



◀ *Martin Luther's anger over the behavior of Catholic Church leaders led him to openly challenge Catholic beliefs. This resulted in a division in the church and the development of Lutheranism, the first Protestant church. [Painting c. 1532]*

# The Reformation

## CHAPTER 8

### ASKING ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS

**How do religions develop? • Why does conflict develop?**

**What Will I Learn?** I will learn about the development and influence of new religious movements from the 1300s through the 1600s throughout England and much of Europe, including Lutheranism, Calvinism, and the Catholic Reformation, as well as the religious wars that resulted.

**Why Does This Matter to Me?** These new religious movements shaped the development of kingdoms and empires across much of mainland Europe and England. Today millions of people practice Protestant Christianity and Catholicism in the world, including people who live and work in your community.

**How Will I Know That I Learned It?** I will be able to explain how the religious movements of Catholicism and Protestantism developed and influenced events in England and mainland Europe during the 1300s through the 1600s.

**Using Your Inquiry Journal** As you read this chapter and examine the primary sources, use your Inquiry Journal to help you make notes and expand your list of questions. As you gather information, think about how you will answer the Essential Questions above.

### LESSON 1

A Reformation in Christianity

### LESSON 2

Catholics and Protestants

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# PLACE & TIME The Reformation

## CHRISTIAN EUROPE c. 1600

During the 1500s, the religious reform movement known as the Protestant Reformation divided western Christianity into Catholic and Protestant groups. The attempt to reform the Church led to new forms of Christianity in Europe.

### STEP INTO THE PLACE



#### GEOGRAPHIC REASONING

Religions in Europe tended to follow geographic patterns.

- 1. EXPLORING PLACE** Look at the map. Which religion dominated western Europe?
- 2. EXPLORING CULTURE** Why do you think larger regions in this part of the world tended to have dominant religions instead of mixtures of many religions?

### STEP INTO THE TIME

**UNDERSTANDING CHRONOLOGY** Review the time line. Which world event occurred five years before Henry of Navarre converted to Catholicism?



### EUROPE

**1509**  
Erasmus writes *Praise of Folly*, which criticizes the Catholic Church

**1517**  
Martin Luther writes the *Ninety-Five Theses*

**1521**  
Pope Leo X excommunicates Luther from Catholic Church

**1526**  
William Tyndale publishes translation of the New Testament in English

**1500**

**1510**

**1525**

### THE WORLD

**1520**  
Ferdinand Magellan sails into the Pacific Ocean

**1533**  
Spanish conquistadors capture the Inca capital of Cuzco



<b>1534</b> Ignatius of Loyola founds the Society of Jesus (Jesuit) order	<b>1554</b> Catholic ruler Mary I begins persecution of Protestants in England	<b>1592</b> Henry of Navarre converts to Catholicism	<b>1598</b> The Edict of Nantes secures the civil rights of the Huguenots
<b>1540</b> <b>1542</b> Bartolomé de Las Casas writes <i>Short Account of the Destruction of the Indies</i>	<b>1555</b> <b>1556</b> Akbar, grandson of Bābur, takes over Mogul Empire	<b>1570</b> <b>c. 1570</b> Eastern Woodland people form Iroquois Confederacy	<b>1585</b> <b>1587</b> "Lost Colony" of Roanoke founded in Virginia
			<b>1600</b> <b>1603</b> Tokugawa Ieyasu rules Japan

## ESSENTIAL QUESTION

- How do religions develop?

# THE STORY BEGINS...

*Erasmus was a Christian humanist who criticized the corruption of the Catholic Church. [Date of image unknown]*

## LESSON 1

# A Reformation in Christianity

Desiderius Erasmus loved the Catholic Church. However, he was troubled by some of the things he saw the leaders of the church doing. He was concerned that the popes were collecting too much wealth for themselves and the Church. He thought that they had forgotten how to be Christians. Erasmus decided to write down his opinions, hoping that his words would prompt Church leaders to change.

“In like manner the popes, the most diligent [careful] of all others in gathering in the harvest of money, refer all their apostolical [religious] work to the bishops, the bishops to the parsons, the parsons to the vicars, the vicars to their brother mendicants [monks], and they again throw back the care of the flock on those that take the wool.”

—Desiderius Erasmus, *The Praise of Folly*, 1510





### ANALYZING KEY IDEAS AND DETAILS

Read closely to identify some of the reasons for the Reformation. Use a chart like this one to record the information. Summarize how the reasons for the Reformation helped lead to Protestantism.

## EARLY CALLS FOR REFORM

**GUIDING QUESTION** *Why was the Church under pressure to reform itself?*

Many educated Europeans were influenced by a new set of ideas known as Renaissance humanism (which are discussed in detail in Chapter 9). They began to criticize the wealth and power of the Catholic Church. In 1517, a German monk named Martin Luther questioned the authority of the Church.

At first, Luther only wanted to reform the Catholic Church. This is why these events are called the **Reformation** (reh•fuhr•MAY•shuhn). The Reformation, however, produced a new form of Christianity called Protestantism (PRAH•tuhs•tuhnt•ih•zuhm). By 1600, many Protestant churches had risen in Europe.

### JOHN WYCLIFFE SPEAKS OUT

As early as the 1300s, many Europeans recognized problems within the Catholic Church. Church officials had grown wealthy by collecting taxes. Some bishops acted like kings by building palaces and providing jobs for their relatives. Yet, in many villages, priests could barely read.

In addition, churches began offering indulgences. An **indulgence** (ihn•DUHL•juhntz) was a certificate issued by the Church. The certificate granted a pardon for a person's sins. Church members who performed "good works," such as giving money to build a church, could receive this pardon.

People were angry about the Church's focus on money. They also began to question the authority of the Church. Many years before, disputes within the Catholic Church had led to more than one leader claiming to be the rightful pope. Since then, respect for the pope had declined. In the 1370s, an English priest named John Wycliffe (WIH•klihf) preached that Christians needed only to recognize Jesus as head of the Church, not the pope.

Wycliffe also claimed that all religious truth came from the Christian Bible. He wanted everyone to read the Bible, so he translated many passages from Latin into English for his followers to use. After Wycliffe died, his followers finished the translation, creating the first Christian Bible in English.

### UNDERSTANDING CRAFT AND STRUCTURE

#### 1. ANALYZING TEXT

**PRESENTATION** How is the Catholic Church described in the section "John Wycliffe Speaks Out"?

#### 2. ANALYZING STRUCTURE

Why did the author include the section "Who Was Erasmus?"

### DETERMINING MEANING

**Indulgence** can also mean "something given as a luxury." How might this definition be related to the Church practice of issuing indulgences or pardons for a person's sins?



Erasmus entered a monastery early in his life. His studies led him to criticize the wealth and power of Church leaders. [Painting 1517]

## WHO WAS ERASMUS?

Renaissance humanism (see Chapter 9) led to a new movement called Christian humanism. Christian humanists were loyal Catholics who wanted to restore the simple faith of the early Church. They believed that humanist learning and Bible study were the best ways to improve the Church.

These scholars also had an interest in languages and precise readings of the Christian Bible. As a consequence, they created new and more difficult translations of it in Greek, Latin, and the vernacular languages. Their focus on precise readings of the Christian scriptures would greatly influence later thinkers in the coming Reformation.

The best-known Christian humanist was Desiderius Erasmus (DEHS•ih•DIHR•ee•uhs ih•RAZ•muhs). Erasmus believed that people should use their reason to become better Christians. He said that it was not

enough to participate in religious activities like going to church on Sunday. He believed it was more important that Christians be good in their everyday lives. By improving themselves, they would be able to reform the Church and society.

