

SECTION 4 Step-by-Step Instruction

Objectives

As you teach this section, keep students focused on the following objectives to help them answer the Section Focus Question and master core content.

- Describe the new ideas that Protestant sects embraced.
- Understand why England formed a new church.
- Analyze how the Catholic Church reformed itself.
- Explain why many groups faced persecution during the Reformation.


Prepare to Read

Build Background Knowledge L3

Considering the importance of religion to Europeans before the Reformation, have students predict how the split between Protestants and Catholics would have affected life in Europe.

Set a Purpose L3

- **WITNESS HISTORY** Read the selection aloud or play the audio.

 **Witness History Audio CD,**
A King Speaks Out

What does Henry’s description of himself tell you about the importance of Catholicism to Catholic rulers? (*It indicates that these rulers believed that Catholicism was an integral part of their rule.*)

- **Focus** Point out the Section Focus Question and write it on the board. Tell students to refer to this question as they read. (*Answer appears with Section 4 Assessment answers.*)
- **Preview** Have students preview the Section Objectives and the list of Terms, People, and Places.

Answer

- ✓ Protestants who rejected infant baptism; some also sought radical change.

SECTION 4

Painter Hans Holbein shows Henry VIII as a commanding and regal king. A gold medal (top right) celebrates King Henry as the head of the Church of England.



Reformation Ideas Spread

Objectives

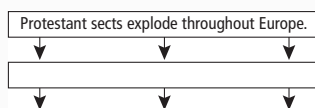
- Describe the new ideas that Protestant sects embraced.
- Understand why England formed a new church.
- Analyze how the Catholic Church reformed itself.
- Explain why many groups faced persecution during the Reformation.

Terms, People, and Places

sect	compromise
Henry VIII	Council of Trent
Mary Tudor	Ignatius of Loyola
Thomas Cranmer	Teresa of Avila
Elizabeth	ghetto
canonize	

Note Taking

Reading Skill: Identify Main Ideas As you read about the spread of the Protestant Reformation, record the main ideas in a flowchart like this one below. Add more boxes as necessary.



WITNESS HISTORY AUDIO

A King Speaks Out

Henry VIII, the Catholic king of England, was deeply disturbed by Luther’s teachings. In 1521 he wrote to the pope to express his displeasure.

“... we believe that no duty is more incumbent on a Catholic sovereign than to preserve and increase the Catholic faith . . . so when we learned that the pest of Martin Luther’s heresy had appeared in Germany and was raging everywhere . . . we bent all our thoughts and energies on uprooting [those heresies] in every possible way. . . .”

Just a few years later, Henry would break with the Catholic Church and set England on the path to becoming a Protestant country.

Focus Question How did the Reformation bring about two different religious paths in Europe?

Throughout Europe, Catholic monarchs and the Catholic Church fought back against the Protestant challenge by taking steps to reform the Church and to restore its spiritual leadership of the Christian world. Still, Protestant ideas continued to spread.

An Explosion of Protestant Sects


As the Reformation continued, hundreds of new Protestant **sects**, or religious groups that had broken away from an established church, sprang up. Many of these followed variations on the teachings of Luther, Calvin, and Zwingli. Some sects, however, had ideas that were even more radical—such as rejecting infant baptism. Infants, they argued, are too young to understand what it means to accept the Christian faith. They became known as Anabaptists.

A few Anabaptist sects sought radical social change as well. Some wanted to abolish private property. Others sought to speed up the coming of God’s day of judgment by violent means. When radical Anabaptists took over the city of Munster in Germany, even Luther advised his supporters to join Catholics in suppressing the threat to the traditional order. Most Anabaptists, however, were peaceful. They called for religious toleration and separation of church and state. Despite harsh persecution, these groups influenced Protestant thinking in many countries. Today, the Baptists, Mennonites, and Amish all trace their religious ancestry to the Anabaptists.

✓ **Checkpoint** Who were the Anabaptists?

