

The Reformation

3.8 CONSIDER the historical importance of religion, with particular reference to the Reformation and the actions of one Reformer



- 10.1 Timeline
- 10.2 Cornell Notes
- 10.3 Keywords
- 10.4 Knowledge Organiser
- 10.5 Questions

This chapter will explore the religious upheaval and changes brought about by the Reformation, including the emergence of Protestantism and the Catholic Counter-Reformation.

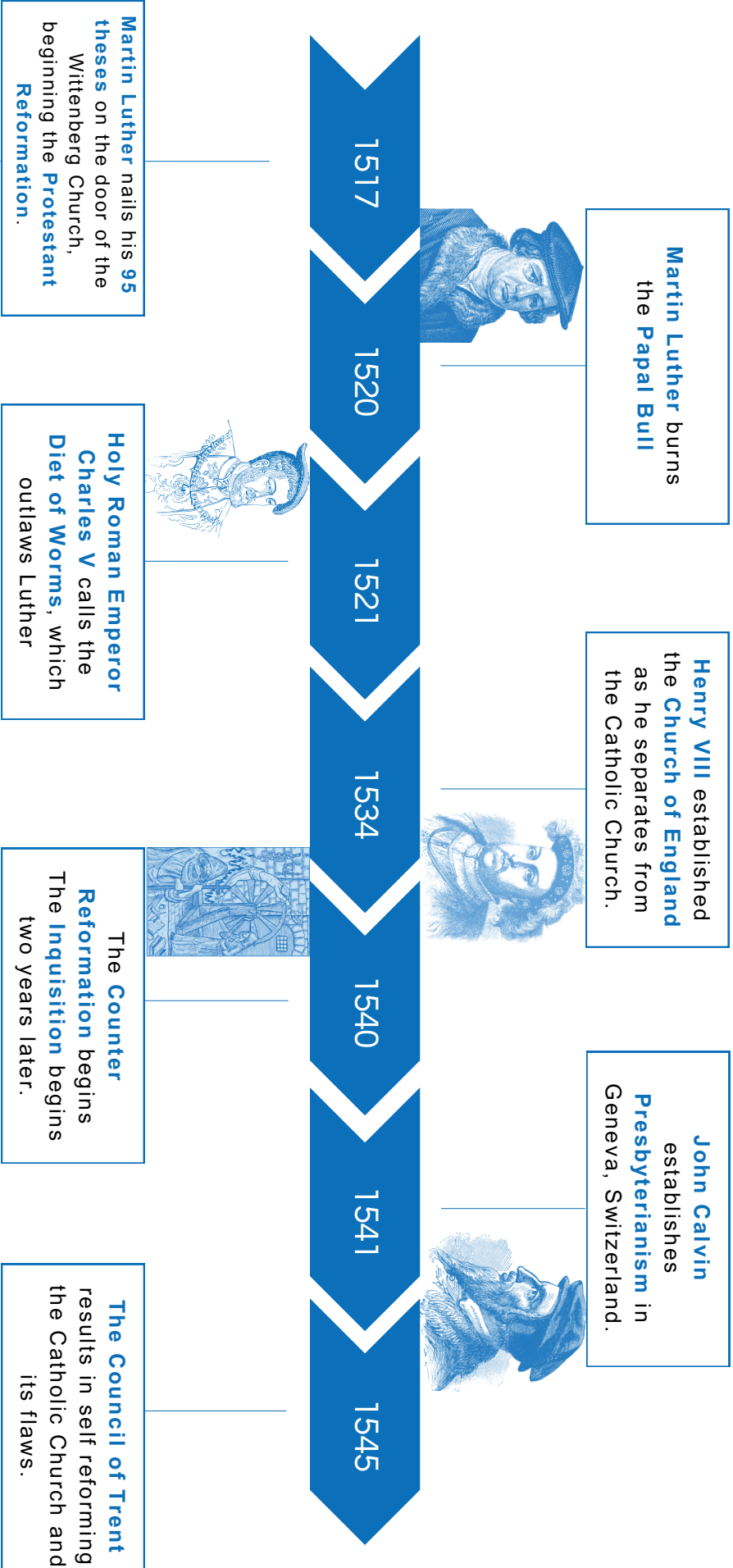


Chapter 10

The Reformation



3.8 CONSIDER the historical importance of religion, with particular reference to the Reformation and the actions of one Reformer