In 1509, Erasmus wrote a book called *Praise of Folly*. In this work, he used humor to criticize Church corruption. He especially attacked the wealth of Renaissance popes. He said the popes were so concerned with luxury and pleasure that they no longer practiced Christianity.

### ✓ CHECKING FOR UNDERSTANDING

1. **EXPLAINING ISSUES** What were the goals of the Christian humanists?
2. **IDENTIFYING CAUSES** Why had respect for the pope weakened in the late Middle Ages?

## LUTHER'S REFORMATION

**GUIDING QUESTION** *How did Luther's reforms lead to a new form of Christianity?*

During the early 1500s, Martin Luther supported the cause of Church reform. Opposed by the pope, Luther broke away from many Catholic teachings. His rebellion led to a religious revolution that changed Europe.

## WHO WAS MARTIN LUTHER?

Born in 1483, Martin Luther became a monk and faithfully followed Church teachings and practices. However, he still worried about the fate of his soul. His concern about reaching heaven was not surprising. He had seen epidemics, famine, and war.

Luther's doubts grew after he visited Rome. He was shocked to find that priests there made fun of Catholic rituals. They disobeyed Church rules. Some of them could not read the Bible. How could these disrespectful priests help people get to heaven?

Back in Wittenberg (VIH•tuhn•buhrg), Germany, Luther searched for answers. The Church taught that a person needed both faith and good works to go to heaven. His experiences in Rome caused Luther to question Church policy.

In 1517, Luther became even angrier at Church leaders. Pope Leo X needed money to rebuild St. Peter's Basilica, a large church in Rome, so he sent monks out to sell indulgences. Local Church leaders had offered and sold indulgences for many years. Now the pope was selling them, too. How could Church leaders put a price on God's forgiveness? Luther thought the Church had moved too far away from the Bible in what it was teaching.

Luther made a list of 95 arguments against indulgences. He sent the list to his bishop. Some accounts say that Luther also nailed the list to the door of Wittenberg Cathedral. The list became known as the Ninety-Five Theses. Thousands of copies were printed and read all across Germany.

## A NEW CHURCH

Luther began to openly attack Catholic beliefs. He argued that the only true guide to religious truth was the Bible, which all Christians had a right to read. He asserted that five of the seven sacraments of the Catholic Church were not necessary, and that Christians could confess their sins directly to God without the help of priests.

Pope Leo X believed that Luther was dangerous. In 1521, he excommunicated Luther. A person who is excommunicated can no longer belong to the church. Then, a diet, or council, of German princes met in the city of Worms. The princes wanted Luther to change his ideas. Luther refused:

“Unless I am convinced by Scripture and plain reason—I do not accept the authority of the popes and councils, for they have contradicted [spoken against] each other—my conscience is captive [loyal] to the Word of God. I cannot and will not recant [take back] anything for to go against conscience is neither right nor safe. God help me. Amen.”

—from Martin Luther's speech at the Diet of Worms, 1521



*Martin Luther's family wanted him to become a lawyer, but he decided on a career in the Church. [Painting 1530s]*

### ANALYZING PRIMARY SOURCES

#### 1. ANALYZING POINTS OF VIEW

How do Martin Luther's ideas on obedience to the Church differ from church leaders' ideas on obedience to the Church?

#### 2. ASSESSING CREDIBILITY

Is this speech about Martin Luther's opinion on recanting a credible source? Explain.

Luther's ideas eventually led to the creation of the first Protestant church, known as Lutheranism (LOO•thuh•ruhn•ihzm). The new church was based on three main ideas. The first idea is that faith in Jesus, not good works, gives someone a place in heaven. The second is that the Bible is the final source for truth about God. Finally, Lutheranism said that the church is made up of all its believers, not just the clergy.

#### INTEGRATING KNOWLEDGE AND IDEAS

1. **INTEGRATING VISUAL INFORMATION** How does the painting of the selling of indulgences reflect Luther's concerns with the practice?
2. **DISTINGUISHING FACT AND OPINION** Name one fact and one opinion about the peasant revolts in Germany.

## REVOLTS IN GERMANY

Lutheranism gave rural peasants in Germany hope for a better life. During the 1520s, the peasants suffered as a result of poor crops and high taxes that they were forced to pay to noble landowners. The peasants began to think that if Luther could rebel against the pope, then they could stand up to greedy nobles.

Huge revolts swept Germany. The peasants looked to Luther for support. At first, Luther agreed with their cause. In his sermons, Luther criticized nobles for their mistreatment of the peasants. However, Luther also feared violence. He told the peasants that God had set the government above them and they must obey it. The nobles soon defeated the peasants.

## RULERS AND LUTHERANISM

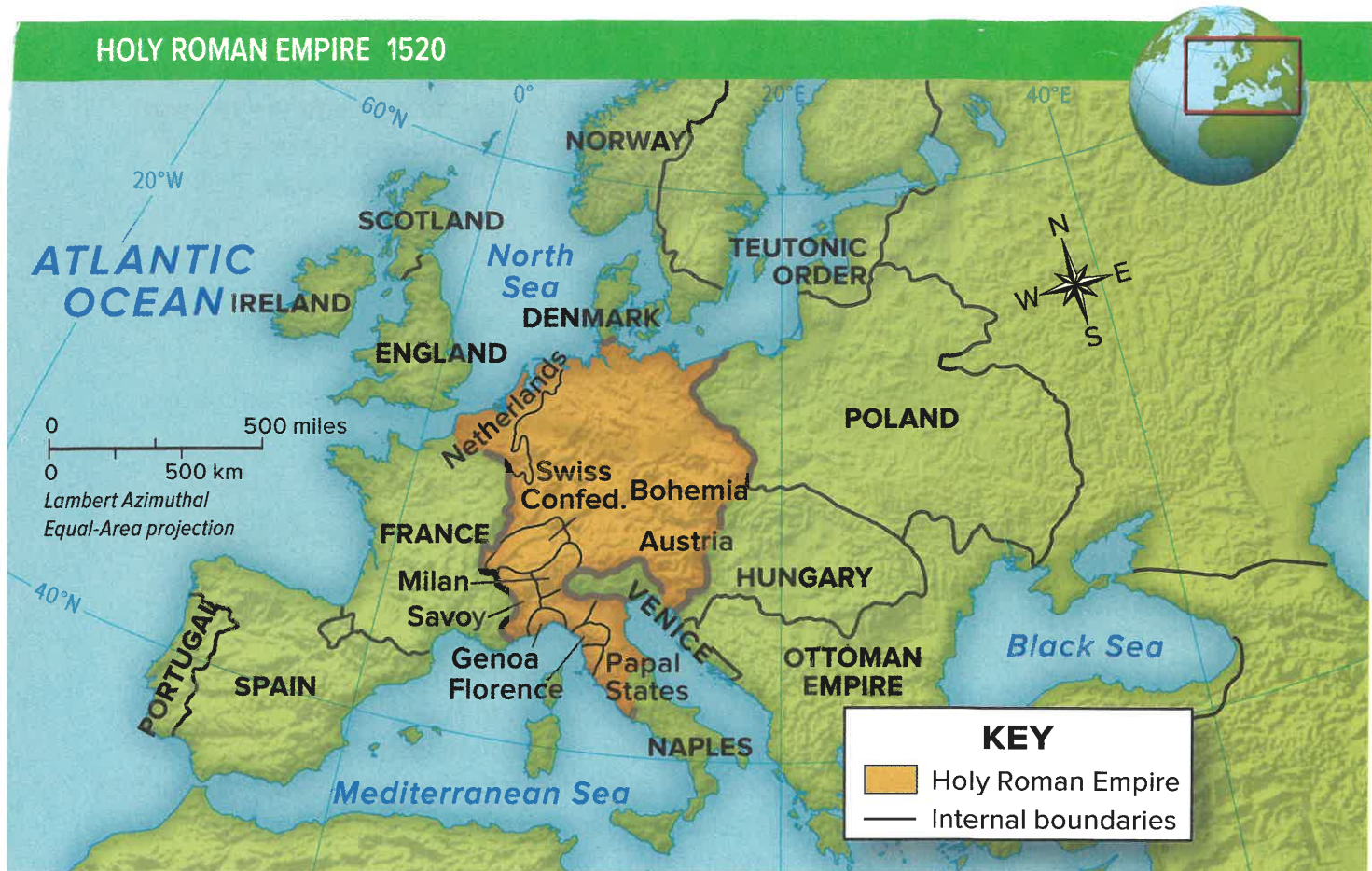
In the past, the Catholic Church had been able to stop the spread of ideas that it opposed. Why was it unable to stop Protestantism in the 1500s? One reason is that Protestantism had the support



