

## Luther Challenges the Church

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### *How did the Reformation begin?*

In 1517, a German monk named Martin Luther protested the actions of a Church official. That person was selling **indulgences**. An indulgence was a kind of forgiveness. By paying money to the Church, people thought they could win *salvation*.

Luther challenged this practice and others. He posted a written protest on the door of a castle church. His words were printed and spread throughout Germany. This was the beginning of the **Reformation**, a movement for reform that led to the founding of new Christian churches.

### 2. What role did Martin Luther play in the Reformation?

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## The Response to Luther (pages 49–50)

### *What effects did Luther's protest have?*

Pope Leo X punished Luther for his views, but he refused to change them. Holy Roman Emperor Charles V, a strong Catholic, called Luther an outlaw. Luther's books were burned. But it was too late. Many of his ideas were already being practiced. The **Lutheran** Church started around 1522.

In 1524, *peasants* in Germany hoped to use Luther's ideas about Christian freedom to change society. They demanded an end to serfdom—a condition like slavery. When it was not granted, they revolted. Luther disagreed with this *revolt*. German princes killed thousands in putting the revolt down.

Some *nobles* supported Luther's ideas. They saw a chance to weaken the emperor's power over them. Other German princes joined forces against Luther's supporters. They signed an agreement to remain loyal to the pope and the emperor. Supporters of Luther's ideas *protested* this agreement. They were called the Protestants. Eventually, the term **Protestant** meant Christians who belonged to non-Catholic churches.

War broke out between Catholic and Protestant forces in Germany. It finally ended in 1555 with the **Peace of Augsburg**. This treaty granted each prince the right to decide whether his subjects would be Catholic or Protestant.

### 3. Why did Luther's ideas lead to war?

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## England Becomes Protestant

(pages 51–52)

### *How did England become Protestant?*

The Catholic Church faced another challenge to its power in England. Henry VIII, the king, was married to a Spanish princess. She gave birth to a daughter. England had never had a female ruler. Henry feared a civil war would start if he had no son. He believed his wife was too old to have another child. He tried to get the pope to **annul**, or put an end to the marriage, so he could remarry. The pope refused.

To remarry, Henry had to get out of the Catholic church. In 1534, Henry had *Parliament* pass laws that created the Church of England. These laws made the king or queen, not the pope, head of the Church of England. Henry no longer had to obey the pope. Henry remarried five times. His only son was from his third wife.

One of Henry's daughters, Elizabeth, became queen in 1558. She finished creating a separate English church. The new church was called **Anglican**. It had some practices that would appeal to both Protestants and Catholics. In this way, Elizabeth hoped to end religious conflict.

Elizabeth's England had to face a threat from Catholic Spain, too. In 1588, King Philip II launched a huge fleet of ships—known as the Spanish Armada—to invade England. This fleet was defeated by a combination of English fighting skill and a terrible storm.

### 4. What role did Henry VIII play in creating the Church of England?

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