The Renaissance

Headings	Notes						
WHAT WAS THE RENAISSANCE?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The Renaissance ('rebirth') is the period in history where there was renewed interest in the civilisations of Ancient Greece and Rome. People began to look at the world in new ways, questioning old ideas from the Middle Ages and developing new ideas in art, architecture, science, literature and medicine.						
THE CAUSES OF THE RENAISSANCE	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The Renaissance began in Italy (before eventually spreading to the rest of Europe) due to:<ul style="list-style-type: none">The ruins of the Roman Empire inspired Italians to copy the achievements of their ancestors.The fall of Constantinople (1453) caused many Greek scholars to escape to Italy, bringing with them Ancient Greek and Roman manuscripts.Wealth from trade with the East meant that Italian merchants had money to spend on art and architecture as a show of wealth.Merchants who travelled to China, India and Arabia such as Marco Polo brought back new ideas from these advanced civilisations such as mathematics.Competition between Italian city states such as Florence and Venice led to them hiring artists to create great works of art to showcase the wealth of these cities.Patrons such as the Catholic Church or de Medici's of Florence were wealthy enough to commission an artist to produce a work of art.						
CHANGES IN ART	<table><tr><th>Medieval Art</th><th>Renaissance Art</th><th>Examples</th></tr><tr><td><ul style="list-style-type: none">Mainly painted religious imagery.Painted on wooden panels or onto wet plaster (fresco)Pigment mixed with egg yolk which dried quickly.Art was flat, 2D – no depthPeople did not look realistic and not to scale</td><td><ul style="list-style-type: none">Religious images but also ancient mythologies, people, landscapes and nature.Painted on canvas (a thick woven sheet of flax)Pigment mixed with oil, allowing for the sfumato method of a 'smoky' effect.Perspective was used which created a 3D effectArtists studied anatomy to make people look realistic</td><td><ul style="list-style-type: none"><i>The Last Supper</i> by Leonardo da Vinci<i>The Virgin of the Rocks</i> by Leonardo da VinciThe <i>Mona Lisa</i> by Leonardo da Vinci.<i>The Last Judgement</i> by Michelangelo<i>David</i> by Michelangelo</td></tr></table>	Medieval Art	Renaissance Art	Examples	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Mainly painted religious imagery.Painted on wooden panels or onto wet plaster (fresco)Pigment mixed with egg yolk which dried quickly.Art was flat, 2D – no depthPeople did not look realistic and not to scale	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Religious images but also ancient mythologies, people, landscapes and nature.Painted on canvas (a thick woven sheet of flax)Pigment mixed with oil, allowing for the sfumato method of a 'smoky' effect.Perspective was used which created a 3D effectArtists studied anatomy to make people look realistic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><i>The Last Supper</i> by Leonardo da Vinci<i>The Virgin of the Rocks</i> by Leonardo da VinciThe <i>Mona Lisa</i> by Leonardo da Vinci.<i>The Last Judgement</i> by Michelangelo<i>David</i> by Michelangelo
Medieval Art	Renaissance Art	Examples					
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Mainly painted religious imagery.Painted on wooden panels or onto wet plaster (fresco)Pigment mixed with egg yolk which dried quickly.Art was flat, 2D – no depthPeople did not look realistic and not to scale	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Religious images but also ancient mythologies, people, landscapes and nature.Painted on canvas (a thick woven sheet of flax)Pigment mixed with oil, allowing for the sfumato method of a 'smoky' effect.Perspective was used which created a 3D effectArtists studied anatomy to make people look realistic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><i>The Last Supper</i> by Leonardo da Vinci<i>The Virgin of the Rocks</i> by Leonardo da VinciThe <i>Mona Lisa</i> by Leonardo da Vinci.<i>The Last Judgement</i> by Michelangelo<i>David</i> by Michelangelo					
Keywords	Summary						
Renaissance Patrons Fall of Constantinople	<p>The Renaissance was the period in history where there was a renewed interest in the civilisations of Ancient Greece and Rome. People began to question old ideas from the Middle Ages and to develop new ideas in art, architecture, science, literature and medicine. Wealth from trade as well as competition between Italian states helped patrons to commission works to be done. The fall of Constantinople and the discovery of ruins of the Roman Empire, alongside the new ideas brought back from China, India and Arabia helped develop new techniques and beliefs. Changes in art resulted in new types of imagery and materials to be introduced in works of art.</p>						