*In this painting, indulgences are being sold at a village market. [Modern illustration]*



## HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE 1520



of some European rulers. These rulers believed that they could increase their own power by supporting Protestantism against the Catholic Church.

The Lutheran movement became closely tied to politics. The Holy Roman Empire was Catholic and covered much of central Europe. It included about 300 German states. In 1519, Charles V became the Holy Roman Emperor. He also ruled Spain, the Netherlands, parts of Italy, and territories in the Americas.

Local German rulers worried about the growing power of Charles V. They wanted to keep their independence. Many of these leaders became Lutherans. By doing so, their states also became Lutheran. After breaking with the Catholic Church, these rulers took over Catholic lands within their territories. Now they, and not the Catholic Church, would earn income from those lands.

When rulers adopted Lutheranism, taxes no longer flowed to the pope in Rome. Rulers could **impose** their own church taxes and keep the money for themselves. This made Lutheran rulers stronger and the Catholic Church weaker.

In order to regain control of these lands, Charles V went to war with the Lutheran rulers. However, he was not able to defeat

### GEOGRAPHIC REASONING

In 1520 the Holy Roman Emperor ruled over a large part of Europe.

- 1. EXPLORING REGIONS** What are some of the areas that made up the Holy Roman Empire?
- 2. EXPLORING PLACE** Why would it have been difficult for one ruler to control the Holy Roman Empire?

them. In 1555, an agreement known as the Peace of Augsburg (AUGHZ•buhrg) ended the fighting. Under its terms, each German ruler—whether Catholic or Lutheran—could decide the religion of his people. The Peace of Augsburg allowed the division of Germany into a Protestant north and a Catholic south. This division remains to this day.

### ✓ CHECKING FOR UNDERSTANDING

1. **EXPLAINING EFFECTS** How did the Ninety-five Theses affect the Catholic Church in Germany?
2. **ANALYZING ISSUES** What were the benefits to German rulers who decided to become Lutheran? What were the costs?

## THE REFORMATION SPREADS

**GUIDING QUESTION** *How did the teachings of Protestant reformers shape the western world?*

As the Reformation spread, different forms of Protestantism developed. While Lutheranism began in Germany, many people in nearby Switzerland accepted Protestant ideas. They set up new reformed churches. As the Reformation's ideas spread, all churches began to stress education, social discipline for church members, and a clear understanding of the Bible and Christian doctrine.

### WHO WAS JOHN CALVIN?

John Calvin was born in France in 1509. The son of a lawyer, he was known for his sharp mind, and he enjoyed learning.

Calvin studied law, humanism, and religion in Paris. He was especially interested in religion. He got up early and stayed up late to read books about it. The more Calvin read, the more he was convinced that Luther was right.

Eventually, Calvin fled from Paris because it became too dangerous to talk about Protestantism. He finally found safety in Geneva (juh•NEE•vuh), Switzerland. There, his powerful preaching convinced many people to follow him.

### WHAT IS CALVINISM?

As he studied the Bible, Calvin developed his own ideas. He agreed with Martin Luther that faith alone brought salvation, but he added some other concepts of his own. Calvin's main idea was that God decides the final outcome of all events in the universe. Therefore, he believed that God has already chosen who will go to heaven and who will not. This belief is called **predestination** (pree•dehs•tuh•NAY•shuhn).

*The writings of John Calvin helped Europeans accept Protestantism. [Painting c. 1500s]*

#### INTEGRATING VISUAL

**INFORMATION** Why would followers of Calvin work to live a good life, even though they believed that God had already decided their fate?



Most of Calvin's followers believed that they were among the people who would be saved. To prove it, they worked hard, behaved well, and obeyed the laws of their towns. In this way, Calvinism became a powerful tool in society. It encouraged people to work hard at their business and to be careful about their behavior.

Another idea of Calvinism is that church members, not kings or bishops, should choose the clergy. This idea influenced people in England, Scotland, and the Netherlands. Because of Calvinism, people began to think that they could elect government leaders.

Calvinists also shared the power of governing their churches between its members and the clergy. This sharing of power between two or more groups in an institution is known as **federalism**. These two ideas, election of clergy and a sharing of power, would influence the later development of democratic government.

### ✓ CHECKING FOR UNDERSTANDING

1. **EXPLAINING IDEAS** How did Calvinism influence ideas about government?
2. **EXPLAINING CAUSES** Why did John Calvin move to Geneva, Switzerland?

## THE REFORMATION IN ENGLAND

**GUIDING QUESTION** *How did the Reformation shape England and later its American colonies?*

One of the earliest proponents of the Reformation in England was the religious scholar William Tyndale. Like other reformers, Tyndale criticized certain Catholic beliefs such as prayer to saints. He gained fame for his English translation of the Christian Bible. Completed in 1525, it was soon spread across England and Scotland and condemned by Catholic authorities. Tyndale was executed for these activities. Tyndale's Bible helped spread the Reformation across Britain and served as the foundation for the King James Bible, which was produced nearly a century later. The political impact of the Reformation soon followed.

### THE BREAK WITH ROME

Henry VIII ruled England from 1509 to 1547. He belonged to the Tudor family. Henry wanted to keep the Tudors on the throne. However, he had no son to follow him. Catherine, the first of Henry's six wives, had children. Only one of her children, Mary, survived.

### ANALYZING KEY IDEAS AND DETAILS

1. **CITING TEXT EVIDENCE** What evidence in the text suggests that Paris was strongly Catholic?
2. **IDENTIFYING STEPS** What important idea led to people being more concerned about work and personal behavior?

### DETERMINING MEANING

Write a sentence using the word **federalism**.

*William Tyndale was jailed for heresy for translating the New Testament of the Christian Bible into English. [Original engraving c. 1651]*

**EXPLAINING EFFECTS** What was the effect of Tyndale's translation of the Christian Bible?





Henry VIII challenged the Church to solve his own problems in England. [Painting c. 1800s–early 1900s]

#### INTEGRATING VISUAL

**INFORMATION** Why did the Pope refuse Henry's request to undo his marriage to Catherine?

#### ANALYZING KEY IDEAS AND DETAILS

1. **CITING TEXT EVIDENCE** Why was Queen Mary called Bloody Mary?
2. **SUMMARIZING** Why did Henry VIII create a new church?

As Catherine grew older, Henry feared she could not have any more children. At the same time, he had fallen in love with Anne Boleyn (buh•LIHN), a young noblewoman. Henry asked the pope to **annul**, or declare invalid, his marriage to Catherine so that he could marry Anne. The Catholic Church did not allow divorce. If the pope granted an annulment, it would be as if Henry and Catherine had never married.

