman Inquisition (1542)
- ✱ Pope Paul IV (1555 – 1559)
 - ◆ Index of Forbidden Books



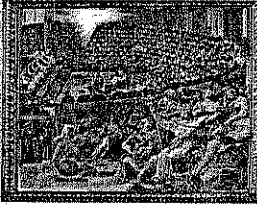
Paul III



Paul IV


The Council of Trent

- ✱ Met intermittently from 1545 – 1563
- ✱ Divisions between moderates and conservatives
- ✱ Reaffirmed traditional Catholic teachings
 - ◆ Scripture and Tradition
 - ◆ Faith and Good Works
 - ◆ Sacraments



Politics and the Wars of Religion in the Sixteenth Century

- ✱ The French Wars of Religion (1562 – 1598)
 - ◆ Huguenots
 - ◆ Conversion of the 40 – 50 percent of French nobility
 - ◆ The ultra-Catholics
 - ◆ Revolts against the monarchy
 - ◆ The Politiques
 - ◆ Saint Bartholomew's Day Massacre (August 24, 1572)
- ◆ Henry IV of Navarre (1589 – 1610)
 - ◆ Converts to Catholicism
 - ◆ Edict of Nantes (1598)



Henry IV of Navarre

The Saint Bartholomew's Day Massacre



Philip II and the Cause of Militant Catholicism

- ✦ Philip II of Spain (1556 – 1598)
- ✦ Importance of Catholicism in Spain
- ✦ The Holy League
 - ◆ Battle of Lepanto (1571)

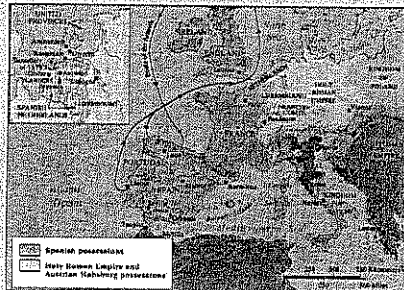


The Revolt of the Netherlands

- ✦ Philip tries to strengthen his control
- ✦ Resentment against Philip
- ✦ Calvinists
- ✦ William of Nassau, Prince of Orange
- ✦ United Provinces of the Netherlands (1581)



Map 13.3: The Height of Spanish Power under Philip II



Malta – A Major Battlefield in the Struggle between Islam and Christianity in the Mediterranean



The England of Elizabeth

- ❖ Queen Elizabeth I (1558 – 1603)
- ❖ Act of Supremacy (1559)
- ❖ Puritans
- ❖ Foreign Policy
- ❖ Conflict with Spain
- ❖ The Spanish Armada (1588)





Utilize the chapter readings, the textbook glossary, index, a dictionary, or any other helpful resource to help you identify, define, describe, or explain the following people, terms, words or phrases. When identifying people (1) include the dates of their life. e.g.: Charles VII (1422-1461) and (2) include a description of their importance (ideas, inventions, leadership/political qualities, famous artistic works, etc.).

- Section 1 pg. 347 (Prelude To Reformation)
- Section 2 pg. 350 (Martin Luther and the Reformation in Germany)
- Section 3 pg. 357 (The Spread of the Protestant Reformation)
- Section 4 pg. 363 (The Social Impact of the Protestant Reformation)
- Section 5 pg. 366 (The Catholic Reformation)
- Section 6 pg. 369 (Politics and the Wars of Religion in the Sixteenth Century)

Section 1

1. Christian (northern Renaissance) humanism
2. Erasmus
3. *The Praise of Folly*
4. Thomas More
5. *Utopia*
6. Pluralism
7. Indulgences

Section 2

8. Martin Luther
9. Confession (penance)
10. Justification
11. Ninety-Five Theses
12. Peasants' War
13. Transubstantiation
14. Charles V
15. Diet of Augsburg