The Renaissance

Headings	Notes
LEONARD DA VINCI (1452 - 1519)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Born in Vinci near Florence, da Vinci became an apprentice to the artist Andrea del Verrocchio in Florence at the age of 14. He worked for the Duke of Milan, Ludovico Sforza, from 1482. Da Vinci was an artist, genius and inventor, using mirror writing in his notebooks. He made sketches of the human body, animals and ideas for machines/ other inventions. Most notable works include: the Mona Lisa, The Last Supper, and the Horse and Rider
MICHELANGELO BUONARROTI (1475 – 1564)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Born near Florence, Michelangelo was apprenticed to the sculptor Domenico Ghirlandaio and studied the works of Donatello. He later studied in Lorenzo de Medici's sculpture academy. From 1496, he worked in Rome where he sculpted the Pietà. In 1508, Pope Julius II commissioned him to paint the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel. He was the chief architect of St Peter's Basilica but died before it could be completed. Most notable works include: David, the Pietà, the Sistine Chapel, The Last Judgement and the Creation of Adam.
TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGES: THE PRINTING PRESS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Before the 1400s, books had to be handwritten so not many were in circulation. Johannes Gutenberg invented the movable type printing press in 1450 This involved placing individual metal letters into a frame to form words before they were coated with ink and the frame was pressed onto paper. The first book Gutenberg printed was the Gutenberg Bible.
EFFECTS OF THE PRINTING PRESS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Printing press spread quickly and resulted in several significant effects. Printed books became much cheaper than handwritten manuscripts. More people learned to read and write and were introduced to new ideas. The Church's control over learning and ideas declined alongside challenges to the Church. People began to read for pleasure and genres such as fiction became popular. Latin declined as books were published in the vernacular (the native language spoken by ordinary people)
Keywords	Summary
Leonardo da Vinci Michelangelo The Mona Lisa The Sistine Chapel Johannes Gutenberg The Printing Press	<p>Da Vinci and Michelangelo were both born near Florence, and became apprentices at young ages before later being commissioned to complete works such as the Mona Lisa and the Sistine Chapel. Before the 1400s, books were handwritten and rare: Johannes Gutenberg invented the movable type printing press which spread quickly, resulting in significant changes such as: more books were available as they were much cheaper than handwritten manuscripts, more people learned how to read and write and were introduced to new ideas. Books were published in the vernacular while genres such as fiction became popular as people began to read for pleasure. The Church's control over learning and ideas declined alongside challenges to the Church.</p>

The Renaissance

Headings	Notes
WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE (1564 - 1616)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shakespeare was born in Stratford-on-Avon in 1564. • He joined a London company of actors called The King's Men. • In 1599, the company opened the Globe theatre which could hold 2,000 people. • He published 38 plays (The Merchant of Venice, Much Ado About Nothing and As You Like It) and 154 sonnets (14-line rhyming poems)
CHANGES IN HEALTH AND MEDICINE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Doctors such as Andreas Vesalius investigated anatomy (the study of the structure of the human body) while others dissected bodies to learn about the human bones, muscles, veins and organs. • William Harvey discovered that the heart pumped blood around the body.
CHANGES IN SCIENCE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Humanism (shift in focus on God to a focus on human knowledge) led to people being more interested in the world around them. • One such area of interest was in astronomy (the study of the planets and stars). People believed that earth was the centre of the solar system rather than the sun. This old belief, dating back to the ancient times, was challenged during the Renaissance.
GALILEO GALILEI (1564 – 1642)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Galileo was a mathematician from Pisa who developed theories about space and time including the Law of Falling Objects (which proved that objects fall to the ground at the same speed regardless of weight). • He improved the telescope, making it possible to study astronomy. • Galileo agreed with the writings of the Polish priest, Nicolaus Copernicus, regarding the Earth rotating around the sun. • He published his ideas in Dialogue Concerning the Two Chief World Systems (1632) for which he was arrested and tried for heresy (knowingly holding a view that went against the official teachings of the Church). • He would spend the rest of his life under house arrest as a result.
Keywords	Summary
<p>William Shakespeare</p> <p>Humanism</p> <p>William Harvey</p> <p>Andreas Vesalius</p> <p>Galileo Galilei</p> <p>Nicolaus Copernicus</p> <p>Heresy</p> <p>Astronomy</p> <p>Anatomy</p>	<p>William Shakespeare was a English Playwright born in Stratford-on-Avon in 1564. He wrote his first plays during the reign of Charles I. Some of his 38 plays include The Merchant of Venice.</p> <p>The Renaissance led to a shift in focus from an emphasis on God to a focus on human knowledge (humanism). In the 16th and 17th centuries, scientists investigated the study of the human body. William Harvey and Andreas Vesalius were among those who investigated and made discoveries about the human body. Galileo Galilei and Nicolaus Copernicus were among those who developed theories about space and time, space and time, leading to Galileo being arrested and tried for heresy. The studies of astronomy and anatomy were an important development which paved the way for many modern discoveries.</p>

The Renaissance

Keywords	Definition
Anatomy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The study of the structure of the human body.
Astronomy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The study of the celestial objects, including stars, planets and comets.
City States	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most of Italy was divided into city-states. Each city-state included a city and surrounding countryside. City-states had their own laws and money.
Dissection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cutting up a corpse or plant to study its internal structure.
Fresco	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Painting that is done on damp plaster
Heliocentric model	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A model of the solar system in which Earth and other planets revolve around the sun at the centre.
Heresy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Knowingly holding a view that went against the official teachings of the Catholic Church.
Humanism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The main philosophy of Renaissance scholars. Humanists emphasise the potential of the human mind to make sense of the world.
Ligature	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A thing used to bind or tie something tightly.
Patron	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A wealthy person who sponsors artists and writers to create works of art.
Perspective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A technique used in art to give the illusion of depth and space.
Printing Press	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A method of printing books that placed individual metal letters into a frame to form words, coated them with ink and pressed the frame onto paper.
Renaissance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A historical period when Europeans revived their interest in the learn of Ancient Greece and Rome. Scholars, artists and scientists produced great works and inventions.
Scientific Method	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The system of noting observations, doing experiments and drawing conclusions.
Sfumato	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A painting technique that allows colours to shade gradually into one another. It results in softened edges instead of harsh lines. The word 'sfumato' means smoky.
Sonnet	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A poem of fourteen lines with a fixed rhyme scheme.
Telescope	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An instrument that makes distant objects appear closer when you look through it.
Vernacular	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The language of the people.