Vocabulary Builder

Use the information below and the following resources to teach the high-use word from this section.

 **Teaching Resources, Unit 3, p. 7; Teaching Resources, Skills Handbook, p. 3**

High-Use Word

rigorous, p. 432

Definition and Sample Sentence

adj. strict; thorough
He began a **rigorous** exercise program to get into shape.

The English Reformation

In England, religious leaders like John Wycliffe had called for Church reform as early as the 1300s. By the 1520s, some English clergy were exploring Protestant ideas. The break with the Catholic Church, however, was the work not of religious leaders but of King **Henry VIII**.

Henry VIII Seeks an Annulment At first, Henry VIII stood firmly against the Protestant revolt. The pope even awarded him the title “Defender of the Faith” for a pamphlet that he wrote denouncing Luther.

In 1527, however, an issue arose that set Henry at odds with the Church. After 18 years of marriage, Henry and his Spanish wife, Catherine of Aragon, had only one surviving child, **Mary Tudor**. Henry felt that England’s stability depended on his having a male heir. He had already fallen in love with a young noblewoman named Anne Boleyn, who served the Queen. He hoped that if he married her she would bear him a son. Because Catholic law does not permit divorce, he asked the pope to annul, or cancel, his marriage. Popes had annulled royal marriages before. But this pope refused. He did not want to offend the Holy Roman emperor Charles V, Catherine’s nephew.

Breaking With the Church Henry was furious. Spurred on by his advisors, many of whom leaned toward Protestantism, he decided to take over the English church. Guided by his chancellor Thomas Cromwell, he had Parliament pass a series of laws. They took the English church from the pope’s control and placed it under Henry’s rule. At the same time, Henry appointed **Thomas Cranmer** archbishop of the new church. Cranmer annulled the king’s marriage, and in 1533 Henry married Anne Boleyn. Soon, Anne gave birth to a daughter, **Elizabeth**.

In 1534, Parliament passed the Act of Supremacy, making Henry “the only supreme head on Earth of the Church of England.” Many loyal Catholics refused to accept the Act of Supremacy and were executed for treason. Among them was the great English humanist Sir Thomas More, who served in Henry’s government but tried to resign in protest. More was later **canonized**, or recognized as a saint, by the Catholic Church.

Strengthening the Church of England Between 1536 and 1540, royal officials investigated Catholic convents and monasteries. Claiming that they were centers of immorality, Henry ordered them closed. He then confiscated, or seized, their lands and wealth. Henry shrewdly granted some of these lands to nobles and other high-ranking citizens. He thus secured their support for the Anglican Church, as the new Church of England was called. Despite these actions, Henry was not a religious radical. He rejected most Protestant doctrines. Aside from breaking away from Rome and allowing use of the English Bible, he kept most Catholic forms of worship.

Religious Turmoil When Henry died in 1547, he had only one surviving son—despite having married six times. Nine-year-old Edward VI inherited the throne. The young king and his advisors were devout Protestants and took steps to make England a truly Protestant country. Under Edward, Parliament passed new laws bringing Protestant reforms to England. Thomas Cranmer drew up the Protestant *Book of Common Prayer*, which became required reading in all of the country’s church services. Though it outlined a moderate form of Protestant service, it sparked uprisings. These uprisings were harshly suppressed.

BIOGRAPHY



Elizabeth I

The life of Elizabeth I (1533–1603) did not start favorably. When she was only two years old her mother, Anne Boleyn, was beheaded so that her father, Henry VIII, could remarry. The young princess grew up in isolation. Still, Henry VIII was affectionate to his daughter and saw to it that she received a rigorous education. Even as a teenager she was well-respected for her sharp mind, fluency in languages, and understanding of philosophy and theology.

