

# The Reformation of Christianity



## California Standards

### History–Social Science

**7.9** Students analyze the historical developments of the Reformation.

### English–Language Arts

**Writing 7.1.2b** Develop the topic with supporting details and precise verbs, nouns, and adjectives to paint a visual image in the mind of the reader.

**Reading 7.2.6** Assess the adequacy, accuracy, and appropriateness of the author's evidence to support claims and assertions.

### FOCUS ON WRITING



**A Book Jacket** You work at a publishing company, and you've been asked to design a book jacket for a book about the Reformation. As you read this chapter, consider which main ideas and important details you should include in the description on the back page, which image you might pick for the front, and what you should call the book.



### CHAPTER EVENTS

**1492**

The Spanish Inquisition begins.

**1500**

### WORLD EVENTS

**1501**

The Safavid Empire begins in Persia.





**History's Impact**

## ▶ video series

Watch the video to understand the impact of the Renaissance and Reformation.

**What You Will Learn...**

In this chapter you will learn about the Reformation of Christianity in Europe. The Reformation began in the town of Wittenberg, Germany. In this photo, churchgoers there celebrate Reformation Day services.

**1517**

Martin Luther criticizes the Catholic Church in his Ninety-Five Theses.

**1572**

Thousands of French Protestants die in the Saint Bartholomew's Day massacre.

**1648**

The Thirty Years' War ends the Holy Roman Empire.

**1550****1537**

Spanish conquistadors conquer the Inca Empire.

**1579**

Francis Drake stops in California on his way around the world.

**1600****1603**

The Tokugawa shoguns begin ruling Japan.

**1650****1609**

Galileo uses a telescope to study planets.











**ELA Reading 7.2.6** Assess the adequacy, accuracy, and appropriateness of the author's evidence to support claims and assertions, noting instances of bias and stereotyping.

# Key Terms and People

## Chapter 12

### Section 1

Reformation (p. 328)  
 indulgence (p. 329)  
 purgatory (p. 329)  
 Martin Luther (p. 330)  
 Protestants (p. 331)  
 John Calvin (p. 332)  
 King Henry VIII (p. 333)

### Section 2

Catholic Reformation (p. 334)  
 Ignatius of Loyola (p. 336)  
 Jesuits (p. 336)  
 Francis Xavier (p. 338)

### Section 3

Huguenots (p. 342)  
 Edict of Nantes (p. 343)  
 Thirty Years' War (p. 344)  
 congregation (p. 345)  
 federalism (p. 345)

### Academic Vocabulary

Success in school is related to knowing academic vocabulary—the words that are frequently used in school assignments and discussions. In this chapter, you will learn the following academic words:

method (p. 329)  
 agreement (p. 344)

As you read Chapter 12, think about topics that might be interesting to research further online. How could you judge the quality of the sites you found if you did more research?

## You Try It!

Imagine that the text below is the home page for a Web site about Martin Luther, one of the figures you will learn about in this chapter. Examine the text and then answer the questions below.

### Dr. Smith's Martin Luther Page

by Professor John Smith, Ph.D.

"Here I stand; I can do no other. God help me!"  
 —Martin Luther

Welcome to my web site about Martin Luther, one of the most important individuals in the entire history of Christianity. I've been teaching about Luther for nearly 30 years, and in that time I've learned a great deal about the man that I wanted to share with people.

For a biography of Martin Luther, click [here](#).

For information about his teachings, click [here](#).

To read Luther's writings in [Latin](#), [German](#), or [English](#), click the appropriate link.

For photos of important sites in his life, click [here](#).

For links to other professors' sites and to the American Lutheran church, click [here](#).

Page last updated: October 31, 2004

After you read the passage, answer the following questions.

1. Who is the author of the site? Does the author seem qualified to write a Web page about Martin Luther?
2. What information about Luther is contained on the site? Do you think that information could be useful? Why or why not?
3. To what other sites does this page link? What might this tell you about the site?
4. What other information is included on the page?
5. Overall, do you think this site could be useful for history students?



# The Protestant Reformation

## What You Will Learn...

### Main Ideas

1. The Catholic Church faced challengers who were upset with the behavior of Catholic clergy and with church practices.
2. Martin Luther urged reform in the Catholic Church, but he eventually broke away from the church.
3. Other reformers built on the ideas of early reformers to create their own churches.

### The Big Idea

Unsatisfied with the Roman Catholic Church, religious reformers broke away to form their own churches.

### Key Terms and People

Reformation, p. 328  
 indulgence, p. 329  
 purgatory, p. 329  
 Martin Luther, p. 330  
 Protestants, p. 331  
 John Calvin, p. 332  
 King Henry VIII, p. 333



**HSS 7.9.1** List the causes for the internal turmoil in and weakening of the Catholic church (e.g., tax policies, selling of indulgences).

**7.9.2** Describe the theological, political, and economic ideas of the major figures during the Reformation (e.g., Desiderius Erasmus, Martin Luther, John Calvin, William Tyndale).

## If YOU were there...

You live in a town in Germany in the 1500s. The Catholic Church has a lot of influence there. Often, church officials clash with local nobles over political issues. The church also makes the nobles pay taxes. Lately, a local priest has been criticizing the way many church leaders act. He wants to make changes.

### How do you think the nobles will respond to him?

**BUILDING BACKGROUND** By the early 1500s Renaissance ideas had caused many Europeans to view their lives with a more critical eye. They thought their lives could be changed for the better. One area that some people thought needed improvement was religion.

## The Catholic Church Faces Challengers

By the late Renaissance some people had begun to complain about problems in the Catholic Church. They called on church leaders to erase corruption and to focus on religion. Eventually, their calls led to a reform movement of Western Christianity called the **Reformation** (re-fuhr-MAY-shuhn).

### Unpopular Church Practices

The reformers who wanted to change and improve the church had many complaints. Their complaints criticized the behavior of priests, bishops, and popes, as well as church practices.

Some reformers thought priests and bishops weren't very religious anymore. They claimed that many priests didn't even know basic church teachings. Others felt that the pope was too involved in politics, neglecting his religious duties. These people found it difficult to see the pope as their spiritual leader.