The Reformation



Chapter 10

3.8 CONSIDER the historical importance of religion, with particular reference to the Reformation and the actions of one Reformer

Summary

The Reformation, instigated in part by Martin Luther, was a watershed moment in European history that led to profound changes in religion, politics, and culture. Luther's "95 Theses," critical of the Catholic Church's practices like the sale of indulgences, ignited debates and eventually gave rise to Protestantism. This religious shift not only allowed for greater freedom of belief but also redistributed political power away from the Church, inspiring cultural innovations and emphasizing the importance of education. In a nutshell, Luther's actions were like a catalyst that set off a chain reaction, transforming European society in multiple dimensions.

Term	Definition
95 Theses	Martin Luther's list of complaints against the sale of indulgences by the Catholic Church.
Absenteeism	A priest or bishop being absent from their parish or diocese for long periods of time.
Act of Supremacy	A law passed by the English parliament in 1534, making King Henry VIII the head of the Church of England.
Council of Trent	A meeting of the leaders of the Catholic Church to define doctrine and impose strict rules.
Counter-Reformation	The reaction of the Catholic Church to the Reformation
Courts of the Inquisition	Catholic courts set up during the Counter-Reformation to arrest, try and punish anyone thought to be a threat to Church teachings.
Diet of Worms	A meeting of German rulers in the town of Worms, called by Emperor Charles V and addressed by Martin Luther.
Edict of Worms	An order signed by Emperor Charles V, declaring Martin Luther an outlaw.
Excommunication	Expulsion from the Catholic Church and being unable to receive the sacraments.
Heresy	Knowingly holding a view that went against the official teachings of the Catholic Church.
Justification by Faith Alone	The Lutheran belief that the only way to get to heaven is to have genuine belief in God.
Nepotism	Appointing relatives to important positions.
Peace of Augsburg	Treaty that ended the German wars of religion in 1555.
Pluralism	Holding more than one Church position at a time.
Predestination	The Calvinist belief that God has chosen those who will go to heaven before they are born. Such people are called the Elect.
Protestant	A Christian who is a member of one of the Protestant Churches.
Reformation	Religious movement in the 16th Century which led to a schism within the Catholic Church and the foundation of the Protestant Churches.
Sale of Indulgences	Grants from the Church that pardoned sins in exchange for payment.
Simony	The selling of important Church positions and privileges.
Society of Jesus	A religious order founded by Ignatius Loyola; its priests are called Jesuits.
Tithe	Tax paid to the Catholic Church of one-tenth of peoples year produce or earnings.

Causes (Reasons for)

There were several factors that contributed to the Reformation, but the following are often considered the four main causes:

- Corruption and abuses (**simony**, **nepotism**, **absenteeism**, **pluralism** and the **sale of indulgences**) within the Roman Catholic Church.
- The rise of **humanism** and **individualism** challenged the authority of the church.
- The invention of the **printing press** allowed new ideas critical of the church to spread more widely.
- **Political and economic factors**, such as conflicts between monarchs and the church, also contributed to the Reformation.

Course (Events)

Posting of the Ninety-Five Theses (1517): Martin Luther's posting of his Ninety-Five Theses on the door of the Castle Church in Wittenberg, Germany, is widely considered the beginning of the Protestant Reformation. The document criticized the sale of indulgences and other practices of the Roman Catholic Church.

Diet of Worms (1521): Emperor Charles V called on Luther to recant his beliefs, but Luther refused and was declared an outlaw. The Diet of Worms marked a turning point in the Reformation and solidified the divide between Catholics and Protestants.

Translation of the Bible (1522): Luther's translation of the Bible into German was a significant achievement that helped to spread his ideas throughout Germany and beyond. It also helped to standardize the German language.

Peasant Revolt (1524-1525): Some of Luther's ideas, particularly his emphasis on individual conscience and rejection of church hierarchy, inspired peasant uprisings in Germany. Luther initially sympathized with the peasants but later condemned their violence, showing the limits of his reform program.

Augsburg Confession (1530): This document, written by Luther's colleague Philip Melancthon, set out the key doctrines of the Lutheran faith and served as a basis for Lutheran theology. It was presented to Emperor Charles V at the Diet of Augsburg and helped to establish the Lutheran Church as a distinct movement within Christianity.