Under the reign of her half-sister Mary Tudor, Elizabeth became both a rallying symbol for Protestants and a target for Catholics. Though arrested and imprisoned, she survived her sister to become queen of England at age 25. The well-loved Elizabeth used her talents to unify England, expand its international power, and encourage a period of great artistic flowering. **Why do you think the period under Elizabeth’s reign is now called the Elizabethan Age?**

- **Note Taking** Have students read this section using the Guided Questioning strategy (TE, p. T20). As they read, have students fill in the flowchart with the main ideas about the spread of the Reformation.


 **Reading and Note Taking**
Study Guide, p. 125

Teach

An Explosion of Protestant Sects

L3

Instruct

- **Introduce** Display **Color Transparency 78: The Spread of Protestantism**. Emphasize to students how quickly Protestantism spread during this period. Have students identify Protestant sects in this country and speculate on where they originated.  **Color Transparencies, 78**
- **Teach** Ask **Why did the Catholic Church remain unchallenged for so long?** (*Before the Renaissance, people did not think of denying the Church’s authority.*) Ask **Why did Protestants develop many different sects, rather than embracing Lutheranism?** (*People had different criticisms of Catholicism and different ideas about what the ideal Christian faith should be.*)
- **Quick Activity** Ask students to find news articles about religious conflict in the world today. Have student groups discuss each article and compare it to the religious turmoil of the Reformation.

Independent Practice

Have students use the results of their Quick Activity discussions to write a paragraph comparing the spread of the Protestant Reformation to religious events today.

Monitor Progress

Ask students why some Protestants joined with Catholics to oppose other Protestants. Check that students understand that different Protestant sects held very different beliefs and that many of them were competing for power.

Answer

BIOGRAPHY Elizabeth reigned for more than 40 years and was such a strong, influential leader that her rule shaped the age she lived in.


Differentiated

Instruction Solutions for All Learners

- L1** Special Needs **L2** Less Proficient Readers **L3** English Language Learners

To help students explain why England formed its own church, have students read this section looking for evidence of the reasons for the break with the Church. Ask them to create a bulleted list of their findings. Then have them use their lists to write a one-sentence summary of this subsection. Have students repeat this strategy for each subsection, using the section objectives as a guide.

Use the following resources to help students acquire basic skills:

 **Adapted Reading and Note Taking Study Guide**

- Adapted Note Taking Study Guide, p. 125
- Adapted Section Summary, p. 126

The English Reformation **B**


Instruct

- **Introduce** After students have read about Henry VIII's break with the Catholic Church, have them reread the Witness History quotation. Explore with students how Henry's actions could be so different from his earlier words. Ask students if they think Henry would have still broken with the Church if Luther's teachings had not become popular.
- **Teach** Ask **How did Henry gain support for his Anglican Church?** (*He kept some forms of Catholic worship and gave Church lands to important people.*) **What actions did Queen Elizabeth take to turn England toward Protestantism?** (*She firmly established Protestant practices but retained Catholic rituals and ceremonies, thus bringing about Protestantism gradually and without great opposition.*) Discuss with students why Elizabeth was able to unite the country while Edward and Mary had failed to do so. Ask **How might Mary's burning of "heretics" have strengthened the Protestant cause in England?** (*Protestants may have banded together in opposition to such cruel punishment.*)
- **Analyzing the Visuals** Ask students to review the timeline on this page and the next. Have them use content from the text to add important events to the timeline.

Independent Practice

Have students review the map two pages ahead. Ask them to summarize the geographical impact of the Protestant Reformation.

Monitor Progress

- Have students read aloud the headings of this section, and summarize the content under each.
- As students fill in their flowcharts, circulate to make sure they understand how the Protestant Reformation spread. For a completed version of the flowchart see  **Note Taking Transparencies, 117**

Answer

- ✓ Henry VIII declared the Church of England independent of Rome when the pope refused to grant him a divorce from Catherine of Aragon.

When Edward died in his teens, his half-sister Mary Tudor became queen. She was determined to return England to the Catholic faith. Under Queen Mary hundreds of English Protestants, including Archbishop Cranmer, were burned at the stake for heresy.

