



Chapter

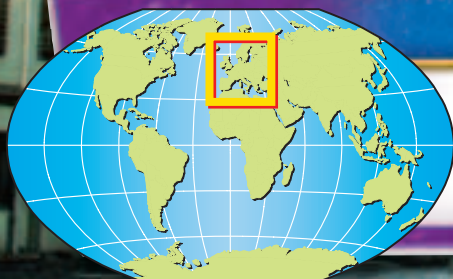
8

The Reformation

Wittenberg Cathedral in
Wittenberg, Germany ▶

NATIONAL
GEOGRAPHIC

Where & When?



1500

1525

1550

1600

1517

Martin Luther
writes Ninety-
Five Theses

1536

Calvin publishes
*Institutes of the
Christian Religion*

1545

Pope Paul III
opens the
Council of Trent

CONTENTS



The Big Ideas

Section 1

The Reformation Begins

Religion influences how civilization develops and how culture spreads.

Martin Luther and other reformers broke from the Catholic Church and began a new Christian movement that came to be called Protestantism.

Section 2

The Reformation Spreads

All civilizations depend upon leadership for survival. John Calvin's Protestant teachings spread across Europe and into North America. Meanwhile, Henry VIII declared himself the head of the Church in England.

Section 3

The Counter-Reformation

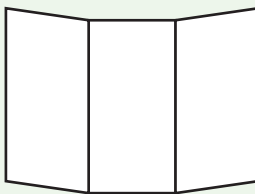
Conflict often brings about great change. While the Catholic Church attempted to carry out reforms known as the Counter-Reformation, Catholics and Protestants fought bloody religious wars across Europe.



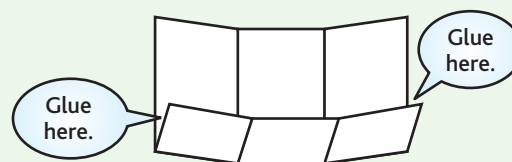
View the Chapter 8 video in the Glencoe Video Program.

FOLDABLES Study Organizer

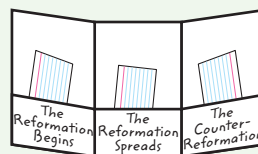
Step 1 Fold a horizontal sheet of paper (11" x 17") into thirds.



Step 2 Fold the bottom edge up two inches and crease well. Glue the outer edges of the tab to create three pockets.



Step 3 Label the pockets as shown. Use these pockets to hold notes taken on index cards or quarter sheets of paper.



Reading and Writing
As you read the chapter, summarize key facts about the Reformation on note cards or on quarter sheets of paper. Organize your notes by placing them in your pocket foldable inside the appropriate pockets.



Identifying Cause and Effect



Reading Skill

1 Learn It!

Learning to identify causes and effects helps you understand how and why things happen in history. A *cause* is the reason why something happens. The result of what happens is called an *effect*. Use graphic organizers to help you sort and understand causes and effects in your reading. Read the following passage, and then see how the information can be sorted.

By the 1300s, many people felt the Church had problems. It taxed peasants heavily, and some bishops behaved like they were kings. They built palaces, spent money on fine art, and made sure that their relatives had good jobs. In many villages, priests could barely read or give a good sermon.

— from page 423

EFFECTS

CAUSE

Church had problems—only concerned with money and power

heavily taxed the peasants

clergy behaved and spent money like kings

used position to get family jobs

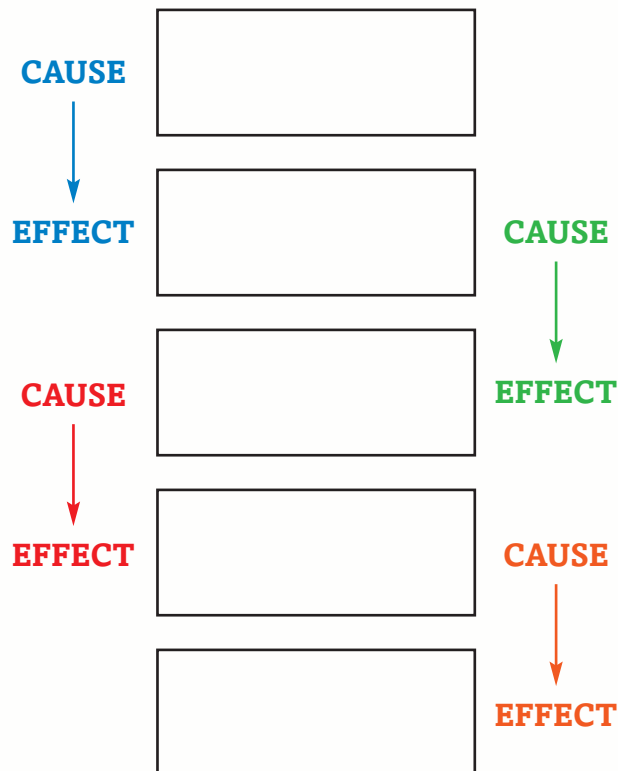
less concerned with religion

Reading Tip

A single cause can have several effects. A single effect can also be the result of several causes.

2 Practice It!

History is often a chain of causes and effects. The result, or effect, of one event can also be the cause of another effect. Read the passage called **The Church Tries to Reform Itself** from Section 3 on page 436. Then use the graphic organizer below or create your own to show the chain of causes and effects explained in the passage.



Read to Write

Choose a major event from the chapter. Then write a brief paragraph explaining what caused this event.

▼ The Council of Trent



3 Apply It!

Identify causes and effects in the history of the Reformation as you read the chapter. Find at least five causes and their effects, and create graphic organizers to record them.



Section

1

The Reformation Begins

Guide to Reading



History Social Science Standards

WH7.9 Students analyze the historical developments of the Reformation.

Looking Back, Looking Ahead

During the Middle Ages, all of Western Europe's Christians were Catholic. The movement called the Reformation, however, questioned Catholic beliefs and power.

Focusing on the Main Ideas

- The reforms of Martin Luther led to the creation of new Christian churches. (page 423)
- Political leaders often supported Protestantism because they wanted more power. (page 428)

Locating Places

Wittenberg (WIH•tuhn•BUHRG)

Meeting People

Martin Luther

Desiderius Erasmus (DEHS•ih•DIHR•ee•uhs ih•RAZ•muhs)

John Wycliffe (WIH•KLIHF)

William Tyndale (TIHN•duhl)

Content Vocabulary

Reformation (REH•fuhr•MAY•shuhn)

indulgence (ihn•DUHL•juhns)

denomination (dih•NAH•muh•NAY•shuhn)

Academic Vocabulary

conclude (kuhn•KLOOD)

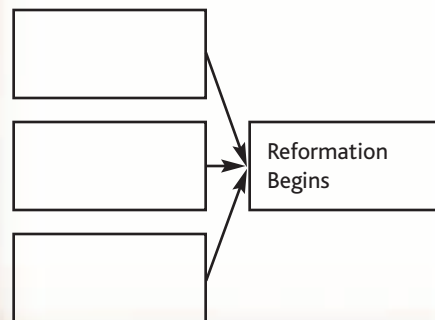
energy (EH•nuhr•jee)

resource (REE•SOHRS)

convert (kuhn•VUHRT)

Reading Strategy

Cause and Effect Create a diagram to show some of the causes for the Reformation.



NATIONAL
GEOGRAPHIC

Where & When?



1500

1530

1560

1517

Martin Luther writes Ninety-Five Theses

1525

William Tyndale prints New Testament in English

1555

Peace of Augsburg signed



WH7.9.1 List the causes for the internal turmoil in and weakening of the Catholic church (e.g., tax policies, selling of indulgences).
WH7.9.2 Describe the theological, political, and economic ideas of the major figures during the Reformation (e.g., Desiderius Erasmus, Martin Luther, John Calvin, William Tyndale).

