

Chapter 14 Review

VISUAL SUMMARY

The Reformation

Government (7.9.1, 7.9.3)

- The Reformation changed the balance of power in Europe.
- Protestants' new practices of church self-government may have helped the development of democratic practices.



Culture (7.9.4, 7.9.6)

- Missionaries influenced cultures around the world.
- Protestantism allowed common people a greater say in how their religion interacted with their daily life.



Belief Systems (7.9.2, 7.9.5)

- Martin Luther began the Reformation.
- Different Protestant movements developed quickly throughout Europe.
- The Counter Reformation was the Catholic Church's effort to stop the spread of Protestantism.



TERMS & NAMES

Explain why the words in each set below are linked with each other.

1. **indulgence** and **Martin Luther**
2. **Protestant** and **Reformation**
3. **John Calvin** and **predestination**
4. **St. Ignatius of Loyola** and **Jesuit**
5. **missionary** and **convert**

MAIN IDEAS

Trouble for the Catholic Church (pages 460–469)

6. How did the Catholic Church's tax policies weaken the Church? (7.9.1)
7. How did the ideas of reformers John Wycliffe and Desiderius Erasmus differ? (7.9.2)

Reform and Reaction (pages 470–477)

8. Why did William Tyndale translate the Bible into English? (7.9.2)
9. How might the Jesuits' focus on education have contributed to the Counter Reformation? (7.9.5)

Expansion of Christianity (pages 478–485)

10. What areas of Europe remained Catholic, and what areas became Protestant? (7.9.4)
11. How might Protestantism have had an influence on the U.S. Constitution? (7.9.3)

CRITICAL THINKING

Big Ideas: Government

12. **MAKING INFERENCES** In what way did Catholic missionaries help European nations control overseas colonies? (7.9.6)
13. **UNDERSTANDING EFFECTS** Did the religious choices of European leaders affect their political power? Explain. (7.9.4)
14. **ANALYZING POLITICAL ISSUES** How did the structure of some Protestant churches reflect later ideas of federalism? (7.9.3)

ALTERNATIVE ASSESSMENT

1. **WRITING ACTIVITY** Read the Literature Connection on pages 466–469. Write a story about Martin Luther from the point of view of the warden in Wartburg Castle. (7.9.2)

2. INTERDISCIPLINARY ACTIVITY—ARCHITECTURE

Research the type of architecture churches use today and compare that to architectural styles of the past. Write a page about what you discover. (7.9.6)

3. STARTING WITH A STORY



Review your response to the question about how the Ninety-Five Theses might affect European society. Now that you've read the chapter, would you answer this question differently? If so, how? (7.9.2)

Technology Activity

4. CREATING A GRAPHIC ORGANIZER

Use the Internet or the library to research the Reformation and the Counter Reformation. Create an illustrated graphic organizer that compares the two movements. Include

- a summary of Protestant and Catholic ideas
- images of the major figures involved in both movements (7.9.2, 7.9.5)

Reading Primary Sources The primary source below is part of a letter from Martin Luther to Pope Leo X written after Luther's Ninety-Five Theses had spread. Use the primary source to answer the questions. (7.9.2)

Primary Source

It is a miracle to me by what fate it has come about that this single Disputation [the Ninety-Five Theses] of mine should . . . have gone out into very nearly the whole land. It was made public at our University and for our University only, and . . . I cannot believe it has become known to all men. For it is a set of theses, not doctrines or dogmas [religious laws], and they are put, according to custom, in an obscure and enigmatic [confusing] way. . . . If I had been able to foresee what was coming, I should have taken care . . . that they would be easier to understand.

From *Works of Martin Luther*.
Edited and translated by Adolph Spaeth, L.D. Reed,
Henry Eyster Jacobs, et al., pages 44–48.

1. What word best describes Luther's reaction to the spread of his ideas?

- A. satisfaction
- B. fear
- C. surprise
- D. disappointment

2. What was Luther's purpose in writing this letter?

- A. to convince the pope that he wanted to challenge the pope's authority
- B. to convince the pope that he did not write his theses for the general public
- C. to convince the pope that the doctrines of the Catholic Church were wrong
- D. to convince the pope that he was not responsible for the Ninety-Five Theses