16. Schmalkaldic League

17. Peace of Augsburg

Section 3

18. Ulrich Zwingli

19. Anabaptists

20. Millenarianism

21. Menno Simons

22. Henry VIII

23. Act of Supremacy

24. Treason Act

25. Queen Mary

26. John Calvin

27. Predestination

Section 4

28. Celibacy

29. Gymnasium

30. Monasticism

31. Puritans (also see pg. 374)

Section 5

32. Catholic (Counter) Reformation

33. The Theatines

34. The Ursulines

35. The Oratory of Divine Love

36. The Jesuits

37. Ignatius of Loyola

38. Francis Xavier

39. Pope Paul III

40. Pope Paul IV

41. Council of Trent

Section 6

42. Huguenots

43. Saint Bartholomew's Day Massacre

44. War of the Three Henries

45. King Philip II of Spain

46. Queen Elizabeth I

47. The New Act of Supremacy

48. The Act of Uniformity

49. The Spanish Armada

Utilize the chapter readings and thoroughly answer the following questions. Although complete sentences are not necessary, thoughtful, intelligent, thorough answers are required.

- Section 1 pg. 347 (Prelude To Reformation)
- Section 2 pg. 350 (Martin Luther and the Reformation in Germany)
- Section 3 pg. 357 (The Spread of the Protestant Reformation)
- Section 4 pg. 363 (The Social Impact of the Protestant Reformation)
- Section 5 pg. 366 (The Catholic Reformation)
- Section 6 pg. 369 (Politics and the Wars of Religion in the Sixteenth Century)

Section 1

1. What was Christian humanism and how did it help prepare the way for the Protestant Reformation? Did Erasmus' works pave the way for Luther's break with Rome and Catholicism? How?

2. PRIMARY SOURCE DOCUMENT QUESTION – “Erasmus: *In Praise of Folly*”
(1) What are Erasmus' main criticisms of monks? (2) What do you think he hoped to achieve with this satirical attack on monastic practices? (3) How do you think the circulation of such attacks in many printed copies would have affected popular attitudes toward the Catholic Church and its institutions?

(1)

(2)

(3)

3. Describe Thomas More's views of life and society within *Utopia*.

Section 2

4. What were Martin Luther's complaints against the Church?
5. PRIMARY SOURCE DOCUMENT QUESTION – "Luther and the Ninety-Five Theses"
(1) Summarize the major points of Luther's Ninety-Five Theses. (2) What are indulgences? (3) What are Luther's particular criticisms of the Pope? (4) Why did they have such a strong appeal in Germany? (5) Why do historians claim that the Reformation began with Luther's Ninety-Five Theses?
- (1)
- (2)
- (3)
- (4)
- (5)
6. Describe the impact you believe the printing press had upon the spread of Luther's ideas.
7. Why is the Peace of Augsburg considered an important turning point in the history of the Reformation?

Section 3

8. Compare and contrast the chief ideas of Zwinglianism, Anabaptism, and Lutheranism. What did they have in common? How were they different?

9. How did the English Reformation differ from the reformation in other countries? Be sure to mention specific monarchs and acts of Parliament.

10. Chronologically list the six wives of Henry VIII and any offspring they might have produced:

Wife Name	Child Name

11. Discuss the major ideas and changes proposed by John Calvin.

Section 4

12. Discuss the social impact the Reformation had upon the family, education, and popular religious practices.

13. PRIMARY SOURCE DOCUMENT QUESTION – “A Protestant Woman”

(1) In this letter to Ludwig Rabus, what ideas did Catherine Zell bring to the Reformation? (2) Was she being criticized because she was a woman or because of her ideas, regardless of gender? (3) Would her ideas have been more acceptable if put forth by a man? Why or why not? (4) Why were the Anabaptists unpopular and why did people and governments react strongly against them?

(1)

(2)

(3)

(4)

Section 5

14. What were the contributions of the papacy, Council of Trent, and the Jesuits to the revival of Catholicism?

Section 6

15. Describe the causes and effects of the Saint Bartholomew's Day Massacre (August 24th, 1572)

16. What troubles did Philip II of Spain have to confront during his reign and how successful was he in dealing with them?

17. How did Queen Elizabeth attempt to bring stability, moderation and compromise upon her ascendancy to the English throne in 1558?

