

The Age of Reformation

Chapter 3 Reading Guide

Focus Questions

3.1 Society and Religion

What was the social and religious background of the Reformation?

3.2 Martin Luther and German Reformation to 1525

Why did Martin Luther challenge the church?

3.3 The Reformation Elsewhere

Where did other reform movements develop, and how were they different from Luther's?

3.4 Political Consolidation of the Lutheran Reformation

What were the political ramifications of the Reformation?

3.5 The English Reformation to 1553

How did royal dynastic concerns shape the Reformation in England?

3.6 Catholic Reform and Counter-Reformation

What was the Counter-Reformation, and how successful was it?

3.7 The Social Significance of the Reformation in Western Europe

What was the social significance of the Reformation, and how did it affect family life?

3.8 Family Life in Early Modern Europe

What was family life like in early modern Europe?

3.9 Literary Imagination in Transition

How was the transition from medieval to modern reflected in the works of the great literary figures of the era?

Short Answer Review

The peasants of Germany and Switzerland heard promises of political _____ and social betterment in Protestant sermons and pamphlets.

The long-entrenched _____ system of the medieval church had permitted ecclesiastical posts to be sold to the highest bidders.

_____ was a German priest known for selling indulgences.

Signed in 1555, the Peace of _____ would enshrine regional princely control over religion in imperial law.

Anabaptists briefly established control of the city of _____.

_____ believed strongly in both divine predestination and the individual's responsibility to reorder society according to God's plan.

The _____ was a moderate statement of Protestant beliefs that had been spurned by Emperor Charles V in 1530.

In the 1530s, German Lutherans formed regional _____, judicial bodies composed of theologians and lawyers, that oversaw and administered the new Protestant churches and replaced the old Catholic episcopates.

In 1532 the English Parliament passed the _____, which effectively placed canon law under royal control and thereby placed the clergy under royal jurisdiction.

Issued by Henry VIII, the _____ reaffirmed transubstantiation, denied the Eucharistic cup to the laity, declared celibate vows inviolable, provided for private Masses, and ordered the continuation of oral confession.

In his youth, Ignatius of Loyola was a _____.

In the fifteenth century, _____ made up 6 to 8 percent of the urban population.

The address On Improving the Studies of the Young was written by _____.

The Western European family was _____, or nuclear, consisting of a father and a mother and two to four children.

Shakespeare wrote during the _____ Age.