

## **Study Guide for UNIT 4: The Modern Age: The Reformation**

- Lesson 1. Causes for the Reformation: Corruption and Abuses.
- Lesson 2. Martin Luther, the Man Who Protested.
- Lesson 3. The Counter-Reformation: The Reformation Within the Catholic Church.

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**Key Idea:** At the beginning of the Modern Age all Christians belonged to the Catholic Church, but during the sixteenth century, more people received education and added their voices to those of many priests who wanted the Church to be reformed. The Reformation divided Christianity, in spite of the Counter-reformation movement the Catholic church developed. After these events, relations within European countries would be clouded by religious affairs.

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These are the **OBJECTIVES** that you are responsible for accomplishing and mastering:

### **Lesson 1: Causes for the Reformation: Corruption and Abuses**

1. Identify the causes for The Reformation.

### **Lesson 2: Martin Luther, the Man who Protested**

1. Reconstruct the different steps of Martin Luther's reformation.
2. Determine the political use of Martin Luther's ideas to weaken Emperor Charles V and the consequences within the Holy Roman Empire.

### **Lesson 3: The Counter-Reformation: The Reformation Within the Catholic Church.**

1. Summarize the agreements made in the Council of Trent.
2. Identify the consequences of the Reformation in Europe.

These are the **ASSIGNMENTS** or tasks you have to complete to accomplish the objectives:

**Questions:**

1. Why was the Catholic Church so rich at the beginning of the Modern Age?
2. Explain the different abuses that existed within the Church.
3. What was the purpose of indulgences?
4. Who was Martin Luther?
5. What worried Luther when he was an Augustinian monk?
6. Explain the meaning of “justification by faith alone”.
7. What were Martin Luther’s 95 theses?
8. What was the response of Pope Leo X?
9. What were the new ideas preached by Martin Luther?
10. Why did some German princes support Luther?
11. What was the response of Emperor Charles V?
12. What was the Peace of Augsburg?
13. Who was John Calvin? Where did he develop his ideas?
14. Explain the meaning of “predestination”.
15. What was the Counter-Reformation?
16. What was the Council of Trent? Why is it important?
17. What were the agreements made in the Council of Trent?
18. In your opinion, what were the most important consequences of the Reformation and the Counter-Reformation?

**II. Vocabulary:**

1. Tithe; nepotism; simony; absenteeism; pluralism; indulgences.

2. Martin Luther; Justification by faith alone; Lutherans; Protestants; Diet of Worms; Peace of Augsburg.

3. The Counter-Reformation; Council of Trent; seminaries; index of forbidden books; Inquisition.