18. PRIMARY SOURCE DOCUMENT QUESTION – “Queen Elizabeth Addresses Parliament (1601)”

(1) What qualities are evident in Elizabeth’s speech that would endear her to her listeners? (2) How was her popularity connected to the events of the late sixteenth century? (3) Would the members of Parliament have responded differently to a king? Why and or why not?

(1)

(2)

(3)

CHAPTER THIRTEEN
REFORMATION AND RELIGIOUS WARFARE
IN THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY

Name:
Period:
Date:
Graded by:

Score: _____/50

Chapter Outline

- I. Prelude to Reformation
 - A. Christian (or Northern Renaissance) Humanism
 - 1. Focus on Religious Simplicity
 - 2. Call for Religious Reform
 - 3. Reform through Education
 - B. Erasmus: Prince of Humanists
 - 1. Emphasis on Inner Piety
 - 2. *Praise of Folly*: Satire of the Age
 - 3. Influence on the Protestant Revolt
 - C. Thomas More: Christian Conscience of His Age
 - 1. *Utopia*: Blueprint for a More Perfect Society
 - 2. Henry VIII and the Royal Divorce

- II. Church and Religion on the Eve of the Reformation
 - A. Abuses of the Clergy: Pluralism, Absenteeism
 - B. Popular Religion
 - 1. Passion for Relics
 - 2. Thomas à Kempis' *Imitation of Christ*
 - 3. Indulgences

- III. Martin Luther and the Reformation in Germany
 - A. Early Luther
 - 1. From the Peasantry
 - 3. From Law to the Monastery
 - 2. "Justification by Grace through Faith"
 - 3. Attack on the Sale of Indulgences
 - 4. Trial at Worms
 - B. Development of Lutheranism
 - 1. Urban Phenomenon
 - 2. Philip Melancthon as Theologian
 - 3. Support for Authority against the Peasants
 - 4. Union of Church and State: National Churches

- IV. Germany and the Reformation: Religion and Politics
 - A. Emperor Charles V's Attempt to Preserve Christian Unity
 - B. Schmalkaldic (Lutheran) League
 - C. Peace of Augsburg: Success of Lutheranism

- V. Spread of the Protestant Reformation
 - A. Lutheranism's Success in Scandinavia
 - B. Ulrich Zwingli's Failure in Switzerland

- C. Radical Reformation: Anabaptists
 1. Church as a Body of Believers
 2. Lord's Supper as Symbolic Remembrance
 3. Separation of Church and State
 4. Fiasco at Münster
 5. Menno Simons and the Mennonites
- D. Reformation in England
 1. King Henry's Divorce and Separation from Rome
 2. Edward VI and a More Protestant Church
 3. Mary's Attempt to Restore Catholicism
- E. Calvinism
 1. John Calvin's *Institutes of the Christian Religion*
 2. Doctrine of Predestination
 3. Calvin's Geneva and the Spread of Calvinism

VI. Social Impact of the Reformation

- A. Effect on Families
 1. More Positive Attitudes
 2. Place of Women
 3. Home Devotions
- B. Education in the Reformation
 1. Rise of the German Gymnasium
 2. Genevan Academy
- C. Religious Practices and Popular Culture
 1. Decline of "Catholic" Practices Among Protestants
 2. Reform of Social Practices and the Rise of Puritanism

VII. Catholic Reformation

- A. New Mysticism: Teresa of Avila
- B. Regeneration of Religious Orders
- C. Rise of New Orders
 1. Theatines
 2. Oratory of Divine Love
 3. Society of Jesus
 - a. Ignatius Loyola
 - b. Missionaries Francis Xavier and Matteo Ricci
- D. Revived Papacy
 1. Paul III and the Council of Trent
 2. Paul IV and the Index
- E. Council of Trent
 1. Reform of the Catholic Church
 2. Clear Body of Doctrine

VIII. Politics and Wars of Religion in the Sixteenth Century

- A. French Wars of Religion (1562-1598)
 1. Catholics and Huguenots
 2. War of the Three Henri's (1588-1589)
 3. Henry IV's Conversion and the Edict of Nantes

