**Europe in Transition, 1300-1750**

**Chapter Three The Age of Reformation**

Guided Reading

Key Terms (make flash cards with your study buddies)

Act of Supremacy Augsburg Confession Electors predestination simony

Anabaptists Indulgence Reformation Martin Luther

Diet of Worms Ulrich Zwingli John Calvin Ignatius Loyola Huguenots

Council of Trent benefice Charles V 95 Theses Fredrick the Wise

Antitrinitarian Predestination Peace of Augsburg William Tyndale

Henry VIII Anne Boleyn Act of supremacy Six Articles Act of Uniformity

Counter- Reformation Jesuit Council of Trent Genevan Academy Cervantes

Apprentice Shakespeare St. Teresa of Avila Index of Prohibited Books Roman Inquisition Spanish Inquisition

**Section 1:**

**Society and Religion**

**Focus Question: What was the social and religious background of the Reformation?**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Social and Political Conflicts** | **Religious movements** |
|  |  |

1. **Using the information in your chart, answer the focus question**
2. **Read the section “ Popular Religious Movements and Criticism of the Church”**

**And write notes-**

1. **Spiritual crisis in the medieval church:**
2. **Factors contributing to the growth of criticism of the church**
3. **Popular religious movements and their common goal**
4. **What was the idea behind the sale of indulgences?**
5. **What was the role of city magistrates in creating a welcoming context for reformation?**

Short Essay: What problems in the church contributed to the Protestant Reformation?

**Section 2: Martin Luther and the German Reformation to 1525**

1. Why did the Reformation begin in Germany?
2. How did the practice of Indulgences begin? Why did Luther criticize them so vociferously?
3. How did Charles V come to be the Holy Roman Emperor? What was his role in the storm of Luther’s protest?
4. Summarize briefly Luther’s excommunication and the Diet of Worms
5. Explain briefly the spread of Reformation
6. Why did Luther did not support the peasant revolt ?
7. What was the role of Imperial politics in the success of the Protestant reformation?

Section 3:

**The Reformation Elsewhere**

**Focus question : Where did the reform movements develop and how were they different from Luther’s ?**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Movement** | **Goals/ Characteristics** | **Major Figures** |
| **Luther** |  |  |
| **Zwingli** |  |  |
| **Anabaptists** |  |  |
| **Spiritualists** |  |  |
| **Antitrinitarian** |  |  |
| **Calvinists**  |  |  |

1. **What were the basic similarities and differences between the ideas of Luther and Zwingli?**
2. **What were the basic similarities and differences between the ideas of Luther and Calvin? How did these differences tend to affect the success of the Protestant Reformation?**

Part B

Section 4: Political Consolidation of the Lutheran Reformation

Focus question: What were the political ramification of the Reformation?

1. Using the information in your chart, write a brief answer to the focus question.
2. Complete the chart below identifying what the Peace of Augsburg did or did not accomplish

|  |
| --- |
| Peace of augsburg |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Did Accomplish | Did not Accomplish |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

1. What political factors contributed to the success of reformation in Germany as opposed to in France, Spain and Italy?

Section 5: The English Reformation to 1553

1. Why did Henry VIII break with Rome?
2. Was his new church initially truly protestant? How did it change under his successors?

Section 6: Catholic Reform and Counter-Reformation

1. What was the Catholic Counter revolution?
2. What reforms were introduced in the council of Trent?
3. Was the protestant reformation good for the Catholic Church? Explain.

Section 7: The Social Significance of the Reformation in Western Europe

1. How did the Reformation affect women in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries?
2. What was the connection between the Protestant Reformation, Humanim, and educational reform in the early sixteen century?

Section 8: Family Life in Early Modern Europe

Make brief notes on the following with special attention paid to the social and economic pressures that were affecting family life in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Later marriages |  |
| Arranged Marriages |  |
| Family Size |  |
| Birth Control |  |
| Wet Nursing |  |
| Loving Families |  |

1. How did relations between men and women, family size, and child care change during the sixteenth century?
2. What were some of the key considerations involved in accepting a marriage proposal during the sixteenth century?

Section 9: Skim through

Read In Perspective ( 132-133)

Study Buddy Time- Test your study buddy’s knowledge

Now that you read the chapter did guided reading assignment question, can you confidently answer the following?

1. Summarize the criticisms that people had of the church in the early 16th century.
2. After reading Luther’s *95 Theses*, what were his arguments and criticisms?
3. Summarize the beliefs that were the basis for Lutheran Protestant thought.  What were the different beliefs of Luther, Zwingli, and Calvin concerning the Eucharist?
4. Why did Luther’s religious ideas appeal throughout Germany?
5. What were the complaints of the peasants who revolted in 1525 and what was Luther’s response?
6. What were Luther’s beliefs about women and marriage?
7. How did Charles V inherit such a huge realm to rule?  You should have a good idea of the land he controlled and who were his enemies.
8. What were Luther’s arguments to the German princes and why did so many of them find his message appealing?
9. What was Charles V’s reaction and why did he wait so long to take effective actions against the Protestantism?  How did Charles’s foreign policy play into this situation?  What was decided at the Peace of Augsburg?
10. Outline the religious beliefs of John Calvin.  What was his view of the role of government concerning religion and how did that manifest itself in Geneva?  Include the story of Michael Servetus.  What were Calvin’s views on women and marriage?
11. Summarize what the Anabaptists believed.  What was the reaction of other church leaders and civil authorities to the Anabaptists?
12. What was the state of the English church on the eve of the English Reformation?  Make sure you know what the Lollards were and who William Tyndale was.
13. Summarize the actions Henry took to legalize the Reformation in England as well as the actions taken against those who opposed him.  What actions did he take regarding the monasteries?  How did Henry’s actions lead to changes in government authority?
14. Summarize the religious life of England through the changes from Edward VI to Mary Tudor to Elizabeth.  Summarize the information on the Elizabethan Settlement.
15. Summarize the information on the Reformation in Scotland the role of John Knox.  You should be familiar with what was happening in Ireland and the Scandinavian countries.
16. Summarize the common features of witch hunts across Europe and play the witch hunt simulation game: http://departments.kings.edu/womens\_history/witch/hunt/
17. Summarize the information on the status of women in this period from the textbook.
18. What is the difference between the terms “Catholic Reformation” and “Counter-Reformation”?  Why were the popes so slow to respond to the spread of Protestantism? What were the obstacles confronting the Council of Trent?
19. Summarize the doctrinal decrees coming out of the Council of Trent as well as the measures made at Trent to reform the church.
20. Another element of the Catholic Reformation was the foundation of new religious orders.  Summarize the information on the Ursulines, Teresa of Àvila, Ignatius Loyola and the Jesuits.  Why were the Jesuits so successful?
21. How did popular culture, leisure activities, and rituals reflect the persistence of folk ideas?
22. How did rising population and migrants to cities challenge the urban elite?
23. How did weakening religious institutions and social dislocation lead to government regulation of public morals?
24. How did advances in navigation, cartography, and military technology contribute to the establishment of European colonization of overseas empires?

Best of Luck for Chapter 3 Test