

Name: _____ Per #: _____

Crash Course European History: Viewing Guide
Episode 6: Protestant Reformation

Terms to know from this episode:

- Martin Luther
- heresy
- indulgences
- salvation
- Ninety-five Theses
- Reformation
- Sola Scriptura
- Sola Gratia
- Sola Fide
- Diet of Worms
- Charles V
- Frederick the Wise (aka Frederick of Saxony)
- Schmalkaldic League
- Against the Rioting Peasants (aka "Against the Murderous Thieving Hordes of Peasants.")
- Ulrich Zwingli
- Katerina von Bora
- Peace of Augsburg

1. Can you think of examples where religion and politics are intertwined? How does that connection impact people's beliefs?
2. Give an example of how Catholicism dominated many aspects of life.
3. It all starts with _____, but his real concern was _____.
4. Luther was specifically concerned with the Catholic teaching that faith AND _____ were necessary to achieve salvation.
5. In 1517, the pope issued a special indulgence to raise money to build _____ Basilica in Rome.
6. Purchasing an indulgence was said to release _____ from purgatory.
7. Many _____ objected to their hard earned money going to support the aristocratic children of the wealthy.
8. Luther believed in salvation by _____ alone.
9. In 1517, Luther composed _____ expressing questions about indulgences and other theological issues.
10. In Catholic doctrine at the time _____ were the authority. They read the Bible and told you what it said.

11. Luther, however, argued that the only true authority was _____.
12. The idea of sola scripture helped to boost _____.
13. In 1521, the pope excommunicated Luther, and Luther was summoned to the _____.
14. _____, the elector of Saxony, hid and protected Luther after Luther was declared an outlaw.
15. The Schmalkaldic League of Protestant Princes was founded in 1530 to protect _____.
16. Thanks to the _____, 200,000 copies of the Bible were printed in the 1520s and 30s, which helped to make the Reformation a European-wide movement.
17. In 1525, _____ and other folk started protesting. They were crushed by _____.
18. Ulrich Zwingli preached reform in _____ and supported Luther's main criticisms of the papacy but disagreed on the _____.
19. Some of Zwingli's followers became more radical. Called _____, they held that faith was a matter of individual thought, so only a thinking adult could be baptized
20. In 1555, the _____ decided that whoever ruled would determine the religions of his territory.
21. Why do you think the Peace of Augsburg didn't lead to lasting peace?

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