The pope refused Henry's request. Catherine was the daughter of King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella of Spain. Her nephew was Charles V, the Holy Roman Emperor. The pope did not want to anger Catherine's important family.

Henry had the Archbishop of Canterbury—the highest church official in England—end his marriage to Catherine. Henry then married Anne Boleyn. In response, the pope excommunicated Henry. Henry fought back. In 1534, he had Parliament pass the Act of Supremacy. The act made the king head of the new Church of England.

Henry ordered all bishops and priests in England to accept the Act of Supremacy. Some who refused were killed. Henry seized the land of the Catholic Church in England and gave some of it to his nobles. Giving the nobles this property made sure they remained loyal to Henry and his church.

## WHO WAS BLOODY MARY?

The Church of England became known as the Anglican (AYN•glih•kuhn) Church. The Anglican Church accepted some Protestant ideas. English Catholics supported Henry's Catholic daughter, Mary, when she became queen.

As queen, Mary **restored** the Catholic Church in England and arrested Protestants who opposed her. More than 300 Protestants were burned at the stake. The English were horrified and turned against their queen, calling her "Bloody Mary."

Mary died in 1558. Her half-sister, Elizabeth, a member of the Tudor family and the Protestant daughter of Henry VIII and Anne Boleyn, took the throne as Queen Elizabeth I. Her 45-year reign is considered part of the “Golden Age” of the Tudor dynasty when England flourished in the arts, politics, and trade. She restored the Anglican Church, defeated the Spanish Armada, created an environment of peace, and oversaw a boom in the arts, particularly in theater. Elizabeth became one of the greatest rulers in English history.

## CALVINISM IN ENGLAND

Most English people were pleased with the Anglican Church. Some Protestants, however, had become Calvinists. These people became known as Puritans because they wanted to purify, or cleanse, the Anglican Church of Catholic ways. Puritan groups often refused to accept the authority of Anglican bishops.

Queen Elizabeth I did not agree with the Puritans, and many Puritan leaders were jailed during her reign. When James I became king in 1603, persecution of the Puritans increased further. He and later his son, King Charles I, closed Puritan churches and imprisoned Puritan leaders. Many Puritans left England and settled in North America to practice their religion freely.

### ✓ CHECKING FOR UNDERSTANDING

- 1. EXPLAINING CAUSES** Why did Henry VIII seize Catholic Church lands in England?
- 2. DESCRIBING** How did the Puritans get their name?



*Elizabeth I succeeded her half-sister Mary as queen and halted the persecution of English Protestants. [Painting c. 1590]*

## LESSON 1 REVIEW AND ACTIVITIES

### Time and Place

- 1. EXPLAINING ISSUES** Why was Germany’s split between Protestants in the north and Catholics in the south important?

### Building History—Social Science Analysis Skills

- 2. DESCRIBING** Why did many Europeans criticize the Catholic Church at the time of the Reformation?
- 3. IDENTIFYING CAUSES** Why did the pope want to sell indulgences?
- 4. IDENTIFYING PATTERNS** How was Calvinism connected to increased interest in government reform?

### Writing About History

- 5. ARGUMENTATIVE WRITING** Which argument for religious reform might be convincing to a priest, a pope, or a king? Choose one idea for reform and support it with evidence. Write a letter to one of these people in the form of a persuasive paragraph that defends your idea.

### Collaborating

- 6. USING MULTIMEDIA** What is the most important information to know about the leaders of the Reformation? Work with a group to identify 10 important facts about one of the key people of the Reformation. Create a multimedia presentation that organizes these facts into a format that your audience will easily understand.



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## ESSENTIAL QUESTION

• *Why does conflict develop?*

# THE STORY BEGINS...

*Ignatius of Loyola established a new religious order, the Jesuits. [Painting c. 1620–1622]*

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## LESSON 2

# Catholics and Protestants

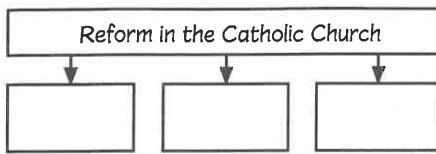
Ignatius of Loyola was writing the story of his life. Many of his followers wanted to know how he, a wealthy noble who had fought in wars, had come to establish a religious order. Ignatius hoped to explain how he arrived at the decision to commit himself to the Church. He recalled that he had started by reading about Christians of the past and their actions.

“While perusing [examining] the life of Our Lord and the saints [particularly holy Christians], he began to reflect, saying to himself: ‘What if I should do what St. Francis did?’ ‘What if I should act like St. Dominic?’ He pondered [thought] over these things in his mind, and kept continually proposing [suggesting] to himself serious and difficult things. He seemed to feel a certain readiness for doing them, with no other reason except this thought: ‘St. Dominic did this; I, too, will do it.’ ‘St. Francis did this; therefore I will do it.’”

—Ignatius of Loyola, *The Autobiography of St. Ignatius*, 1533



PHOTO: GL Archive/Alamy Stock Photo; TEXT: Ignatius Loyola, 1900. The Autobiography of St. Ignatius. Cincinnati: Benziger Brothers.



### ANALYZING KEY IDEAS AND DETAILS

Read closely to identify the results of the Catholic Church's attempts at reform. Use a chart like this one to organize the information. Use examples from the text to explain why the Catholic Church made these attempts at reform.

## THE CATHOLIC REFORMATION

**GUIDING QUESTION** *How did the Catholic Church respond to the spread of Protestantism?*

In the 1500s and 1600s, Catholics set out to improve their Church and to stop the spread of Protestant ideas. This effort was known as the Catholic Reformation. It helped the Church regain some of the areas in Europe that it had lost to Protestantism.

### CATHOLIC REFORMS

Catholics wanted to fight Protestantism and reform their Church. Pope Paul III called a council of bishops. The council met at different times between 1545 and 1563 at Trent, Italy.

The Council of Trent supported Catholic beliefs that had been challenged by the Protestants. However, it ended many Church abuses, such as the sale of indulgences.

The Council ordered bishops and priests to follow strict rules of behavior. Although Protestants had begun to allow their clergy to marry, Catholics still required clergy and nuns to remain unmarried. The Catholic Church set up seminaries. A **seminary** (SEH•muh•neh•ee) is a special school for training and educating priests.

The Church also set out to win followers and to strengthen the spiritual life of Catholics. In 1540, Pope Paul III recognized a new order of priests, the Society of Jesus, known as the Jesuits. They preached to bring Protestants back to the Catholic faith.

The man who founded the Jesuits was a Spanish noble, Ignatius (ihg•NAY•shuhs) of Loyola (loy•OH•luh). He was a soldier whose life changed when he was wounded in battle. While recovering, he read about the lives of the saints. Ignatius decided he would be a soldier for Jesus and the Church.

The Spanish nun Teresa of Avila (AH•vih•luh) was another reformer. Despite frail health, Teresa founded an order of nuns and opened new convents throughout Spain. Teresa became known for her spiritual writings that rank among the classics of Christian writing.

### UNDERSTANDING CRAFT AND STRUCTURE

- ANALYZING STRUCTURE** Why might the author have included a separate section on the Spanish Inquisition?
- ANALYZING POINTS OF VIEW** How does the author feel about Ferdinand and Isabella's treatment of Jews and Muslims?

### DETERMINING MEANING

What kind of training might a priest receive in a **seminary**?

