

# Reading Guide – Chapter 13

Name \_\_\_\_\_

## Reformation and Religious Warfare in the 16th Century

Due: \_\_\_\_\_

### 1 – Prelude to Reformation, pp. 367-371

1. What kind of manuscripts did Christian (northern) humanists study?	
2. Describe the Christian humanists' view of education.	
3. What was Erasmus' "philosophy of Christ"?  How did it differ from established practices in the Church?	
4. According to the excerpt from <i>The Praise of Folly</i> on p. 370, what did Erasmus find ridiculous about the monastic life of his day?	
5. Explain the quote "Erasmus laid the egg that Luther hatched."	
6. Read pp. 368-371 and list five problems in the Church.	

### 2 – Martin Luther and the Reformation in Germany, pp. 371-377

1. What event turned young Martin Luther's life around?  What did he promise as a result?	
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2. Why did Luther oppose the practice of indulgences? What historic event of 1517 occurred as a result?	
3. Looking at pp. 372-373, describe three of Luther's proposed reforms for the Catholic Church	
4. What was the primary method of spreading Lutheranism? Why?	
5. How did the printing press affect Lutheranism?	
6. What were two arguments against Lutheranism offered by dissidents?	
7. Why did Luther "turn" on the German peasants?	

### 3 – The Spread of the Protestant Reformation, pp. 377-381

1. What sacraments did Luther keep?	
2. What is transubstantiation?  How did Luther feel toward it?	
3. How did Luther differ from Catholicism with regards to marriage?	
4. How did each of these cost Charles V' from achieving his dream of unifying Europe as a Catholic empire?	The French
	The Pope
	The Ottoman Empire
	Politics in Germany
6. What was the Peace of Augsburg (1555)?  How was it a compromise?	

#### 4 – The Spread of the Reformation, pp. 381-387

<p>1. Who was Ulrich Zwingli?</p> <p>How did Zwingli's Protestantism differ from Luther's?</p>	
<p>2. Read the excerpt from "A Reformation Debate: The Marburg Colloquy" (page 382): What is the issue being debated by Luther and Zwingli?</p> <p>What would have been the Catholic Church's position if Catholic representatives had been included in the debate?</p> <p>Based on this example, why do you think Reformation debates led to further hostility rather than the compromise and unity between religious and sectarian opponents?</p>	
<p>3. Who were the Anabaptists?</p> <p>How did they differ from Catholics and Protestants?</p> <p>What were the various groups of Anabaptists who came to be?</p>	
<p>4. Write a multiple-sentence explanation as to how the Reformation came about in England.</p> <p>How was it unique from other reformations?</p>	
<p>5. How did Calvinism differ from Lutheranism?</p>	

#### 5 – The Social Impact of the Protestant Reformation, pp. 387-389

<p>1. What were seen as women's two responsibilities?</p>	
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2. In what ways did the Protestant Reformation change education?	
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6 – The Catholic Reformation, pp. 389-393

1. What was the Society of Jesus?	
2. What were the Jesuits three major activities?	
3. What was the Roman Inquisition?	
4. What was the <i>Index of Forbidden Books</i> ?	
5. What kinds of compromises were the popes willing to make with Protestants?	
6. List six reforms of the Council of Trent.	

7/8 – Politics and the Wars of Religion in the Sixteenth Century, pp. 393-400

1. What were the causes of the French Wars of Religion?	
2. What were the goals of King Phillip II of Spain?	
3. What caused the Dutch to revolt against Phillip II?	
What was the result of the revolt?	
4. Explain Elizabeth I of England's religious policies. What 2 groups continued to oppose the Elizabethan settlement?	
5. Why did Philip II decide to invade England?	
What was the result?	