

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

## The Birth of New Ideas: Luther Leads the Reformation

### Key Terms and People

**Reformation** 16<sup>th</sup>-century movement for religious reform, leading to the founding of new Christian churches

**Martin Luther** German monk whose protests against the Catholic Church led to the Reformation

**Anglican** relating to the Church of England

**Annul** cancel or put an end to

**Elizabeth I** queen of England who reasserted Protestantism in England

**Indulgence** release from punishments due for a sin

**Excommunicate** take away a person's right to membership in a church

**Henry VIII** king of England whose conflict with the Catholic Church led to England becoming Protestant

**Protestant** member of a Christian church founded on the principles of the Reformation

**Lutheran** member of a Protestant church founded on the teachings of Martin Luther

**Peace of Augsburg** agreement in 1555 declaring that the religion of each German state would be decided by its ruler

### CAUSES OF THE REFORMATION

#### Why was the Church criticized?

By 1500, the influence of the Roman Catholic Church had weakened. Renaissance ideas of humanism and secular life led people to question the church. Some people resented paying taxes to support the Church. Others sharply criticized the Church for some of its practices. Popes seemed more concerned with luxury and political power than with spiritual matters. Some local priests lived immoral lives. Reformers urged the Church to become more spiritual and humble. In the early 1500s, the calls grew louder.

#### LUTHER CHALLENGES THE CHURCH; THE RESPONSE TO LUTHER

How did the Reformation begin and what were its effects?

In 1517, a German monk named **1** protested against a Church official who was selling **2**. An indulgence was a kind of forgiveness. By paying money to the Church, people thought they could win salvation. Luther challenged this practice and others. He posted a protest on the door of a castle church. His words were printed and spread throughout Germany. This was the beginning of the

**3**, a movement for reform that led to the founding of new Christian churches.

Pope Leo X decided to **4** Luther, or expel him from the Church. Luther refused to change his views. Holy Roman Emperor Charles V, a strong Catholic, called Luther an outlaw. Luther's books were burned. But it was too late. Many of his ideas were already being practiced. The **5** Church started around 1522.

Some nobles supported Luther's ideas, seeing a chance to weaken the emperor's power. Other German princes joined forces against Luther. They signed an agreement to remain loyal to the pope and the emperor. Supporters of Luther protested this agreement. They were called the Protestants. **6** came to mean Christians who belonged to non-Catholic churches.

Meanwhile, war broke out between Catholic and Protestant forces in Germany. It finally ended in 1555 with the **7**. This treaty granted each prince the right to decide whether his subjects would be Catholic or Protestant.

### ENGLAND BECOMES PROTESTANT

#### How did England become Protestant?

The Catholic Church faced another challenge in England. **8**, the king, was married to a Spanish princess. She gave birth to a daughter. England had never had a female ruler. Henry feared a civil war would start if he had no son. Believing his wife too old to have another child, he asked the pope to **9**, or put an end to, the marriage so he could remarry. The pope refused.

To remarry, Henry had to leave the Catholic Church. In 1534, Henry had Parliament pass laws

that created the Church of England. These laws made the king or queen, not the pope, head of the Church. Henry no longer had to obey the pope. He remarried five times.

In England, Henry's daughter **10** became queen in 1558. She completed the creation of a separate English church. The new church was called **11**. It had some practices that would appeal to both Protestants and Catholics. In this way, Elizabeth hoped to end religious conflict.

**12.** What kinds of Changes did Church critics want to make?

---



---

**13.** What role did Martin Luther play in the Reformation?

---



---

**14.** What role did Henry VIII play in creating the Church of England?

---



---

**Directions:** After reading about how Martin Luther lead the Reformation movement, complete the cause and effect table below.

Cause	Event or Situation	Effects
<b>15</b>	Luther posts a protest on a castle church door.	<b>16</b>
<b>17</b>	Luther is excommunicated and declared on outlaw.	<b>18</b>
<b>19</b>	Henry VIII asks the pope to annul his marriage.	<b>20</b>
<b>21</b>	The Peace of Augsburg is signed in 1555.	<b>22</b>