Other reformers had no problems with the clergy, but they thought the church had grown too rich. During the Middle Ages the Roman Catholic Church had become one of the richest



## Primary Source

### ART

## German Woodcuts

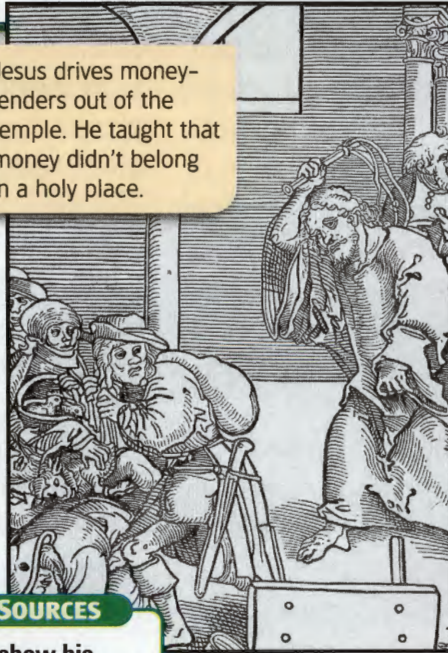
Many German reformers used woodcut illustrations to spread their ideas among people who couldn't read. Woodcuts were cheap and easy to print, which made them an easy way to spread ideas visually. The two woodcuts on this page attacked the pope by comparing him unfavorably to Jesus.

### ANALYSIS SKILL

#### ANALYZING PRIMARY SOURCES

How does the artist's comparison show his opinion about the pope?

Jesus drives money-lenders out of the temple. He taught that money didn't belong in a holy place.



The pope sells indulgences in a church. He isn't removing money from a holy place but is having it brought in.

institutions in Europe. The church used a number of **methods** to raise money, and it had been able to stay rich because it didn't have to pay any taxes.

For many people the worst problems were the methods the church used to raise money. One common method the church used to raise money was the sale of **indulgences**, a relaxation of penalties for sins people had committed.

According to the church some indulgences reduced the punishment that a person would receive for sins in purgatory. In Catholic teachings, **purgatory** was a place where souls went before they went to heaven. In purgatory the souls were punished for the sins that they had committed in life. Once they had paid for these sins, the souls went to heaven. The idea that people could reduce the time that their souls would spend in purgatory by paying for indulgences enraged many Christians. They thought the church was letting people buy their way into heaven.

## The Call for Reform

The unpopular practices of the church weakened its influence in many people's lives. By the early 1500s scholars in northern Europe were calling for reforms.

One of the first people to seek reforms in the church was the Dutch priest and writer Desiderius Erasmus. Erasmus thought that the church's problems were caused by lazy clergy. He complained that church officials ignored their duties to lead easy lives:

"Whatever work may be called for . . . is passed along . . . [but] if there's any splendor or pleasure being given out, that our church leaders are willing to take on. And . . . no class of men live more comfortably or with less trouble."

—Desiderius Erasmus, from *The Praise of Folly*

Erasmus wanted to reform the church from within. His ideas, though, inspired later reformers who chose to break from the church completely.

**READING CHECK Analyzing** What were some complaints that people had with the church?

### ACADEMIC VOCABULARY

**method** a way of doing something



## Martin Luther Urges Reform

On October 31, 1517, a priest named **Martin Luther** added his voice to the call for reform. He nailed a list of complaints about the church to the door of a church in Wittenberg (VIT-uhn-berk) in the German state of Saxony. Luther's list is called the **Ninety-Five Theses** (THEE-seez). Thanks to the newly invented printing press, copies of Luther's complaints spread to neighboring German states.

The **Ninety-Five Theses** criticized the church and many of its practices, especially the sale of indulgences. The Theses also outlined many of Luther's own beliefs. For example, he didn't think people needed to do charity work or give money to the church. According to Luther, as long as people believed in God and lived by the Bible, their souls would be saved.

## A Break from the Church

Luther's complaints angered many German bishops. They sent a copy of the **Ninety-Five Theses** to Pope Leo X, who also became outraged by Luther's actions. He called Luther a heretic and excommunicated him. In addition, Germany's ruler, the Holy Roman Emperor, ordered Luther to appear before a diet, or council of nobles and church officials, in the German city of Worms (VOHRMS).

Although many of the nobles who attended the council supported Luther, the emperor did not. He declared Luther an outlaw and ordered him to leave the empire. But one noble secretly supported Luther. He got Luther out of Worms and to a castle where he helped Luther hide from the emperor. Luther remained in hiding for more than a year.

### Martin Luther's Message



When Martin Luther nailed his **Ninety-Five Theses** to a church door in Wittenberg, Germany, the Reformation began. Soon, others unhappy with church practices also began to criticize the church.

### BIOGRAPHY

#### Martin Luther

1483–1546

Martin Luther is credited with starting the Reformation, but he never wanted to leave the Catholic Church.

He just wanted to correct what he saw as the church's mistakes. After he was excommunicated, Luther began to depart more and more from church teachings. For example, although the Roman Catholic Church didn't let priests get married, Luther married a former nun in 1525. Still, as an old man Luther regretted that his actions had caused a split in the church.



Luther's ideas eventually led to a split in the Roman Catholic Church. Those who sided with Luther and protested against the church became known as **Protestants** (PRAH-tuhs-tuhnts). Those Protestants who also followed Luther's teachings were known as Lutherans.

## Luther's Teachings

Luther thought anyone could have a direct relationship with God. They didn't need priests to talk to God for them. This idea is called the priesthood of all believers.

The priesthood of all believers challenged the traditional structure of the church. To Luther, this was a benefit. People's beliefs shouldn't be based on traditions, he argued, but on the Bible. He thought that people should live as the Bible, not priests or the pope, said.

To help people understand how God wanted them to live, Luther translated the Bible's New Testament into German, his native language. For the first time many Europeans who didn't know Greek or Latin could read the Bible for themselves. In addition to translating the Bible, Luther wrote pamphlets, essays, and songs about his ideas, many of them in German.

Many German nobles liked Luther's ideas. They particularly supported Luther's position that the clergy should not interfere with politics. Because these nobles allowed the people who lived on their lands to become Lutheran, the Lutheran Church soon became the dominant church in most of northern Germany.

### THE IMPACT TODAY

Many of the songs Luther wrote are still sung in Protestant churches around the world.

**READING CHECK** Summarizing What were Martin Luther's main religious teachings?

## Primary Source

### HISTORIC DOCUMENT

## Luther's Ninety-Five Theses

*In Wittenberg, nailing documents to the church door was a common way of sharing ideas with the community. The Ninety-Five Theses Martin Luther posted, however, created far more debate than other such documents. The items listed here, selected from Luther's list, argued against the sale of indulgences.*

Luther thought that only God—not the Pope—could grant forgiveness.

Luther thought buying indulgences was useless.

(5) The pope will not, and cannot, remit [forgive] other punishments than those which he has imposed by his own decree [ruling] or according to the canons [laws].

