Name: Click or tap here to enter text.

**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 Click or tap here to enter text., 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, Click or tap here to enter text., began to build on earlier Protestant reforms and ideas. Calvin taught that people are sinful by nature. He also taught Click or tap here to enter text., the idea that God determines beforehand who will be saved. The religion based on Calvin’s teachings is called Click or tap here to enter text..

Calvin created a Click or tap here to enter text. in Geneva, Switzerland. It was government that was run by religious leaders. It had strict rules of behavior.

A preacher named Click or tap here to enter text. 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 Click or tap here to enter text. 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 Click or tap here to enter text.. 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.

1. What is Calvinism? Click or tap here to enter text.

2. Who were two women who played important roles in the Reformation? Click or tap here to enter text.

**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** | Click or tap here to enter text. |
| **Calvin** | Click or tap here to enter text. |
| **Knox and Presbyterianism** | Click or tap here to enter text. |
| **The Anabaptists** | Click or tap here to enter text. |
| **Women Reformers** | Click or tap here to enter text. |