

Age of Reformation

Chapter 11

Section 10 (page 386): Perspective. *We are skipping to the LAST section!
Very Important Introduction to the Chapter.
Read it carefully if you want a clue as to what the chapter is about.*

Pages 307 - 309: John Wycliffe & Jan Huss

1. What were the teachings of Wycliffe?

2. When was Wycliffe's teachings condemned?

3. What were the teachings of Huss?

4. What was his fate? and when?

Section 2 (pp 356 - 364): Martin Luther & German Reformation

RB: p.45-48

Intro:

All the first paragraph is saying is that Germans were beginning to resent a "foreign" Church. The rest is a rather lame description of Luther. blah blah blah

Justification by Faith Alone:

1. What was Luther's opinion of Salvation compared with the Church's?

The Attack on Indulgences

2. *After reading this section, do you feel your author personally agrees with Luther's opinions or the Church's? Example?*

The Last Paragraph is the most important so far. It marks the BEGINNING of the Reformation! It's a revolutionary act that your book glosses over. sigh.

Luther's Excommunication

3. Luther eventually attacked what other beliefs of the Church?

4. What action did the CHURCH take in 1520/21

5. What action did the Emperor (Charles V) take in 1521?

6. What did Luther do at Wartburg Castle?

Imperial Distractions

7. Why did it take so long for Emperor to react to this rebellion?

How the Reformation Spread?

8. *What is the connection between Guttenburg and Luther?*

The Peasant's Revolt

9. Why did Luther claim to oppose the Peasant demands/revolt?

10. *What would a cynical interpretation of his opposition be?*

Section 3 (pp 364 - 371): The Reformation Elsewhere

RB: p 51-54

Zwingli & the Swiss Reformation:

"fornicating" ??? Are you kidding me?? Who has actually used that word since 1920?

1. What were a few of the changes that Zwingli wanted to make to The Church?
2. What issue prevented Zwingli and Luther from uniting their movements?
3. *Do you find anything ironic or strange about their inability to unite?*

Anabaptists & Radical Protestants

4. On what issues did the Anabaptists differ from the other reformers?
5. What was the penalty for ReBaptism in the H.R.E?
6. Who is Menno Simons?

John Calvin

7. *Summarize the first sentence. You must understand this.*

8. What was the center of Calvin's theology?
9. *Define Theocracy. (not in your book).*

Section 4 (370- 371): Political Consolidations

RB: 48-51

Diet of Augsburg: *Very interesting short section. Look how things are spiraling out of control*

Expansion of the Reformation

1. *What seems to be occurring in that first paragraph? Luther is forming . . .*
2. Where did Lutheranism spread to ?

Reaction against Protestants / Peace of Augsburg

3. After 30 years of conflict, how did the struggle in Germany end?
4. Would you consider the Peace of Augsburg a document of religious freedom?

Why/Why not?

Section 5 (371- 374): The English Reformation

RB: 54 - 56

Intro: *1st sentence, good. last sentence, good. Junk in between.*

Preconditions of Reform

1. Is this the same Thomas More from chapter 10?

The King's Affair

2. What prompted Henry VIII to take action against the Pope?

The "Reformation Parliament"

3. What did the Act of Supremacy state?
4. Who is Thomas Cranmer?
5. What was the fate of Thomas More?

The King's Religious Conservatism

6. *This is a VERY important section. Please reread it. Thanks*
7. How many changes did Henry want to make to "his" church?

The Protestant Reformation under Edward VI

8. How far did Edward go to make reforms?
9. What background figure seems to be influencing this 11 year old king?

Section 6 (374-377): Catholic Reform / Counter-Reformation

RB: 63 - 67

Sources of Catholic Reform*St Theresa is important. (and cool)***Ignatius Loyola & The Jesuits****Council of Trent**

1. How did the Trent reform the practices of the church?
2. How many doctrinal concessions were made to Protestant ideas?

Section 7 (377-381): Social Significance**Intro:** *Huh? All this is saying is: Was this a social revolution or a shifting of power?**The reformers kept political power for themselves and tried to enforce a NEW religious power.***The Revolution in Religious Practices & Institutions**

1. *ah, first sentence is GOLDEN. Paraphrase it!*

The Reformation and Education

2. What was the effect on education during the Reformation?
3. What did the major reformers do to the old Humanist Curriculum?

Changing Role of Women

4. What was the Protestant belief regarding Marriage?

5. Divorce?

6. Does the sentence “However, women also found” strike you as odd? if so, how?

Section 8 (381- 384): Family Life

On a separate piece of paper, **outline** this Section (along with Changing Roles of Women)
 Head the Paper: Social History (Reformation)

On the Back: Put 10 Random facts from this section that you think you can remember in 5 days.

Section 9 (384-385): Literary Imagination

Just Skim this stuff

Section 1 (354-356): Society and Religion

The Point of the Section: Changes don't just happen in a vacuum. Ideas spread when the outside world is ready for change. and people support religious ideas for a variety of reasons (most of which are not for the spiritual truths being taught).

The Above sentences are intellectual landmines. If you doubt it, just apply the logic to your own convictions.

1. What were some of the non-spiritual motives that you can see here for supporting Luther.