(21) Therefore, those preachers of indulgences err [make a mistake] who say that, by the Pope's indulgence, a man may be exempt from all punishments, and be saved.

(30) Nobody is sure of having repented [been sorry] sincerely enough; much less can he be sure of having received perfect remission of sins.

(43) Christians should be taught that he who gives to the poor, or lends to a needy man, does better than buying indulgences.

(52) It is a vain and false thing to hope to be saved through indulgences, though the commissary [seller]—nay, the pope himself—was to pledge his own soul therefore.

—Martin Luther, from the *Ninety-Five Theses*

### ANALYSIS SKILL

### ANALYZING PRIMARY SOURCES

Why did Martin Luther argue against the sale of indulgences?



## Modern Reformers

During the Reformation the ideas and actions of single individuals had sweeping effects on European society. Since that time many other individuals have risen up and called for social changes.

In the 1960s a man named Cesar Chavez organized a strike of farm workers in California, refusing to return to work until the workers received fair treatment. At about the same time, Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. worked to gain equal rights for African Americans. Even today individuals are working to fight injustice and corruption around the world. For example, a woman named Aung San Suu Kyi is fighting to bring democracy to her country, Burma.



### ANALYSIS SKILL

#### ANALYZING INFORMATION

How have people like Cesar Chavez, Martin Luther King Jr., and Aung San Suu Kyi continued the traditions of protest and reform?

## Other Reformers

### FOCUS ON READING

What kind of a Web site would you go to if you wanted to learn more about reformers?

Even before Luther died in 1546, other reformers across Europe had begun to follow his example. Some of them also broke away from the Catholic Church to form churches of their own.

### William Tyndale

Another important reformer was William Tyndale (TIN-duhl), an English professor. Like Luther he thought that everyone should be able to read and interpret the Bible. This belief went against the teachings of the Catholic Church, in which only clergy could interpret the Bible.

Tyndale decided to translate the Bible into English. This upset the English clergy, who tried to arrest him. Tyndale fled the country and continued his translation. He sent copies of his Bible back to England. Tyndale's work angered Catholic authorities, who had him executed.

### John Calvin

A more influential reformer than Tyndale was **John Calvin**. One of Calvin's main teachings was predestination, the idea that God knew who would be saved even before they were born. Nothing people did during their lives would change God's plan. However, Calvin also taught that it was important to live a good life and obey God's laws.

In 1541 the people of Geneva, Switzerland, made Calvin their religious and political leader. He and his followers, called Calvinists, passed laws to make people live according to Calvin's teachings. Since Calvin's followers believed that people were generally sinful, they banned many forms of entertainment, such as playing cards and dancing. They thought these activities distracted people from religion. Calvin hoped to make Geneva an example of a good Christian city for the rest of the world.



## Henry VIII

In England the major figure of the Reformation was **King Henry VIII**. Because he had no sons and his wife couldn't have any more children, Henry asked the pope to officially end his marriage. Henry wanted to get married again so that he could have a son to whom he could leave his throne.

The pope refused Henry's request. Furious and hurt, Henry decided that he didn't want to obey the pope anymore. In 1534 he declared himself the head of a new church, called the Church of England, or Anglican Church.

Unlike Luther and Calvin, Henry made his break from the Catholic Church for personal reasons rather than religious ones. As a result, he didn't change many church practices. Many rituals and beliefs of the Church of England stayed very much like those of the Catholic Church. Henry's break from the church, however, opened the door for other Protestant beliefs to take hold in England.

**READING CHECK** **Comparing** How were Tyndale's and Calvin's ideas similar to Luther's?

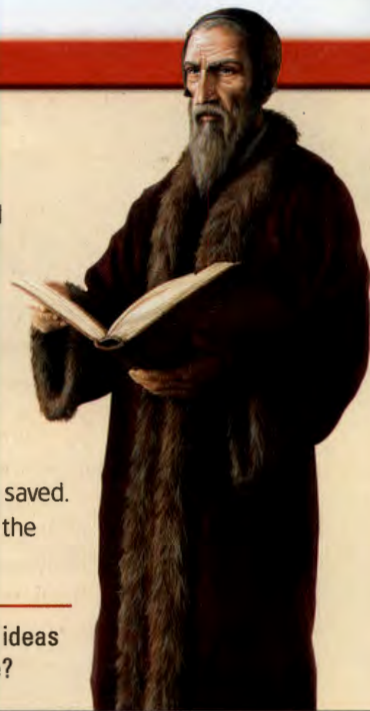
## BIOGRAPHY

### John Calvin

1509–1564

Calvin was probably the most influential figure of the Reformation after Luther. Through his writings and preaching, Calvin spread basic Reformation ideas such as the right of the common people to make church policy. Unlike many other religious leaders, Calvin didn't think that the pursuit of profits would keep businesspeople from being saved. This idea would eventually help lead to the growth of capitalism.

**Making Inferences** Why might Calvin's ideas have been popular with businesspeople?



**SUMMARY AND PREVIEW** The religious landscape of Europe changed dramatically in the 1500s. The Catholic Church now had many rivals. In Section 2 you will learn how Catholic leaders made some changes in their religion to keep their influence in Europe.

## Section 1 Assessment

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**Online Quiz**

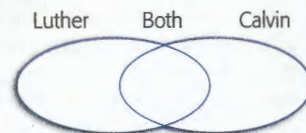
KEYWORD: SQ7 HP12

### Reviewing Ideas, Terms, and People **HSS** 7.9.1, 7.9.2

- 1. Recall** What were three complaints people had about the Roman Catholic Church in the early 1500s?
- 2. a. Identify** What was **Martin Luther's** list of complaints about the Roman Catholic Church called?  
**b. Contrast** How did Luther's ideas about interpreting the Bible differ from Catholics' ideas?
- 3. a. Describe** What did **King Henry VIII** do that makes him a Reformation figure?  
**b. Summarize** How did **John Calvin's** ideas affect life in Geneva?  
**c. Predict** How might William Tyndale's life have been different if he had lived after Henry VIII broke away from the Catholic Church?

### Critical Thinking

- 4. Comparing and Contrasting** Draw a Venn diagram like the one here. Use it to compare and contrast Luther's and Calvin's ideas about reforming the church.



### FOCUS ON WRITING

- 5. Finding Key Details** The main idea of this section might be stated, "Unpopular Catholic Church practices led some reformers to start their own churches." Write this main idea in your notebook. What key details in this section support this idea? Write them in your notebook as well.



