

Chapter 16

NOTES

Lesson 1

Determining Cause and Effect: Use a graphic organizer like this one to identify steps that led to the Reformation.	Steps: Luther's rejection of authority of Church; Outcries against corruption from humanists; ordinary people, and Church leaders; Christian humanist goal of Church reform.
RPC: Why, according to Erasmus, other Christian humanists, and other critics, did the Church need reform?	Critics thought Christianity needed to recapture its former simplicity, and that church leaders and priests were corrupt.
CT: How might art be a useful weapon in a war of ideas such as the Protestant Reformation?	Art can convey information to everyone, including people who are illiterate.
CT: If Luther had agreed to change his ideas, what do you think would have been the consequences for the development of Protestantism? Explain.	Since important issues remained unresolved, it might have slowed the Protestant reforms but probably would not have prevented them.
RPC: How did Luther's ideas lead to a break with the Church and to a new faith?	Luther thought only faith was needed for salvation, not good works or indulgences. His ideas became known as Lutheranism.
RPC: How were the goals of Charles and the Holy Roman Empire at odds with the desires of Lutheran princes?	Charles wanted the Holy Roman Empire to be Catholic and under his control. Lutheran princes wanted their own authority without papal control.

Section 2	
Listing- Use a graphic organizer like this one to list the characteristics of the Reformation in Switzerland and England.	Switzerland: scripture, prayer, and sermons; faith alone; predestination; theocratic England: rooted in politics, king in control, doctrine close to Catholic teachings.
RPC: How did divisions in Protestantism take place in Switzerland?	Zwingli sought unity with German reformers. John Calvin introduced predestination. Calvinism became the largest form of Protestantism.
RPC: What caused the Protestant Reformation in England, and what resulted from it?	Henry VIII wanted a divorce, so Parliament created the Church of England. Results included the dissolution of the monasteries and the burning of heretics under Mary I.
CT: Why would Protestants want to circulate images of events such as the execution of Cranmer?	The heroic example of Cranmer would strengthen the resistance of Protestants to any attempt to bring Catholicism back to England.
RPC: What beliefs did the Anabaptists have that alarmed the other Protestants and Catholics?	The Anabaptists believed that anyone could be a minister; in the separation of church and state; that adults had the choice of baptism.
RPC: What was Luther's view about women's role in society?	A woman belongs in the home, supporting her husband and family.
RPC: What were the 3 key elements of the Catholic Reformation, and why were they so important to the Catholic Church in the 16th century?	The Jesuits, reform of the papacy, and the Council of Trent; they reaffirmed traditional Catholic teachings and gave a clear doctrine.
CT: How did Teresa of Avila combine the spiritual and the practical in her life?	She worked within the church to achieve her spiritual goals.