- B. Philip II and Militant Catholicism
 - 1. "Most Catholic King"
 - 2. Leader of the Holy League
 - 3. William of Orange and Dutch Independence
- C. England of Elizabeth
 - 1. Acts of Supremacy and Uniformity
 - 2. Mary Queen of Scots
 - 3. Spanish Armada

Chapter Summary

The great religious earthquake called the Reformation, which split the church into two and then into a dozen parts, was caused by a variety of social and economic developments. Still it depended upon the Renaissance humanism of its day for an intellectual rationale. Christian humanists, particularly in the north of Europe, led the movement to reform and purify the Catholic Church, even though some of them refused to be Protestants; and it was their writings which gave the Reformation its direction.

The Reformation began with Martin Luther's criticism of the sale of indulgences and his subsequent excommunication. It spread from Germany to Switzerland through the work of John Calvin and Ulrich Zwingli and to Scotland and Holland through the work of Calvin's disciples. Although in England the break with the Catholic Church came because Henry VIII wanted a divorce, the English Reformation grew more radical after Henry's death. Christendom fragmented.

While northern Europe, with the notable exceptions of France, Poland, and Ireland, left the Catholic faith, the southern nations of Italy, Spain, and Portugal, as well as France and Austria, remained firmly Catholic. The Council of Trent, called too late to stop the permanent division, confirmed the Catholic teachings of the Middle Ages while implementing many of the reforms of practice advocated by Luther and Calvin. The Age of Reformation left all of the churches stronger in conviction yet at war with each other over authority.

In France the Catholic establishment tried to wipe out the Protestant minority, the Huguenots, and came to an uneasy peace only with the Edict of Nantes. Philip II, who earned the title "Most Catholic King," blocked all Protestant activity in his Spanish kingdom but lost his Dutch provinces to the Protestant House of Orange and his naval Armada to Protestant England. The English queen Elizabeth presided over the establishment of a national church that included most Englishmen but did not tolerate those who chose a different path.

The modern world began with violent disputes about the will of God.

Learning Objectives

1. Be able to describe the status and character of the Catholic Church just prior to the outbreak of the Reformation, and show how such things contributed to the breakup of Christianity.
2. Outline the major points of contention between Martin Luther and the Church, and show why they did not find a way to compromise and avoid schism.
3. Discuss the various forms Protestantism took and how these groups became dominant in various parts of Europe.
4. Examine the social and economic impact of the Reformation and Protestantism on the continent of Europe.
5. Describe the Catholic Reformation, show how it responded to Protestant criticism, and how it created the modern Catholic Church.

Glossary of Names and Terms

1. Thomas à Kempis: author of *The Imitation of Christ*, an example of the Catholic movement toward pietism and mysticism just before the Reformation.
2. Wittenberg: German city where Martin Luther posted his *Ninety-five Theses*, which precipitated the Protestant Reformation.
3. Edict of Worms: imperial decree branding Luther a criminal and ordering that his books be burned as heresy.
4. Katharina von Bora: former nun whom Luther married, providing a model for the Protestant ministry of the future.
5. Thomas More: former Lord Chancellor of England who supported the pope's refusal to grant Henry VIII a divorce and was beheaded as a traitor.
6. Calvinism: the form of Protestantism originated and led by John Calvin, centered at Geneva, which spread more widely than any other branch of the movement.
7. Society of Jesus: founded by Ignatius of Loyola, this religious order became the most powerful instrument of the Catholic Reformation.
8. Council of Trent: meeting of Catholic leaders from 1545 to 1563 which dealt with abuses and created the modern Church.
9. Edict of Nantes: decree from King Henry IV that established Catholicism as the official religion of France but gave freedom of worship to Huguenots.
10. Act of Uniformity: made the Book of Common Prayer standard for worship in England and essentially established the Protestant Church of England.