Calls for Church Reform

Main Idea The reforms of Martin Luther led to the creation of new Christian churches.

Reading Connection Can you think of any reformers in the United States? Read to learn how some Europeans set out to reform the Catholic Church and ended up starting a new church instead.

In 1517 a young monk named **Martin Luther** challenged the Roman Catholic Church. He publicly argued that the pope could not decide what a person had to do to get into heaven. Eventually, his challenge to the pope's authority led to the creation of new churches in Western Europe.

At first, Luther only wanted to reform the Catholic Church. This is why we call these events the **Reformation** (REH • fuhr • MAY • shuhn). The Reformation was the beginning of a movement in Christianity known as Protestantism. By the end of the Reformation, many new Christian churches had appeared in Europe.

What Ideas Led to the Reformation? In the last chapter, you read about humanism. When humanism spread to northern Europe, it led to a new movement in Christianity called Christian humanism. Its chief leader was a scholar and clergyman named **Desiderius Erasmus** (DEHS • ih • DIHR • ee • uhs ih • RAZ • muhs).

Erasmus wrote that human beings could use their reason to become better Christians and thereby improve the Church. He studied ancient Christian works for inspiration.

One of Erasmus's goals was to translate the Bible into the vernacular. He wanted a farmer working in the fields to be able to stop and read the Bible. Erasmus also believed that it was important for people to be good in their everyday lives. It was not enough to participate in religious activities, like going to

church on Sunday. Erasmus was also critical of people who did whatever they could, good or bad, just to make money. He even criticized members of the clergy who had personal ambitions of earning money.

The Church Upsets Reformers By the 1300s, many people believed the Church had problems. It taxed people heavily, and some bishops behaved like they were kings. They built palaces, spent money on fine art, and made sure that their relatives had good jobs. In many villages, priests could barely read or give a good sermon.

Many Catholics became angry at the Church's focus on money. One Church practice that especially angered them was the selling of indulgences. An **indulgence** (ihn • DUHL • juhns) reduced the Church's punishment for a sin. The Church had given out indulgences before, but it did not



▲ Desiderius Erasmus, the most famous Christian humanist, criticized the wealth and power of Catholic leaders. **What change did Erasmus want to make to the Bible?**



▲ This painting shows indulgences being sold in a village marketplace. *Why was the Church selling indulgences?*



▲ Indulgence box

usually sell them. In the 1500s, however, the pope needed money to repair the church of St. Peter's in Rome. To obtain the money, he sold indulgences for the project.

The sale of indulgences outraged Martin Luther. He was also angry at Church leaders who allowed people to think an indulgence was a pardon for sin. The idea of selling God's forgiveness seemed unholy to him.

Martin Luther was not the first person to contradict the pope. As early as the 1370s, an English priest named **John Wycliffe** (WIH•KLIHF) had preached that Christians needed only to recognize Jesus Christ as a power above them, not the pope.

Wycliffe and Luther both challenged the pope's power, but they had something else in common—their respect for the Bible. Wycliffe wanted everyone to read the Bible. He thought that studying it directly would

enable people to better understand how they should live their lives, so he translated many passages into English for his followers to use. After Wycliffe died, his followers finished translating the Bible, creating the first English edition. Their work influenced preachers and religious teaching throughout England.

The Englishman **William Tyndale** (TIHN•duhl) also believed people needed an English translation of the Bible. Unlike Wycliffe and his followers, who had used Latin sources, Tyndale used the ancient Hebrew and Greek texts for his translation. He began printing his English edition of the New Testament in 1525.

Tyndale also wrote several works in defense of the Reformation. Because of this, he was executed in 1536 for heresy. Even

though he had been labeled a heretic, his translation was considered to be of high value. It later became the basis for other English translations. The most famous is the Authorized King James Version of the Bible published in 1611, still in common use today.

Who Was Martin Luther? Martin Luther became one of the most famous men in history. His break with the Catholic Church led to a revolution in Christianity. Why would a religious man disagree with his faith? First of all, Luther was angered by the conduct of Church leaders. Secondly, he was worried about his own soul.

When Luther went to Rome on a pilgrimage, he was shocked at the behavior of the Roman clergy. Back home in Germany, he taught at a university in the town of **Wittenberg** (WIH•tuhn•BUHRC). He worried

akg-images



about the Church's problems and also about his own soul. With the plague killing people all around him, it is not surprising that Luther worried about whether he would go to heaven when he died.

The Church said that Luther would go to heaven if he had faith in God and showed it by doing good works and receiving the sacraments. Still Luther worried that this was not true. He prayed and fasted as he searched for answers to his questions. He prayed so long that sometimes he fell unconscious on the cold church floor.

Luther found his answers by studying the Bible. He **concluded** that only faith, not good works, brought salvation. He believed that salvation was a gift from God, not something earned by doing good works.

In 1517, when the Church began selling indulgences, Luther was astonished. How could the Church tell peasants that buying an indulgence would save them? He angrily prepared a list of 95 arguments against indulgences and sent them to his bishop. Some accounts say that Luther also nailed them to the door of Wittenberg Cathedral for everyone to read. The list became known as the Ninety-Five Theses. Thousands of copies were printed and read all across the German kingdoms.

Revolt Leads to New Churches At first the Church did not take Luther very seriously. Soon, though, Church leaders saw that Luther was dangerous. If people believed Luther, they would rely on the Bible, not priests. Who would need priests if the sacraments were not needed to get to heaven?

The pope and Luther argued for several years, but Luther refused to change his position. Finally, the pope excommunicated Luther. This meant Luther was no longer a member of the Church and could no longer receive the sacraments.




▲ Martin Luther began the Reformation when he made public his Ninety-Five Theses. **How did the Catholic Church react to Luther's actions?**

Luther's ideas soon led to the creation of a new **denomination** (dih • NAH • muh • NAY • shuhn), or organized branch of Christianity. It was known as Lutheranism and was the first Protestant denomination.

Lutheranism has three main ideas. The first is that faith in Jesus, not good works, brings salvation. The second is that the Bible is the final source for truth about God, not a church or its priests. Finally, Lutheranism said that the church was made up of all its believers, not just the clergy.

Peasant Revolts Luther's debate with the pope was so famous that even peasants in the countryside had heard about it. The life



Web Activity Visit ca.hss.glencoe.com and click on **Chapter 8—Student Web Activity** to learn more about the Reformation.




of a peasant had always been hard, but in the 1520s, it was terrible. The crops had been poor for several years. On top of that, noble landowners increased the taxes that peasants had to pay.

Because of their suffering, Luther's ideas stirred the peasants to revolt. If Luther had a right to rebel against an unjust pope, then the peasants must have a right to stand up to greedy nobles. Like Luther, they based their ideas on the Bible. One leader said the peasants would no longer work for the nobles, "unless it should be shown us from the Gospel that we are serfs."

When the nobles did not give in, huge revolts broke out. It was not long, however, before the peasants were defeated. The nobles had better weapons and horses and won easily, killing thousands of peasants.

Luther sympathized with the peasants, but hated the violence. In his sermons Luther criticized nobles for their treatment of the peasants, but he stressed to the peasants that God had set the government above them and they must obey it.

 **Reading Check Cause and Effect** What was the result of the Church's decision to sell indulgences in 1517?

Linking Past & Present

The Anabaptists, Amish, and Mennonites

▼ The Amish today

PAST One Protestant group that formed during the Reformation was called the Brethren. Others called them Anabaptists, which means "to baptize again." They believed that adults should be baptized. The Mennonites and the Amish, many of whom came to the United States, developed from the Anabaptists.