The Elizabethan Settlement On Mary's death in 1558, the throne passed to 25-year-old Elizabeth, the daughter of Henry VIII and Anne Boleyn. For years, Elizabeth had survived court intrigues, including the religious swings under Edward and Mary. As queen, Elizabeth had to determine the future of the Church of England. Moving cautiously at first, she slowly enforced a series of reforms that over time came to be called the Elizabethan settlement.

The queen's policies were a **compromise**, or acceptable middle ground, between Protestant and Catholic practices. The Church of England preserved much Catholic ritual, and it kept the hierarchy of bishops and archbishops. Unlike Henry, the queen did not call herself "supreme head" of the church, but she reaffirmed that the monarch was the "supreme governor" over spiritual matters in England. At the same time, Elizabeth restored a version of the *Book of Common Prayer*, accepted moderate Protestant doctrine, and allowed English to replace Latin in church services. Her sensible compromises, which satisfied most Catholics and Protestants, largely ended decades of religious turmoil.

During a long reign, Elizabeth used all her skills to restore unity to England. Even while keeping many Catholic traditions, she made England a firmly Protestant nation. After her death, England faced new religious storms. But it escaped the endless religious wars that tore apart France and many other European states during the 1500s.

✓ **Checkpoint** Why was the Church of England established?

Major Events of the English Reformation



A timeline titled "Major Events of the English Reformation" set against a background of a Gothic cathedral interior. The timeline features a central red bar with four circular markers. Each marker is connected by a line to a text box containing a date and a description of an event. The events are: 1521: Henry VIII writes to the pope to condemn Luther's teachings. 1529: Parliament begins passing laws to make Henry VIII head of the church in England. 1533: Henry VIII divorces Catherine of Aragon and marries Anne Boleyn. 1534: Parliament passes the Act of Supremacy.

1521 Henry VIII writes to the pope to condemn Luther's teachings.

1529 Parliament begins passing laws to make Henry VIII head of the church in England.

1533 Henry VIII divorces Catherine of Aragon and marries Anne Boleyn.

1534 Parliament passes the Act of Supremacy.

Connect to Our World

Connections to Today The Reformation would have a significant impact on the spread of Christianity throughout the world. European explorers brought Christianity to Africa, Asia, and the Americas. North America became a refuge for Protestants. Today, Christianity has more adherents worldwide than any other

religion, with 554 million Christians in Europe, 395 million in Africa, 325 million in Asia, and 270 million in North America, and 25 million in Oceania. Latin America has the highest concentration of Christians, with 93 percent of the population, or 501 million people.

The Catholic Reformation

As the Protestant Reformation swept across northern Europe, a vigorous reform movement took hold within the Catholic Church. Led by Pope Paul III, it is known as the Catholic Reformation, or the Counter-Reformation. During the 1530s and 1540s, the pope set out to revive the moral authority of the Church and roll back the Protestant tide. He also appointed reformers to end corruption within the papacy itself. They and their successors led the Catholic Reformation for the rest of the century.

Council of Trent To establish the direction that reform should take, the pope called the **Council of Trent** in 1545. Led by Italian cardinal Carlo Borromeo, the council met off and on for almost 20 years. The council reaffirmed the traditional Catholic views that Protestants had challenged. It declared that salvation comes through faith and good works. According to the council, the Bible, while a major source of religious truth, is not the only source. The council also took steps to end abuses in the Church. It provided stiff penalties for worldliness and corruption among the clergy. It also established schools to create a better-educated clergy who could challenge Protestant teachings.

Empowering the Inquisition Pope Paul strengthened the Inquisition to fight Protestantism. As you have read, the Inquisition was a Church court set up during the Middle Ages. The Inquisition used secret testimony, torture, and execution to root out heresy. It also prepared the *Index of Forbidden Books*, a list of works considered too immoral or irreligious for Catholics to read. The list included books by Luther and Calvin, as well as earlier works by Petrarch and other humanists.

