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To Jesus Through Mary

Name: _____ Per. _____ Date: _____
Eighth Grade Religion ID's

Chapter Seven: *The Protestant Reformation (1517 – 1603)*

1. The Protestant Reformation

This was a reform movement which broke away from the Catholic Church denying the place of the pope in the leadership of the Church.

2. October 31, 1517

This is the day the Protestant Reformation began when Martin Luther nailed his *Ninety-five Theses* to the church doors of Wittenberg cathedral.

3. Martin Luther

He is the Augustinian friar who began the call to reform resulting in the Protestant Reformation.

4. *Ninety-five Theses*

This is Martin Luther's booklet of his 95 topics of reform which he wanted to discuss with other scholars.

5. Wittenberg

This the city in Saxony where Martin Luther was a university professor and where the Protestant Reformation began.

6. Indulgences

An indulgence is a remission before God of the temporal punishment due to sins.

7. Pope Leo X

He is the pope when Martin Luther nails the *Ninety-five Theses* to the church doors of Wittenberg. He is more interested in the power politics of the Renaissance than he is in Luther's call for reform.

8. Cardinal Cajetan

He is Pope Leo X's representative at the Augsburg Meeting with Luther. He recommends that Luther be tried as a heretic.

9. Diet of Worms

This is the gathering of all the princes of the Holy Roman Empire. It condemns Luther as a heretic and an outlaw.

10. Frederick the Wise

He is the Duke of Saxony who becomes Luther's political protector.

11. Lutherans

Lutherans are members of the new Evangelical Church founded by Luther.

12. Emperor Charles V

He is the emperor of the Holy Roman Empire. Tries to stop the spread of Lutheranism.

13. Diet of Augsburg/Peace of Augsburg

These bring an end to the fighting between Lutheran and Catholic princes in the Holy Roman Empire. Decrees it is the right of the local ruler of the region to choose the religion for his region.

14. Protestant

This term refers to all those new churches which broke away from the Roman Catholic Church in the 1500's.

15. Huldrych Zwingli

He is a reformer who claimed the Eucharist was purely symbolic. Denied the Real Presence of Jesus in the Eucharist.

16. Anabaptists

Anabaptists are a Protestant group who rejects infant baptism and baptizes only adults.

17. Amish/Mennonites

These are examples of Anabaptist groups in the United States.

18. John Calvin

He is the Father of the Protestant Reformation. He is the founder of Calvinism and the Reformed Churches. His *Institutes of the Christian Religion* became a reformer's handbook.

19. Geneva/Calvinist Rome

Geneva became the center and focal point of the Reformation. Those seeking to reform their local church went to Geneva to study under Calvin.

20. Predestination

This is the belief that God predetermines some for heaven and the others for hell and nothing we do in this life can change it. The saved are called the Elect. This is the central belief within Calvinism.

21. Calvinism/Reformed Religion

This is the group of churches which follow the theological ideas of John Calvin rejecting the Real Presence of Jesus in the Eucharist and believing in Predestination.

22. Huguenots

French Calvinists are called Huguenots.

23. William of Orange

He leads the Dutch in winning their independence from Catholic Spain and becoming a very wealthy Calvinist country.

24. John Knox/Mary Stuart/Presbyterian

John Knox founded the Presbyterian Church in Scotland by driving out Queen Mary Stuart. Mary wanted Scotland to remain Catholic.

25. Elizabeth I

She is the daughter of Henry VIII and Anne Boleyn. During her reign as monarch she brings peace to the Church of England through political compromise establishing the state sponsored Anglican Church.

26. Puritans

These were Calvinists within the Church of England who tried to purify the Church of England of its many Catholic practices.

27. Separatists/Congregationalists

They are Puritans who broke away from the Church of England.

28. Oliver Cromwell

He was the Puritan leader who led a rebellion against the monarchy creating a Puritan Republic in England during the mid-1600's.

29. Henry VIII

He is the King of England who opposed Lutheran ideas but established the Church of England for political reasons.

30. *Defense of the Seven Sacraments*

This pamphlet written by Thomas More in the name of Henry VIII condemns Lutheranism.

31. Defender of the Faith

This title was bestowed on Henry VIII by the pope after the publication of *Defense of the Seven Sacraments*.

32. Catherine of Aragon

Henry VIII marries his deceased brother's wife Catherine of Aragon for reasons of state. She becomes the mother of Mary Tudor. Henry VIII wanted an annulment from her because she would not provide a male heir.

33. Anne Boleyn

She was Henry VIII's mistress. Once she conceived Henry VIII sought an annulment so as to be free to marry her. She gave birth to Elizabeth Tudor.

34. Mary Tudor/Bloody Mary

When she reigns she tries to restore Catholicism to the Church of England. Will martyr the Protestant opposition.

35. annulment

An annulment declares that a sacramental marriage never occurred. What seems to be a Christian marriage is invalid thus allowing the person to marry within the Church.

36. Pope Clement VII

He is the pope who won't grant Henry VIII the annulment he seeks.

37. Thomas Cranmer

He is the Archbishop of Canterbury. Henry commands him to grant him the needed annulment. Later on Cranmer will become instrumental in bringing Calvinism into the Church of England.

38. Pope Paul III

He is the pope who excommunicates Henry VIII after he forced Thomas Cranmer to grant the annulment.

39. Act of Supremacy

The act of Parliament declares the monarch as the head of the Catholic Church in England.

40. John Fisher

He is the Bishop of Rochester and president of Cambridge University. He will be executed by Henry VIII for not swearing allegiance to the Act of Supremacy.

41. Thomas More

He is the Lord Chancellor of England, Henry VIII's mentor and best friend. He will be executed by Henry VIII for not swearing allegiance to the Act of Supremacy.

42. Edward VI

He was Henry VIII's son. He will be the first of Henry's children to reign as monarch. He was only 9 years old when he came to the throne. He suffers from ill health. He will come under the influence of those who lead the Church of England into Calvinism.

43. Book of Common Prayer

This book of prayers composed by Thomas Cranmer will become the official prayer book within the Church of England/Anglican Church.

44. Anglican Church

Established by the Act of Uniformity during the reign of Queen Elizabeth I. Becomes the official government sponsored church within England. All subjects of the kingdom must be members and worship at the local Anglican Church. Becomes a big umbrella church containing a rainbow of theology from low Anglican (Calvinist flavor) to high Anglican (Catholic flavor).