Peace of Augsburg (1555): This treaty ended the religious warfare between Catholics and Lutherans in Germany and allowed each ruler to determine the religion of his own state, leading to the coexistence of Catholicism and Protestantism.

Consequences (Results)

English Reformation (1534-1550): King Henry VIII's decision to break with the Roman Catholic Church and establish the Church of England was a significant event in the Reformation. It was driven by personal and political motivations rather than theological differences, but it led to a lasting split between Catholics and Anglicans.

Catholic Counter-Reformation: The Roman Catholic Church responded to the Reformation with the Counter Reformation, which aimed to reform and revitalize the church. This included the Council of Trent, which reaffirmed Catholic teachings and practices, and the establishment of new religious orders, such as the Jesuits, who worked to spread Catholicism around the world. The Counter Reformation helped to stem the tide of Protestantism and to strengthen the Catholic Church.

Council of Trent (1545-1563): The Council of Trent was a series of meetings of Catholic leaders that aimed to reform the church and respond to the challenges of the Reformation. It reaffirmed traditional Catholic teachings and practices and helped to solidify the Catholic Counter-Reformation.

The Inquisition: The Inquisition was a tribunal established by the Roman Catholic Church during the Counter Reformation in the late 15th century to combat heresy and maintain orthodoxy. It was tasked with investigating and prosecuting individuals accused of various offenses, such as blasphemy, apostasy, and witchcraft, and had the power to imprison, torture, and execute those found guilty.

Split of Christianity: The Reformation led to a permanent split within Christianity, with Protestant denominations and the Roman Catholic Church remaining distinct and separate.

Religious wars: The conflicts between Catholics and Protestants led to numerous religious wars across Europe, including the Thirty Years War in Germany (1618-1648).

Shift in power: The Reformation weakened the authority of the Roman Catholic Church and led to a shift in power within Europe, with Protestant nations like England and the Netherlands gaining influence.

Expansion of literacy: The translation of the Bible into local languages and the spread of printing technology led to an expansion of literacy and the growth of education, contributing to the development of modern society.



CAUSES OF THE REFORMATION

- **The Wealth of the Church:** The **Catholic Church** was extremely wealthy, owning vast amounts of land and collecting **tithes** from the people.
- **Abuses within the Church:**
 - **Simony:** The buying and selling of Church positions.
 - **Nepotism:** Appointing relatives to Church jobs.
 - **Pluralism:** Holding multiple Church positions.
 - **Absenteeism:** Bishops and priests neglecting their duties.
 - **Sale of Indulgences:** Paying money to reduce time in purgatory.
- **Influence of the Renaissance:** People questioned traditional beliefs and began to read and interpret the **Bible** for themselves.
- **The Printing Press:** Allowed ideas, like those of **Martin Luther**, to spread quickly.

MARTIN LUTHER AND THE 95 THESES

- **Martin Luther** (1483-1546): A German monk who became a key figure in the **Protestant Reformation**.
- **Justification by Faith Alone:** Luther believed that **faith** in God alone would lead to salvation, not good works.
- **95 Theses** (1517): Luther protested the sale of indulgences by nailing his **95 Theses** to the door of the church in Wittenberg.
 - Key arguments:
 - The **Pope** had no power to forgive sins.
 - Indulgences did not save souls from punishment.
 - The Pope should use his own wealth to rebuild St Peter's Basilica.

CATHOLIC CHURCH'S RESPONSE TO LUTHER

- **Excommunication** (1521): Pope **Leo X** excommunicated Luther after he refused to recant his views.
- **Diet of Worms** (1521): Luther was declared an **outlaw** by **Charles V**, the Holy Roman Emperor.
 - Luther's supporters, called **Protestants**, protected him.
 - Luther translated the **Bible into German**, so everyone could read it.

THE SPREAD OF THE REFORMATION

- **John Calvin:** Introduced **Presbyterianism** in **Geneva**, Switzerland. He believed in **predestination**, the idea that God had already chosen who would go to heaven.
- **Henry VIII:** Broke away from the Catholic Church and formed the **Church of England** (1534) after the Pope refused to annul his marriage.
- **John Knox:** Brought **Presbyterianism** to **Scotland** (1572).
- Protestantism spread across **northern Europe**, while southern Europe remained largely **Catholic**.

THE CATHOLIC COUNTER-REFORMATION

- **Council of Trent** (1545-1563): The Church banned **simony**, **pluralism**, **nepotism**, and the **sale of indulgences**. It also reaffirmed the Church's teachings.
- **Jesuits:** Founded by **Ignatius Loyola** in 1534, the **Jesuits** aimed to spread **Catholicism** and educate the wealthy and powerful.
- **Inquisition:** The Church used the **Inquisition** to punish heretics and prevent the spread of Protestantism, especially in **Italy** and **Spain**.