# The Catholic Reformation

## What You Will Learn...

### Main Ideas

1. The influence of the church created a Catholic culture in Spain.
2. Catholic reforms emerged in response to the Reformation.
3. Missionaries worked to spread Catholic teachings.

### The Big Idea

Catholic leaders worked to reform the Catholic Church and spread Catholic teachings.

### Key Terms and People

Catholic Reformation, p. 334

Ignatius of Loyola, p. 336

Jesuits, p. 336

Francis Xavier, p. 338



**HSS 7.9.5** Analyze how the Counter-Reformation revitalized the Catholic church and the forces that fostered the movement (e.g., St. Ignatius of Loyola and the Jesuits, the Council of Trent).

**7.9.6** Understand the institution and impact of missionaries on Christianity and the diffusion of Christianity from Europe to other parts of the world in the medieval and early modern periods; locate missions on a world map.

**7.9.7** Describe the Golden Age of cooperation between Jews and Muslims in medieval Spain that promoted creativity in art, literature, and science, including how that cooperation was terminated by the religious persecution of individuals and groups (e.g., the Spanish Inquisition and the expulsion of Jews and Muslims from Spain in 1492).

## If YOU were there...

You live in a small port city in Portugal in the 1500s. Your parents are fishers, but you have always dreamed of seeing more of the world. One day you learn that several missionaries are planning to set sail for India and Japan. Every sailor knows that the voyage will be long and dangerous. The people in those countries may welcome the missionaries—or attack them. As a result, the ship's captain is paying well for new crew members.

**Will you join the crew of the missionaries' ship?**

**BUILDING BACKGROUND** As Protestant ideas swept through northern Europe, Catholic leaders realized that people were unhappy with the clergy and with church policies. They looked for ways to restore people's faith in the church.

## Catholic Culture in Spain

The effort to reform the Catholic Church from within is called the **Catholic Reformation**, or the Counter-Reformation. Through the late 1500s and 1600s Catholic Reformation leaders worked to strengthen the Catholic Church and to stop the spread of Protestantism in Europe.

Many of the leaders of the Catholic Reformation came from southern Europe, especially from Spain. Spain's rulers, nobles, and clergy were used to defending the Catholic Church. They had been fighting to make Catholicism the only religion in their kingdoms for hundreds of years.

## The Growth of Roman Catholic Spain

For centuries the region we now call Spain had been home to three religions. In many areas Christians, Muslims, and Jews all lived and worked together. Because they cooperated and didn't fight against each other, people of all three religions prospered.



They made some important advancements in art, literature, philosophy, mathematics, and science; this was referred to as the Golden Age.

Eventually, the Roman Catholic rulers decided to force the Muslims and Jews out of Spain. For hundreds of years religious wars tore up the Spanish countryside. Finally, in 1492 the king and queen of Spain defeated the last of the Spanish Muslims. They ordered all Muslims and Jews to convert to Catholicism or leave their kingdom.

### The Spanish Inquisition

To enforce their decision, the Spanish monarchs ordered the Spanish Inquisition to find and punish any Muslims or Jews left in Spain. The Inquisition was ruthless in carrying out this duty. Its members hunted down and punished converted Muslims and Jews who were suspected of keeping their old beliefs.

After a time the Inquisition began to turn its attention to Christians as well as to Muslims and Jews. Catholic officials wanted to be sure that everyone in Spain belonged to the Catholic Church. They ordered the Inquisition to seek out Christians, such as Protestants, whose ideas differed from the church's.

Once the Inquisition had punished all Muslims, Jews, and Protestants, the Catholic Church in Spain had no opposition. By the late 1400s and 1500s the Spanish church was very strong. As a result, the ideas of the Reformation did not become as popular in Spain as they did elsewhere. In fact, the Spanish clergy were among the first to fight back against the Protestant Reformation.

**READING CHECK** Summarizing How did the Roman Catholic Church in Spain gain power?



### The Surrender of Granada

In 1492 the last Muslim stronghold in Spain, Granada, fell. This painting from the 1800s shows Granada's Muslim ruler surrendering to Spain's Catholic leaders.



## The Catholic Church Reforms

Many Catholic leaders responded to Protestant criticisms by working to reform the Catholic Church. Church leaders founded new religious orders and tried to clarify official church teachings.



1534

Ignatius founded the Society of Jesus, or the Jesuits. His goal was to teach young men about Catholic ideas in the hope that they would reject Protestant ones.



### BIOGRAPHY

#### Saint Ignatius of Loyola

1491–1556

Ignatius of Loyola came from a noble Spanish family. As a young man he became a knight. In 1521 he was wounded in battle and spent several months in bed. During that time he became very religious. When he founded the Jesuits, Ignatius used his military experience. He took the title of general and insisted that his followers were well trained, like soldiers. He thought this would make them better able to fight against the spread of Protestantism.

## Catholic Reforms

By the mid-1500s Catholic leaders in Europe were responding to the criticisms of Protestants. They responded in many ways. Some reformers created new religious orders. Others tried to change church policy. Still others tried to stop the spread of Protestant teachings in Catholic areas.

### THE IMPACT TODAY

The Jesuit Order runs Catholic schools and universities all around the world.

### New Religious Orders

Catholic reformers created many new religious orders in southern Europe in the 1500s. These orders had different rules and customs. But they all shared one important goal—they wanted to win back support for the Catholic Church from people who had turned away.

The first new order was founded in 1534 by a Spanish noble, **Ignatius** (ig-NAY-shuhs) of **Loyola**. This new order was the Society

of Jesus, or the Jesuits. **The Jesuits were a religious order created to serve the pope and the church.** Ignatius had been a soldier, and the organization of the Jesuits reflects this background. Jesuits tried to be as disciplined as soldiers in their religious duties. As the Jesuits' leader, Ignatius took the title of general, and he referred to the Jesuits as soldiers.

One of the Jesuits' goals was to teach people about Catholic ideas. They hoped that a strong Catholic education would turn people against Protestant ideas.

Another order was created in 1535 in Italy by Angela Merici (may-REE-chee). Called the Ursuline Order, it was created to teach girls rather than boys. Like the Jesuits, the Ursulines thought Catholic education was the key to strengthening the Catholic Church and limiting the impact of Protestant teachings.





**1535**

Angela Merici founded the Ursuline Order. Her goal was to teach young women about official Catholic teachings and to give aid and help to people in need.



### Results of the Council of Trent

**QUICK FACTS**

- The selling of indulgences is banned.
- Bishops must live in the areas they oversee.
- The ideas of Luther, Calvin, and other Reformation leaders are rejected.

