Chapter 13 Reformation and Religious Warfare in the 16 <sup>th</sup> Century	Cha	pter	13	Refo	rmation	and	Religio	us Wa	rfare	in tl	he 1	6 <sup>th</sup>	Centur	У
--	-----	------	----	------	---------	-----	---------	-------	-------	-------	------	-----------------	--------	---

Name		
INGILIC		

Pag	es	37	3-	3	ጸ	5
ı uş	, - 3	<i>J,</i>	•	•	v	•

Date due \_\_\_\_\_

were the chief ideas of the Christian humanists, and how did they differ from the ideas of the Protestant reformers?	Christian or Northern Renaissance Humanism
	Erasmus
Primary Source: In Praise of Folly pg. 376	What are Erasmus's main criticisms of monks?
	What do you think he hoped to achieve by this satirical attack on monastic practices?
	How do you think the circulation of many printed copies of such attacks would have affected popular attitudes toward the Catholic Church?

	Thomas More
	Thomas Wore
	Charles de Pallata de la Francisca de Palata de la Constante d
	Church and Religion on the Eve of the Reformation
pluralism	
	·
	The Search for Salvation
	Calls for Reform
	Calls for Reform
Ountains of D' 1 and a	
Oratory of Divine Love	
Thomas a Kempis	
Imitation of Christ	

So what? What is the significance of this section?	
Focus question: What were Martin Luther's main disagreements with the Roman Catholic Church, and what political, economic, and social conditions help explain why the movement he began spread so quickly across Europe?	Martin Luther and the Reformation in Germany The Early Luther
sacraments	
confession	
justification	
	The Indulgence Controversy
Johann Tetzel	
95 Theses	

	,
Primary Source: Luther and the Ninety-Five Theses pg. 379	What are the major ideas of Luther's Ninety-Five Theses?
	Why did they have such a strong appeal in Germany?
	The Quickening Rebellion
Edict of Worms	
	The Rise of Lutheranism

	The Spread of Luther's ideas
	The Peasants' War
Primary Source: Luther	What does this passage tell you about the political interests and sympathies of key religious
and the "Robbing and	reformers like Luther?
Murdering Hordes of Peasants" pg. 382	
	Were the reformers really interested in bringing about massive social changes to accompany their religious innovations?
	then rengious innovations:
	i

	Γ
transubstantiation	Organizing the Church
Charles V	Germany and the Reformation: Religion and Politics
	The French and the Papacy
Pope Clement VII	

	The Ottoman Empire
	Politics in Germany
Peace of Augsburg	
So what? What is the significance of this section?	