

GII: Protestant Reformation

Martin Luther

- 1517: posted the 95 Theses
- a list of abuses of the Catholic Church
- He was angered by the sale of indulgences (paying for forgiveness of sins)
- only way to salvation is through faith alone
- Formed the Protestant religion

The Spread of Protestant Reformation

- John Calvin: created Calvinism
- Predestination: believed that God had already chosen those who are going to heaven
- Henry VIII of England wrote “The Act of Supremacy”
- This made him head of his own church: The Anglican Church or Church of England
- The Reformation spread because of the printing press
- This challenged & weakened the Catholic Church
- It strengthened monarchies, allowing them to break from the Church

Counter-Reformation

- The Protestant Reformation forced the Church to reform at the Council of Trent
- They banned indulgences, Protestantism and started the Inquisition
- Inquisition: created to stop the spread of Protestantism and heretics

Sample Questions

1. One way Martin Luther, John Calvin, and Henry VIII were similar is that they all were

- (1) Latin American revolutionary leaders (3) Impressionist painters
(2) Reformation leaders (4) divine right monarchs

- Luther posted the Ninety-Five Theses.
- Calvin preached the theory of predestination.
- Henry VIII signed the Act of Supremacy.

2. These events occurred during the

- (1) Crusades (3) Protestant Reformation
(2) Neolithic Revolution (4) Glorious Revolution

3. Which innovation had the greatest impact on the Protestant Reformation?

- (1) movable-type printing press (3) magnetic compass
(2) Mercator map projection (4) triangular sail

4. In the early 1500s, Martin Luther’s “Ninety-five Theses,” Henry VIII’s “Act of Supremacy,” and John Calvin’s *Institutes of the Christian Religion* contributed to

- (1) a decline in the power of the Catholic Church
(2) an increased sense of nationalism in Tudor England
(3) the growing power of the feudal nobility in Europe
(4) a major conflict among Eastern Orthodox Christians

5. Prior to the Protestant Reformation, the medieval church in western Europe was criticized for

- (1) sponsoring explorations to the Middle East
(2) allowing the Bible to be printed and distributed to the people
(3) being too concerned with worldly power and riches
(4) refusing to sell indulgences to peasants

6. Martin Luther's posting of the Ninety-Five Theses is considered by many to be a turning point in history because

- (1) the Pope's right to sell indulgences was strengthened
- (2) Luther soon became the leader of Germany
- (3) the power of the Roman Catholic Church was lessened and royal power grew
- (4) the Roman Catholic Church unified the German states

7. A major goal of the Counter-Reformation was to

- (1) reinstate the power of the Roman Catholic Church
- (2) reduce the authority of absolute monarchs
- (3) encourage new ideas in science and philosophy throughout Europe
- (4) compromise with European Protestants