### MAKING CONNECTIONS

#### THE JESUITS AND THE CATHOLIC REFORMATION

The Society of Jesus played an important role in the Catholic response to the Reformation. Based on the religious manual, *The Spiritual Exercises of Ignatius of Loyola*, the Jesuits introduced changes to practices inside and outside the Church. They discontinued medieval customs such as required fasting. They reformed the organization of Catholic order. The Jesuits focused on education and learning and devoted themselves to caring for people, including the young, sick, prisoners, and soldiers.



*Ferdinand and Isabella united the separate kingdoms of Aragon and Castile into the country of Spain. [Engraving c. 1754]*

## CATHOLIC SPAIN

Protestant ideas never became popular in Spain. Still, when religious conflict began to divide Europe, Spain was affected. Spanish rulers distrusted Protestant countries and their own Protestant citizens.

When Luther called for reform in 1517, Spain was a united country. King Ferdinand of Aragon and Queen Isabella of Castile had married and joined their two kingdoms in 1469. They wanted to unite Spain and make all of their subjects be Catholic.

In the late 1400s, many Muslims lived in Spain. Muslims had ruled much of Spain during the Middle Ages. Under Muslim rule, Christians and Jews paid special taxes and had limited rights, but they were able to practice their religions. Muslims and non-Muslims lived in relative peace. This was a golden age for Jews in Spain, and the cooperation between Jews and Muslims during this time period led to a burst of creativity in art, literature, and science.

This age of religious harmony ended under Ferdinand and Isabella. Spain's rulers pressured Jews and Muslims to convert to Catholicism. But even those who converted were not safe. Spanish officials suspected them of secretly practicing their old religions. To ensure that their orders were being carried out, Ferdinand and Isabella began the Spanish Inquisition.

### DETERMINING MEANING

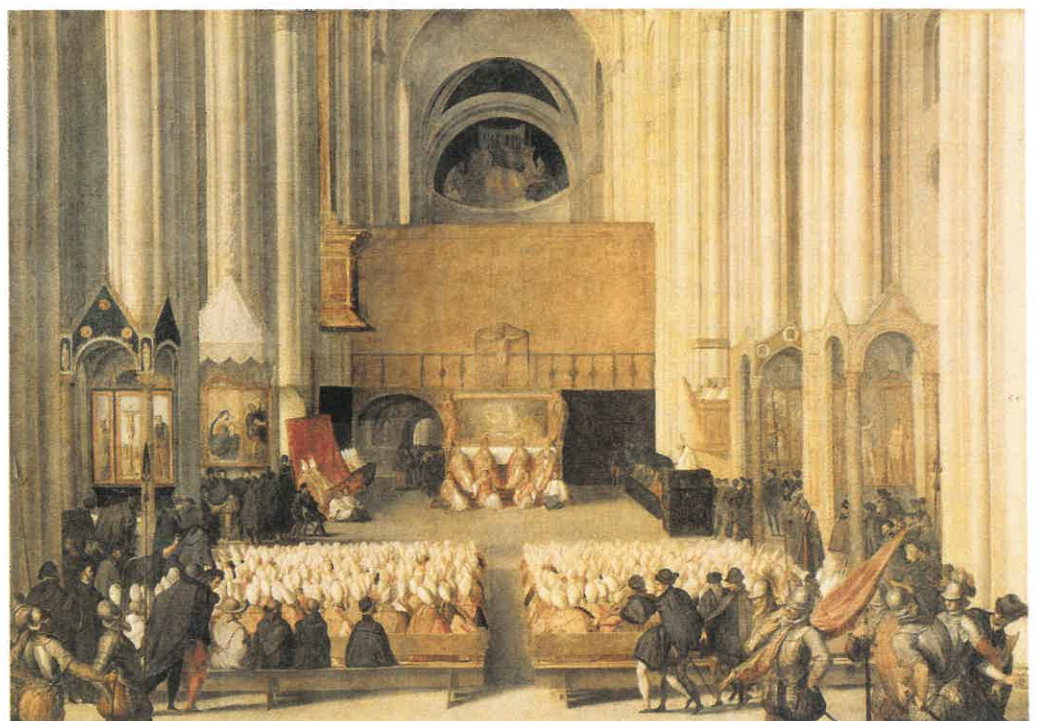
Give an example of a Protestant teaching that the Catholic Church considered **heresy**.

## SPANISH INQUISITION

The Spanish Inquisition was a religious court. It was similar to the one that the Catholic Church had set up earlier in Europe to root out **heresy** (HEHR•uh•see), or beliefs that opposed Church teaching.

*The Council of Trent is considered one of the most important councils in the history of the Catholic Church. [Painting c. 1500s]*

**INTEGRATING VISUAL INFORMATION** What do you think was the most important decision of the Council?





## PROTESTANTISM'S IMPACT ON CATHOLIC EUROPE c. 1600



The purpose of the Spanish Inquisition was to find and punish those guilty of heresy. Torture was used to force people to confess their guilt. The head of the Spanish Inquisition was Tomás de Torquemada (tawr•kay•MAH•duh). Even the pope could not stop him from eventually executing about 2,000 Spaniards.

In 1492, the Spanish monarchs ordered all Jews to become Catholic or leave the country. Ten years later, they gave Muslims the same order. Many people left in response to these orders.

Despite strong Church and government controls, literature and the arts flourished in Catholic Spain. The writer Miguel de Cervantes (mih•GEHL day suhr•VAHN•tehz) wrote the novel *Don Quixote* (dahn kee•HOH•tee) about a comical knight and his peasant servant. A Greek artist whom the Spanish called El Greco (ehl GREH•koh) painted religious figures with long bodies, parts of which stretched beyond normal size.

### ✓ CHECKING FOR UNDERSTANDING

- 1. EXPLAINING IDEAS** What was the goal of the Spanish Inquisition?
- 2. DESCRIBING** Who were the Jesuits, and how did they contribute to the Catholic Reformation?



### GEOGRAPHIC REASONING

By the late 1500s, many northern Europeans had become Protestants, and most southern Europeans had remained Catholic.

- 1. EXPLORING PLACE** Identify five countries that remained mostly Catholic.
- 2. PATTERNS AND MOVEMENT** Where in Europe was religious conflict most likely to take place?

# RELIGIOUS WARS

**GUIDING QUESTION** *How did wars of religion affect Europe?*

## ANALYZING KEY IDEAS AND DETAILS

- 1. CITING TEXT EVIDENCE** What evidence does the author give that religious freedom was rare during the 1500s and 1600s?
- 2. SUMMARIZING** Was Catherine de' Medici successful in keeping the peace in France? Why or why not?

By the mid-1500s, most northern Europeans were Protestant and most southern Europeans were Catholic. These divisions persisted in the American colonies. European monarchs had used religion to help **unify**, or unite, their people and to build powerful nations. The kings and queens of Europe expected their subjects to practice the religion of their ruler. People who did not join the churches of their monarchs were persecuted, or treated cruelly and unjustly. Catholics continued to punish Protestants harshly.

Protestants persecuted Catholics, too, as well as members of minor Protestant groups. Protestant and Catholic states began to carry out “witch hunts.” During this time, more than 50,000 people were executed for the supposed crime of swearing loyalty to the devil. Most were women. Continued conflict and persecution led to bitterness among people of different faiths. Religious differences led to wars between countries. Near the end of the 1500s, Europe entered a period of religious wars that lasted until about 1650.

## THE SPANISH ARMADA

Under Queen Elizabeth I, England became the leading Protestant power in Europe. At that time, Spain was the leading Catholic power. The Spanish king was Philip II, the son of Charles V and the great-grandson of Ferdinand and Isabella. King Philip at first supported Elizabeth as England’s queen, against the wishes of the pope. However, during the 1560s, the Protestant Dutch rebelled against Spanish rule. Elizabeth helped the Dutch by letting Englishmen attack Spanish ships. Philip decided to get revenge against Elizabeth by invading England.