**1545**

The Council of Trent met between 1545 and 1563 to clarify church teachings that had been criticized by Protestants. The council played a key role in revitalizing the Catholic Church in Europe.

## The Council of Trent

The new religious orders were one response to reform, but many Catholic leaders felt that more change was needed. They decided to call together a council of church leaders. Held in Trent, Italy, this council was called the Council of Trent. At this meeting, clergy from across Europe came together to discuss, debate, and eventually reform Catholic teachings.

The Council of Trent actually met three times between 1545 and 1563. The decisions made in these meetings led to major reforms in the Roman Catholic Church. The council restated the importance of the clergy in interpreting the Bible, but it created new rules that clergy had to follow. For example, the council ordered bishops to actually live in the areas they oversaw. Before this decision some bishops had lived far from the churches they ran.

The Council of Trent endorsed Catholic teaching and instituted reform of Catholic practice. From this point on, there was a clear distinction between Catholic and Protestant beliefs and practices.

## The Fight against Protestants

Some Catholic Reformation leaders wanted to be more direct in their fight against Protestants. They thought Protestants were heretics who should be punished.

To lead the fight against Protestants, the pope created religious courts to punish any Protestants found in Italy. He also issued a list of books considered dangerous for people to read, including many by Protestant leaders. People reading books on this list could be excommunicated.

**READING CHECK** **Finding Main Ideas** What were the goals of Catholic Reformation leaders?



## Spread of Catholicism, 1400s–1700s



Catholic priests from Europe set up missions in the Americas like this one in California.

### Missionaries Spread Catholic Teachings

Rather than change the church, many Catholics decided to dedicate their lives to helping it grow. They became missionaries. Their goal was to take Catholic teachings to people around the world. Many also hoped to win Protestants back to the Catholic Church.

Missionary work was not a new idea. Christians had been sending missionaries into non-Christian areas for hundreds of years. As early as the mid-1200s a group of Catholic missionaries had traveled as far as China. During the Catholic Reformation, however, Catholic missionary activity increased greatly. Some Protestant groups also sent out missionaries during this time, but they were generally outnumbered by Catholic missionaries.

Many of the new Catholic missionaries were Jesuits. Jesuit priests went to Africa and Asia to teach people about the Catholic Church. In addition, some Jesuits traveled with explorers to America to convert the native peoples there.

Probably the most important missionary of the period was the Jesuit priest **Francis Xavier** (ZAYV-yuhr). He traveled throughout Asia in the mid-1500s, bringing Catholicism to parts of India and Japan. As a result of his efforts, some people in those regions became Catholics.



Around the world Catholic missionaries baptized millions of people. Through their efforts the effects of the Catholic Reformation reached far beyond Europe.

**READING CHECK** **Finding Main Ideas** What were the goals of Catholic missionaries?

**SUMMARY AND PREVIEW** Catholic leaders responded to the Reformation in Europe. In the next section you will see what happened when Catholics and Protestants began to interact.





## Section 2 Assessment

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**Online Quiz**

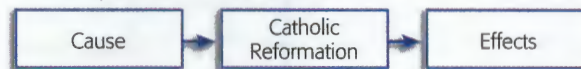
KEYWORD: SQ7 HP12

### Reviewing Ideas, Terms, and People **HSS** 7.9.5, 7.9.6, 7.9.7

- Define** What was the **Catholic Reformation**?
  - Explain** Why was the Catholic Church stronger in Spain than in many other parts of Europe?
- Identify** What religious order did **Ignatius of Loyola** create?
  - Summarize** How did the Catholic Church try to fight the spread of Protestant ideas?
  - Evaluate** Which do you think was a better way to reform the Catholic Church, new religious orders or the Council of Trent? Why?
- Recall** Where did Catholic missionaries travel?

### Critical Thinking

- Identifying Cause and Effect** Draw a graphic organizer like the one below. In the first box, write the main cause of the Catholic Reformation. In the third box, list three effects of church reform.



### FOCUS ON WRITING

- Finding the Main Idea** You already wrote a list of important details to support a main idea. Now find the main idea of this section. Write a sentence that states the main idea. Then write the details that support it.



# Effects of the Reformation

## What You Will Learn...

### Main Ideas

1. Religious division occurred within Europe and the Americas.
2. Religious wars broke out between Protestants and Catholics.
3. Social changes were a result of the Reformation.

### The Big Idea

The Reformation changed religion in Europe and led to political and cultural conflicts.

### Key Terms

Huguenots, p. 342

Edict of Nantes, p. 343

Thirty Years' War, p. 344

congregation, p. 345

federalism, p. 345



**HSS 7.9.3** Explain Protestants' new practices of church self-government and the influence of those practices on the development of democratic practices and ideas of federalism.

**7.9.4** Identify and locate the European regions that remained Catholic and those that became Protestant and explain how the division affected the distribution of religions in the New World.

## If YOU were there...

You live in central Europe in the 1600s. As far back as you can remember, the countryside has been at war over religion. There have been riots and bloodshed. People have even been killed in the streets of your town. Now your parents have had enough of fighting. They have decided to move the whole family to one of the American colonies, far across the ocean.

## How do you feel about moving to America?

**BUILDING BACKGROUND** The Protestant and Catholic reformations led to religious changes in Europe. These religious changes had other consequences as well. In some places violence broke out. In other places people shifted their attitudes about life and the world. Such changes drove some people to leave their homes for new lands, like those in America.

## Religious Division

At the beginning of the 1500s nearly all of Europe was Catholic. As you can see on the map, however, that situation had changed dramatically 100 years later. By 1600, nearly all of southern Europe was still Catholic. But the majority of people in northern Europe had become Protestant.

## Division within Europe

In many European countries, like Spain, nearly everyone shared the same religion. In Spain most people were Catholic. In northern countries such as England, Scotland, Norway, and Sweden, most people were Protestant. In the Holy Roman Empire each prince chose the religion for his territory. As a result, the empire became a patchwork of small kingdoms, some Catholic and some Protestant. Keeping peace between kingdoms with different religions was often a difficult task.



## Division in the Americas

When explorers and missionaries set out from Europe for other parts of the world, they took their religions with them. In this way, the distribution of religions in Europe shaped religious patterns around the world. For example, some parts of the Americas were settled by people from Catholic countries such as Spain, France, and Portugal. These areas, including parts of Canada

and most of Mexico, Central America, and South America, became Catholic. In contrast, places settled by Protestants from England and other countries—including the 13 colonies that became the United States—became mostly Protestant.

### READING CHECK Finding Main Ideas

Which areas of Europe stayed Catholic after the Reformation?