The Catholic Reformation

L3

Instruct

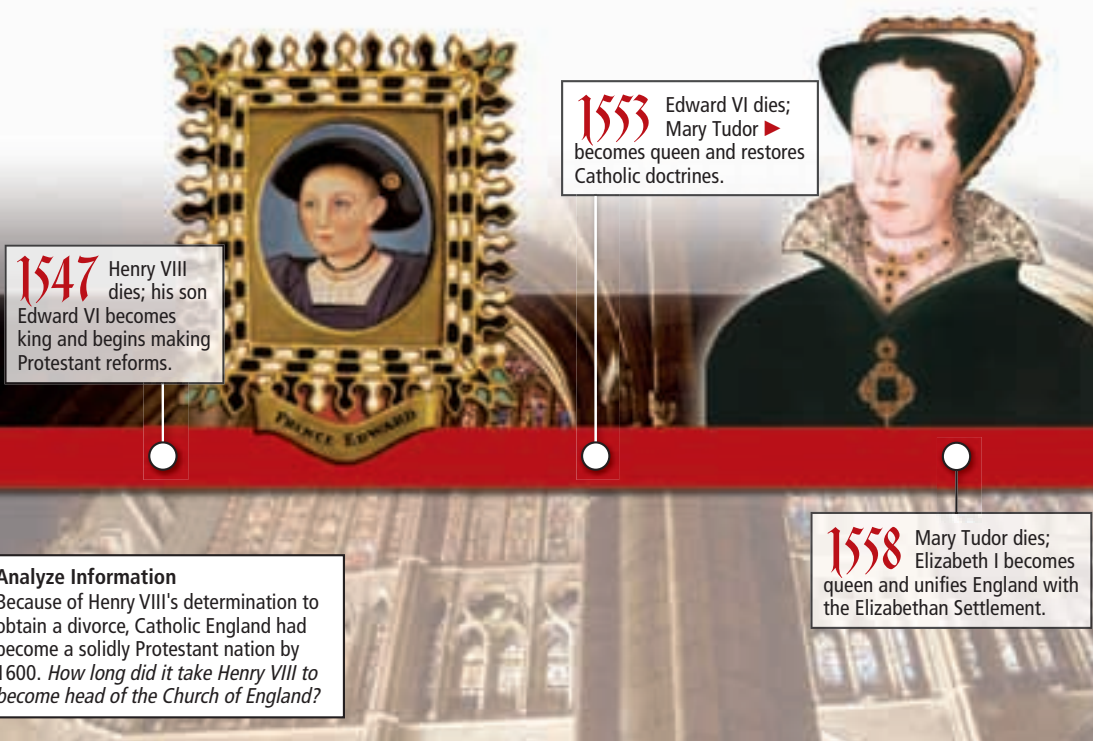
- **Introduce: Vocabulary Builder** Have students read the Vocabulary Builder term and definition. Ask **Why might the Catholic Church have wanted to establish a rigorous religious order at the time of the Reformation?** (*The Church wanted to strengthen itself and train its priests strictly to spread Catholicism.*)
- **Teach** Remind students that the Catholic Reformation is also known as the Counter-Reformation. Ask **What does the term Counter-Reformation imply about the causes of this movement?** (*that it was a specific response to the Protestant Reformation*) **What were the basic components of the Catholic Reformation?** (*reform of Church practices; strengthening the Inquisition; founding new religious orders meant to bolster Catholicism*)
- **Quick Activity** Have groups of students discuss the ways in which the Jesuits were Renaissance men. Have them use specific examples from the text to support their arguments.

Independent Practice

Have students make a timeline of events titled The Catholic Reformation. Direct them to use the timeline shown at left as a model.

Monitor Progress

Ask students to summarize the causes and effects of the Catholic Reformation.



