

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

## The Birth of New Ideas: The Reformation Continues

### Key Terms and People

**Predestination** doctrine that God has decided all things beforehand, including which people will be saved

**Theocracy** government controlled by religious leaders

**Huldrych Zwingli** Swiss Catholic priest who attacked abuses in the Catholic church

**Anabaptists** Protestant group during the Reformation who believed only adults should be baptized and that church and state should be separate

**John Calvin** French Protestant who taught the idea of predestination

**Calvinism** religious teachings based on the ideas of the reformer John Calvin

**John Knox** Scottish preacher who founded Presbyterianism

**Presbyterian** member of a protestant church governed by elders and founded by John Knox

### CALVIN CONTINUES THE REFORMATION

#### What did Calvin teach?

Protestantism arose elsewhere in the early 1500s. Religious reform began in Switzerland when [ 1 ], a Catholic priest, attacked abuses in the Catholic Church. Zwingli called for a more personal church in which the believers themselves had more control. Zwingli's reforms were adopted in some Swiss cities.

In the 1530s, [ 2 ], began to build on earlier Protestant reforms and ideas. Calvin taught that people are sinful by nature. He also taught [ 3 ], the idea that God determines beforehand who will be saved. The religion based on Calvin's teachings is called [ 4 ].

Calvin created a [ 5 ] in Geneva, Switzerland. It was government that was run by religious leaders. It had strict rules of behavior.

A preacher named [ 6 ] put Calvin's ideas into practice in Scotland. Each community had a church governed by a group of elders, or presbyters. This was the beginning of the [ 7 ] Church. Reformers in Holland,

France, and other parts of Switzerland adopted Calvin's ideas as well.

### OTHER PROTESTANT REFORMERS

What other reformers were important during the Reformation?

As the Reformation continued, new Protestant groups formed over differences in belief. One new Protestant group was the [ 8 ]. They preached that people should be baptized into the faith as adults. Anabaptists also taught that the church and state should be separate. In addition, they refused to fight in wars. The Anabaptists influenced later groups such as the Amish, Quakers, and Baptists.

Many women played key roles in the Reformation. Marguerite of Navarre protected John Calvin from being killed for his beliefs. Other noblewomen protected reformers. Katherina von Bora was the wife of Martin Luther. She supported an equal role for women in marriage. As Protestant religions became more established, however, their organization became more formal. Male religious leaders discouraged women from being leaders in the church.

9. What is Calvinism?

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10. Who were two women who played important roles in the Reformation?

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**Directions:** After you read about new Protestant churches complete the table below.

**What were some religious or social beliefs of the following Protestant reformers and movements?**

Zwingli	11
Calvin	12
Knox and Presbyterianism	13
The Anabaptists	14
Women Reformers	15

