

Name \_\_\_\_\_

**The History of the Catholic Church**  
Chapter 6 Directed Reading Worksheet  
*The Call for Church Reform*

Date \_\_\_\_\_

**Directions:** Read through the chapter and fill in the missing information. All the questions run sequential to the chapter. If a true/false statement is false, correct it.

**Introduction: *Martin Luther and the Roots of Protest* (pages 183-185)**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ was born 1483 to strict \_\_\_\_\_ of German parents. Although he began studying \_\_\_\_\_, he vowed to enter the monastery after narrowly escaping a frightful \_\_\_\_\_ storm. He joined an \_\_\_\_\_ monastery where he earned a \_\_\_\_\_ in theology and was later sent to teach \_\_\_\_\_ theology and Scripture at the University of \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Explain how Luther's concept of God evolved.
3. True or False? An indulgence is the remission of temporal punishment in Hell due for sins already forgiven.
4. Besides the selling of indulgences, what other Church practices did Martin Luther oppose in his Ninety-Five Theses?

**Section 1: *The Church's Response and a Division in Christianity* (pages 186-190)**

5. True or False? At the start, Martin Luther had no intention of causing a split in the Church.
6. Pope \_\_\_\_\_ was left with no choice but to \_\_\_\_\_ Martin Luther. Luther's teachings had gained increasing \_\_\_\_\_ even though many of his ideas – including his rejection of the \_\_\_\_\_ of the pope – had been condemned by Church authorities. Though viewed first as an \_\_\_\_\_ dispute, it became evident that what Luther was \_\_\_\_\_ went far beyond an internal \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Explain the difference between Pope Leo's *Exsurge Domine* and his *Decretum Romanum Pontificem*.
8. True or False? At the Diet of Worms Luther was called before the Holy Roman emperor Charles V to discuss some of the issues he had raised.
9. Explain how Nationalism helped to explain Luther's support from Frederick of Saxony.

10. True or False? The *Augsburg Confession* was Martin Luther's attempt to have his excommunication lifted by the pope.
11. The German \_\_\_\_\_ exploited the dispute between Luther and the \_\_\_\_\_, linking it to their desire for more opportunity and better \_\_\_\_\_. While Luther \_\_\_\_\_ them at first, he withdrew his support when they became \_\_\_\_\_. They were finally suppressed by the German \_\_\_\_\_ and many peasants, feeling \_\_\_\_\_ by Luther, either returned to the \_\_\_\_\_ or joined a different Protestant Church.
12. Explain how the followers of Luther acquired the name Protestant.
13. Explain the origin of the policy known as *Cuius Regio, Eius Religio*.

**Section 2: Protestantism Spreads to new State Churches (pages 191-195)**

14. \_\_\_\_\_ encouraged a democratic rule for his \_\_\_\_\_ Reformed Church. More \_\_\_\_\_ and anti-institutional than Luther, he set up a \_\_\_\_\_ Protestantism in Zurich, \_\_\_\_\_ in 1522. Zwingli abolished \_\_\_\_\_ days, banned religious \_\_\_\_\_, and removed \_\_\_\_\_ from churches. Further, he taught that the \_\_\_\_\_ only symbolizes Jesus' presence.
15. \_\_\_\_\_ influence spread much \_\_\_\_\_ than Luther's. Calvin taught that the \_\_\_\_\_ of Scripture and the absolute sovereignty of \_\_\_\_\_, and denied Catholic teaching on the \_\_\_\_\_ and condemned the \_\_\_\_\_, monasticism, and clerical \_\_\_\_\_. He created a harsh \_\_\_\_\_ in Geneva outlawing \_\_\_\_\_, card playing, and many other forms of \_\_\_\_\_.
16. Explain Calvin's belief known as predestination.
17. John Knox brought \_\_\_\_\_, an offshoot of Calvinism, to \_\_\_\_\_. Knox stressed the baptism of all believers, teaching that everyone is a \_\_\_\_\_, thus rendering separate clergy \_\_\_\_\_. Calvin's emphasis on \_\_\_\_\_ living, a harsh and judgmental \_\_\_\_\_, thrift in \_\_\_\_\_ dealings, and strictness in \_\_\_\_\_ observance came to America with the \_\_\_\_\_.
18. The Protestant Reformation came to \_\_\_\_\_ due to a dispute between King \_\_\_\_\_ with the pope rather than a doctrinal dispute. When the pope would not allow him to \_\_\_\_\_ his wife to marry another woman, Henry made \_\_\_\_\_ the head of the Church of \_\_\_\_\_, later demanding an oath of \_\_\_\_\_ to himself as head of the English church in his \_\_\_\_\_.

19. True or False? Archbishop Thomas Cranmer's *Book of Common Prayer* contained a mix of Catholic doctrine, Calvinist, and Lutheran teachings.
20. How did Protestantism in England develop under Elizabeth I?
21. True or False? Two daughters of King Henry VIII – Mary Tudor and Elizabeth I – were both responsible for the suppression of Catholics (by Mary) or Protestants (by Elizabeth), through violent means.
22. True or False? The more than twenty thousand Puritans who migrated from Switzerland to the New world in the 1620s and 1630s left because of the religious persecution.
23. Describe the society established by the Puritans in the New World.

