

Week 5

Seventh Grade Homework (May 18-May 22, 2020)

Dr. Sabharwal and Mr. Kovac

- 1. Journal Writing for Electives (AVID and Speech)** – Write the answer one question every day starting- Monday May 18, 2020. All answers must be at least two paragraphs long and each paragraph has to have five or more sentences.

1. What is your favorite thing to do when you get to go outside? What makes this activity so enjoyable?
2. How is this time at home similar to your summer break from school? How is it different?
3. How are you keeping in touch with your friends?
4. What would you tell a friend who was scared of the COVID-19 virus?

- 3. Reading Log** – You can use the packets you collected from the school for this homework. Read for 20 minutes every day. List anything you read. It can be a recipe you read on a carton/box, an article you read in the Tracy Press or online, a book you read or even a manual you read to assemble a table. Be precise. **Format Reading Log like this every day, for the week of homework:**

Date:

Title/Name of the document:

Purpose of the Author:

Minutes Read: 20

- 3. Social Studies** – Read Pages 344-351 and answer the following questions:
- a) What is Reformation? What were the causes and effects of Reformation?
 - b) What is Counter Reformation? What steps did the Catholic Church take to Counter Reformation?

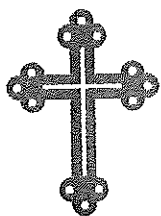
Due date :- Not Graded

Office Hours :- 1-3 pm (email us during these hours only if you have a question.)
Mon - Fri.

Emails :- Mr. Kovac :- rkovac@tUSD.net
Dr. Sabharwal :- ssabharwal@tUSD.net

3.1

Protests Against the Catholic Church



Thanks to Gutenberg's new printing press, the printers quickly finish making copies of the pamphlet a customer brought in. But they're a bit nervous about its contents. The pamphlet, by Martin Luther, contains a list of items criticizing the Church. The printers are used to seeing old ideas challenged, but this list seems to go too far.

MAIN IDEA

In the 1500s, Martin Luther's protests against the Roman Catholic Church led to the Reformation.



HENRY VIII

King Henry VIII of England formed a new branch of Protestantism when the Church refused to grant him a divorce. The king wanted to divorce and marry a woman he hoped would give him a son.

MARTIN LUTHER

As you know, some people had begun to criticize the Church and call for reforms during the Renaissance. In the last chapter, you also learned that the Church became weaker as the authority of kings increased. In 1305, a powerful French king moved the center of the Church from Rome to Avignon (ah-veen-YOHN), in France, and appointed a French pope. Following a struggle for power, two popes were elected in 1378: one in Rome and the other in Avignon. This split in the Church