▲ A Mennonite couple in the 1600s

PRESENT Today most Amish and Mennonite groups are located in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and a few other states. They emphasize the value of community. Old Order Amish reject modern technology, such as electricity, cars, and television. *What, if anything, might prompt you to give up a modern lifestyle?*



WH7.9.2 Describe the theological, political, and economic ideas of the major figures during the Reformation (e.g., Desiderius Erasmus, Martin Luther, John Calvin, William Tyndale).

MARTIN LUTHER

1483–1546

Long before Martin Luther struggled with the Catholic Church, he faced difficult issues. Luther was born in Eisleben, Germany, in 1483 to a family of miners. Both his parents beat Luther as a child. Luther later said his father's beatings caused him to feel bitter and hateful toward his family.

To avoid his abusive home life, Luther focused on his education and went to schools away from home. At his father's urging, he considered studying law but instead earned a degree in philosophy in 1502.

Later, Luther entered a monastery to separate himself from his abusive past. In 1505 he traveled to Erfurt and became a monk. He then went to Wittenberg in 1508 and stayed with a group of Augustinians. There he continued his study of theology.

Luther was a determined young man. Although he was a priest, he began to question the practices of the Catholic Church. His reforms resulted in a break with the Church. In 1525 he married a former nun named Katharine von Bora. They had six children and lived in a former monastery.



▲ Martin Luther

“He who gives to a poor man, or lends to a needy man, does better than if he bought pardons.”

—Martin Luther,
“The Ninety-five Theses (1517)”

Although known for his hot temper—which cost him many friendships—Luther and his wife cared for as many as 20 orphans whose parents died from the plague. In his later years, Luther enjoyed gardening and music, and continued his lifelong love of writing. He died in 1546, probably of a heart attack.



▲ Wittenberg today

Then and Now

Martin Luther was willing to stand up for his beliefs, even if that meant offending people. Can you think of anyone in the news who has shown that same willingness?



WH7.9.2 Describe the theological, political, and economic ideas of the major figures during the Reformation (e.g., Desiderius Erasmus, Martin Luther, John Calvin, William Tyndale).

WH7.9.4 Identify and locate the European regions that remained Catholic and those that became Protestant and explain how the division affected the distribution of religions in the New World.

Politics and Lutheranism

Main Idea Political leaders often supported Protestantism because they wanted more power.

Reading Connection Under the U.S. Constitution, the government cannot favor any one religion. Read to learn what happened during the Reformation when kings decided what faith people had to follow.

In the past, there had been thinkers who challenged Catholic beliefs, but the Church always remained in control. In the 1500s, however, changes occurred that allowed

Protestantism to take hold. Protestantism succeeded in part because some of Europe's kings realized they could increase their power by supporting Lutheranism against the Catholic Church.

You read earlier about the Holy Roman Empire, which covered much of central Europe. The heart of the empire was made up of about 300 small German kingdoms. In 1519 Charles V became the Holy Roman Emperor. His empire included the lands of the Holy Roman Empire, as well as all of Spain, the Netherlands, parts of Italy, and territories in the Americas.

The Reformation created challenges for Charles V. His chief political rival was Francis I, the king of France. Francis I, like Charles V, worked **energetically** to stop the growth of Protestantism. However, he also fought many wars with the Holy Roman Empire. This drained his finances and military **resources**.

Charles V also faced trouble from the rulers in his own realm. The local kings and nobles of the Holy Roman Empire were concerned about Charles V's power. They did not want a strong central ruler. They wanted to rule their own small kingdoms with as little interference as possible.

Many German rulers became Lutherans for religious and political reasons. By doing so, their kingdom became Lutheran. After breaking with the Catholic Church, these rulers seized lands owned by Catholic monasteries in their kingdoms. Now they, not the Church, benefited from the income earned from those lands.

At the same time, when the Catholic Church left a kingdom, it meant the kingdom no longer paid taxes to the Church. Rulers could impose their own church taxes and keep the money for themselves. This made rulers who became Protestants stronger and the Church weaker.

NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC

Holy Roman Empire 1520



Using Geography Skills

- 1. Location** What were some of the areas that made up the Holy Roman Empire?
- 2. Movement** Why might it have been difficult for one ruler to control the Holy Roman Empire?

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www.nationalgeographic.com/maps



This challenged the power of the pope in Rome. The pope did what he could to stop Lutheranism in Germany. However, Charles V ruled a great deal of Italy, and the pope considered him a threat as well. Because of this, the pope supported Francis I of France over Charles V. The emperor attacked Rome to show his authority. As Charles V strengthened his hold on Italy, the papacy's power eroded.

Charles V eventually went to war with the German rulers who **converted** to Lutheranism, but he was unable to defeat them. In 1555 the fighting ended with the Peace of Augsburg. This agreement let each German ruler decide whether his kingdom would be Lutheran or Catholic. As a result most of northern Germany became Protestant, while the south stayed Catholic.

Reading Check Explain Why did many German princes support Martin Luther's ideas?



▲ This painting by Titian shows the Emperor Charles V riding into battle in Germany. **What agreement did Charles make to end the fighting with German rulers?**

Section 1 Review

Reading Summary

Review the Main Ideas

- Many Christians, including Martin Luther, believed the Catholic Church was becoming corrupt. This led people to leave the Church and create new Christian churches.
- Many European rulers and nobles supported Luther's reforms for political as well as religious reasons.

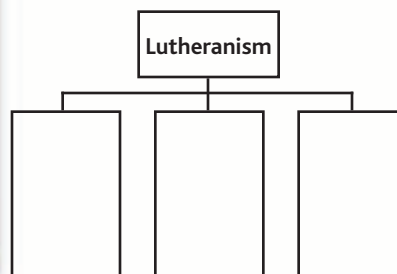
What Did You Learn?

- What were indulgences, and why did they become controversial?
- What were the Ninety-Five Theses?

Critical Thinking

- Organizing Information**
Draw a diagram like the one below to list the three main ideas of Lutheranism.

CA 7RC2.0



History Online

Study Central Need help understanding the beginning of the Reformation? Visit ca.hss.glencoe.com and click on Study Central.

- The Big Ideas** How did Erasmus use humanism to shape Christian ideas? How did he use religious works to spread the ideas of humanism? **CA HI2.**
- Explain** How did the Catholic Church lose power in Europe? Why? **CA 7RC2.3**
- Analyze** How did Europe's peasants react to Luther's teachings, and what was Luther's response? **CA HI2.**
- Identifying Cause and Effect** What major ideas or events influenced Martin Luther's view of the Catholic Church? How did his ideas change the Church? **CA 7RC2.3**



Section

2

The Reformation Spreads

Guide to Reading



History Social Science Standards

WH7.9 Students analyze the historical developments of the Reformation.

Looking Back, Looking Ahead

As you have learned, Martin Luther's ideas contributed to the rise of Protestantism. In this section, you will learn about the ideas of John Calvin as well as how the Reformation changed England.

Focusing on the Main Ideas

- John Calvin's Protestant teachings spread across Europe and into North America. (page 431)
- Henry VIII created the Anglican Church in England. (page 432)

Locating Places

Geneva (juh•NEE•vuh)

London (LUHN•duhn)

Meeting People

John Calvin

Henry VIII

Mary I

Elizabeth I

Content Vocabulary

theology (thee•AH•luh•jee)

predestination (pree•DEHS•tuh•NAY•shuhn)

annul (uh•NUHL)

Academic Vocabulary

clarify (KLAR•uh•fy)

consent (kuhn•SEHNT)

Reading Strategy

Organizing Information Complete a table to show the major impact of rulers on the English Reformation.

Ruler	Impact



Who & When?

1520



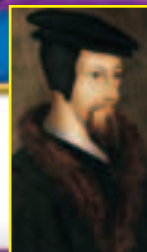
c. 1534

Henry VIII sets up the Church of England

1540

c. 1536

Calvin publishes *Institutes of the Christian Religion*



1560

c. 1555

Mary I persecutes Protestants in England





WH7.9.2 Describe the theological, political, and economic ideas of the major figures during the Reformation (e.g., Desiderius Erasmus, Martin Luther, John Calvin, William Tyndale).

