Protestant Reformation Part 1

1. Who started the Protestant Reformation?
2. What did the Protestant Reformation do to Christianity?
3. The term “Catholic” means what?
4. What is the head of the Catholic Church called?
5. What are the 7 Sacraments?
6. What is St. Peter consider to the Catholic Church?
7. What is an indulgence? Who sold them?
8. What was Martin Luther’s Problem with Indulgences?
9. Circle the root words of “Protestant Reformation”

Protestant Reformation Part 2: Martin Luther

1. What did Martin Luther post?
2. Other than Spiritual act, what other influence did the church have.
3. What does John Wycliffe accomplish in the Protestant Reformation and why is this important?
4. What happens to John Hus?
5. Why is the Printing Press important to the Protestant Reformation
6. What was the results of the Diet of Worms?
7. What two ways did you get to heaven according to the Catholic Church?
8. According to Luther was the only way you got into heaven?

Introduction to the Protestant Reformation: Varieties of Protestantism

1. What are Martin Luther’s Main Ideas? What do they mean? ( Stop at 1: 15 to have an

Opportunity to write)

1. What is Transubstantiation and who believes in it?
2. What does Zwingli believe concerning the Eucharist?
3. Anabaptist literally means what?
4. What is Predestination and who thought of it?
5. Why does Henry the VII create his own church?
6. Where is Protestantism Spreading?
7. French Protestant are known as what?
8. Peace of Augsburg creates what Principle ( this is in the quotes) ?
9. The Edict of Nantes called for what?

**End of Video Assessment**

1. **An immediate result of the Protestant Reformation in Western Europe was the**
   1. end of religious unity in Europe and decline in the power of the church.
   2. translation of the Quran.
   3. increase in power of the Roman Catholic Church.
   4. destruction of the increasing power of monarchs.
2. **Which factor helped most to bring about the Protestant Reformation?**
   1. The Catholic clergy had lost faith in their religion.
   2. Islam had attracted many converts in Western Europe.
   3. Kings and princes in northern Europe resented the power of the Roman Catholic Church.
   4. The exploration of the Americas led to the introduction of new religious ideas.
3. **Martin Luther’s Ninety-Five Theses were a call for**
   1. religious revolt against the German princes
   2. reforms within the Roman Catholic Church
   3. greater papal authority
   4. crusades to spread Christianity
4. **“Won’t you part with even a farthing to buy this letter? It won’t bring you money but rather a divine and immortal soul, whole and secure in the kingdom of heaven.” – Johann Tetzel**

**Which Roman Catholic Church practice is described in this excerpt?**

* 1. confession of sins (penance)
  2. the selling of indulgences
  3. the taking of communion (Eucharist)
  4. pledging allegiance to the Pope

1. **How did the invention of the printing press affect the advancement of the Protestant Reformation?**
   1. it allowed the ideas of the Reformation to spread and increased literacy
   2. it allowed the ideas of the Reformation to be suppressed and decreased literacy
   3. it allowed the ideas of the Reformation to spread and decreased literacy
   4. it allowed the ideas of the Reformation to be suppressed and increased literacy
2. **Which was a major result of the Reformation?**
   1. many new Christian denominations emerged
   2. religious teachings were no longer allowed in the universities
   3. the Crusades were organized
   4. the power of the Pope was strengthened