RESULTS OF THE REFORMATION

- **Religious Division:** Europe was divided between Protestant **north** and Catholic **south**.
 - Wars broke out between **Catholic** and **Protestant** states (e.g., **Thirty Years' War** 1618-1648).
- **Power of Kings:** In Protestant countries, kings seized **Church property** and gained control over religion in their kingdoms.
- **Impact on Education:** Both Catholics and Protestants emphasised **education** to teach their beliefs, leading to increased literacy across Europe.
- **Art and Architecture:** Protestants rejected church decoration, while Catholics embraced the **Baroque** style to glorify God.

Ch. 10 - The Reformation

Source A is an edited extract from *Exsurge Domine*, the papal bull of Pope Leo X issued to Luther on 15 June 1520. Source B shows Luther burning the bull when he received it. Study them closely and answer the questions that follow.

A We have held a careful inquiry and we have found that these errors or theses are not Catholic, but rather are against the doctrine and tradition of the Catholic Church. For wishing to deal more kindly with [Martin Luther], we urged him through various meetings with our representative and through our personal letters to abandon these errors. We have even offered him safe conduct and the money necessary for the journey to come without fear to talk openly and face to face.

Therefore: We ask him earnestly that he and his supporters desist within sixty days, counting from the publication of this bull from preaching, from publishing books and pamphlets concerning some or all of their errors. Furthermore, all writings which contain some or all of his errors are to be burned. Furthermore, this Martin is to recant perpetually such errors and views. If, however, this Martin and his supporters much to our regret, should stubbornly not comply, we shall condemn this Martin and his supporters as stubborn and public heretics.

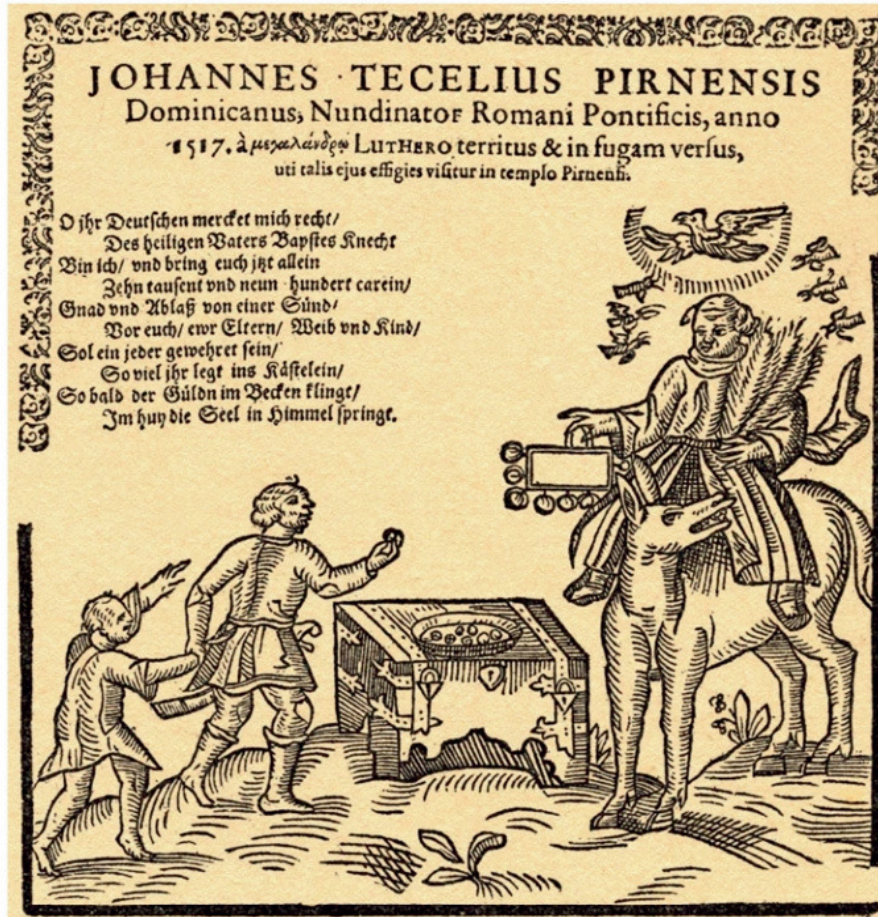


- (a) According to source A, what was the result of the Pope's inquiry?
- (b) Give two pieces of evidence to show that the Pope wished to deal kindly with Luther.
- (c) Mention two activities that Luther and his supporters must cease within 60 days.
- (d) How did Luther react to the letter? Why do you think he took this particular form of protest?
- (e) Is source B a primary or secondary source? Explain your answer.
- (f) Identify and explain three causes of the Reformation.
- (g) Write an account of how the Catholic Church responded to the Reformation.
- (h) Identify and explain two consequences of the Reformation.

Question 2

Answer the following questions which deal with the Reformation.