WH7.9.3 Explain Protestants' new practices of church self-government and the influence of those practices on the development of democratic practices and ideas of federalism.

Calvin and Calvinism

Main Idea John Calvin's Protestant teachings spread across Europe and into North America.

Reading Connection Are there some things you are sure are true? Read to learn how some Protestants developed a faith where everyone agreed that some people were going to heaven and others were not.

Who Was John Calvin? John Calvin was born in France in the early 1500s. When he was old enough, he went to Paris to study **theology** (thee•AH•luh•jee). Theology is the study of questions about God.

Although Calvin lived in France, he began to hear about the ideas of Martin Luther. Secretly, Calvin began to read about Luther at his college. The more Calvin read, the more he was convinced by Luther's new perspective on religion.

Eventually, Calvin left Paris because it became too dangerous to talk about Lutheranism. Once he dared to return to his hometown, but he was arrested and spent months in a damp jail. Calvin finally found safety in **Geneva** (juh•NEE•vuh), Switzerland, a Protestant city. There his powerful preaching convinced many people to follow him.

What Is Calvinism? In 1536 Calvin published a book called *Institutes of the Christian Religion*. This book describes Calvin's ideas. It became very influential among Protestants. Calvinism became the basis of many Protestant churches, including the churches of Puritans and Presbyterians in England and Scotland.

Calvin's main idea was that God's will is absolute and decides everything in the world in advance. God has decided who will go to heaven and who will not. This belief is called **predestination** (pree•DEHS•tuh•NAY•shuhn), meaning that no matter

what people do, the outcome of their life is already planned.

Most Calvinists decided that they were probably among the saved. To prove it, they worked hard, behaved well, and obeyed the laws of their towns. In this way, Calvinism helped promote a stable society.

Another important idea of Calvinism is that neither kings nor bishops should control the Church. Calvinists believed that congregations should choose their own elders and ministers to run the church.

This innovative idea had a strong impact on England and on many of the English settlers in America. The idea that a congregation could choose its own leaders

Primary Source Knowledge of God

John Calvin's writings helped Europeans accept Protestantism.

"What help is it . . . to know a God with whom we have nothing to do? Rather, our knowledge should serve first to teach us fear and reverence [respect]; secondly, with it as our guide and teacher, we should learn to seek every good from him, and having received it, to credit it to his account. . . . Again, you cannot behold him clearly unless you acknowledge him to be the fountainhead [source of life] and source of every good."

—John Calvin, *Institutes of the Christian Religion*



▲ John Calvin

DBQ Document-Based Question

According to Calvin, what is needed for believers to understand God clearly?



WH7.9.2 Describe the theological, political, and economic ideas of the major figures during the Reformation (e.g., Desiderius Erasmus, Martin Luther, John Calvin, William Tyndale). **WH7.9.3** Explain Protestants' new practices of church self-government and the influence of those practices on the development of democratic practices and ideas of federalism. **WH7.9.4** Identify and locate the European regions that remained Catholic and those that became Protestant and explain how the division affected the distribution of religions in the New World.

akg-images

built support for the idea that people should also elect their political leaders.

In the colonies, this developed into an important democratic principle. When the Founders of the United States wrote the Declaration of Independence, they used these ideas to **clarify** their arguments. For instance, they stated that people are governed by **consent** and have the right to choose their own leaders.

This principle also developed into the idea of federalism. This is the idea that power should be divided between local governments and a central government. This idea can be traced to the idea that local churches can manage their own affairs while belonging to a larger organization.

 **Reading Check Compare** How did Calvin's ideas differ from those of Luther?

The English Reformation

Main Idea Henry VIII created the Anglican Church in England.

Reading Connection You have probably heard about the Pilgrims. Do you know why they left England to come here? Read to learn why some Protestants left England for America during the Reformation.

In the history of England, no king is more famous than **Henry VIII**. He ruled England from 1509 to 1547. Henry married six queens, divorced two, and beheaded two more. He imprisoned bishops and nobles in the Tower of **London** (LUHN•duhn) for disagreeing with him. Eventually, they were all beheaded. One reason Henry VIII is England's most famous king is because his decisions brought the Reformation to England.

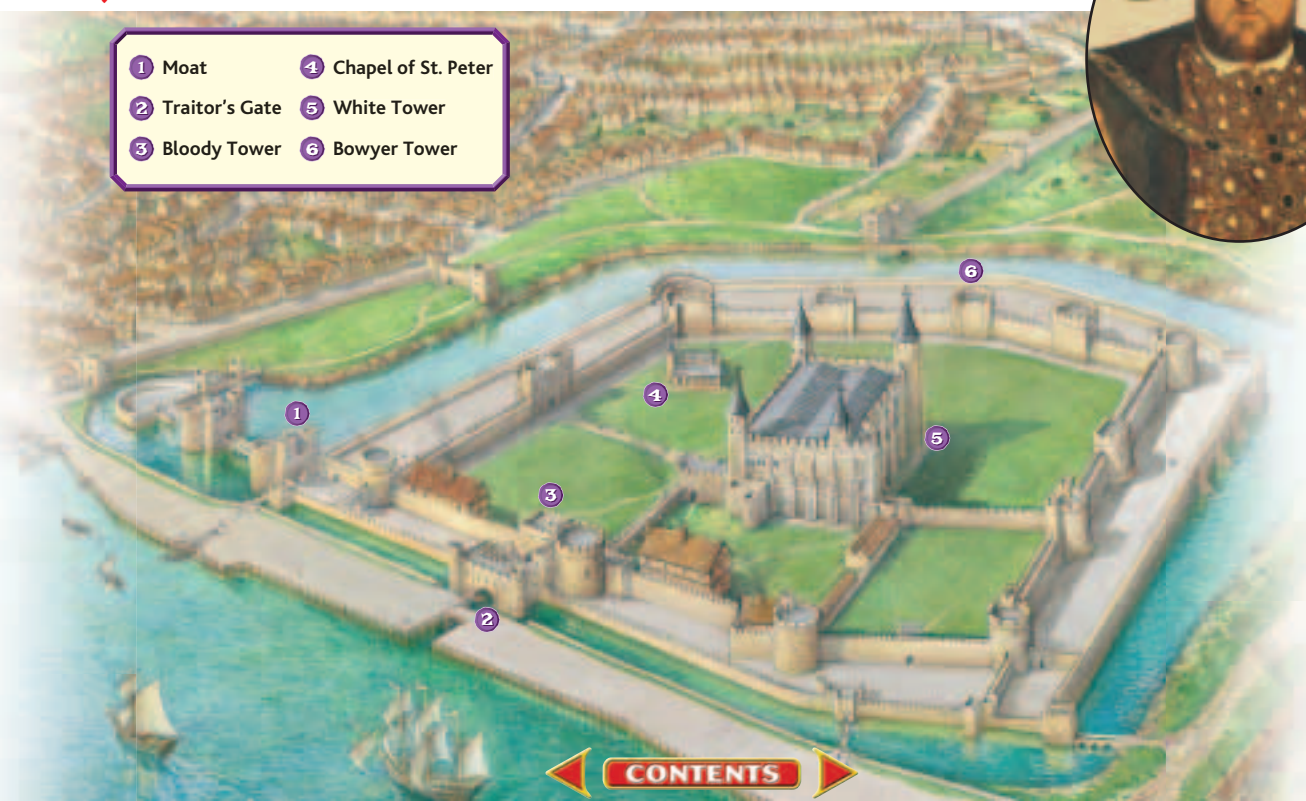
The Tower of London

The Tower of London was built in 1078. During the Middle Ages, it was used as a royal residence. At the time of Henry VIII, many people were jailed and executed in the Bloody Tower and buried in the Chapel of St. Peter. Today, the Tower of London houses the British royal family's crown jewels. **Why did Henry VIII imprison many people in the Tower of London?**

Henry VIII ▼



- | | |
|------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 Moat | 4 Chapel of St. Peter |
| 2 Traitor's Gate | 5 White Tower |
| 3 Bloody Tower | 6 Bowyer Tower |



CONTENTS



Henry VIII Starts His Own Church Henry was a member of the Tudor family. In the 1400s, before the Tudors came to the throne, England's nobles had fought over who should be king. Henry was determined to keep the Tudors on the throne.

