**On Front Flap:**

Counter Reformation: Late 1500s and 1600s (Chapter 12, Section 3 & PPP)

* Draw a picture that symbolizes how the Reformation divided Europe.

**Answer the following on the inside:**

**Protestant Northern Europe**

1. Explain where Luther’s and Calvin’s ideas spread to in Europe.

**King Henry the Anglican: (PPP& p. 388-389)**

2. Explain why Henry VIII came into conflict with the pope.

3. Define annulment.

4. Describe why King Henry created the Anglican Church.

5. What was the result of the Act of Supremacy?

**Catholic Southern Europe (390-391)**

6. Who were the Huguenots and why did they oppose the Catholic Church?

7. What was the result of the Edict of Nantes?

**The Thirty Years’ War**

8. What was the Thirty Year’s War and was the result of it?

**Impact of the Reformation**

9. How did the Reformation increase the authority of rulers outside the Church?

10. How did the Reformation lead to experiments in self-government? List at least three ways.

11. What were the economic and social effects of the Reformation? List at least three ways.

**On Front Flap:**

The Origins of the Reformation: 1517-1650 (Chapter 12, Section 2 & PPP)

* Draw a picture that symbolizes an action taken during the Counter-Reformation

**Answer the following on the inside:**

**The Bible in Many Languages**

1. Who was William Tyndale and why he was burned at the stake? (p. 382)

2. What is John Wycliffe responsible for doing? (p. 382)

**Conflict with Rulers: (PPP)**

3. Describe the situation and what happened.

**Multiple Popes!: (PPP)**

4. Describe the situation and what happened

**Counter Reformation (PPP)**

5. What was the Counter Reformation?

6. What did they do to reform the Church?

7. After they discussed and debated at the Council of Trent, what did they determine?

8. What happened to indulgences?

**New Catholic Reformers: (p. 384)**

9. Identify Ignatius of Loyola and explain his importance to the Counter-Reformation.

**The Inquisition: (p. 386-387)**

10. What is the Inquisition?

11. Explain how Jews were treated during this time. List at least three ways they were impacted by the Inquisition.

12. How did the Inquisition attempt to stop the spread of Protestantism? Give examples.

**On Front Flap:**

The Origins of the Reformation: 1000-1517 (Chapter 12, Section 1 & PPP)

* Draw a picture that symbolizes a weakness of the Catholic Church

**Answer the following on the inside:**

**Weakening of the Catholic Church**

**Foundation for the Reformation** (p. 378)

1. Which group of people laid the foundation for the Reformation? Explain how they laid the foundation.

**Early Reforms:**

2. Describe who the two early reformers were and what they did.

**Martin Luther:**

3. Who was he and what did he do?

4. What were his major issues with the Church? (p. 378)

5. Explain why Martin Luther was put on Trial at the Diet at Worms. (p.368)

**Predestination and John Calvin:**

6. Who was John Calvin and why is predestination different from previous religious thought?

7. Explain how Calvin applied his ideas to government. (p. 382)

**Breaking Vows:**

8. Describe how church officials were breaking vows.

9. Define indulgences

**Purgatory & Indulgences**

10. What was the incentive for buying indulgences (why would people buy them)?