Faith and Power

Read how leaders responded to religious division in Europe.

SS24.8.10c "Summarize responses to the Reformation, including the Counter-Reformation, English Reformation, and religious conflicts, and cite the roles of central figures in these events."

NAME _____ DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK

Read it twice

YOUR JOB Underline one action taken in each paragraph in response to religious division, and circle the name of a figure linked to that action. Number the actions 1, 2, and 3 so you can compare them.

Three Responses to Religious Division

1. In the 1500s, Protestant reformers challenged the Catholic Church, and Catholic leaders answered with reform of their own. Pope Paul III called the Council of Trent, which met in sessions from 1545 to 1563. Church leaders defended Catholic teachings while ordering better training for priests and addressing abuses. Ignatius of Loyola founded the Society of Jesus, or Jesuits, whose members opened schools and spread Catholic teaching. This Catholic response is often called the Counter-Reformation. It sought to strengthen the Church rather than accept Protestant claims about religious authority.

2. Across the English Channel, King Henry VIII wanted his marriage to Catherine of Aragon ended, but the pope would not grant an annulment. Parliament passed the Act of Supremacy in 1534, naming Henry head of the Church of England and breaking its authority from Rome. Religious policy then shifted with each ruler. Henry's daughter Mary I restored papal authority and persecuted Protestants. After Mary, Elizabeth I restored an independent English church with Protestant teachings and some traditional forms of worship. Her settlement did not end arguments over belief or loyalty.

3. In France, disputes between Catholics and French Protestants, called Huguenots, turned violent during the French Wars of Religion. In 1572, thousands of Huguenots were killed in the St. Bartholomew's Day massacre and the violence that followed. Henry IV, once a Huguenot, became king and later converted to Catholicism. In 1598, he issued the Edict of Nantes, allowing Huguenots limited freedom to worship in specified places and giving them some civil rights. His order did not erase mistrust, but it offered a way to reduce fighting without making everyone follow one church.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE

Use the passage

1. How did Pope Paul III and Ignatius of Loyola each help carry out the Catholic response to Protestant reform?

2. How did Henry VIII's and Elizabeth I's decisions shape the English church's relationship with Rome?

3. How did Henry IV respond to religious conflict in France, and what limit did his response have?

4. Compare Mary I's treatment of Protestants in England with Henry IV's treatment of Huguenots in France.

3 YOUR TURN

Your own words

Write a 70 to 90 word museum label explaining how Catholic leaders, English rulers, and French leaders responded differently to religious division. Name one central figure for each response and explain what each did, then end with a sentence about what these responses reveal about faith and power.

ANSWER KEY

Faith and Power

GRADE 8 · SS24.8.10c

PART 1 · READ AND MARK

Underline one action taken in each paragraph in response to religious division, and circle the name of a figure linked to that action. Number the actions 1, 2, and 3 so you can compare them. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 · ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	How did Pope Paul III and Ignatius of Loyola each help carry out the Catholic response to Protestant reform?	**Paul III called the Council of Trent, where leaders defended Catholic teachings and ordered reforms. Ignatius founded the Jesuits, who opened schools and spread Catholic teaching.**
2	How did Henry VIII's and Elizabeth I's decisions shape the English church's relationship with Rome?	**Henry became head of the Church of England, ending its authority from Rome. Elizabeth restored an independent English church after Mary I had restored papal authority.**
3	How did Henry IV respond to religious conflict in France, and what limit did his response have?	**Henry IV issued the Edict of Nantes, giving Huguenots limited worship rights and some civil rights. The order did not erase mistrust.**
4	Compare Mary I's treatment of Protestants in England with Henry IV's treatment of Huguenots in France.	**Mary I persecuted Protestants, while Henry IV allowed Huguenots limited freedom to worship and granted them some civil rights.**

PART 3 · YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

As Protestant ideas spread, leaders faced a question: who should guide belief? Pope Paul III called the Council of Trent to strengthen Catholic teaching and train priests. Henry VIII separated the English church from Rome and made himself its head, while later rulers changed its direction. In France, Henry IV gave Huguenots limited worship rights through the Edict of Nantes after years of violence. These choices show that religious belief and political power were closely tied, but leaders did not choose the same solution.

Accept accurate summaries that distinguish Catholic reform, England's break with Rome, and efforts to reduce religious conflict in France. For the museum label, accept other figures named in the passage when their actions are explained correctly.