STUDY GUIDE

THE PROTESTANT REFORMATION

LESSON 1

Desiderius Erasmus

- Christian humanist
- Believed Christianity should teach people how to live good lives
- Did not think pilgrimages and relics or certain other old traditions were important
- Wrote The Praise of Folly in 1509 to criticize church practices
 - Did not want to break from the Church

Shared Ideas

- Wanted to reform the Catholic Church
- · Thought the Church was corrupt
 - Wrote documents that criticized the Church
- Called for change of traditional church rules and beliefs

Martin Luther

- · German monk and professor
- Believed Christians could only be saved through their faith in God, called justification by faith alone
- Wrote the Ninety-five Theses in 1517, which was an attack on the sale of indulgences
 - Wanted to eliminate many traditional Catholic ceremonies
 - · Forced out of the Church in 1521
 - Created a new faith called
 Lutheranism

ANABAPTISTS

Considered radicals, they believed in the separation of church and state and faced persecution for their political beliefs.

SWITZERLAND

John Calvin spread the ideas of justification and predestination; Calvinism became a dynamic and activist faith.

EFFECTS OF THE REFORMATION

LESSON 2

CATHOLIC CHURCH

The establishment of the Jesuits, the reform of the papacy, and the Council of Trent were essential elements of the Catholic Reformation.

EUROPEAN SOCIETY

Public schools
emerged because Martin
Luther believed it was
important to provide the
church with good
Christians.

ENGLAND

Rooted in politics, the English Reformation was a result of King Henry VIII wanting a divorce, which the Catholic Church would not grant.