**SECTION 5 – THE REFORMATION**

**REVISION QUESTIONS**

**PEOPLE IN HISTORY ESSAYS FROM THIS SECTION:**

1. **The life of a named religious reformer at the time of the Reformation**

**CHAPTER 1 – Why did the Reformation occur?**

1. What was the structure of the Catholic Church around 1500?

2. Why was the church so important in the lives of people around this time?

3. List the 5 main problems in the Catholic Church that led to the Reformation.

4. List and explain the four main abuses in the Church.

5. What was an Indulgence?

6. How did the Renaissance influence people’s ideas about the Church?

7. Why did Martin Luther become a monk?

8. Why did Luther not agree with the Catholic Church?

9. How did Luther believe that people could be saved?

10. With what issue did Luther publicly disagree with around 1517?

11. Which Dominican friar was selling these indulgences?

12. When the bishop ignored Luther’s letter of complaint, what did Luther do?

13. How did his ideas spread?

14. What was the reaction of Pope Leo X?

15. What did the papal bull command Luther to do?

15. What did Luther do with the papal bull?

16. Who summoned Luther to the Diet of Worms?

17. Who was at the Diet of Worms?

18. What did they ask Luther to do?

19. Did Luther agree?

20. What did the Edict of Worms declare?

21. Who came to Luther’s rescue after the Diet of Worms

22. What did Luther do at the castle at Wartburg.

23. When it was safe for Luther to return to Wittenberg, what did he do then?

24. What were Luther’s followers called?

25. Why did war break out amongst the German princes.

26. How did the war end and what principle was established?

27. Why did Luther succeed?

28. What are Luther’s main teachings?

29. What did Luther do in his later life?

**People in History essay – the life of a religious reformer during the reformation – Luther**

**Chapter 3 – Religious change in Switzerland and Scotland**

1. Name one religious reformer from Switzerland.

2. How were his beliefs like Luther?

3. How were his beliefs different to Luther?

4. Where was John Calvin born?

5. At university, Luther converted to whose teachings?

6. Why did he Calvin leave to go to Switzerland?

7. What famous book did he write in Switzerland?

8. What were his beliefs and how were they similar/different to Luther’s?

9. Calvin introduced his religious ideas in Geneva. What name was given to the city?

10. Describe the structure of Calvin’s church.

11. By what name was his church known?

12. Describe Calvin’s churches.

13. What type of strict rules did his followers have to obey?

14. What happened to opponents of his ideas?

15. Luther founded the Academy of Geneva to train people in the beliefs of his church. What did those people do when they returned home?

16. Followers of Calvin were given different names in different countries – give 3 example.

17. Calvin’s ideas were particularly popular in Scotland. Who brought them there?

18. Where was he trained?

19. Knox converted many people to Calvin’s church and set up the Church of Scotland based on his ideas. What ruler of Scotland opposed his ideas.?

20. How did Calvin’s ideas spread to Ireland?

**People in History – the life of a religious reformer – could choose Calvin instead of Luther.**

**Chapter 4 – Religious Change in England**

1. Did Henry VIII agree with Luther’s teachings?

2. What title did the pope award him?

3. What was the name of Henry’s only child with Catherine of Aragon.

4. Why did Henry want to have his marriage to Catherine of Aragon annulled?

5. Why did Pope Clement VII refuse to give Henry an annulment?

6. As a result, Henry was very angry and decided to break with Rome. Who did he appoint to introduce his policies?

7. Who did Henry marry next?

8. In total, Henry married six times, how many children did he have altogether?

9. What was the name of the act passed by Henry to make him the head of the English Church?

10. The Church of England was then set up and Henry decided to close the monasteries. Why did he do this?

11. What is the name given to this event?

12. Did Henry allow Protestant religious teachings in his new English Church?

13. Complete the table below:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Queen Elizabeth I** | **King Edward VI** | **Queen Mary I** |
| **Strongly Catholic** |  |  |  |
| **Protestant but wanted to find a ‘middle way’** |  |  |  |
| **Strongly Protestant** |  |  |  |
| **Order in which they reigned i.e., 1st 2nd or 3rd** |  |  |  |

14. How old was Edward when he died?

15. Name two changes Edward’s reign brought to the Church.

16. At first the English were very happy with Mary being Queen. Why was this?

17. What did she do that changed people’s opinions of her and why was she nicknamed Bloody Mary?

18. Queen Elizabeth 1 reigned for 45 years, what changes did she bring to the church in England?

19. Describe the Reformation in Ireland.

**Chapter 5 – The Consequences of the Reformation**

1. What were the three main consequences of the Reformation?

2 What was the Counter-Reformation?

3. What was the Council of Trent?

4. The Council of Trent made some important decisions about Church discipline and doctrine (beliefs). Name two decisions made about each.

5. Who were the Jesuits?

6. Who formed them.

7. Who approved of the Jesuit order he formed?

8. Describe the Jesuits.

9. The Jesuits did very important work as missionaries in Protestant lands and in education. Describe this work.

10. How were Jesuit churches different to Protestant churches.

11. Why was there religious persecution during the Reformation?

12. What was the role of the Inquisitions?

13. Name two countries where the Inquisitions played an important role.

14. How did the Inquisitions work?

15. What was the name of the religious ceremony at which heretics were punished?

16. What famous astronomer was tried by the Italian Inquisition?

17. Give two reasons why religious wars broke out in Europe.

18. Why did a religious war break out in Germany?

19. When did it end?

20. What was decided at that time?

21. Name three other religious wars that broke out during the Reformation.