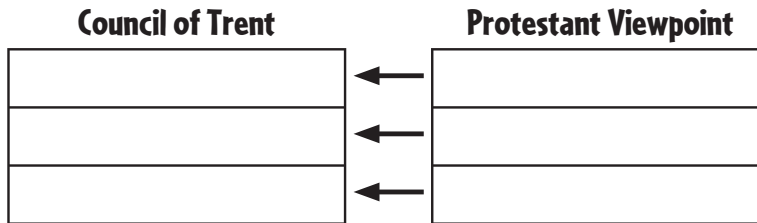


Chapter 12, Section 4 (Pages 418–423)

The Spread of Protestantism

Big Idea

Different forms of Protestantism emerged in Europe as the Reformation spread, and the Catholic Church underwent a religious rebirth. As you read, use a diagram like the one below to list some of the reforms proposed by the Council of Trent. Beside each, give the Protestant viewpoint to which it responded.



Read to Learn

Divisions in Protestantism (page 418)

Determining Cause and Effect

What made John Calvin influential?

Divisions quickly appeared among Protestants. Relics and images were abolished. All paintings and decorations were removed from the churches. Ulrich Zwingli sought an alliance with Luther and the German reformers, but they were unable to agree on the meaning of the sacrament of Communion.

In 1531 there was a war between the Protestant and Catholic states in Switzerland. Zwingli was killed and leadership passed to John Calvin. Calvin's writings made him very influential. His doctrine was very close to Luther's, but he put more emphasis on the power of God, which led him to believe in **predestination**. Predestination meant that God had already decided who would be saved and who would be damned. This belief gave Calvinists great conviction and made them determined to spread their faith.

Among other reforms, Calvin created a special court for enforcing moral discipline. Citizens of Geneva were punished for "crimes" such as dancing, drunkenness, or playing cards. Calvinism became established in France, the Netherlands, Scotland, and central and eastern Europe. Calvinism was now the most important and dynamic form of Protestantism.



Read to Learn

Reformation in England (page 420)

Drawing Conclusions

How did the need for a male heir contribute to the English Reformation?

The English Reformation was rooted in politics, not religion. King Henry VIII needed a male heir and wanted to marry a woman who might give him one. The pope was unwilling to **annul** (declare invalid) his first marriage. Henry got England's own church courts to do so. Henry married again, but the child was a girl, who later became Elizabeth I. In 1534, at Henry's request, Parliament finalized the break between the Catholic Church in England and the pope.

The Act of Supremacy made the king the head of the Church of England. Henry dissolved the monasteries and sold their land and possessions to wealthy landowners and merchants for money and support. He kept the doctrine of the church close to Catholic teachings.

During the reign of Edward VI, church officials moved the Church of England in a Protestant direction. When Edward died his older sister, Mary, a Catholic, tried to restore Roman Catholicism. She had some Protestants burned as heretics. England became even more Protestant, however.

Anabaptists (page 421)

Identifying the Main Idea

What did Anabaptists believe?

Radicals known as Anabaptists thought that the state should have no power over the church. They believed in complete separation of church and state. Anabaptists believed in adult baptism, not the baptism of children. They considered all believers to be equal, and any member of the community was eligible to be a minister. Anabaptists refused to hold political office or bear arms. Other Protestants and Catholics regarded them as dangerous radicals who should be persecuted.

Reformation and Society (page 422)

Drawing Conclusions

How did Protestantism affect women and Jews?

The Protestants developed a new view of the family. Both monasticism and the requirement for celibacy for the clergy had been abolished. The love between man and wife was praised. However, women were supposed to obey and bear children. Jews fared little better. Luther expected Jews to convert to Lutheranism. When they did not, he wrote that their synagogues and homes should be destroyed. In papal states, Jews who would not convert to Christianity were segregated into ghettos.

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Catholic Reformation (page 423)

Making Inferences

How did the Catholic Reformation affect Catholics?

The Catholic Church also underwent a reformation. The Society of Jesus, known as the Jesuits, were very successful in restoring Catholicism to parts of Germany and eastern Europe.

Pope Paul III appointed a Reform Commission in 1537, which blamed the Church's problems on the corrupt policies of the popes. Paul III also started the Council of Trent. This group of church officials met on and off for 18 years. They reaffirmed traditional Catholic teachings that both faith and good works were needed for salvation. They upheld the seven sacraments and celibacy of the clergy. They forbade the selling of indulgences. The Roman Catholic Church was again unified and strong.

Section Wrap-up

Answer these questions to check your understanding of the entire section.

1. What religious doctrine is associated with John Calvin?

2. How did the Protestant view of marriage and family affect the clergy?

Expository Writing

Compare and contrast the beliefs of the Anabaptists with other Protestants of their time.