## Religions in Europe, 1600



### GEOGRAPHY SKILLS

#### INTERPRETING MAPS

- Region** In which part of Europe were most people Protestant?
- Place** How were Catholic and Protestant areas arranged in the Holy Roman Empire?



## Religious Wars

Disagreements about religion and violence often went hand in hand. During the Reformation, this violence was sometimes tied to political concerns. For example, German peasants rebelled against their rulers in 1534 after reading Luther's Bible. It says that all people are equal, and the peasants wanted equal rights. They began a revolt that was soon defeated.

In most places, though, religious concerns between Catholics and Protestants, not politics, led to conflicts and violence.

### France

Although most people in France remained Catholic, some became Protestants. **French Protestants** were called **Huguenots** (HYOO-guh-nahts). A series of conflicts between

Catholics and Huguenots led to years of bloody war. The conflicts began when the French king, who was Catholic, decided to get rid of all the Protestants in France. To accomplish this he banned all Protestant religions in France and punished or exiled any Protestants he found.

The king's efforts to eliminate Protestants increased tensions, but violence didn't break out until 1562. In that year a Catholic noble attacked and killed a group of Protestants in northwestern France. The attack infuriated Protestants throughout France. Angry Protestants rose up in arms against both the noble and France's Catholic monarchy. After about a year of fighting, both sides agreed to stop fighting. As a gesture of peace the king allowed Protestants to remain in France, but only in certain towns.

Time

## Religious Wars in Europe

**1517** Martin Luther posts his Ninety-Five Theses. The Reformation begins.

1500



1550

**1534** King Henry VIII of England breaks away from the Catholic Church and founds the Anglican Church.



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The peace didn't last for long, though. Fighting soon resumed, and the war continued on and off for almost 20 years.

The worst incident of the war was the St. Bartholomew's Day Massacre. It took place on August 24, 1572, which Catholics called St. Bartholomew's Day. In one night Catholic rioters killed about 3,000 Protestants in Paris. In the days that followed, riots broke out all over France.

The war between French Catholics and Protestants finally ended in 1598. In that year King Henry IV—who was raised a Protestant—issued the **Edict of Nantes (NAHNT)**, granting religious freedom in most of France. It allowed Protestants to live and worship anywhere except in Paris and a few other cities. Henry's law stopped the war, but resentment between Catholics and Protestants continued.

## The Holy Roman Empire

Religious wars caused even more destruction in the Holy Roman Empire than in France. Major violence there broke out in 1618 when unhappy Protestants threw two Catholic officials out of a window in the city of Prague (PRAHG). Their action was a response to a new policy issued by the king of Bohemia—a part of the empire. The king had decided to make everyone in his kingdom become Catholic. To enforce his decision, he closed all Protestant churches in Bohemia.

The king's decision upset many Protestants. In Prague, unhappy Protestants overthrew their Catholic ruler and replaced him with a Protestant one. Their action did not resolve anything, however. Instead, it added to the religious conflict in the Holy Roman Empire.

**1572** Catholics attack and kill Protestants in France in the St. Bartholomew's Day Massacre.

1600



**1618–1648**

The Thirty Years' War takes place in Europe, with fierce fighting between Catholics and Protestants.

1650



ANALYSIS  
SKILL

READING TIME LINES

How much time passed between the beginning of the Reformation and the start of the Thirty Years' War?



Their revolt quickly spread into other parts of the empire. This rebellion began what is known as the **Thirty Years' War**, a long series of wars that involved many of the countries of Europe.

### ACADEMIC VOCABULARY

**agreement** a decision reached by two or more people or groups

The war quickly became too much for the Holy Roman Emperor to handle. He sought help from other Catholic countries, including Spain. As the fighting grew worse, the Protestants also looked for help. Some of their allies weren't even Protestant. For example, the Catholic king of France agreed to help them because he didn't like the Holy Roman Emperor.

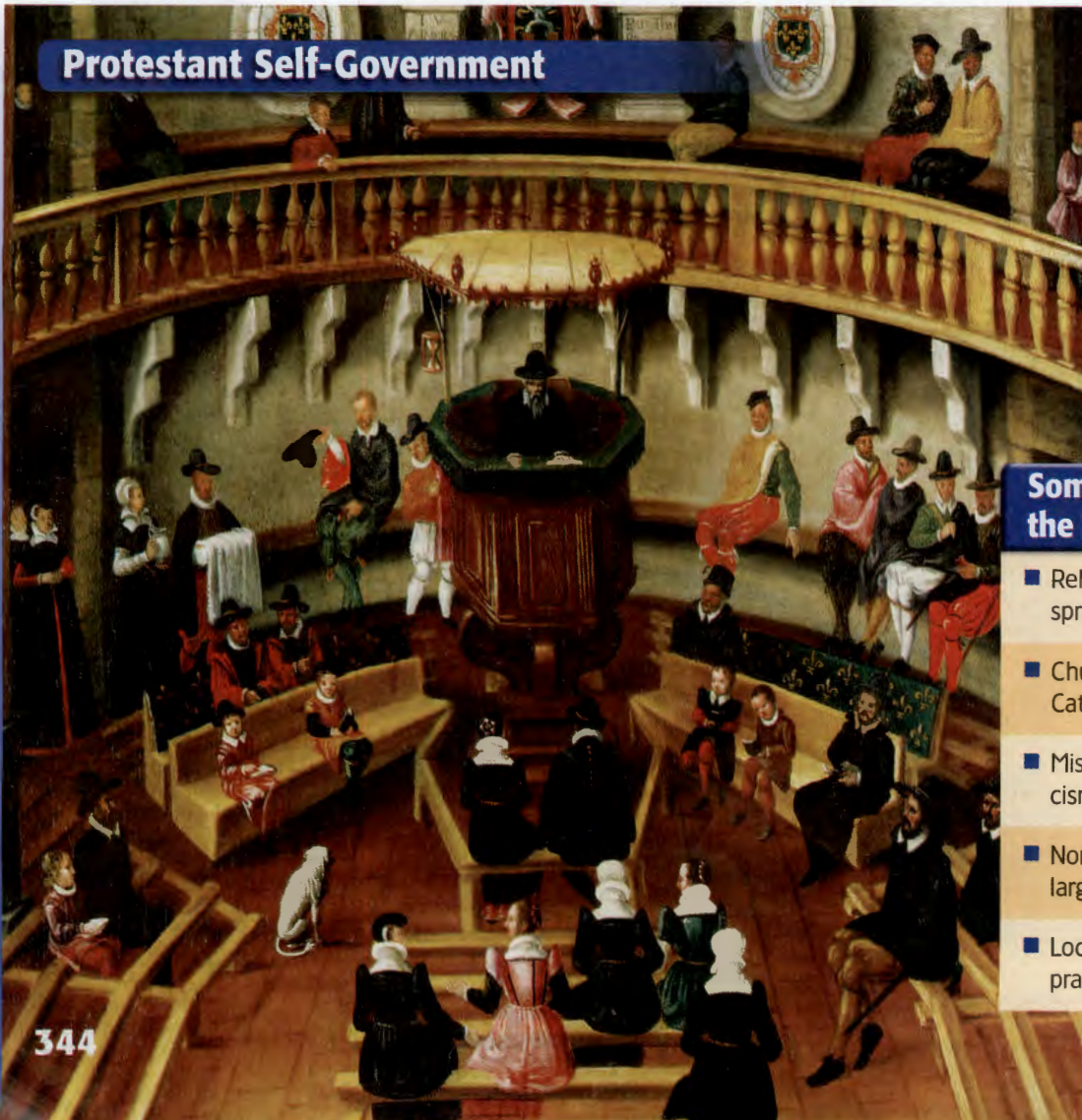
Although it began as a religious conflict, the Thirty Years' War grew beyond religious issues. Countries fought each other over political rivalries, for control of territory, and about trade rights.