To do this he needed a son to succeed him, but Henry had no son. His wife Catherine had given birth only to daughters. Henry asked the pope to **annul** (uh•NUHL), or cancel, his marriage to Catherine.

An annulment is not the same as a divorce. If the pope annulled the marriage, it would be as if the marriage had never happened. It would mean that Henry could find a new wife to give birth to sons. Those sons would be heirs to the throne, not the daughters Catherine had given him.

Popes had annulled marriages before, but this time the pope refused. Catherine was the daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain. Spain was the strongest Catholic kingdom at that time, and the pope did not want to make Catherine's family angry.

Henry decided to have the archbishop of Canterbury—the highest bishop in England—annul the marriage. In response, the pope excommunicated Henry from the Church. Henry fought back. In 1534 he had Parliament pass the Act of Supremacy. This act declared the king, not the pope, to be the head of the Church in England.

Henry ordered all the priests and bishops in England to accept him as the new head of their church. Some refused and were killed. The most famous was Sir Thomas More, who was executed in 1535. Henry then seized the Catholic Church's land in England and gave portions of it to his nobles. This kept the nobles loyal. If they ever let the Catholic Church regain power in England, they would have to give up their land.



Mary I (above) attempted to restore the Catholic religion in England, and she married Philip II (right), the Catholic king of Spain. **Why was Mary I known as "Bloody Mary"?**



Who Was Bloody Mary? The Church of England came to be known as the Anglican Church. It kept most of the rituals and sacraments of the Catholic Church. However, many English Catholics did not want to abandon Catholicism. They backed Henry's daughter Mary when she became Queen **Mary I** in 1553. Mary had been raised Catholic and wanted to make England a Catholic kingdom again.

Mary restored the Catholic Church in England in 1555 and arrested Protestants who opposed her. In her struggle to make England Catholic again, Mary burned 300 people at the stake. The English were horrified and called her "Bloody Mary."

Mary ruled about five years, then died. Her half-sister Elizabeth took over the throne, becoming Queen **Elizabeth I**. Elizabeth was a Protestant. She restored the



Anglican Church and went on to become one of the greatest rulers in English history.

How Did Calvinism Affect England?

Although the Catholics were defeated, the religious tensions continued. By the late 1500s, the ideas of John Calvin had reached England. Many educated people read Calvin's works and became convinced that he was right. They began to demand that the Anglican Church give up its Catholic ways of doing things. These reformers became known as Puritans because they wanted to purify the Anglican Church of Catholic ideas.

Puritans began to form their own congregations. These congregations were independent. They made their own decisions about what their congregations should and should not do. They did not report to a bishop of the Anglican Church, and they chose their own ministers.

Queen Elizabeth I tolerated the Puritans, but when James I became king in 1603, the Puritans faced harder times. The king headed the Anglican Church and appointed its leaders. The leaders, in turn, chose the priests for the congregations. James believed that by choosing their own ministers, the Puritans were challenging the king's power.

James I and the king who came after him, Charles I, persecuted the Puritans. They shut down Puritan churches and jailed Puritan leaders. Many Puritans decided to move to America to practice their religion freely. There they founded colonies that eventually became the states of Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island.

Reading Check Cause and Effect Why did Henry VIII create the Anglican Church?

History Online

Study Central Need help understanding Calvinism or the English Reformation? Visit ca.hss.glencoe.com and click on Study Central.

Section 2 Review

Reading Summary

Review the Main Ideas

- John Calvin created new Protestant teachings that spread across Europe and into North America.
- The Anglican Church began in England due to a declaration by Henry VIII.

What Did You Learn?

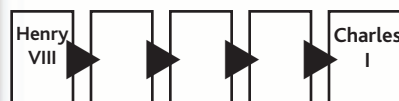
- What were John Calvin's basic beliefs about God's will?
- What prompted Henry VIII to create his own church?
- The Big Ideas** Write a short essay comparing how Queen Elizabeth I and James I dealt with the Puritans. Which leader do you think made England stronger? Why? **CA 7RC2.3**

Critical Thinking

3. Organizing Information

Create a chart like the one below showing England's rulers during the Reformation and their religious policies.

CA CS2.



- Comparing** How did Calvin's ideas differ from those of Martin Luther? **CA 7RC2.0**
- Analysis Understanding Changes** Write an essay explaining how Henry VIII and Calvinism changed religion and politics in England. **CA CS1; HI2.**



Section

3

The Counter-Reformation

Guide to Reading

Looking Back, Looking Ahead

In the last two sections, you learned about the rise of Protestantism. In this section, you will read about the Catholic Church's attempts at reform and the struggle between Europe's Protestants and Catholics.

Focusing on the **Main Ideas**

- Catholics and Protestants fought religious wars across Europe. (page 436)
- During the Reformation and Counter-Reformation, the power of kings increased. At the same time, Catholic kingdoms began sending missionaries overseas to convert people to Christianity. (page 440)

Locating Places

Trent

Navarre (nuh•VAHR)

Paris

Meeting People

Ignatius of Loyola (ihg•NAY•shuhs
loy•OH•luh)

Huguenot (HYOO•guh•NAHT)

King Ferdinand

Queen Isabella

Maimonides (my•MAH•nuh•DEEZ)

Francis Xavier (ZAYV•yuhr)

Content Vocabulary

seminary (SEH•muh•NEHR•ee)

heresy (HEHR•uh•see)

divine right

Academic Vocabulary

contradict (KAHN•truh•DIHKT)

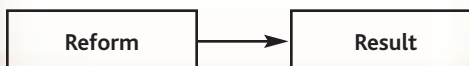
impact (IHM•PAHKT)

philosophy (fuh•LAH•suh•fee)

eliminate (ih•LIH•muh•NAYT)

Reading Strategy

Cause and Effect Create a diagram to show the results of the Catholic Church's attempts at reform.



History Social Science Standards

WH7.9 Students analyze the historical developments of the Reformation.



Where & When?



1550

c. 1545

Pope Paul III opens the Council of Trent

1600

c. 1598

Edict of Nantes allows French Protestants right to worship

1650

c. 1648

Thirty Years' War ends



WH7.9.4 Identify and locate the European regions that remained Catholic and those that became Protestant and explain how the division affected the distribution of religions in the New World. **WH7.9.5** Analyze how the Counter Reformation revitalized the Catholic church and the forces that fostered the movement (e.g., St. Ignatius of Loyola and the Jesuits, the Council of Trent).

WH7.9.7 Describe the Golden Age of cooperation between Jews and Muslims in medieval Spain that promoted creativity in art, literature, and science, including how that cooperation was terminated by the religious persecution of individuals and groups (e.g., the Spanish Inquisition and the expulsion of Jews and Muslims from Spain in 1492).

Counter-Reformation

Main Idea Catholics and Protestants fought religious wars across Europe.

Reading Connection Have you visited Protestant and Catholic churches? Could you see any differences? Read to learn the reasons for those differences.

