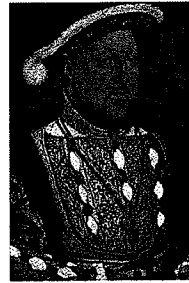


World Civilizations
(15.3) The Protestant Reformation
Guided Notes #2



In about 1500 northern _____ argued the Roman Catholic Church had lost sight of its spiritual mission. Their claims led to a _____ movement that would _____ the Church. This religious revolution is called the _____.

Some _____ argued that the church was more worried about its _____ than in _____ souls.

The first break with the Roman Catholic Church took place in what is now _____. The _____ situation there helped lay the foundation for the _____.

_____ asked people to buy _____, or pardons from punishment for sin. This misuse of _____ outraged northern _____. One critic of Tetzel's behavior was a monk named _____. Luther developed beliefs that later became known as _____.

Luther taught that _____ and good deeds made NO difference in saving a _____. What counted was an inner _____ in God. A person could only receive _____ through the _____ of God, NOT through their own _____. According to Luther, simple _____ could lead everyone to _____. This idea was called "_____."

In 1517 Luther challenged Tetzel by posting his _____, or statement, about _____ on a church door. By 1520 Luther openly disagreed with many church _____. He considered his church "_____."

Luther took advantage of the _____ to spread his ideas. In 1521 Pope Leo X declared Luther a _____. He _____, or expelled, Luther from the Roman Catholic Church.

Luther was then summoned by Charles V, the Holy Roman Emperor, to appear before the _____, a special meeting of the empire's rulers, in the city of _____. He was commanded to abandon his _____, Luther refused! Luther translated the _____ into German.

The _____ who supported Luther _____ the emperor's treatment of Lutheranism. Because of the protest, Luther's followers and later reformers came to be called "_____".

Luther's ideas continued to _____ and he established a new church, the _____ Church. He believed Christians were fully capable of _____ and _____ scriptures for themselves.

During the 1520s and 1530s, hundreds of new religious _____ appeared in Germany and Switzerland. These groups, known as _____, did NOT form organized churches. Many did NOT have clear-cut _____, discipline, _____, or rules

In _____ the _____ came about in an entirely different way than in Germany. It was king _____ who caused the break between England and the Roman Catholic Church. It was a _____ move that had little to do with _____ beliefs.

England's break with Rome took place because _____ wanted to _____ his wife, _____. _____ refused to meet Henry's demand for a divorce. This angered Henry and he withdrew England from the Catholic Church and began a new _____.

Henry VIII along with _____ created the Church of _____, with the _____ as its head. Also known as the _____ Church. Henry VIII was granted a _____; the king eventually married _____ times in all. Henry VIII's creation of the _____ Church paved the way for the _____ in England.

_____ was the vicar at the cathedral in Zurich, Switzerland, in the early 1500s. He was greatly influenced by the humanist writings of _____. He met with _____ and discovered they shared many ideas about the church _____. They also disagreed about forms of _____ and the use of religious images. In 1531 _____ died in a battle between Catholics and Protestants. His work was carried on by a French Protestant named _____.

In 1536, Calvin formulated and _____ a complete and clear set of religious beliefs, _____. Calvin's followers—called _____--now had a code that united and strengthened them against opposition and persecution.

Like Luther, Calvin relied on _____ and on the _____. Calvin also emphasized _____, the idea that at the beginning of time God decided who would be _____. Calvin taught that those who were _____--or chosen beforehand—for salvation were called “_____”.

In 1536, Calvin moved to _____ where his doctrine of _____ became the official religion. In fact, Geneva became a _____, a government ruled by religious leaders who claimed God's authority.

In _____ many people, including high-ranking nobles converted to _____. These people were called _____. By the 1600s _____ churches were well established in parts of Europe.