After 30 years of fighting, Europe's rulers were ready for the war to end. This was especially true in the German states of the Holy Roman Empire, where most of the fighting had taken place. In 1648 Europe's leaders worked out a peace agreement.

The **agreement** they created, the Treaty of Westphalia, allowed rulers to determine whether their countries would be Catholic or Protestant. The treaty also introduced political changes in Europe. One important change affected the Holy Roman Empire. The states of Germany became independent, with no single ruler over them, and the Holy Roman Empire no longer existed.

**READING CHECK** **Identifying Cause and Effect** How did Europe change after the Thirty Years' War?

## Protestant Self-Government



This painting from the 1600s shows a Protestant church in France. Members of a congregation like this one would elect leaders and make their own rules. The rise of self-government was one result of the Reformation.

### Some Results of the Reformation

#### QUICK FACTS

- Religious conflicts spread across Europe.
- Church leaders reform the Catholic Church.
- Missionaries spread Catholicism around the world.
- Northern Europe becomes largely Protestant.
- Local Protestant churches practice self-government.



## Social Changes

The religious changes of the Reformation and the political turmoil that followed set other changes in motion. People began to question the role of government and the role of science in their lives.

## Self-Government

Before the Reformation most Europeans had no voice in governing the Catholic Church. They simply followed the teachings of their priests and bishops.

Many Protestant churches didn't have priests, bishops, or other clergy. Instead, each **congregation, or church assembly**, made its own rules and elected leaders to make decisions for them. People began to think that their own ideas, not just the ideas of the clergy, were important.

Once people began to govern their churches they also began to want political power. In some places congregations began to rule their towns, not just their churches. In Scotland, England, and some English colonies in America, congregations met to decide how their towns would be run. These town meetings were an early form of self-government, in which people rule themselves.

As time passed, some congregations gained more power. Their decisions came to affect more aspects of people's lives or to control events in larger areas. The power of these congregations didn't replace national governments, but national rulers began to share some power with local governments. **The sharing of power between local governments and a strong central government is called federalism.**

## New Views of the World

Once people began to think that their own ideas were important, they began to raise questions. They wanted to know more about the natural physical world around

them. In addition, more and more people refused to accept information about the world based on someone else's authority. They didn't care if the person was a writer from ancient Greece or a religious leader. The desire to investigate, to figure things out on their own, led people to turn increasingly to science.

**READING CHECK** Summarizing How did the Reformation change European society?

**SUMMARY AND PREVIEW** The Reformation caused great changes in Europe, and not just in religion. In the next chapter you will learn how the ideas of the Reformation paved the way for the growth of science and the Scientific Revolution.

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**Online Quiz**

KEYWORD: SQ7 HP12

## Section 3 Assessment

### Reviewing Ideas, Terms, and People **HSS** 7.9.3, 7.9.4

- a. Recall** Where did more Protestants live, in northern or southern Europe?  
**b. Evaluate** Why do you think the Catholic Church had more influence in southern Europe?
- a. Identify** Where did the **Thirty Years' War** begin?  
**b. Explain** What started the wars of religion in France?
- a. Identify** What were two areas of society that changed as a result of the Reformation?  
**b. Sequence** How did the Reformation lead to the growth of **federalism**?

### Critical Thinking

#### 4. Identifying Cause and Effect

Draw a series of boxes like the ones shown here. In the first box, identify the cause of religious conflict in Europe. In the last box, list two effects of that conflict.



### FOCUS ON WRITING

- 5. Choosing Important Details** Once again, write the main idea and supporting details of the section in your notebook. Then look over your notes to choose the most important and intriguing details for the book jacket. Put a check mark next to the details you think you'll include.



# Social Studies Skills

Analysis

Critical Thinking

Participation

Study

## Understanding Graphs

### Understand the Skill

Graphs are drawings that display data in a clear, visual form. There are three main types of graphs. *Line graphs* show changes in something over time. *Bar graphs* compare quantities within a category. Some bar graphs may illustrate changes over time as well. *Circle graphs*, also called *pie graphs*, represent the parts that make up a whole of something. Each piece of the circle, or “pie,” shows what proportion that part is of the whole.

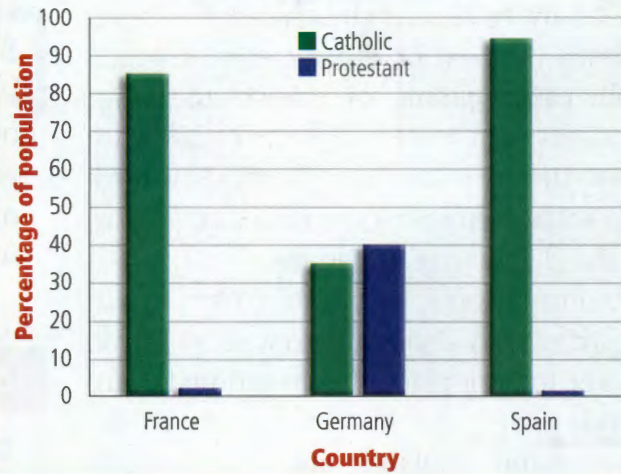
Graphs let you see relationships more quickly and easily than tables or written explanations do. The ability to read and interpret graphs will help you to better understand and use statistical information in history.

### Learn the Skill

Use the following guidelines to understand and interpret data presented in a graph.