Match the Following Words with their Definitions:

- | | |
|-----------------------|---|
| 1. Johann Eck | A. Nun who married Martin Luther |
| 2. Philip Melancthon | B. Henry VIII's second wife |
| 3. Katharina von Bora | C. Pacifist leader of Dutch Anabaptists |
| 4. Ulrich Zwingli | D. City declared by radical Anabaptists to be the New Jerusalem |
| 5. Munster | E. Huguenot who became a Catholic to gain a crown |
| 6. Menno Simons | F. Luther's opponent in the Leipzig debate |
| 7. Thomas Cranmer | G. Jesuit missionary to India and Japan |
| 8. Anne Boleyn | H. Archbishop of Canterbury who granted Henry VIII's divorce |
| 9. Francis Xavier | I. Lutheran scholar who became known as "Teacher of Germany" |
| 10. Henry IV | J. Leader of the Swiss Reformed Church movement |

Choose the Correct Answer:

1. The Christian humanists were
 - a. pessimistic about the future of humanity.
 - b. realistic about their dreams for the church.
 - c. supported by wealthy German patrons.
 - d. doubtful about the benefits of education.
 - e. frequently on the run from the law.

2. Erasmus hoped to reform Christianity through all of the following *except*
 - a. spreading the radical reform ideas of Luther.
 - b. ridiculing the abuses of the church.
 - c. providing readers a New Testament in the original Greek.
 - d. teaching the "philosophy of Christ" as a guide for daily life.
 - e. showing people how to return to the simplicity of the early church.

3. In his book *Utopia*, Thomas More
 - a. argued that Christians could not be humanists.
 - b. heralded the coming of Martin Luther.
 - c. outlined a harmonious social order with communal property.
 - d. argued that Henry VIII was wrong to want a divorce.
 - e. defended the rights of the Huguenots.

4. Popular religion in the late Middle Ages and Renaissance witnessed a
 - a. revival of mysticism called the Modern Devotion.
 - b. decline in interest in sacred relics.
 - c. decline in the sale of indulgences for remission of sins.
 - d. careful and comprehensive reform of church practices.
 - e. demanded that kings revive the Crusades.

5. Martin Luther's early monastic life was characterized by
 - a. a tendency to forget his daily ritual duties.
 - b. an obsession with his own sinfulness.
 - c. his devotion to the study of canon law.
 - d. rejection of the Bible as the Word of God.
 - e. occasional dalliance with local women.

6. Luther finally answered the question "How can I be saved?" by
 - a. the doctrine of justification by grace through faith.
 - b. doing good works aimed at achieving universal brotherhood.
 - c. following the Rule of the Augustinian Order.
 - d. taking the sacraments every day.
 - e. leaving monastic life to marry and have children.

7. Luther and Zwingli parted company over the issue of the
 - a. separation of church and state.
 - b. ordination and priesthood of women.
 - c. use of musical instruments in the church.
 - d. doctrine of the Lord's Supper.
 - e. whether ministers should marry.

8. The Edict of Worms
 - a. included Luther's statement "Here I stand."
 - b. expressed Luther's feelings about the authority of Leo X.
 - c. called on Luther to appear before Charles V to recant his heresies.
 - d. protected Luther so long as he remained in Saxony.
 - e. made Luther an outlaw within the Holy Roman Empire.

9. The Peasants' War of 1524-1525 was
 - a. inspired by the writings of Lutheran theologian Philip Melancthon.
 - b. one reason Lutheranism spread so quickly throughout Europe.
 - c. applauded by Luther for helping bring down Catholicism.
 - d. a revolt by people of rising expectations against their local lords.
 - e. instrumental in making Henry IV King of France.

10. The Swiss leader Zwingli
 - a. instituted his reforms after a military coup in Zurich.
 - b. favored elaborate church ceremonies on Christmas and Easter.
 - c. stressed the need for state supervision over the church.
 - d. preserved remnants of papal Christianity such as confession.
 - e. was condemned to death by the Calvinist Consistory.

11. The immediate cause of the English Reformation was
 - a. continual papal interference in affairs of state.
 - b. the influence of Luther's life and writings in England.
 - c. Cardinal Wolsey's plot against Henry VIII.
 - d. Queen Catherine's failure to produce a male heir.
 - e. Thomas More's weak defense of papal authority.