In 1588, Philip sent a huge fleet known as the Spanish Armada (ahr•MAH•duh) to England. To block the invasion, the English knew they had to make the Spanish ships break their formation. Their chance came when the Spanish fleet entered the English Channel, the narrow body of water between England and Europe. The huge Spanish ships had many guns, but they were hard to steer. The smaller English ships moved much more quickly in the tight channel. Their attacks forced the Armada to retreat. A great storm later broke up the mighty Spanish navy. The English throne was saved, and the English celebrated their victory.

Although Spain was still a powerful nation, England had shown that it could defend itself. The English gained respect throughout Europe as defenders of the Protestant faith.

*A combination of bad decisions by the Spanish, faster English ships, and stormy weather sank the Spanish Armada. [Painting c. 1800s]*



## RELIGIOUS CONFLICT IN FRANCE

While England and Spain became rivals, a religious conflict divided France. During the 1500s, most people in France were Catholic. However, many wealthy people in France became Protestants. These Protestants, who were called Huguenots (HYU•guh•nahtz), followed the teachings of John Calvin.

Many French nobles wanted to weaken the king, Henry II. The Huguenot nobles especially wanted the king weakened so they could practice their religion freely. At the same time, Henry II wanted to build a strong central government.

Henry died in 1559, and his son Francis II died the next year. As a result, Charles, the younger brother of Francis, became king of France at the age of 10. Because Charles was too young to rule, his mother, Catherine de' Medici, ruled for him. She was the daughter of Lorenzo de' Medici, the powerful Italian leader of Florence.

## INFLUENTIAL RULERS

Catherine was determined to keep the French kingdom strong for her son. When a civil war broke out, Catherine tried to keep the peace by supporting both Huguenots and Catholics. But in 1572, she allowed Catholic nobles to kill the leading Huguenots in Paris. Catholics in other parts of France also revolted. They formed mobs that killed Protestants and burned their homes. Many Protestants fled the country. The few who stayed were led by the Huguenot prince, Henry of Navarre (nuh•VAHR), a member of the powerful Bourbon family. He was in line for the throne of France.

In 1589, Henry of Navarre became King Henry IV of France. He wanted to gain the loyalty of the people. Because most French people were still Catholic, Henry decided to convert to Catholicism. According to tradition, he said that Paris, the French capital, was “worth a [Catholic] mass.” Henry meant that being king of France was more important than being Protestant.

As king, Henry worked to end the fighting between Catholics and Protestants in France. In 1598, he issued an edict, or order, while visiting the city of Nantes. The Edict of Nantes said Catholicism was the official religion of France. However, it also allowed Huguenots some religious freedoms.

## THE THIRTY YEARS' WAR

The most violent religious war of the Reformation period was fought in the Holy Roman Empire in the early 1600s. The war began in Bohemia, which today is part of the Czech Republic. Protestant nobles in Bohemia rebelled against their Catholic king. When other Protestant rulers in Germany joined the rebels, the war spread across the empire.

### BIOGRAPHY

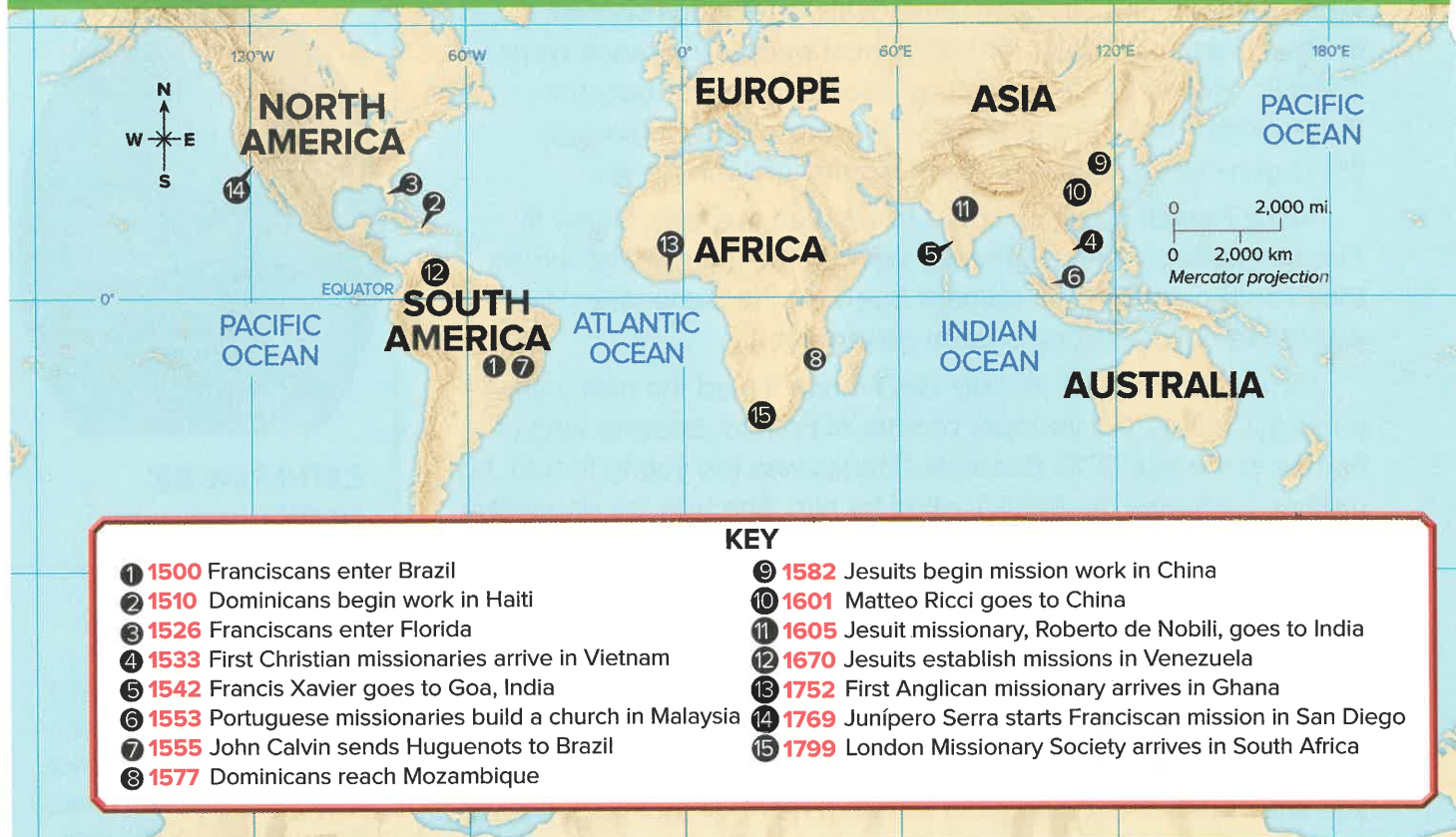


### CATHERINE DE' MEDICI (1519–1589)

The powerful de' Medici family was led by strong Italian men and women. Catherine de' Medici was a firm supporter of the arts. She promoted Renaissance ideas when she wed Prince Henry of France. She took Italian artists, dancers, musicians, and writers with her to the French court. Catherine supported the arts in France, also. She added to the royal library and sponsored a dance and theater presentation that is thought to be the first ballet performance. [Portrait c. 1555]

**ANALYZING INTERACTIONS** How might the French people have felt about having Catherine de' Medici as their queen?

## CHRISTIAN MISSIONARIES c. 1500–1800



### GEOGRAPHIC REASONING

The role of missionaries is to spread their religion.