This woodcut shows the indulgence seller, John Tetzel, on horseback. He travelled around Germany in 1517 raising money for the rebuilding of St. Peter's Basilica in Rome.



- (a) What evidence in the image shows that John Tetzel was a monk?

- (b) The last two lines of the German rhyme on the left-hand side of the woodcut are:

As soon as the gold in the basin rings,
At once the soul to Heaven springs.

According to the rhyme, how could souls get to Heaven?

(c) Write an account of the religious reformer you studied for your Junior Cycle History course. Your answer could include details such as:

- the main actions of the reformer
- the religious beliefs of the reformer
- changes introduced by the reformer

[illegible]

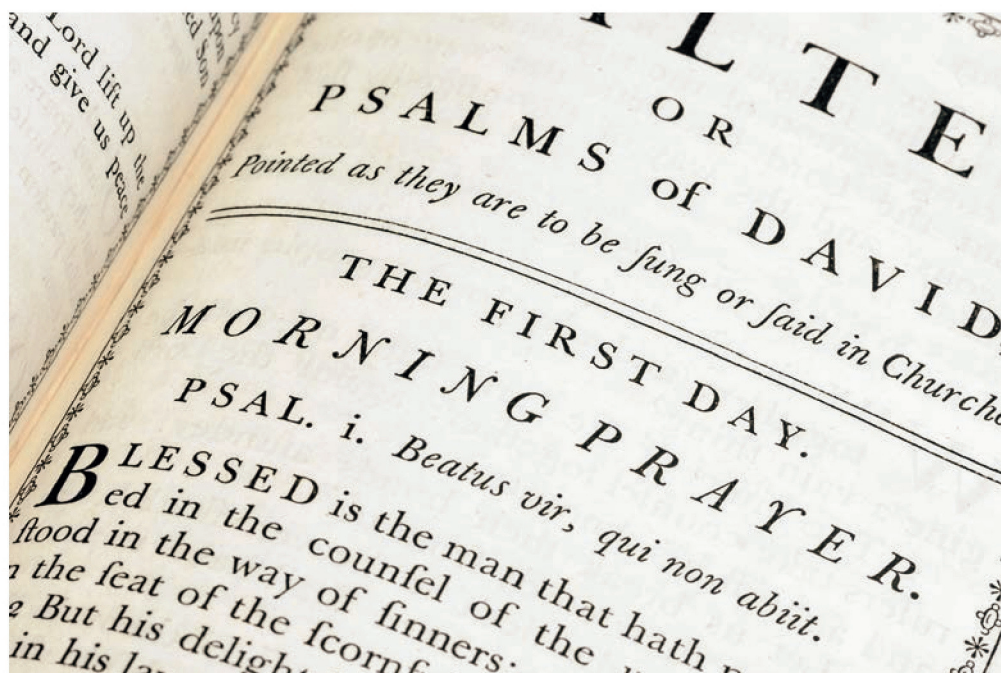
Question 3

Examine the photographs of religious books and answer the questions which follow.

Image 1: An original copy of the Gutenberg Bible, on display in the Library of Congress, Washington DC. The bible was completed around 1455 and is one of only three complete vellum Gutenberg bibles.



Image 2: Book of Common Prayer, 1549. The official liturgical book of the Church of England.



(a) Where is this copy of the Gutenberg Bible on display?

(b) The Book of Common Prayer was written in the vernacular. What does this mean?

(c) These books were printed during a period of time historians refer to as the Reformation. What impact did the invention of the printing press have on the Reformation?

(d) The Reformation was a very important episode in the history of Christianity in Europe. Name a reformer that you studied as part of your Junior Cycle History course.

Name of reformer:



(e) Identify **two** beliefs of the reformer you have studied which were different to those of the Catholic Church.