1547 Henry VIII dies; his son Edward VI becomes king and begins making Protestant reforms.

1553 Edward VI dies; Mary Tudor becomes queen and restores Catholic doctrines.

1558 Mary Tudor dies; Elizabeth I becomes queen and unifies England with the Elizabethan Settlement.

Analyze Information: Because of Henry VIII's determination to obtain a divorce, Catholic England had become a solidly Protestant nation by 1600. How long did it take Henry VIII to become head of the Church of England?

The image shows a vertical timeline with three key events. On the left, a portrait of a young boy in a gold frame is labeled '1547 Henry VIII dies; his son Edward VI becomes king and begins making Protestant reforms.' In the center, a portrait of a woman in a black and gold dress is labeled '1553 Edward VI dies; Mary Tudor becomes queen and restores Catholic doctrines.' On the right, a portrait of a woman in a black and gold dress is labeled '1558 Mary Tudor dies; Elizabeth I becomes queen and unifies England with the Elizabethan Settlement.' Below the portraits is a red horizontal bar with three white circles. At the bottom, a photograph of a church interior is shown with a text box containing an 'Analyze Information' question.

1553 Edward VI dies; Mary Tudor becomes queen and restores Catholic doctrines.

1558 Mary Tudor dies; Elizabeth I becomes queen and unifies England with the Elizabethan Settlement.

Analyze Information

Because of Henry VIII's determination to obtain a divorce, Catholic England had become a solidly Protestant nation by 1600. How long did it take Henry VIII to become head of the Church of England?

Differentiated

Instruction Solutions for All Learners

L4 Advanced Readers L4 Gifted and Talented

Challenge students to compare how the Catholic Reformation and the Protestant Reformation responded to the growing problems within the Church. Ask them to make a three-column chart, listing the problems in

the Church, the Catholic reaction, and the Protestant reform. Then ask students to write a short answer to the following question: In what ways can the Catholic Reformation be considered a Counter-Reformation?

Answer

Analyze Information five years

Widespread Persecution L3

Instruct

- **Introduce: Key Terms** Point out the key term *ghetto* in the text. Ask students first for definitions of the word. Then ask them where they have heard the term used, and how it was used. Finally, have them read the word in its historical context in the text.
- **Teach** Ask **Why was religious persecution widespread during the Reformation?** (*People were struggling to establish their own faiths as the one true religion.*) **Why was persecution of Jews and “witches” especially harsh?** (*In a time of insecurity, people looked for others to blame, especially those most unlike themselves.*)
- **Quick Activity** Ask students to read the text under the heading Conducting Witch Hunts. Ask them if they have heard the term “modern-day witch hunt.” Help explain the term. Then use the Think-Write-Pair-Share Strategy (TE, p. T22) and ask students to discuss ways in which people are persecuted today.

Independent Practice

Have students use the results from their Quick Activity discussion to write a paragraph that compares persecution during the Renaissance and Reformation with persecution today.

Monitor Progress

Check Reading and Note Taking Study Guide entries for student understanding.

Major European Religions About 1600



Map Skills By 1600, the spread of Protestantism had transformed Catholic Europe.

1. **Locate** (a) London (b) Wittenberg (c) Rome
2. **Identify** Identify the religion practiced in each of the locations above.
3. **Understand Main Ideas** Explain why most people in each region were practicing that religion by 1600.

Geography Interactive
For: Audio guided tour
Web Code: nap-1341

Vocabulary Builder

rigorous—(RIG ur us) *adj.* strict; thorough

Founding the Jesuits In 1540, the pope recognized a new religious order, the Society of Jesus, or Jesuits. The order was founded by **Ignatius of Loyola**, a Spanish knight raised in the crusading tradition. After his leg was shattered in battle, he found comfort reading about saints who had overcome mental and physical torture. Vowing to become a “soldier of God,” Ignatius drew up a strict program for the Jesuits. It included spiritual and moral discipline, **rigorous** religious training, and absolute obedience to the Church. Led by Ignatius, the Jesuits embarked on a crusade to defend and spread the Catholic faith worldwide.