#### 1. PATTERNS AND MOVEMENT

What do most of the sites where the missionaries worked have in common?

#### 2. PATTERNS AND MOVEMENT

Why is it likely that San Diego was not visited by Serra until 1769?

### ANALYZING PRIMARY SOURCES

1. **INFERRING** How might an account of the fighting in Magdeburg have been different if it were written by one of the soldiers attacking the city?

2. **VERIFYING** How might you verify the information in this account?

The conflict grew into the Thirty Years' War that lasted from 1618 to 1648. Sweden and Denmark sent troops to help the Protestants. Spain and the Holy Roman Emperor supported the Catholics. Although France was Catholic, it wanted to gain power over neighboring states, so it entered the war on the Protestant side. As France fought against other Catholic countries, the war became a struggle for territory and wealth, not just religion.

The German people suffered great hardships during the war. A city official described the effects of the fighting on the German city of Magdeburg (MAHG•duh•burk):

“Thus in a single day this noble and famous city, the pride of the whole country, went up in fire and smoke; and the remnant [remainder] of its citizens, with their wives and children, were taken prisoners and driven away by the enemy with a noise of weeping and wailing that could be heard from afar.”

—Otto von Guericke, from “Destruction of Magdeburg in 1631”

Finally, in 1643, the Holy Roman Emperor asked for peace. In 1648, the warring nations signed the Peace of Westphalia (wehst•FAYL•yuh). This treaty ended the conflict. The war had weakened Spain and the Holy Roman Empire, while France emerged as a stronger nation.

## THE END OF RELIGIOUS CONFLICT

By 1650 Europe had seen more than a century of religious conflict. Religious wars between Spain and England, a civil war in France, and conflicts across Central Europe left the continent exhausted. Many Europeans had come to prefer toleration for those of different faiths over continued chaos and violence.

The role of women changed slightly because of the Reformation. Women could become church leaders in a few radical Protestant groups. However, clergy in the overwhelming majority of Protestant churches and in all Catholic churches remained male. These religious leaders believed that men and women are equal in the sight of God. However, women remained subject to the authority of their fathers and husbands in religious matters and in matters of thought.

The Reformation shaped the future of Europe and much of the world. The zeal developed during this period motivated many colonization efforts in the Americas. Many, like the Puritan colonists of New England, founded colonies to escape persecution in Europe. Many Europeans also began to send missionaries abroad. Missionaries, especially those from Catholic orders, spread Christianity in Africa, Asia, and the Americas. As global communications increased, so did the spread of Christianity.

### ✓ CHECKING FOR UNDERSTANDING

1. **DETERMINING CONTEXT** Why was the Edict of Nantes important in the history of France?
2. **PREDICTING** How might the Spanish Armada's attempt to invade England have ended if a storm had not destroyed the Spanish fleet?

### MAKING CONNECTIONS

#### RELIGIONS OF EUROPEAN COLONIES

Europeans established political and religious control of their colonies in the Americas. When colonies were overtaken by a country, politics and religions often changed. By 1700, the French, Portuguese, and Spanish had established Catholicism in current-day Eastern Canada, Louisiana, Florida, Central America, the Caribbean, and much of South America. The British had established Protestantism in modern-day Northern Canada, the Eastern United States, the Caribbean, and sections of Central America.

## LESSON 2 REVIEW AND ACTIVITIES

### Time and Place

1. **EXPLAINING ISSUES** How did the spread of Protestantism in Europe threaten the Catholic Church?

### Building History–Social Science Analysis Skills

2. **INFERRING** What were the costs and benefits of the Spanish Inquisition for the Spanish monarchy?
3. **IDENTIFYING CAUSES** Why did France fight against Catholic countries in the Thirty Years' War?
4. **ASKING QUESTIONS** If you wanted to learn more about the role that Teresa of Avila played in the Catholic Reformation, what questions could you ask?

### Writing About History

5. **NARRATIVE WRITING** You are visiting France and have friends who are both Catholic and Huguenot. Write a letter to a friend explaining the difficulties between the two religions and how the Edict of Nantes changes the situation.

### Collaborating

6. **ADAPTING SPEECH** Hold a panel discussion on the effects of the Thirty Years' War. Work in a group to prepare one group member to represent the point of view of a particular population affected by the war. Populations include Catholics in Germany, Protestants in Germany, a German ruler, French Catholics, and Swedish Protestants.



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## THE REFORMATION

During the Reformation, activists challenged the ideas and practices of the Catholic Church and, in the process, created Protestant religions. The Catholic Church responded to the rise of Protestantism through a Catholic Reformation that reestablished the authority of the Church. We know much about the Reformation and Catholic Reformation because of a vast amount of religious writing produced during this era. In the following excerpts, the writers described their understandings of Christianity. What do these descriptions have in common? How are they different?

### VOCABULARY

*ingenuity*: cleverness

*luminous*: bright

*predestination*: decided already by a higher power

*eternal*: lasting forever

*foreordained*: decided already

*presumptuousness*: overconfidence

*assuredly*: without doubt, or certainly

*repentance*: to be sorry for previous sins and to attempt to avoid doing the same wrong in the future

*revelation*: something God makes known

### PRIMARY SOURCE: DECREE

#### CHAPTER XII, OF A DECREE OF THE SIXTH SESSION OF THE COUNCIL OF TRENT, JANUARY 13, 1547

Translated by Rev. J. Waterworth

The Council of Trent was the Catholic Church's response to Protestantism and the Reformation. This council created rulings and definitions that clarified nearly every Catholic doctrine that Protestants challenged. In addition, the council attacked the radical ideas posed by Reformation thinkers, including Martin Luther and John Calvin. Rev. J. Waterworth translated the proceedings of the Council of Trent in *The Use of Scriptures in Theology*. In this excerpt, the Council attacks the Protestant concept of predestination.

#### “CHAPTER XII

*That a rash **presumptuousness** in the matter of Predestination is to be avoided.*

No one, moreover, so long as he is in the mortal life, ought so far to presume as regards the secret mystery of divine predestination as to determine for certain that he is **assuredly** in the number of the predestinate; as if it were true that he that is justified, either cannot sin any more, or, if he do sin, that he ought to promise himself an assured **repentance**; for, except by special **revelation**, it cannot be known whom God hath chosen unto Himself.”

#### ANALYZE THE TEXT

1. **DETERMINING CENTRAL IDEAS** What is the central message of this decree?
2. **DETERMINING MEANING** What does the author mean by “as if it were true that he that is justified, either cannot sin any more, or, if he do sin, that he ought to promise himself an assured repentance”?

## PRIMARY SOURCE: COMMENTARY

### LUTHER'S CHURCH POSTIL, 1907

Translated by John Nicholas Lenker

*Luther's Church Postil* is a collection of Martin Luther's explanations of various gospel readings. These interpretations set Luther apart from the Catholic Church as a reformer. In this excerpt, Luther explains his understanding of John 6, 44–51.

“This faith alone, when based upon the sure promises of God, must save us; as our text clearly explains. And in the light of it all, they must become fools who have taught us other ways to become godly. All that human **ingenuity** can devise, be it as holy and as **luminous** as it may, must tumble to the ground if man be saved in God's way—in a way different from that which man himself plans. Man may forever do as he will, he can never enter heaven unless God takes the first step with his Word....”

#### ANALYZE THE TEXT

1. **DETERMINING MEANING** What does Luther mean by “his Word”?
2. **ANALYZING POINT OF VIEW** What is the main idea of the excerpt?

