

Attachment A: Student Notes on the Reformation

THE REFORMATION: AN OVERVIEW

Immediate Causes

- _____ challenged the Church's view of _____.
- _____ and _____ nobility disliked _____ domination of the Church.
- The Church's great _____ and _____ caused conflict.
- Church corruption and the _____ were widespread and caused conflict.

The Reformers

A. Martin Luther

- Believed in _____
- Posted the _____
- Contributed to the birth of the _____

B. John Calvin

- Believed in _____
- Expanded the _____

C. King Henry VIII

- _____ of the Pope in Rome
- _____ and _____, then broke with the Catholic Church
- Formed the _____

Immediate Results

A. Germany

- North: Princes converted to _____ ending _____ authority in their states.
- _____ family remained with the Catholic Church.
- War between _____ and _____ resulted in devastating loss (known as the _____ War)

B. England

- _____ ended bloodshed and united British Isles under the Anglican Church.
- Rise of Reformation contributed to the growth of _____.

C. France

- _____ (Henry IV) granted Protestant Huguenots freedom of worship with the _____.
- _____ changed the focus of the _____ War from a religious to a _____ one.

D. Counter-Reformation

- Catholic Church mounted _____ to reassert its _____ (Reforms agreed to at the Council of Trent).

- Society of Jesus (The _____) was founded to _____
_____ around the world.
- The _____ was established to reinforce Catholic doctrine.

Long-Term Results

Changing cultural values and traditions during the Reformation

- Growth of _____
- Growth of _____
- Growth of _____