

Guided Reading Activity

The Reformation in Europe

Lesson 2 *The Spread of Protestantism*

Review Questions

Directions: Read each main idea. Use your textbook to supply the details that support or explain each main idea.

A. Main Idea: By the mid-sixteenth century, Calvinism became important in Europe.

1. Detail: The Swiss priest Ulrich Zwingli introduced Protestant reforms in the city of _____ and wanted an alliance with _____.

2. Detail: John Calvin emphasized the idea of _____, which gave later Calvinists the belief that they were doing God's work on Earth.

B. Main Idea: The English reformation was rooted in politics.

1. Detail: The _____ of 1534 declared that King _____ was "the only supreme head on earth of the [new] Church of England."

2. Detail: In an effort to restore _____ to England, Queen Mary I had almost 300 _____ burned as heretics.

C. Main Idea: Both Catholics and Protestants considered Anabaptists to be dangerous radicals.

1. Detail: Anabaptists, who considered all believers to be _____, called for the complete _____ of church and state.

D. Main Idea: The Reformation affected European society's attitudes toward education and family life.

1. Detail: Protestant teachers used _____ methods, and Martin Luther believed that the _____ should pay for education.

2. Detail: Women's duties in marriage included bearing children and being obedient to their _____.

3. Detail: Some features of society were not changed; _____, or discrimination against Jews, continued.

E. Main Idea: As part of the Catholic Reformation in the sixteenth century, the Catholic Church founded religious orders, introduced papal reforms, and affirmed traditional Catholic teachings.

1. Detail: Two new religious orders included: the _____ and the _____, who took vows of complete poverty.

Guided Reading Activity *Cont.*



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2. Detail: In the year _____, the Pope called the _____, which defined Catholic doctrine.

Summary and Reflection

Directions: Summarize the main ideas of this lesson by answering the question below.

How did the Reformation and Catholic Reformation affect European life and thought?