## SECONDARY SOURCE: SERMON

### SERMONS, UPON THE MINISTRY, WORSHIP, AND DOCTRINES OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 1832

G.T. Chapman

G.T. Chapman's *Sermons, upon the Ministry, Worship, and Doctrines of the Protestant Episcopal Church* is a collection of 20 sermons on Isaiah 62:1. In one of these sermons, G.T. Chapman quotes John Calvin to highlight the importance of following his interpretation of the Christian Bible. This quotation focused on one of the central themes of Calvinism, predestination.

“**Predestination** we call the **eternal** decree of God, by which he hath determined in himself, what he would have to become of every individual of mankind. For they are not all created with a similar destiny; but eternal life is **foreordained** for some, and eternal damnation for others. Every man therefore, being created for one or the other of these ends, we say, he is predestinated either to life or to death.”

#### ANALYZE THE TEXT

1. **DETERMINING MEANING** Which words highlight the meaning of predestination in the quote?
2. **ANALYZING POINT OF VIEW** What is the main idea of this passage?



## MULTIPLE PERSPECTIVES

What do these excerpts say about Christianity? What do the quotations of Luther and Calvin say about Christianity? How does the decree respond to the quotations of Luther and Calvin?

# CHAPTER 8 Analysis Skills Activities

Write your answers on a separate piece of paper.

## Thinking Like a Historian

1. **ASSESSING CREDIBILITY** Create an annotated bibliography of three secondary sources on the Reformation. In your annotations, explain why each source is a credible source on the topic.

## Understanding Time

2. **SEQUENCING** The Reformation of the Catholic Church was an important development in Europe's history. Create a time line that shows important events that led to the Reformation of the Catholic Church.

## Building Citizenship

3. **APPLYING VALUES AND DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES** The Edict of Nantes allowed Protestant Huguenots some religious freedoms, but retained Catholicism as the official religion of France. Was this a wise decision for King Henry IV to make? Write a paragraph explaining your opinion.

## Geographic Reasoning

Use the map to answer the following questions.

4. A. **EXPLORING PLACE** What was the minority religion in England?  
B. **PATTERNS AND MOVEMENT** Which bodies of water enabled the spread of Lutheranism in Europe?  
C. **EXPLORING PLACE** Why did the Italian peninsula likely remain Catholic?





# CHAPTER 8 Assessment

Write your answers on a separate piece of paper.

## Vocabulary Practice

- 1 Identify the vocabulary words using their descriptions.
  - A. a school for religious training
  - B. a religious movement that produced a new form of Christianity, known as Protestantism
  - C. to unite
  - D. a movement that emphasized Christian Bible study and individual morals
  - E. to force on others
  - F. a person who argues in support of something
  - G. a pardon, or forgiveness, of a sin
  - H. a religious belief that contradicts what the Church says is true
  - I. group of warships
  - J. an order, usually originating from a king or government

## Short Answer

- 2 **EXPLAINING CAUSES** Why was the Catholic Church pressured into reforming?
- 3 **SUMMARIZING** Use your own words to explain how the changes Martin Luther made resulted in a new form of Christianity. Make certain that your writing is clear and coherent.
- 4 **EXPLAINING EFFECTS** How did the Catholic Church react to the spread of Protestantism in Europe?
- 5 **EXPLAINING EFFECTS** How did the Thirty Years' War affect Europe?
- 6 **EXPLAINING CAUSES** Why did John Wycliffe translate the Christian Bible from Latin to English?
- 7 **EXPLAINING** Why was Erasmus considered a Christian humanist?
- 8 **EXPLAINING EFFECTS** Why did some German rulers convert to the Lutheran faith?

- 9 **EXPLAINING EFFECTS** How did Calvinists become powerful in society?
- 10 **CONTRASTING** How did Martin Luther's view of indulgences differ from the views held by the Catholic Church?
- 11 **EXPLAINING EFFECTS** What effect did Luther's rebellion against the pope have on German peasants? What was the end result?
- 12 **SEQUENCING** How did King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella respond to those people in Spain who were not Catholic? List in sequence the steps they took against non-Catholics.
- 13 **EXPLAINING EFFECTS** What effect did the Reformation have on the development of the American colonies?
- 14 **DETERMINING CONTEXT** If you were a wealthy person who lived in France in the mid-1500s, what religion would you most likely follow? Explain your answer.
- 15 **EXPLAINING EFFECTS** What effect did Protestantism have on the Catholic Church?
- 16 **EXPLAINING IDEAS** What was the purpose of the Spanish Inquisition?
- 17 **EXPLAINING EFFECTS** What was the effect of religious divisions in Europe in the late 1500s?
- 18 **SUMMARIZING** Describe what happened when the Spanish Armada attacked England in the English Channel in 1588.
- 19 **SUMMARIZING** Describe the conflict between the Huguenots and Catholics in France in the 1500s.
- 20 **EXPLAINING CAUSES** What led to the end of religious conflict in Europe by 1650?

## Need Extra Help?

If You've Missed Question	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Review Lesson	1-2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2

## CHAPTER 8 Assessment, continued

Write your answers on a separate piece of paper.

### Analyzing Primary Sources

In 1517 Martin Luther wrote a list of 95 arguments, called the Ninety-five Theses, against the use of indulgences.

“21. Therefore those preachers of indulgences are in error, who say that by the pope’s indulgences a man is freed from every penalty [punishment], and saved;

27. They preach man who say that so soon as the penny jingles into the money-box, the soul flies out [of purgatory].

28. It is certain that when the penny jingles into the money-box, gain and avarice [greed] can be increased, but the result of the intercession [intervention] of the Church is in the power of God alone.

36. Every truly repentant Christian has a right to full remission of penalty and guilt, even without letters of pardon.

37. Every true Christian, whether living or dead, has part in all the blessings of Christ and the Church; and this is granted him by God, even without letters of pardon.”

—from *Works of Martin Luther*

- 21 DETERMINING MEANING** Read the statement from the excerpt:

“Every truly repentant Christian has a right to full remission of penalty and guilt . . .”

Which of the following words could replace the underlined words in the phrase?

- A. religious, pardon
- B. wealthy, compensation
- C. sorry, forgiveness
- D. regretful, payment

- 22 CITING TEXT EVIDENCE** Which argument reflects Luther’s belief that only God can forgive sin?

- A. Argument 21
- B. Argument 27
- C. Argument 36
- D. Argument 37

- 23 ANALYZING INTERACTIONS** What does Luther believe about Catholics who say that indulgences work as soon as the person who sinned has paid?

- A. They are fearful Christians.
- B. They misunderstand God’s forgiveness.
- C. They are generous people.
- D. They will lose God’s forgiveness.

- 24 EVALUATING ARGUMENTS** How do arguments 27 and 28 work together to make Luther’s point?

- A. Argument 28 challenges the claims from Church officials in Argument 27.
- B. Argument 28 adds to Argument 27 by offering more details.
- C. Argument 28 explains how Christian teaching supports Argument 27.
- D. Argument 28 explains how Church teaching refuses claims in Argument 27.

- 25 CONTRASTING** Explain how Luther’s point of view on forgiveness differs from that of the sellers of indulgences.

### Extended Response Essay

- 26 ARGUMENTATIVE WRITING** Do you think the pope should have excommunicated Martin Luther? What else do you think the pope could have done to address Luther’s concerns? Write a letter to Pope Leo. Describe how you would have resolved the issue. In your letter, identify how your solution would lead to a different outcome other than excommunication.

### Need Extra Help?

If You’ve Missed Question	21	22	23	24	25	26
Review Lesson	1	1	1	1	1	1