**Unit 3: The Reformation**

**Luther Challenges the Church:**

* By 1500 many in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ had become critical of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Church.
* In 1517 a monk named \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ wrote a series of statements called the 95 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* List of arguments against the practice of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_; payment to forgive \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Luther posted the list on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ doors in Wittenberg.
* 3 main teachings:
  + \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ came from faith in God’s forgiveness
  + Church teachings should be based on the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and the pope and church traditions were false.
  + All people of faith were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ so priests were not needed.
* Luther’s teachings and actions start the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**The Rise of Protestantism:**

* In 1520 Pope Leo X \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, kicked out of the Church, Martin Luther after viewing him as a threat.
* Holy Roman Emperor Charles V ordered Luther to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, take back his statements. Luther refused and was branded an outlaw by the Edict of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* By 1529 some German princes were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to Luther and some remained loyal to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Those that were loyal to Luther became known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Later this term came to mean any Christian that is not \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Soon after the German princes were at \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with each other and in 1555 Charles V made peace. Each Prince could determine the official \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in his state. This is known as the Peace of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Henry VIII and Protestantism:**

* England’s King Henry VIII was a devout \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ but his wife Catherine of Aragon could not give him a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and the heir to the throne. So he wanted a divorce in 1527.
* The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ would not grant the divorce in fear of upsetting the Holy Roman Emperor Charles V who was Catherine’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Henry broke away from the Pope and he and parliament appointed Henry the head of the church in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Henry remarried but did not have son but instead a daughter \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. He remarried again and finally had a son named Edward. King Henry VII remarried 3 more times.
* When Henry died his son became \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ but died just six years later. During this time England officially became protestant.
* Mary I returned England to the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ church and then her sister Elizabeth I returned the country to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Elizabeth I and parliament created the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Church or the Church of England in 1559.

**Johan Calvin and the Spread of Protestantism:**

* In 1536 a lawyer named \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ published a work in which he argued that people cannot earn \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ but instead God had already chosen.
* This is known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. His teachings are known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* A Scottish Preacher named John \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ put Calvin’s teachings in to practice. Knox’s followers became known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Groups in Switzerland, the Netherlands, and France all adopted Calvin’s teachings.

**The Catholic Reformation:**

* At the same time as the Protestant Reformation \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ were seeking reforms in their own church, this is known as the Catholic Reformation or the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Reformation
* In 1540 Pope Paul III created a new religious order called the Society of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Its members were called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
  + The Jesuits were led by Ignatius of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ who had dedicated himself to daily prayer, meditation, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
  + The Jesuits had three main goals: create \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-, convert non-Christians to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and to stop the spread of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Pope Paul III called for a meeting of bishops and cardinals to meet in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, in northern Italy in 1545. This meeting is known as the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of Trent.
* The council met from 1545-1563 and were charged with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the church.
* They issued several doctrines that became church \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
  + The church’s interpretation of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was final
  + Faith and good work was needed for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
  + Bible and Church traditions were the authority
  + Indulgences were a valid expression of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**The Legacy of the Reformation:**

* The Reformation ended the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ unity of Europe
* It promoted \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_which caused the creation of schools and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* The Catholic faith became more \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* As church authority declined it gave rise to modern \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* It laid the ground work for a period of educational renaissance known as the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.