

Chapter 17.4 – The Reformation Continues

1. Setting the Stage

- a. A student of Luther promotes a unique ideas about the relationship between people and God

2. Calvin Continues the Reformation

- a. _____ – a Catholic priest who started religious reform in Switzerland
 - i. 1520 he openly attacked abuses in the Church, called for return back to the _____ of early Christianity, and wanted believers to have more control over the church
 - ii. 1531, fighting broke out between Swiss Protestants and Catholics and Zwingli was killed
 - iii. _____ – a French Law student at this time who had growing interest in Church doctrine, was beginning to clarify his religious beliefs

b. Calvin Formalizes Protestant Ideas

- i. 1536, Calvin published *Institutes of the Christian Religion*, which was a summary of Protestant ideas that expressed ideas of God, salvation, and human nature
- ii. He believed that humans were sinful by nature and that God chose a few people to save called the “_____”
 1. He believed that God has known since the beginning of time who will be saved – called _____ - _____
 2. _____ – religion based on Calvin’s teachings

c. Calvin Leads the Reformation in Switzerland

- i. _____ – a government controlled by religious leaders
 1. 1541, Protestants in Geneva asked Calvin to lead their city, which was a self-governing city already
 2. He and his followers ran the city according to strict rules
 - a. Everyone attends religion class, no bright cloths, no card playing
 - b. Even though it was a very strict society, other Protestants viewed it as a modal city with highly moral citizens

d. Calvinism Spreads

- i. _____ – a Scottish preacher who visited Geneva and upon his return to Scotland he put Calvin’s ideas to work
 1. Each community church was governed by a group of laymen called elders or _____ – followers became known as _____
- ii. In the 1560s, protestant nobles led by Knox made Calvinism Scotland’s official religion
- iii. In France, Calvin followers were called _____
 1. _____ – Catholic mobs in Paris attacking and killing Huguenots – events spread to other cities and lasted 6 months and estimates say 12,000 Huguenots were killed

3. The Catholic Reform

- a. _____ - a movement within the Catholic Church to reform itself – sometimes called the _____

b. Ignatius of Loyola

- i. 1522, he wrote a book _____ that laid out a day-by-day plan of meditation, prayer, and study
- ii. 1540, the pope made a religious order for his followers called the _____ and were called _____
- iii. Jesuits focused on 3 activities
 - 1. _____ throughout Europe and teachers were well-trained in both classical studies and theology
 - 2. Try to convert _____ to _____
 - 3. Stop the spread of _____

c. Reforming Popes

- i. _____ – pope between 1534 to 1549 and took 4 major steps to reform
 - 1. He directed a council of cardinals to investigate _____ and other abuses in the Church
 - 2. He approved the _____
 - 3. He used the _____ to seek out heresy in papal territory
 - 4. He called a council of Church leaders to meet in Trent, Italy
- ii. _____ – 1545 to 1563, Catholic bishops and cardinals agreed on several doctrines
 - 1. The Church’s interpretation of the _____ was final. Any Christian who substituted his or her own interpretation was a heretic
 - 2. Christians needed _____ for salvation. They were not saved by faith alone as Luther argued
 - 3. The Bible and Church tradition were _____ for guiding Christian life
 - 4. _____ were valid expressions of faith but the false selling of indulgences was banned
- iii. _____ was the next pope and vigorously carried out the council’s decree
 - 1. 1559, he had officials draw up a list of books considered dangerous to the Catholic faith – _____

Why did the Catholic Church feel the needs for reform, and what did Church leaders do?

4. The Legacy of the Reformation

- a. Through its religious, social, and political effects, the Reformation set the state for the modern world
 - i. It ended the _____ of Europe and left it _____
- b. Religious and Social Effects of the Reformation**
 - i. Despite religious wars and persecution, the Protestant churches flourished and new denominations developed
 - ii. The Catholic Church became more unified after the Council of Trent