In the 1500s and 1600s, the Catholic Church set out to defeat Protestantism and convince people to return to the Church. This effort came to be called the Counter-Reformation. As you learned earlier, the Reformation also triggered a series of bloody wars in Europe between Catholic and Protestant rulers. When the last wars ended in 1648, Europe was divided into Catholic areas, or areas influenced by Roman culture, and Protestant areas of Germanic culture.

The Church Tries to Reform Itself The Catholic Church waged a war against Protestantism, but it knew it needed to reform itself. Pope Paul III understood this need. After becoming pope, Paul established a church council at **Trent**, near Rome. The council held meetings for 20 years, from the 1540s to the 1560s.

The Council of Trent made Catholic beliefs clear. It also set up strict policies for how bishops and priests should behave. The Catholic clergy were told to work even harder at instructing people in the faith. To train new priests, seminaries were set up. A **seminary** (SEH•muh•NEHR•ee) is a special school for training priests.

In 1540 Pope Paul III took another important step. He recognized a new order of priests, the Society of Jesus, known as the Jesuits. Jesuits were the pope's agents in Europe. They taught, preached, and also

fought **heresy** (HEHR•uh•see). A heresy is a religious belief that **contradicts** what the Church says is true.

The Jesuits were founded by a Spanish soldier, **Ignatius of Loyola** (ihg•NAY•shuhs loy•OH•luh). While recuperating from a battle wound, Loyola read about Christian saints who performed brave deeds to defend their faith. Ignatius decided he would be a soldier for Jesus Christ.

The Religious Wars in France John Calvin was originally from France, and many French people became interested in his ideas. As Calvinism spread in France, French Protestants became known as **Huguenots** (HYOO•guh•NAHTZ).

Only about seven percent of the French people became Protestants, but almost half of France's nobles did, including the Bourbon family. The Bourbons were the second most powerful family in France. They ruled a kingdom in southern France called **Navarre** (nuh•VAHR) and were also in line for the throne of France.

Many French nobles wanted to weaken the king. The Huguenot nobles especially wanted the king weak so they could practice their religion freely. At the same time, France's king, Henry II, wanted to build a strong central government.

Henry II died in 1559, and his son Francis II died the following year. This meant that Francis's brother Charles, a 10-year-old boy, was now king. Since Charles was too young to rule, his mother ran the government for him. His mother was Catherine de' Medici (MEH•duh•CHEE)—the daughter of Lorenzo de' Medici, the powerful Italian leader of Florence.

Catherine was determined to keep the French kingdom strong for her son. She

believed the Huguenots were a threat to the king's power and refused to compromise with them. In 1562 a civil war that would last more than 30 years began in France between Protestants and Catholics.

In 1589 Henry of Navarre, the leader of Huguenot forces and head of the Bourbon family, became King Henry IV of France. For the next few years, the war continued because Catholic nobles would not accept a Protestant as king. Henry won most of his battles but was unable to capture **Paris**.

Henry IV then made a famous deal. He knew most French people were Catholic and that they demanded a Catholic king. In 1593 Henry agreed to become a Catholic so the French people would accept him as their king.

Henry IV did not forget his Huguenot followers, however. He issued an edict, or order, while visiting the city of Nantes in 1598. The Edict of Nantes said Catholicism was France's official religion, but it also gave Huguenots the right to worship freely.



NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC

Religions in Europe c. 1600



Using Geography Skills

- Location** Which areas of Europe became dominantly Calvinist?
- Movement** Where in Europe do you think religious conflict might have taken place?



Biography



WH7.9.4 Identify and locate the European regions that remained Catholic and those that became Protestant and explain how the division affected the distribution of religions in the New World. **WH7.9.5** Analyze how the Counter Reformation revitalized the Catholic church and the forces that fostered the movement (e.g., St. Ignatius of Loyola and the Jesuits, the Council of Trent).

CATHERINE DE' MEDICI 1519–1589

Catherine de' Medici was an Italian woman who played an important role in French history during the Reformation. She was born in Florence to Lorenzo de' Medici and Madeleine de la Tour d' Auvergne. Catherine was orphaned as a baby and was raised by relatives. At age 14, Catherine was married to Henry, a French prince. Catherine took Italian artists, musicians, writers, and dancers with her to the French court. She was never fully accepted in France, however, because she was Italian and was not from a royal family.

In 1547 Catherine's husband became King Henry II. After he died in a jousting accident in 1559, their three oldest sons—Francis II, Charles IX, and Henry III—succeeded each other as king. Although Catherine was no longer queen, she still had much influence over her sons.

Catherine is blamed for many of the conflicts between French Catholics and French Protestants, called Huguenots. In 1568 she outlawed freedom of worship. In 1572 Catherine arranged the murder of a Huguenot adviser. His death sparked the Saint Bartholomew's Massacre, which resulted in the deaths of about 6,000 Huguenots. Catherine was not always opposed to Huguenots. In fact, she arranged the marriage of her daughter Margaret to Henry of Navarre, a former Protestant Huguenot who became King Henry IV of France.

Views on Catherine's accomplishments are mixed. Some blame her entirely for the French religious wars. Others remember her efforts to protect her sons. Still others remember her as a Renaissance woman because she supported the arts, added to the royal library, and sponsored a dance and theater pageant that is considered to be the first ballet. Catherine died in 1589 of pneumonia.



▲ Catherine de' Medici

**“God and the world
will have reason
to be satisfied
with me.”**

—Catherine de' Medici,
Biography of a Family

Then and Now

If Catherine de' Medici were running for political office today, do you think she would be a popular candidate? Why or why not?



What Was the Thirty Years' War? The worst religious war of the Reformation era was fought in the Holy Roman Empire in the 1600s. The war began in Bohemia, today known as the Czech Republic, when Protestant nobles rebelled against their Catholic king.

The war lasted 30 years, from 1618 to 1648, and quickly became a war of kingdoms. France, Sweden, Denmark, England, and the Netherlands sent troops to help the Protestants, while Spain and the Holy Roman Empire backed the Catholics. The war weakened Spain and helped make France one of Europe's most powerful countries.

The Reformation in Spain The ideas of Luther and Calvin never became very popular in Spain. Still, when Protestants began fighting in Europe, it had a dramatic **impact** on Spain. Spanish rulers became suspicious of Protestant countries and of anyone in Spain who was not Catholic.

When the Reformation began, Spain was still a young nation. It had been founded in 1469 when **King Ferdinand** and **Queen Isabella** married and joined their two kingdoms. These monarchs wanted a strong nation. They felt that all their subjects should be Catholic, because that would keep the people loyal and united.

When Ferdinand and Isabella began to rule, many Muslims still lived in Spain. As you read in earlier chapters, Muslims ruled Spain from about A.D. 700 to 1200. The Muslims had made non-Muslims pay special taxes and limited their rights, but they did not seek to kill or expel nonbelievers. Jews, for example, found life in Muslim Spain better than other places in Europe where they had been persecuted.

Muslim Spain during the Middle Ages was a golden age for both Muslim and



▲ This photo shows the Alhambra, a Muslim palace and fortress in Granada, Spain. **What happened to Spanish Muslims after Ferdinand and Isabella took power?**



Maimonides ►

Jewish thinkers, poets, artists, and scientists. A doctor and lawyer named Averroës, or Ibn Rushd, helped advance scientific and medical knowledge. He also wrote commentaries on Aristotle.

The Muslims built universities and encouraged learning. They studied the ancient Greek and Roman texts on nature and added to them. They expanded European knowledge of the medicinal properties of plants and medicine in general. They also studied geography and developed one of the first maps for sea travel. In technology, Muslims built windmills and manufactured paper.

The most famous Jewish scholar in Spain was **Maimonides** (my • MAH • nuh • DEEZ). Maimonides wrote books on religion, medicine, and law. His books on Jewish oral law earned him great respect.

