

Name

“THE REFORMER” READING GUIDE

DIRECTIONS: Use “The Reformer” and your main Ellis World History textbook (Chapter 1.3-1.4) to complete this activity.

READ AND ANNOTATE “THE REFORMER”

1. Circle the following terms (which are also on your unit overview sheet):
 - a. Desiderius Erasmus, Martin Luther, Wittenberg, Johann Tetzel, Indulgences, Pope Leo X, 95 Theses, John Eck, Jan Hus, Emperor Charles V, Diet of Worms, Wartburg
2. Include a summary of each term (where it first occurs) in the margins of the text.
3. Write your notes and questions in the margin of the text as you read. Minimum of 5.

MAIN QUESTIONS:

1. Pre-Reformation. What groups sought reforms of the Church and why? See pages 35-36 Which group do you think influenced Martin Luther the most? Why? Give specific examples from the text.

2. Identify the effect that each of the following actions/events had on the reformation movement. Which event had the greatest impact then and now? Why? Mark with an star.

CAUSE (EVENT / ACTION)	EFFECT
Martin Luther's preoccupation with his own salvation and his preparation for lectures at the University of Wittenberg led him to study the scriptures.	(p. 38)
Johann Tetzel begins selling indulgences on the outskirts of Wittenberg in April 1517	
Martin Luther posts the 95 Theses on October 31, 1517.	
Debates with Cardinal Cajetan and Professor Eck (fall 1518- summer 1519)	
Emperor Maximilian Died	
After Luther's publication of "Address to the Christian Nobility of the German Nation," "The Babylonian Captivity of the Church," and "Treatise on Christian Liberty," Pope Leo X issues a Papal Bull condemning Luther of heresy. (June 15, 1520)	
Martin Luther is excommunicated. (Jan 3, 1521)	
Luther presents his views to Emperor Charles V at the Diet of Worms. (April 1521)	
Luther is protected by Frederick the Wise at Wartburg Castle. (April 1521 – March 1522)	
Martin Luther condemns the Peasants' Revolt as "un-Christian" and not motivated by spiritual reasons.	(See p. 65 Ellis World History)
Peace of Augsburg, 1555	(See p. 65 Ellis World History)

3. What were the main factors that allowed for Lutheranism to succeed? Why was it difficult for other reformers (name of?) to do so earlier? Give evidence from both texts.
4. How are Luther and Lutherans different from Catholicism after the split (Outcomes)? Identify both beliefs and practices. Ex. Catholics believed in salvation by faith and good works while Luther believed in salvation by faith alone. A T-chart would help you organize your information best. (See pages 64 Ellis World History Textbook)
5. What beliefs do the protestant religious reformers have in common? In what ways do they differ? Be sure to consider the beliefs of John Calvin, the Anabaptists, and Henry VIII. (See pages 64-68 Ellis World History Textbook)