To further the Catholic cause, Jesuits became advisors to Catholic rulers, helping them combat heresy in their lands. They set up schools that taught humanist and Catholic beliefs and enforced discipline and obedience. Daring Jesuits slipped into Protestant lands in disguise to minister to Catholics. Jesuit missionaries spread their Catholic faith to distant lands, including Asia, Africa, and the Americas.

Teresa of Avila As the Catholic Reformation spread, many Catholics experienced renewed feelings of intense faith. **Teresa of Avila** symbolized this renewal. Born into a wealthy Spanish family, Teresa entered a convent in her youth. Finding convent routine not strict enough, she established her own order of nuns. They lived in isolation, eating and sleeping very little and dedicating themselves to prayer and meditation.

Impressed by her spiritual life, her superiors in the Church asked Teresa to reorganize and reform Spanish convents and monasteries. Teresa was widely honored for her work, and after her death the Church canonized her. Her spiritual writings rank among the most important Christian texts of her time, and are still widely read today.

Legacy of the Catholic Reformation By 1600, the majority of Europeans remained Catholic. Tireless Catholic reformers, like Francis de Sales in France, had succeeded in bringing back Protestant converts. Moreover, renewed piety found expression in literature and art. Across Catholic Europe, charity flourished and church abuses were reduced.

Still, Protestantism had gained a major foothold on the continent. The Reformation and the Catholic Reformation stirred up intense feeling and debate. Religious conflict played into heated disagreements about government, which would erupt into war throughout much of Europe. At the end, Europe would remain—and still remains today—divided by differing interpretations of Christianity.

Checkpoint What was the outcome of the Catholic Reformation?

Answers

Map Skills

1. Review locations with students.
 2. London: Anglican; Wittenberg: Lutheran; Rome: Roman Catholic
 3. Political leaders in each region had adopted that religion and persecuted members of other religions.
- ✓ Europe remained mainly Catholic; the Church initiated reforms; a new piety was expressed in the arts.

History Background

Evidence of Witchcraft As the witchcraft mania spread in Europe, popular superstitions came to be treated as legal truths. Until the late 1600s, most magistrates accepted that there were physical tests for witchcraft. If the body of the accused exhibited unusual marks, the person was considered to be a witch. If the accused had body parts that were insensitive to the prick of a needle, the person was judged

to be a witch. Storms and diseases were also taken as signs of sorcery. Witch hunts also took place across the Atlantic in the English colonies. In 1692, a witch hunt broke out in the town of Salem, Massachusetts. Accusations spread like wildfire throughout the town. Before the witch hunt ended the following year, at least 200 people had been named as witches. Twenty of them had been executed.

Widespread Persecution

During this period of heightened religious passion, persecution was widespread. Both Catholics and Protestants fostered intolerance and persecuted radical sects like the Anabaptists, people they thought were witches, and Jews.

Conducting Witch Hunts Between 1450 and 1750, tens of thousands of women and men died as victims of witch hunts. Those accused of being witches, or agents of the devil, were usually women. Most victims of the witch hunts died in the German states, Switzerland, and France, all centers of religious conflict. When the wars of religion came to an end, the persecution of witches also declined.

Scholars have offered various reasons for this persecution, but most agree that it had to do with people's twin beliefs in Christianity and magic. Most people believed that among them were witches who practiced magical deeds, often with the aid of the devil. Thus witches were seen as anti-Christian. Because witches often behaved in non-traditional ways, many people accused of witchcraft were often social outcasts, such as beggars. Midwives and herbalists were also targeted.

Persecuting Jews For many Jews in Italy, the early Renaissance had been a time of relative prosperity. While Spain had expelled its Jews in 1492, Italy allowed them to remain. Still, pressure remained strong on Jews to convert. In 1516, Venice ordered Jews to live in a separate quarter of the city called the **ghetto**. Other Italian cities soon followed.