Jewish poets in Spain include Solomon ibn Gabirol. He wrote poems about love, nature, and religion. Ibn Gabirol's religious poetry is used in some Jewish ceremonies.



WH7.9.4 Identify and locate the European regions that remained Catholic and those that became Protestant and explain how the division affected the distribution of religions in the New World.

WH7.9.6 Understand the institution and impact of missionaries on Christianity and the diffusion of Christianity from Europe to other parts of the world in the medieval and early modern periods; locate missions on a world map.

His books of **philosophy** influenced many European philosophers.

In 1492 Ferdinand and Isabella ordered all Jews and Muslims to convert to Catholicism or leave the country. To ensure religious unity, they also set up the Spanish Inquisition to investigate people's beliefs. A similar inquisition was established in Portugal by King John III in 1536.

The Spanish and Portuguese Inquisitions were Catholic courts, similar to the one the Catholic Church had set up in Europe to investigate heresy. These inquisitions were much crueler. Charges of heresy were made just to **eliminate** enemies. Horrible tortures were invented to force confessions of guilt. The head of the Spanish Inquisition, Tomás de Torquemada (TAWR • kuh • MAH • duh), executed some 2,000 Spaniards.

Reading Check Identify What deal earned Henry of Navarre the French throne?

Legacy of the Reformation

Main Idea During the Reformation and Counter-Reformation, the power of kings increased. At the same time, Catholic kingdoms began sending missionaries overseas to convert people to Christianity.

Reading Connection Do you think spreading democracy is important? Read to learn how Catholic missionaries tried to spread their religion to other people in the world.

The Reformation and the Counter-Reformation had an intense impact on the world. In Europe, the political and economic power of the Catholic Church was greatly diminished. At the same time, kings continued to gain greater power and authority.

Kings also solidified their power among their own nobles. Kings began to claim that they ruled by **divine right**. This meant that their authority was granted to them directly



Christian Missionaries c. 1500–1800



- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>KEY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 1500 Franciscans enter Brazil 2 1510 Dominicans begin work in Haiti 3 1526 Franciscans enter Florida 4 1533 First Christian missionaries arrive in Vietnam 5 1542 Francis Xavier goes to Goa, India 6 1553 Portuguese missionaries build a church in Malaysia 7 1555 John Calvin sends Huguenots to Brazil 8 1577 Dominicans reach Mozambique | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 9 1582 Jesuits begin mission work in China 10 1601 Matteo Ricci goes to China 11 1605 Jesuit missionary, Roberto de Nobili, goes to India 12 1670 Jesuits establish missions in Venezuela 13 1752 First Anglican missionary arrives in Ghana 14 1769 Junípero Serra starts Franciscan mission in San Diego 15 1799 London Missionary Society arrives in South Africa |
|--|--|



from God, not through the papacy. This idea was particularly influential in France under the reign of Louis XIV.

When the Counter-Reformation began, many Catholics were committed to spreading their faith. As part of this new energy and determination, Catholic kingdoms began sending missionaries overseas to the Americas and Asia. French and Spanish Jesuits were among the most active missionaries in the 1500s and 1600s.

The first Jesuit missionary to Japan, **Francis Xavier** (ZAYV•yuh), arrived in 1549. The Japanese at first welcomed the Jesuits. By 1600, the Jesuits had converted thousands of Japanese to Christianity.

Eventually, however, the Jesuits lost favor in Japan. They clashed with people who believed in Buddhism and Shintoism. The Japanese shogun, or military ruler, banned Christianity in Japan and expelled all missionaries.

Spanish missionaries had much greater success in the Philippine Islands. Most of the people there eventually became Catholic. Today the Philippines is the only Asian country with a Catholic majority. French missionaries tried to convert the people of Vietnam but were expelled by Vietnam's emperor.

The spread of the Catholic faith also shows another result of the Reformation. European nations had divided. Some supported Protestantism, others Catholicism. This division was spread to the world through each nation's missionary efforts.

In the Americas, for example, Catholic missionaries had great success in Central and South America. These areas remain heavily Catholic today. Meanwhile, Puritans and other Protestants settled colonies in North America.

Reading Check Identify In what parts of the world did Catholic missionaries teach?

Section 3 Review

Reading Summary

Review the Main Ideas

- Across Europe, religious wars between Catholics and Protestants were fought in the 1500s and 1600s while the Spanish monarchs tried to make Spain an exclusively Catholic country.
- The power of kings grew while Catholic missionaries tried to spread their religion to Asia and America.

What Did You Learn?

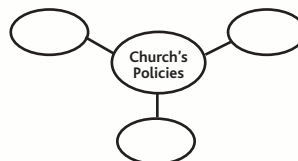
- What was the Council of Trent, and what did it accomplish?
- Why was the Edict of Nantes important?

Critical Thinking

3. Organizing Information

Draw a chart like the one below. Fill in details listing ways the Catholic Church tried to counter the Reformation.

CA 7RC2.0



- Predict** How did the Reformation affect the world outside of Europe? CA H12.
- The Big Ideas** How did the religious wars and conflicts affect France and Spain? CA 7RC2.2
- Explain** How were Muslims and Jews treated in Spain during the golden age? How were they treated after Catholics took control? CA H12.
- Writing Summaries** Write a short essay summarizing the history of Catholicism in Spain from the 1400s to the 1600s. CA 7WA2.5

History Online

Study Central Need help understanding the Counter-Reformation? Visit ca.hss.glencoe.com and click on Study Central.

Analyzing Primary Sources



WH7.9.2 Describe the theological, political, and economic ideas of the major figures during the Reformation (e.g., Desiderius Erasmus, Martin Luther, John Calvin, William Tyndale).

A Church Divided

During the Reformation, Martin Luther separated from the Catholic Church. He believed that the Bible was the ultimate source of truth, and that faith did not require works to be saved. John Calvin took Luther's ideas even further. He believed in predestination. However, many people remained faithful to the Catholic Church and actively preached the Catholic message. These events led to a period of spiritual and political turmoil.

Read the passages on pages 442 and 443, and answer the questions that follow.



▲ Martin Luther at Wittenberg cathedral

Reader's Dictionary

remit: release from guilt

canons (KA•nuhns): traditions

letters of pardon: the granting of an indulgence

preordain: determine in advance

immutable: unchangeable

bridegroom: a man about to be or just married

Martin Luther's Ninety-Five Theses

In his Ninety-Five Theses, Martin Luther protested against many practices of the pope and the Catholic Church. These were printed and circulated throughout Europe.

5. The Pope has neither the will nor the power to **remit** any penalties except those which he has imposed by his own authority, or by that of the **canons**.
6. The Pope has no power to remit any guilt, except by declaring and warranting it to have been remitted by God; or at most by remitting cases reserved for himself; in which cases, if his power

were [disregarded], guilt would certainly remain. . . .

21. Thus those preachers of indulgences are in error who say that by the indulgences of the Pope a man is freed and saved from all punishment. . . .
32. Those who believe that, through **letters of pardon**, they are made sure of their own salvation will be eternally damned along with their teachers.
37. Every true Christian, whether living or dead, has a share in all the benefits of Christ and of the Church, . . . even without letters of pardon.
45. Christians should be taught that he who sees any one in need, and, passing him by, gives money for pardons, is not purchasing for himself the indulgences of the Pope but the anger of God. . . .

—Martin Luther, "The Ninety-five Theses"

Calvin and Predestination

While Luther preached the importance of faith, John Calvin believed that both Luther and the Catholic Church were incorrect about who could be saved. The following passage by Calvin describes some of his doctrines.

By predestination we mean the eternal decree of God, by which he determined with himself whatever he wished to happen with regard to every man. All are not created on equal terms, but some are **preordained** to eternal life, others to eternal damnation. . . .

