Reform and Rivalry

Religious change and its effects across Europe

9-12.WC.35 "Summarize religious reforms associated with key figures and movements, including, but not limited to Luther, Calvin, Zwingli, Henry VIII, John of Leyden, Ignatius of Loyola (Jesuits), and the Council of Trent..."

NAME _____ DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK

Read it twice

YOUR JOB Underline one reform linked to each named leader or movement. Circle two effects of religious reform on European society or politics.

When Reform Crossed Borders

1 In 1517, Martin Luther challenged the sale of indulgences, which promised reduced punishment for sins already forgiven. He taught justification by faith alone, rather than by earning salvation through good works, and placed Scripture above the pope as an authority. Printed pamphlets spread his ideas and helped establish Lutheran churches in German lands. In Zurich, Huldrych Zwingli also made Scripture central, but he rejected practices he could not find in the Bible. He disputed Luther's view of Christ's presence in Communion. In Geneva, John Calvin emphasized God's sovereignty and predestination. His followers built Reformed churches across parts of Europe.

2 In England, Henry VIII sought to end his marriage, but the pope would not grant an annulment. Henry broke with Rome, and Parliament named him head of the Church of England. The crown then closed monasteries and took their property, increasing royal power while unsettling local religious life. In the German city of Münster, John of Leyden led a radical Anabaptist regime in 1534 and 1535. His followers rejected infant baptism, while his government imposed shared property and polygamy. Armies crushed the regime. Its violence increased suspicion of other Anabaptists, though many of them rejected violence.

3 Catholic leaders also pursued reform. The Council of Trent, meeting between 1545 and 1563, affirmed the authority of both Scripture and church tradition, rejected justification by faith alone, and ordered better training for priests. Ignatius of Loyola founded the Society of Jesus. Its members, called Jesuits, opened schools and carried Catholic teaching across Europe and overseas. These efforts strengthened Catholic institutions rather than ending religious division. Across Europe, rulers backed different churches, and religious conflicts sparked wars and persecution. Printing helped rival ideas circulate, while some people migrated to worship according to their beliefs. Reform reshaped both faith and political power.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE

Use the passage

1. How did Luther and Zwingli each use Scripture in reform, and where did they disagree?

2. How did Henry VIII's break with Rome change political and religious power in England?

3. How did John of Leyden's rule in Münster affect attitudes toward other Anabaptists, and why was that effect misleading?

4. How did the Council of Trent and the Jesuits respond to Protestant reform? Name one wider effect of religious division described in the passage.

3 YOUR TURN

Your own words

Write a 70 to 95 word museum label explaining how the reforms of two named Protestant leaders differed and how one Catholic reform responded. Explain two effects on Europe using details from the passage.

ANSWER KEY

Reform and Rivalry

HIGH SCHOOL · 9-12.WC.35

PART 1 · READ AND MARK

Underline one reform linked to each named leader or movement. Circle two effects of religious reform on European society or politics. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 · ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	How did Luther and Zwingli each use Scripture in reform, and where did they disagree?	**Both made Scripture central to reform. Zwingli rejected practices he could not find in the Bible, and he disagreed with Luther about Christ's presence in Communion.**
2	How did Henry VIII's break with Rome change political and religious power in England?	**Parliament named Henry head of the Church of England, shifting religious authority away from the pope. The crown gained power and property by closing monasteries.**
3	How did John of Leyden's rule in Münster affect attitudes toward other Anabaptists, and why was that effect misleading?	**The regime's violence increased suspicion of other Anabaptists, even though many Anabaptists rejected violence.**
4	How did the Council of Trent and the Jesuits respond to Protestant reform? Name one wider effect of religious division described in the passage.	**Trent defended church tradition and ordered better priest training. Jesuits opened schools and spread Catholic teaching. Religious division contributed to wars, persecution, or migration.**

PART 3 · YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

Luther challenged indulgence sales and taught justification by faith alone. Calvin also supported Protestant reform, but he stressed God's sovereignty and predestination. Catholic leaders responded at the Council of Trent by defending church tradition and improving priest training. The movements created competing churches across Europe, while rulers backed different religious groups. That political support helped turn religious disagreement into wars and persecution. Printing spread rival arguments, so debates reached people far beyond the cities where reformers first preached.

Accept accurate paraphrases grounded in the passage. For the museum label, check for two named Protestant leaders with a clear difference, one Catholic response, and two distinct European effects.