During the Reformation, restrictions on Jews increased. At first, Luther hoped that Jews would be converted to his teachings. When they did not convert, he called for them to be expelled from Christian lands and for their synagogues to be burned. In time, some German princes did expel Jews. In the 1550s, Pope Paul IV placed added restrictions on Jews. Even Emperor Charles V, who supported toleration of Jews in the Holy Roman Empire, banned them from Spanish territories and new American colonies. From the early 1500s on, many Jews migrated to the Mediterranean parts of the Ottoman Empire and to the Netherlands.

Check **Checkpoint** Why were Jews and other people persecuted?



Teresa of Avila wrote a book in 1610 describing her work with reforming Catholic convents and monasteries.

Primary Source

“At about this time there came to my notice the harm and havoc that were being wrought in France by these Lutherans and the way in which their unhappy sect was increasing. . . . I wept before the Lord and entreated Him to remedy this great evil. I felt that I would have laid down a thousand lives to save a single one of all the souls that were being lost there. And, seeing that I was a woman, and a sinner . . . I determined to do the little that was in me. . . .”

Progress Monitoring Online

For: Self-quiz with vocabulary practice
Web Code: naa-1341

Writing About History

Quick Write: Decide on an Organizational Strategy Write a thesis statement for a persuasive essay about the spread of the Reformation. List your supporting arguments, from strongest to weakest. Then make an outline that shows where your arguments will appear and how they relate to your thesis statement. You may want to save your strongest argument for the last paragraph of body text before your conclusion.


Assess and Reteach

Assess Progress

L3


- Have students complete the Section Assessment.
- Administer the Section Quiz.

All in One Teaching Resources, Unit 3, p. 5


- To further assess student understanding, use  **Progress Monitoring Transparencies, 56**

Reteach

If students need more instruction, have them read the section summary.

 **Reading and Note Taking Study Guide, p. 126** L3

 **Adapted Reading and Note Taking Study Guide, p. 126** L1 L2

 **Spanish Reading and Note Taking Study Guide, p. 126** L2

Extend

L4

Have students research an important religious figure from the section. Then have them decide whether the person's thinking was a result of the Renaissance, or would have happened anyway without the Renaissance. Have students write a paragraph explaining and supporting their position.

Answer

- ✓ because they would not convert to Christianity, and because of widespread religious intolerance

Writing About History

Responses should show an understanding that a persuasive essay must be appropriately organized—such as a problem and a solution, or as questions and answers—in order to make effective arguments.

For additional assessment, have students access **Progress Monitoring Online** at **Web Code naa-1341**.

4 Assessment

Terms, People, and Places

1. Place each of the key terms at the beginning of this section into one of the following categories: politics, culture, economy, or geography. Write a sentence for each term explaining your choice.

Note Taking

2. **Reading Skill: Identify Main Ideas** Use your completed flowchart to answer the Focus Question: How did the Reformation bring about two different religious paths in Europe?

Comprehension and Critical Thinking

3. **Identify Point of View** Why were the Anabaptists considered to be radical?
4. **Understand Sequence** How did reforms cause England to become a Protestant country?
5. **Recognize Ideologies** Why might the Catholic Church have found the ideas of Ignatius to be particularly relevant to the Catholic Reformation?
6. **Make Comparisons** Why did witch hunting decline with the end of the religious wars, while persecution of Jews did not?

Section 4 Assessment

1. Sentences should reflect an understanding of each term, person, or place listed at the beginning of the section.
2. It led to the establishment of Protestantism as an alternative to Catholicism.
3. They advocated great social change and very different interpretations of the Bible.
4. They gave Henry VIII the idea to break with the Church; his influence caused the

majority of the English to convert to Protestantism.

5. Ignatius was seen as the kind of strong and disciplined leader the Church needed to combat the Reformation.
6. Catholics and Protestants no longer saw each other as social outcasts but continued to view Jewish people as outcasts.