The Protestant Reformation: Crash Course European History #6

1) Describe how the **Catholic Church** developed a powerful structure under the **papal monarchy** and enforced its domination by the beginning of the **16th century**.

2) Compare the **religious attitude** of Martin Luther (1483-1546), an Augustinian monk and priest who became a leader in the **Protestant Reformation**, to his **Catholic** contemporaries during the **16th century**.

3) Clarify the doctrine of the **Catholic Church** concerning **Purgatory** at the beginning of the **16th century**.

4) Evaluate the reasons why Martin Luther and a number of others did not agree with the issuance by **Renaissance** Pope Leo X (1475-1521) of **special indulgences** to **Catholic patrons** in 1517 which could be purchased to release one's **soul** from **Purgatory**.

5) Analyze how the publication of Martin Luther's *Ninety-Five Theses* (1517) and his rejection of the **Catholic Church** reshaped **Christianity** during the **Reformation**.

6) Clarify the argument that Martin Luther used to help people understand the word of God. Cite evidence as to how some saw this as **heresy** against the **Catholic Church**.

7) Investigate and report as to what happened at the **Diet of Worms** (1521) when Martin Luther was called on to respond to charges of **heresy** in front of Holy Roman Emperor Charles V (1500-1558).

8) Explain how the **Reformation** went from being **local** to being **German** (with many **German princes** converting to **Lutheran**) to being a **European-wide movement**.

9) Describe the origins of the **Anabaptist** religion that took place as a result of Martin Luther and the **Reformation**.

10) Briefly explain the reasons why it was shocking when Martin Luther got **married** in 1525.

11) Analyze how the **Peace of Augsburg** (1555) changed the idea of **religion** in **Europe** by allowing **German princes** to determine whether **Lutheranism** or **Roman Catholicism** would be practiced on their lands.