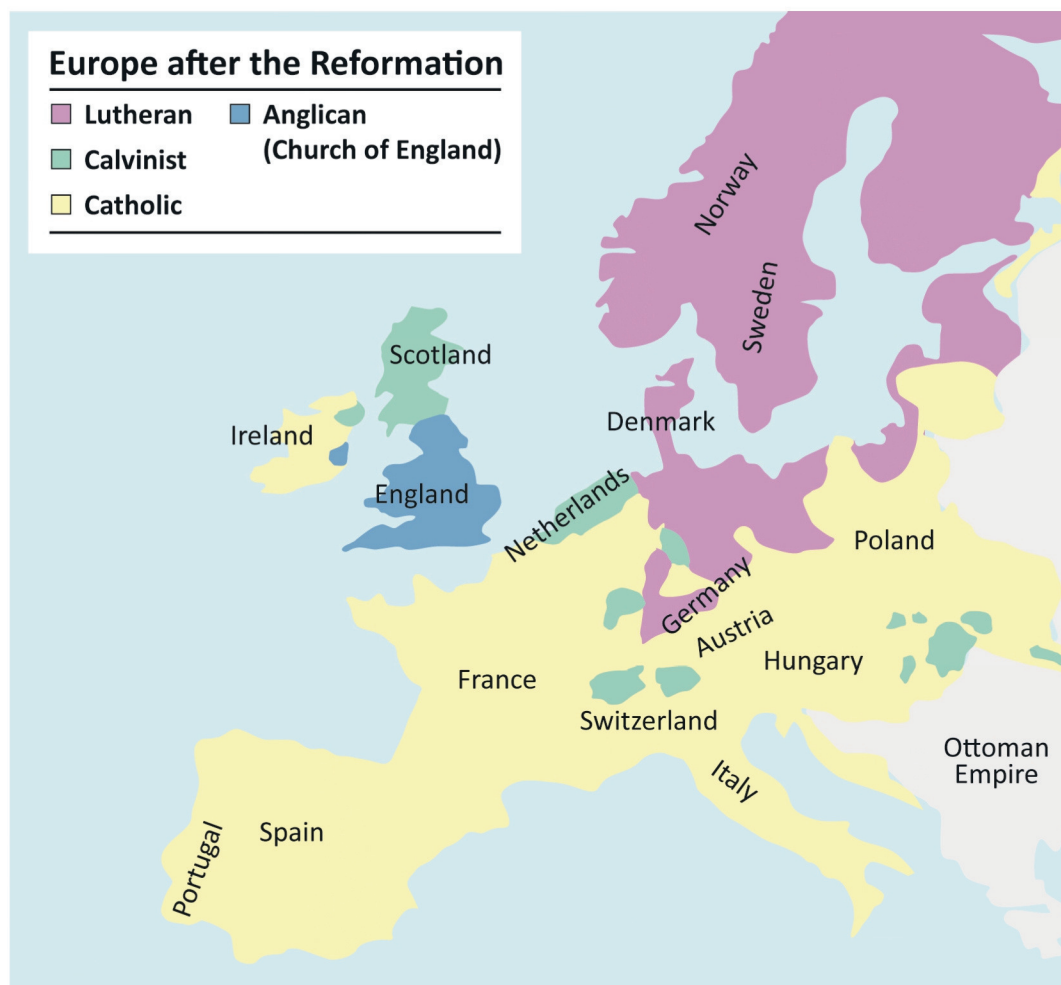
Belief 1:
Belief 2:

(f) Identify **two** actions the Catholic Church took in response to the growing spread of Protestantism in the 16th century.

Action 1:
Action 2:

Question 3

The following source relates to religion in Europe after the Reformation. Examine the source and answer the questions which follow.



(a) Name **three** countries that remained mostly Catholic after the Reformation.

(b) What was the main religion of Scotland and the Netherlands after the Reformation?

--

- (c) After the Reformation, Christianity in Europe was split between two denominations. Name these **two** denominations.

- (d)** Write an account of the main causes of the Reformation.

[illegible]

- (e)** Name a reformer you studied as part of your Junior Cycle History course.

--

- (f)** Write an account of the actions your chosen reformer took to bring about religious change during the Reformation.

[illegible]

Question 4

(a) Match the following terms to their corresponding meanings:

Simony	Pluralism	Absenteeism	Nepotism
--------	-----------	-------------	----------

1. _____ occurred in the Church when a priest or bishop was absent from their parish or diocese and therefore could not carry out their duties.
2. When a priest or bishop held more than one role or position in the Church, this was known as _____.
3. Prior to the Reformation, it was common for members of the Church hierarchy to appoint relatives, friends or influential people to important Church roles. This practice was known as _____.
4. The buying and selling of important positions in the Church was referred to as _____.

Following the death of Martin Luther in 1546, the book *The Table Talk of Martin Luther* was published in 1566. Read this extract, in which Luther describes a conversation he had with the Bishop of Salzburg.

At the Imperial Assembly at Augsburg, in the year 1530, the Bishop of Salzburg said unto me, "Four ways and means there are to make a reconciliation or union between us and you Protestants. One is, that ye yield unto us. To that you say you cannot. The second is, that we yield unto you; but that we will not do. The third is, that the one party, by force, should be compelled to yield to the other; but thereupon a great combustion and tumult might be raised. Therefore the fourth way or means were to be applauded and used, namely, that now being here assembled together, the one party should strive to thrust out the other, and that party which shall have the advantage, and be the stronger, the same should put the other party into a bag and expel them."



(b) How many years after Luther's death was this text published?

- (c) In this extract the Bishop of Salzburg is speaking about a disagreement between two groups. Who are they?

- (d) The bishop suggests four ways in which the disagreement can be resolved. Explain one of these in your own words.

- (e) Name the reformer you studied as part of your Junior Cycle history course.

--

- (f) In what country did this person lead a Reformation?

--

- (g) What actions did this reformer take to bring about change in the Church?