We say, then, that Scripture clearly proves this much, that God by his eternal and **immutable** counsel determined once for all those whom it was his pleasure one day to admit to salvation, and those whom, on the other hand, it was his pleasure to doom to destruction. We maintain that this counsel, as regards the elect, is founded on his free mercy, without any respect to human worth, while those whom he dooms to destruction are excluded from access to life by a just and blameless . . . judgment.

—John Calvin, "Predestination:
Institutes of the Christian Religion"

Saint Ignatius of Loyola

In order to fight Protestantism, the Catholic Ignatius Loyola founded a new religious order. He insisted on certain principles:

First Rule. The first: All judgment laid aside, we ought to have our mind ready and prompt to obey, in all, the true Spouse of Christ our Lord, which is our holy Mother the Church Hierarchical [Roman Catholic].

Thirteenth Rule. To be right in everything, we ought always to hold that the white which I see, is black, if the Hierarchical Church so decides it, believing that between Christ our Lord, the **Bridegroom**, and the Church, His Bride, there is the same Spirit which governs and directs us for the salvation of our souls.



▲ St. Ignatius of Loyola

—St. Ignatius Loyola, *Spiritual Exercises*

DBQ Document-Based Questions

Martin Luther's Ninety-Five Theses

1. The pope eventually excommunicated Martin Luther. Use the theses presented here to explain why you think this happened.
2. What does Luther say is a use for money that will please God?

Calvin and Predestination

3. According to Calvin, how much does an individual's worth influence whether or not he or she is saved?
4. Calvin used the term "predestination" to describe the teachings in this primary source. Based on what you have read, define "predestination."

Saint Ignatius of Loyola

5. What does Saint Ignatius compare the Roman Catholic Church and Jesus Christ to? Explain.
6. What reason does Saint Ignatius give for his belief that Catholics should obey the Church completely?

Read to Write

7. Suppose that you are an artist of the Reformation and you have been commissioned by Saint Ignatius to portray his vision of a good church. In addition, Luther and Calvin have asked you to create paintings that depict the beliefs of Lutheranism and Calvinism. Write a description of what your paintings would look like. **CA HR4.**

Chapter 8 Assessment

Standard WH7.9

Review Content Vocabulary

Write the vocabulary word that completes each sentence. Write a sentence for each unused word.

- a. indulgence d. predestination
- b. denomination e. seminary
- c. theology f. heresy

- ___ 1. Lutheranism is a(n) ___ of Christianity.
- ___ 2. ___ is the belief that God decides who goes to heaven before they are born.
- ___ 3. In the 1500s, Catholics could buy a(n) ___ to reduce the penalty for a sin.
- ___ 4. The Jesuits fought against ___.

Review the Main Ideas

Section 1 • The Reformation Begins

- 5. What happened when Martin Luther tried to reform the Catholic Church?
- 6. How did some political leaders try to strengthen their power?

Section 2 • The Reformation Spreads

- 7. How were John Calvin's religious ideas spread to North America?
- 8. Why did Henry VIII separate himself and England from the Catholic Church?

Section 3 • The Counter-Reformation

- 9. Where did major religious conflicts occur between Catholics and Protestants?
- 10. How did the Reformation affect the power of the Catholic Church?

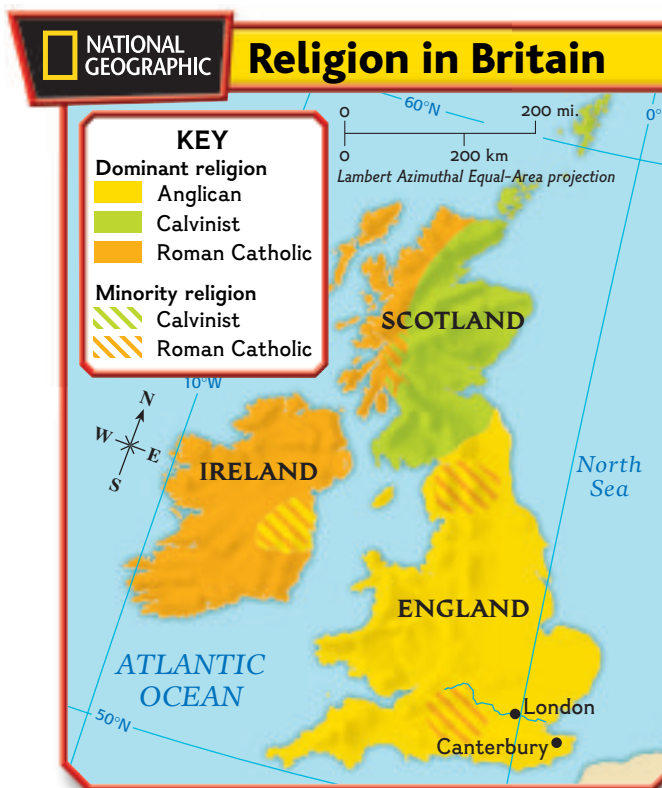
Critical Thinking

- 11. **Identify** What two things led Luther to challenge the Catholic Church? **CA 7RC2.2**
- 12. **Explain** Who fought the Thirty Years' War? What was the result? **CA 7RC2.0**
- 13. **Analyze** Why was the excommunication of Henry VIII a powerful message from the Catholic Church? How did Henry react to his excommunication? **CA HR5.**

Geography Skills

Study the map below and answer the following questions.

- 14. **Identify** Which religious group was most predominant in England? **CA CS3.**
- 15. **Location** Where are the Calvinists located? **CA CS3.**
- 16. **Movement** Which group is located in England, Scotland, and Ireland? **CA CS3.**



Read to Write

- 17. **The Big Ideas** **Understanding Cause and Effect** Choose one of the countries mentioned in this chapter. Use your local library to research the changes that occurred in that country during the Reformation. Write an essay explaining those changes. **CA 7WA2.3**

18. **Using Your FOLDABLES** Use the information from your foldable to write a series of questions about the chapter. Work with a classmate to answer all of your questions and help review the chapter. **CA HRI.**

Using Academic Vocabulary

19. Choose the words from the list below that have the same prefix. What is this root word? Look the word up in a dictionary to find out its meaning. Then write a sentence for each of the selected words.

conclude	consent
resource	contradict
convert	impact
clarify	

Building Citizenship

20. **Making Connections** Write an essay that explains how religious beliefs of the Reformation affected people's ideas about their rights. How are these ideas reflected in our own society? **CA HI2.**

Economics Connection

21. **Understanding Points of View** How did the Catholic Church use indulgences to increase its wealth and power? Do research to find out some of the main reasons why the Church began to charge for indulgences in the 1500s. Also include information on why people did not support the Church's use of indulgences. **CA 7WA2.3**
CA HR5.

Reviewing Skills

22. **Identifying Cause and Effect** After the Reformation and Counter-Reformation, Catholic kingdoms sent missionaries across the world. Use your local library and the Internet to research how those missionaries affected the world. Choose one place where missionaries went, and write an essay that describes how the missionaries affected the culture. Be sure to use examples from your research. **CA 7WA2.4**

23. **Distinguishing Fact and Opinion** Read the following excerpt from Martin Luther's Ninety-Five Theses. Is Martin Luther's statement about indulgences a fact or an opinion? Why? **CA HR2.**

"Christians should be taught that he who sees any one in need, and, passing him by, gives money for pardons, is not purchasing for himself the indulgences of the Pope but the anger of God . . ."

—Martin Luther, "Ninety-five Theses"



Standards Practice

Select the best answer for each of the following questions.

24. Martin Luther criticized the Catholic Church for
- A siding with the Protestants.
 - B not supporting the pope.
 - C refusing to pay taxes.
 - D the behavior of its leaders.
25. During the Spanish Inquisition, which groups were expelled from Spain?
- A Jews and Protestants
 - B peasants and serfs
 - C Jews and Muslims
 - D Muslims and Lutherans