

Unit 2 : Age of Reformation

Module 15 - Reformation and Upheaval (1400 - 1648)

Objectives

1. Analyze the historical forces and religious issues that sparked the Reformation.
2. Describe how the state political affairs in Germany and England shaped the course of the reformations in their respective countries.
3. Summarize the different beliefs of major Protestant reformers and how their differences split the movement into several new Protestant groups.
4. Explain how the Catholic Church revived itself and slowed down the spread of Protestantism.
5. Trace the social unrest that was created in Europe as a result of the Protestant and Catholic Reformations.

Key Terms and People

1. John Wycliffe
2. Jan Hus
3. Martin Luther
4. indulgence
5. Johann Tetzel
6. The Diet of Worms
7. Reformation
8. excommunicate
9. Lutheran
10. Protestant
11. Peace of Augsburg
12. Henry VIII
13. annul
14. Elizabeth I
15. Anglican
16. Huldrych Zwingli
17. John Calvin
18. theocracy
19. John Knox
20. Presbyterian
21. Anabaptist
22. Marguerite of Navarre
23. Katharina Zell
24. Katharina von Bora
25. Catholic Reformation (Counter-Reformation)
26. Ignatius of Loyola
27. Jesuits
28. Reforming Popes
29. Council of Trent
30. Teresa of Avila
31. heretic
32. nation-state
33. Inquisition
34. heresy
35. The Peasants' War
36. Huguenots



Guided Reading Questions

Luther Leads the Reformation (15.1)

1. What were some criticisms of the Catholic Church before the Reformation?
2. What were some of the forces that challenged the Church's authority by 1500?
3. Why was Martin Luther unhappy with the sale of indulgences?
4. What caused Luther's ideas to spread throughout Germany?
5. Why did Luther's teachings become popular and attract followers?
6. Why do you think Charles V could not force the Protestant princes back into the Catholic Church even after defeating them in war?
7. Why did Henry VIII need either a divorce or an annulment?
8. How did Elizabeth I deal with the question of religion?

The Reformation Continues (15.2)

1. In what ways did John Calvin's leadership of the city of Geneva, Switzerland, demonstrate his religious beliefs?
2. How did Calvin's ideas about salvation differ from those of Luther?
3. Why is John Calvin important today?
4. What was the lasting influence of the Anabaptists?
5. How did women influence the Reformation?

The Catholic Reformation (15.3)

1. How did Jesuit reforms help the Catholic Church keep its members from becoming Protestant?
2. Why did the Catholic church feel the need for reforms, and what did the church leaders do?
3. What role did women play in the Catholic Reformation?
4. How did Teresa of Avila demonstrate her religious beliefs?
5. How did education benefit from the Reformation?
6. What political changes started by the Reformation are present today?

Social Unrest (15.4)

1. What was the purpose of the Inquisition?
2. Why was the Inquisition an abuse of power?
3. What were the religious and social effects of the Catholic Reformation?
4. Identified the wars that occurred because of the Catholic Reformation.
5. How did Martin Luther's reaction to the Peasants' War affect the Catholic Reformation?

Learning Standards

1. Use historical content for determining cause and effect. (H1)
2. Analyze, recognize, and evaluate patterns of continuity and change over time and contextualization of historical events. (H2)
3. Connect past events, people, and ideas to the present; use different perspectives to draw conclusions; and suggest current implications. (H3)
4. Evaluate a variety of primary and secondary sources to interpret the historical context, intended audience, purpose, and/or author's point of view (Historical Methodology). (H4)