12. Find the *false* description among the following officials of Henry VIII.
 - a. Thomas More—Lord Chancellor executed for not accepting King Henry's authority over the church.
 - b. Thomas Cranmer—Archbishop of Canterbury executed for refusing to annul the king's marriage.
 - c. Thomas Cromwell—principal secretary who confiscated monasteries to bolster the treasury without royal authority.
 - d. Cardinal Wolsey—Lord Chancellor who tried but failed to gain a papal annulment of the king's marriage.
 - e. Clement VII—Medici pope who found it politically impossible to grant Henry's petition for divorce.

13. The reign of England's Queen Mary I was noted for
 - a. her failure to restore Catholicism.
 - b. constant warfare with her Spanish territories.
 - c. an end to the English Reformation.
 - d. her Act of Supremacy in 1534.
 - e. the heir she produced after she was 40.

14. Which of the following statements best describes the reform movement of John Calvin?
 - a. Its rejection of Luther's doctrine of "justification by faith alone" gave it a Catholic tone.
 - b. Its doctrine of Predestination made it essentially a passive faith.
 - c. Its belief that men must "obey God rather than man" made Calvinists willing to rebel against secular power.
 - d. Its conviction that God watches man's deeds kept it from interfering in people's private lives.
 - e. Its mysticism made it grant individual members the right to interpret the Bible as their "inner light" directed them.

15. Calvin's doctrine of Predestination
 - a. taught that material wealth was a sign of being one of the elect.
 - b. made Calvinists more certain than other Christians that they were doing God's will on earth.
 - c. assumed that God had predestined the male to be the head of the family and society.
 - d. was within his lifetime added to most Protestant confessions of faith.
 - e. never caught on with his followers and was abandoned after his death.

16. Typically in Protestant societies
 - a. women were encouraged to pursue public careers.
 - b. women were restricted to the roles of wife and mother.
 - c. the celibate life was considered superior to marriage.
 - d. children were never physically punished.
 - e. no child remained at home after age 18.

17. Protestant educators
 - a. retained humanist principles of pedagogy and curriculum.
 - b. attempted to educate as large a percentage of the population as possible.
 - c. sought to produce both good pastors and good state servants.
 - d. divided students into classes based on age and capabilities.
 - e. did all of the above.

18. At the Council of Trent, the Catholic Church
 - a. established a clear body of doctrine under a supreme pontiff.
 - b. upheld the right, under certain circumstances, of the church to sell indulgences.
 - c. reaffirmed the doctrine of Purgatory but made no statement about Transubstantiation.
 - d. established the authority for doctrine on tradition above scripture.
 - e. made clerical celibacy a personal choice.

19. In France just prior to the Wars of Religion there
- the nobility was between 40 and 50 percent Huguenot.
 - the general population was evenly split between Huguenots and Catholics.
 - Catherine de Medici's succeeded in suppressing most Protestant dissent.
 - a wealthy Catholic majority lorded over a poverty stricken Huguenot minority.
 - John Calvin made a triumphal tour, converting many Catholics.
20. The French Wars of Religion (1562-1598)
- ended when the Huguenots won a decisive battle in the field.
 - ended when Henry IV guaranteed rights both to Catholics and Huguenots.
 - ended on Saint Bartholomew's Day with a Huguenot massacre.
 - were entire a French affair, without ties to conflicts elsewhere.
 - ended only when Louis XIV banished all Protestants from France.

