Faith in Motion

Trace how religious ideas spread and changed Europe.

MWH.C.2.3 "Summarize the causes of and influence of the theological movements of the Reformation and how those movements subsequently transformed society. Explain reasons for the growing discontent with the Catholic Church..."

NAME _____ DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK

Read it twice

YOUR JOB Underline two causes of religious change, circle two ways ideas reached people, and number two effects on society or government. Use your marks to trace how one change led to another.

When Religious Ideas Traveled

1. In the early 1500s, some Europeans resented the sale of indulgences, which were linked to reduced punishment for sin, and the wealth of church leaders. Martin Luther argued that faith, not purchased favors, brought salvation and that Scripture was the highest religious authority. John Calvin taught predestination, the belief that God had already chosen who would be saved, and urged disciplined living. Gutenberg's movable-type printing press made pamphlets cheaper to copy. William Tyndale translated the New Testament into English so more readers could encounter it without knowing Latin.

2. Printed arguments carried reform across Europe. Lutheran churches took root in German states and Scandinavia. Reformed churches shaped by Calvin spread in Switzerland, France, and the Netherlands. Anabaptists rejected infant baptism, choosing baptism for believers who could profess faith. In England, King Henry VIII sought to end his marriage, but the pope refused to grant an annulment. Parliament then named Henry head of the Church of England, shifting authority from Rome to the crown. Different rulers supported different churches, and religious conflicts followed.

3. Religious division reshaped daily life and government. Some Calvinist communities valued steady work and careful use of money as signs of disciplined faith, though wealth was not proof of salvation. Religious minorities often faced persecution. Over time, some rulers allowed limited worship by other Christian groups to reduce conflict. The Catholic Church responded through the Counter-Reformation to defend its teachings and address abuses. The Council of Trent reaffirmed Catholic doctrine and improved training for priests, while Jesuit schools and missions spread Catholic beliefs.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE

Use the passage

1. How did complaints about indulgences connect to Luther's idea about salvation?

2. How did printing and Tyndale's translation each help religious ideas reach more readers?

3. How did a dispute over Henry VIII's marriage shift religious authority in England?

4. How did religious division change society, and how did the Catholic Church respond?

3 YOUR TURN

Your own words

Write four or five sentences tracing one Protestant movement from an idea or grievance through a way it spread to a change in society or government. Include a Catholic response or a change in political authority.

Faith in Motion

PART 1 · READ AND MARK

Underline two causes of religious change, circle two ways ideas reached people, and number two effects on society or government. Use your marks to trace how one change led to another. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 · ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	How did complaints about indulgences connect to Luther's idea about salvation?	**People resented the sale of indulgences. Luther argued that faith, not purchased favors, brought salvation.**
2	How did printing and Tyndale's translation each help religious ideas reach more readers?	**Printing made pamphlets cheaper to copy. Tyndale's English New Testament reached readers who did not know Latin.**
3	How did a dispute over Henry VIII's marriage shift religious authority in England?	**After the pope refused to grant an annulment, Parliament named Henry head of the Church of England, shifting authority from Rome to the crown.**
4	How did religious division change society, and how did the Catholic Church respond?	**Religious minorities faced persecution, though some rulers later allowed limited worship to reduce conflict. The Catholic Church reaffirmed its teachings, improved priest training, and spread Catholic beliefs through schools and missions.**

PART 3 · YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

Complaints about sold indulgences helped Luther challenge church practices and argue that faith, not purchased favors, brought salvation. Gutenberg's printing press made religious arguments cheaper to copy, helping Lutheran churches take root in German states and Scandinavia. As rulers supported different churches, religious conflicts followed. In response, the Catholic Church's Council of Trent reaffirmed Catholic teachings and improved training for priests.

Accept accurate cause-and-effect accounts using a Lutheran, Reformed, Anabaptist, or English example. The response should trace an idea or grievance, a means of spread, and an effect, then include the requested Catholic or political change.