**Section 3: *The Council of Trent and Clarification of Church Doctrine* (pages 196-203)**

24. Protestant reformers began to allow public \_\_\_\_\_ in the vernacular rather than in \_\_\_\_\_ and called for vernacular editions of the \_\_\_\_\_. Further, the reformers did not recognize the Seven \_\_\_\_\_ recognized by the Catholic Church, and held \_\_\_\_\_ beliefs about them with most recognizing just two as valid: \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
25. What were the two goals of the Council of Trent?
26. In what ways did the Council of Trent renew the clergy and religious life?
27. True or False? The Council of Trent rejected Luther's claim of *sola scriptura* and instead taught that Sacred Scripture and Sacred Tradition must be considered together for a proper understanding of theology.
28. The Council asserted that the \_\_\_\_\_ was to be considered the \_\_\_\_\_ version of the Bible. Further, it \_\_\_\_\_ in part with the Protestant reformers: people are \_\_\_\_\_ because of the

\_\_\_\_\_ of God and the sacrifice of Jesus Christ, not through their own \_\_\_\_\_. But the Council reaffirmed that this \_\_\_\_\_ grace is first received through \_\_\_\_\_, not personal faith and that it is the “\_\_\_\_\_ of faith.”

29. Trent reaffirmed that there are \_\_\_\_\_ Sacraments and that while we are not saved by our \_\_\_\_\_, without good works the \_\_\_\_\_ of God will not take root in one's \_\_\_\_\_. In regards to the Sacrament of \_\_\_\_\_, the Council stated that, contrary to \_\_\_\_\_, it is possible for a person united with Christ to keep the \_\_\_\_\_. Thus, the grace received at \_\_\_\_\_ can only be regained if it is given \_\_\_\_\_ by God.

30. Summarize what the Council of Trent declared on the following Church matters:

- The consecration of the bread and wine at Mass
- The Mass as a true sacrifice
- The Sacrament of Penance
- Matrimony
- Purgatory

31. True or False? The Council of Trent accepted superstitious abuses of relics, statues, and indulgences, but reaffirmed that true indulgences and the practice of the veneration of the saints do have spiritual value.

32. True or False? Through the work of people like St. Francis de Sales, the Reforms of the Council of Trent brought Catholics back to the Church in many areas of Europe.

33. The \_\_\_\_\_ War was fueled by religious \_\_\_\_\_ of Lutherans, Calvinists, and \_\_\_\_\_. It was fought between the \_\_\_\_\_ Empire and their political enemies, particularly \_\_\_\_\_, who joined forces with \_\_\_\_\_ groups. The Hapsburgs supported Catholic gains in \_\_\_\_\_ while the latter feared a Catholic \_\_\_\_\_ of Germany.

34. What was the *Peace of Westphalia*?

#### **Section 4: The Church Enacts Reforms (pages 204-212)**

35. The period of the \_\_\_\_\_ Reformation is associated with the Baroque period of \_\_\_\_\_, architecture, sculpture, \_\_\_\_\_, and literature. The \_\_\_\_\_ perspective intended for people to see the

connection between this \_\_\_\_\_ and the world to come and consequently it manifested an interest in the \_\_\_\_\_ of Jesus. Indeed, Heaven is depicted vividly and with \_\_\_\_\_.

36. Explain the ways Protestant congregations emphasized Scripture in the style of their churches.

37. List important features of the Tridentine Mass.

*Identify which of saints from the era of the Catholic Reformation is described below.*

38. This Jesuit saint argued in favor of democratic theory and wrote about the relationship between faith and science.

39. Under the spiritual guidance of another saint, this saint founded a religious order for women who desired religious life but could not live the austere life of a cloistered convent.

40. This Saint helped to counter the spread of Lutheranism in Germany through his writings and extensive travel to preach and teach in parishes and retreats.

41. Teaching that every Christian has a vocation to holiness, this saintly cleric experienced great success in his preaching to Calvinists in Switzerland, bringing thousands back to the Church.

42. This saintly Doctor of the Church inspired reforms in the Carmelite Order but was met with retaliatory resistance by other members of the order who disapproved of the reform measures.

43. This saint founded the most important religious order of the Catholic Reformation known as the Society of Jesus.

44. Inheriting a diocese that was ripe with corruption, this saint brought about positive reforms of the hierarchy, the clergy, and the laity, challenging the priests of the diocese to celebrate the sacraments in a proper and dignified manner.

45. Declared the patroness of Christian social workers, this saint was renowned for work with the downtrodden of French society.

46. In addition to founding the Congregation of the Mission to aid the education of future priests, this saint traveled widely and devoutly committed to the ministry of serving the sick and needy of France.

47. What was significance of the Battle of Lepanto in 1571? How did Pope Pius V view the victory?

48. True or False? Pope Gregory XIII abolished the opulent papal court and insisted that cardinals live in Rome and live a simple and exemplary life.