Complete the Following Sentences:

- Thomas More's ideal society, outlined in his book _____, was not at all like the real world where he died because he would not approve the _____ of King _____.
- Martin Luther, an _____ monk, criticized the sales of _____ in his famous _____ Theses.
- In the greatest social upheaval of his lifetime, the Peasants War, Luther sided with the German _____ against the German _____. Order was necessary, he argued, for the spread of the _____.
- Ulrich Zwingli ultimately failed in his attempt to unite the reformed churches of _____ and _____ when he and Luther could not agree on the meaning of the _____.
- The Anabaptist movement got a bad image when a radical group called _____ set up their "Kingdom of God" at the German city of _____, calling it the _____.
- Thomas Cranmer helped Henry VIII divorce Queen _____ and marry _____, then moved England toward Protestantism under Henry's heir, _____.
- John Calvin's emphasis in his great book, _____, was on the absolute _____ of God, which led him to defend the doctrine of _____.
- Protestantism took away women's religious profession, the life of a nun, and said they must be only _____ and _____, a "gladsome" punishment for the sin of _____.
- Henry of Navarre left the _____ faith to become a _____ in order to gain the throne of _____.
- When convinced that _____ planned to depose her in favor of her cousin _____, Queen Elizabeth of England had her rival _____.

Place the Following in Chronological Order and Give Dates:

1. Society of Jesus recognized 1.
2. English Act of Supremacy (Henry VIII) 2.
3. Council of Trent convenes 3.
4. Diet of Worms 4.
5. Destruction of the Spanish Armada 5.
6. John Calvin publishes his *Institutes* 6.
7. Schmalkaldic League formed 7.

Questions for Critical Thought

CHAPTER 13

REFORMATION AND RELIGIOUS WARFARE IN THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY

EXAMINATION QUESTIONS

Essays:

1. What was Christian humanism and how did it help prepare the way for the Protestant Reformation? Did Erasmus' works pave the way for Luther's break with Rome and Catholicism? How?
2. What were the sources of discontent among the Catholic clergy on the eve of the Reformation? What were the manifestations of popular religious piety on the eve of the Reformation?
3. What was Luther's fundamental religious problem? Trace the development of this problem and how Luther solved it. How did Luther's religious ideas differ from those of Catholicism?
4. What role did politics play in the establishment of Lutheranism? Use examples from Germany and Scandinavia.
5. Compare and contrast the chief ideas of Zwinglianism, Anabaptism, and Lutheranism. What did they have in common? How were they different?
6. How did the English Reformation differ from the reformation in other countries? Be sure to mention specific monarchs and acts of Parliament.
7. Discuss the chief ideas of Calvinism and show how they were similar to the ideas of Lutheranism. How did they vary from the ideas of Lutheranism? Why did Calvinism become the major international form of Protestantism?
8. What impact did Reformation doctrines have on the family, education, and popular religious practices?
9. What were the contributions of the papacy, Council of Trent, and the Jesuits to the revival of Catholicism?
10. How might the entire Reformation be seen as both an elite and a popular simultaneous attack on the Catholic sacraments and sacramentalism?

Identifications:

1. Christian humanism
2. Desiderius Erasmus's *The Praise of Folly*
3. Thomas More's *Utopia*
4. pluralism and absenteeism
5. Thomas a Kempis' *Imitation of Christ*
6. the sacraments
7. Martin Luther
8. salvation by faith
9. priesthood of all believers
10. Johann Tetzel and indulgences
11. Ninety-Five Theses
12. the Edict of Worms
13. the Peasants' War, 1524
14. transubstantiation

15. the Protestant minister and family
16. Charles V
17. Pope Clement VII
18. Suleiman the Magnificent
19. Peace of Augsburg
20. Gustavus Vasa
21. Ulrich Zwingli
22. Marburg Colloquy
23. Anabaptists, Munster
24. millenarianism
25. Menno Simons
26. Henry VIII's wives
27. Act of Supremacy
28. Book of Common Prayer
29. Edward VI and "Bloody Mary"
30. John Calvin
31. predestination
32. Geneva
33. Protestant education
34. Puritans
35. Catholic Reformation
36. Saint Teresa of Avila
37. Ignatius Loyola
38. Jesuits
39. Francis Xavier
40. Pope Paul III
41. Council of Trent
42. Huguenots and Saint Bartholomew's Day
43. Henry IV and the Edict of Nantes
44. Philip II
45. the Battle of Lepanto
46. the New World
47. the Netherlands
48. Union of Utrecht
49. Elizabeth
50. Spanish Armada