- 1 Read the graph's title to identify the subject. Note the kind of graph. This will give you clues about its purpose.
- 2 Study the graph's parts and read its labels. Note the subjects or categories that are graphed. Also note the units of measure. If the graph uses different colors, determine what each means.
- 3 Analyze the data. Note any increases or decreases in quantities. Look for trends or changes over time. Determine any other relationships in the data that is graphed.

Percentage of Catholics and Protestants, 2004



### Practice and Apply the Skill

The Reformation brought changes to Christianity in Europe. The effects of these changes can still be seen there today. Interpret the graph to answer the following questions.

1. What kind of graph is this?
2. What is the purpose of the graph?
3. What percentage of the population in France is Catholic?
4. In what country are there more Protestants than Catholics?



## Visual Summary

Use the visual summary below to help you review the main ideas of the chapter.

**QUICK FACTS**


Unhappy with the Catholic Church, reformers in Europe began to break away and form Protestant churches.

The Protestant Reformation led to efforts to reform the Catholic Church.

The split in the church changed the religious map of Europe.

## Reviewing Vocabulary, Terms, and People

Choose the letter of the answer that best completes each statement below.

- The movement to reform the Roman Catholic Church that created many new religions was the
  - Council of Trent.
  - Thirty Years' War.
  - Catholic Reformation.
  - Protestant Reformation.
- The man who began the Reformation by nailing complaints about the church to a church door was
  - Martin Luther.
  - John Calvin.
  - Francis Xavier.
  - King Henry VIII.
- People who disagreed with and broke away from the Catholic Church during the Reformation were called
  - indulgences.
  - congregations.
  - Jesuits.
  - Protestants.

- Documents that were believed to reduce the time a person's soul would spend in purgatory were called
  - Huguenots.
  - missionaries.
  - indulgences.
  - Protestants.
- The founder of the Jesuit Order was
  - Martin Luther.
  - John Calvin.
  - Francis Xavier.
  - Ignatius of Loyola.

## Comprehension and Critical Thinking

**SECTION 1** (Pages 328–333) **HSS** 7.9.1, 7.9.2

- Describe** What were some of the complaints that people had about the Catholic Church in the 1500s?
  - Analyze** How did Martin Luther's teachings affect the beliefs of many people in northern Europe?



## SECTION 1 (continued)

**c. Predict** How did William Tyndale and King Henry VIII affect people's lives for hundreds of years to come?

## SECTION 2 (Pages 334–339) HSS 7.9.5, 7.9.6, 7.9.7

- 7. a. Identify** Who were Ignatius of Loyola, Angela Merici, and Francis Xavier?
- b. Analyze** Why was Spain a leader in the Catholic Reformation?
- c. Evaluate** Why might a historian say that the Protestant Reformation actually helped spread Catholicism around the world?

## SECTION 3 (Pages 340–345) HSS 7.9.3, 7.9.4

- 8. a. Recall** By the 1600s, which parts of Europe were mostly Catholic? Which parts were mostly Protestant?
- b. Compare and Contrast** How were the wars in France and the Holy Roman Empire similar? How were they different?
- c. Elaborate** How did the Reformation affect other aspects of daily life in Europe and the English colonies in America?

## Reviewing Themes

- 9. Society and Culture** What were two non-religious effects of the Reformation?
- 10. Religion** Do you think the Reformation increased or decreased most people's interest in religion? Why?

## Using the Internet

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KEYWORD: SQ7 WH12

- 11. Activity: Researching Reformers** If you walked down the narrow streets in Wittenberg before Luther nailed up his list of complaints, you might have heard an indulgence salesman say "When a coin into the coin box rings, a soul from Purgatory soon will spring." Luther and other Reformation leaders put indulgence sellers on the unemployment line. Enter the keyword above. Then write a profile of a Reformation leader that outlines his life and his impact on the Reformation.

## Reading Skills

**Online Research** Each question below lists two types of Web sites you could use to answer the question. Decide which Web site is likely to be a more valuable and reliable source of information.

- 12.** What happened to Martin Luther after he nailed his Ninety-Five Theses to the church door?
- a.** a movie studio Web site for a movie about Martin Luther's life
- b.** an online encyclopedia
- 13.** What happened during the Thirty Years' War?
- a.** a Web site with an excerpt from a book by a university professor about the war
- b.** a museum Web site for an exhibit about the Holy Roman Empire

## Social Studies Skills

- 14. Understanding Graphs** What kind of graph (line, bar, or circle) would you create to show how the number of Protestants in the Netherlands rose and fell during the 1600s? Explain your answer.

## FOCUS ON WRITING



- 15. Designing Your Book Jacket** By now you've chosen details about events and people you want to include on your book jacket. Write 7–8 sentences about the Reformation. Include enough detail to hook your readers and make them want to read the book. Once you've completed the summary, think of a catchy title for the book and an image for the front cover.



# Standards Assessment

**DIRECTIONS:** Read each question, and write the letter of the best response.

- 1** Use the map to answer the following question.



Which letter on the map shows the area of Europe where most people remained Catholic after the Reformation?

- A W
  - B X
  - C Y
  - D Z
- 2** The Reformation had all of the following effects in Europe *except*
- A an increased interest in science.
  - B wars between Catholics and Protestants.
  - C the growth of federalism.
  - D the creation of a Holy Roman Empire.
- 3** Reformers found fault with all of the following practices of the Catholic Church *except*
- A the selling of indulgences.
  - B the Bible appearing only in Latin.
  - C lazy or corrupt clergy.
  - D the building of monasteries.

- 4** One result of the Catholic Reformation in Europe was
- A missionary activity that spread the Catholic faith around the world.
  - B the founding of the Anglican Church and other Protestant faiths.
  - C the cooperation of European Muslims and Jews to advance the arts and sciences.
  - D the elimination of the papacy.
- 5** Which person is generally credited with starting the Reformation?
- A Desiderius Erasmus
  - B Martin Luther
  - C John Calvin
  - D King Henry VIII

## Connecting with Past Learnings

- 6** Earlier, you learned that a missionary named Patrick introduced Christianity to Ireland. Which of the following figures played a similar role in other parts of the world?
- A Francis Xavier
  - B King Henry VIII
  - C Ignatius of Loyola
  - D King Charles IV
- 7** In many places in Europe in the 1500s, Protestants were persecuted for their beliefs. Another group that you have studied that were persecuted for what they believed were
- A Egyptians under Alexander the Great.
  - B Hindus in India.
  - C Christians in the Roman Empire.
  - D Buddhists in China.