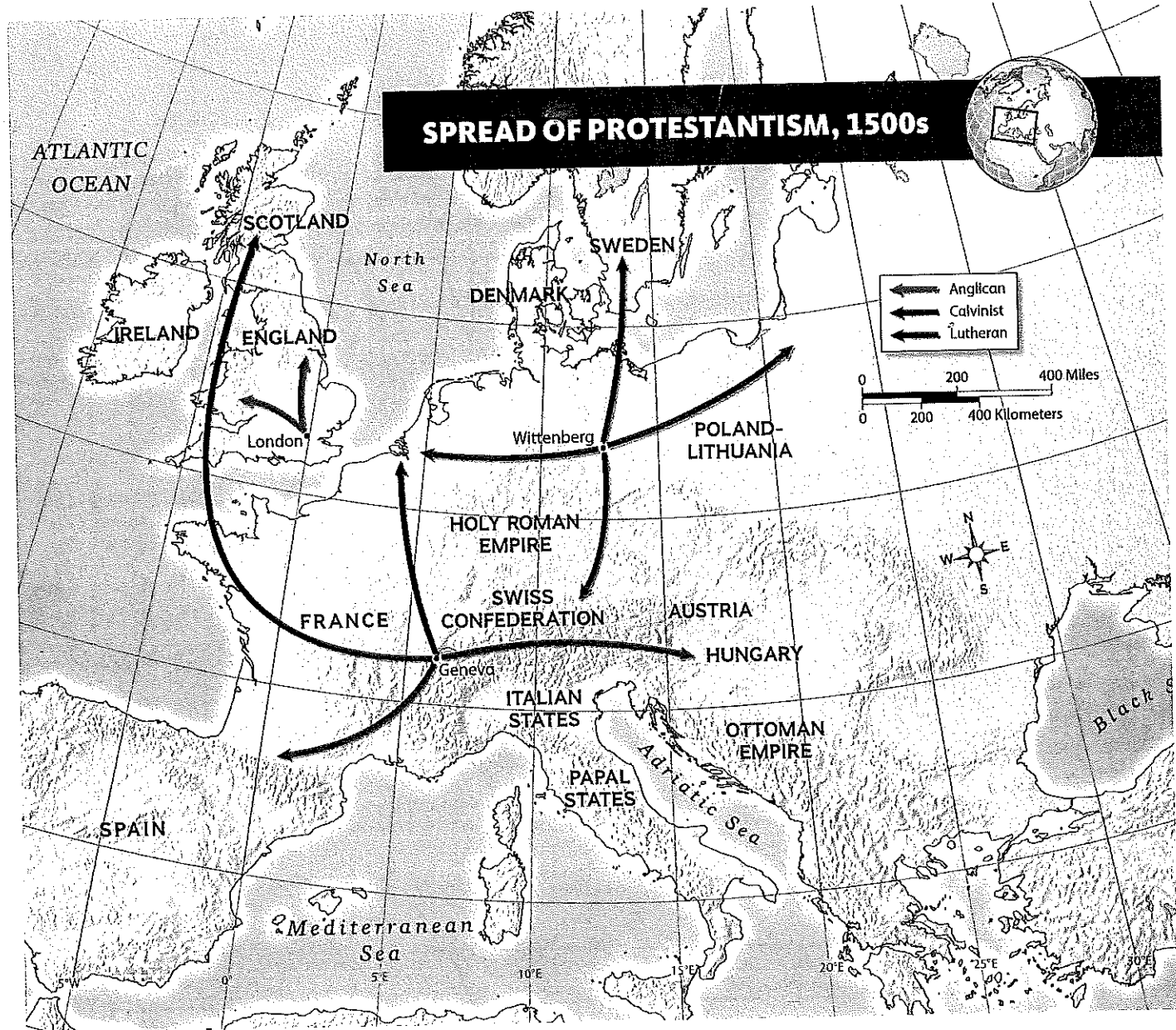
is known as the **Great Schism** (*schism* means "split"). Although the Church was unified once again in 1417 and Rome restored as the center of Christianity, the Church had been weakened even further.

The Church needed money to regain its former strength, but some people believed the Church used questionable practices to obtain it. For example, Church officials sold **indulgences**, which relaxed the punishment for a sin. However, sometimes the officials sold an indulgence as forgiveness for a sin, with no punishment imposed. Many people, though, believed that only God could forgive sins. People also objected to paying one-tenth of their income to the Church every year in taxes.

A German monk named **Martin Luther** actively protested against these practices. On October 31, 1517, Luther nailed a list of protests, known as the 95 Theses, to a church door in Wittenberg, Germany. The list included the idea that the Bible was the only source of religious truth and that priests were not needed to interpret its words. Luther further suggested that salvation came through faith in Christ alone. Those who supported Luther's ideas would be called **Protestants**, which comes from the word *protest*. The reform movement Luther began is known as the **Reformation**.

PROTESTANTISM GROWS

After Luther made the 95 Theses public, Pope Leo X demanded that the monk take back his statements. Luther refused and was excommunicated, or cut off, from the Church. Nevertheless, pamphlets containing Luther's theses were soon printed, and his ideas spread rapidly.



In response, peasants throughout Europe used Luther's teachings to stage revolts for better wages and living conditions.

Luther's teachings also had a great impact on Christianity. As people interpreted the Bible for themselves, their differing beliefs led to the development of many branches, or **denominations**, of Protestant religions. One branch, called

Lutheranism, was inspired by Luther's teachings. Another, called Calvinism, was led by a French reformer named John Calvin who believed that God chose people for salvation. They could do nothing to earn it. A third branch, called Anglicanism or the Church of England, was begun in England by King Henry VIII. Protestantism would have a lasting impact on Europe. But in the meantime, the Catholic Church began to look for ways to stop its spread.

REVIEW & ASSESS

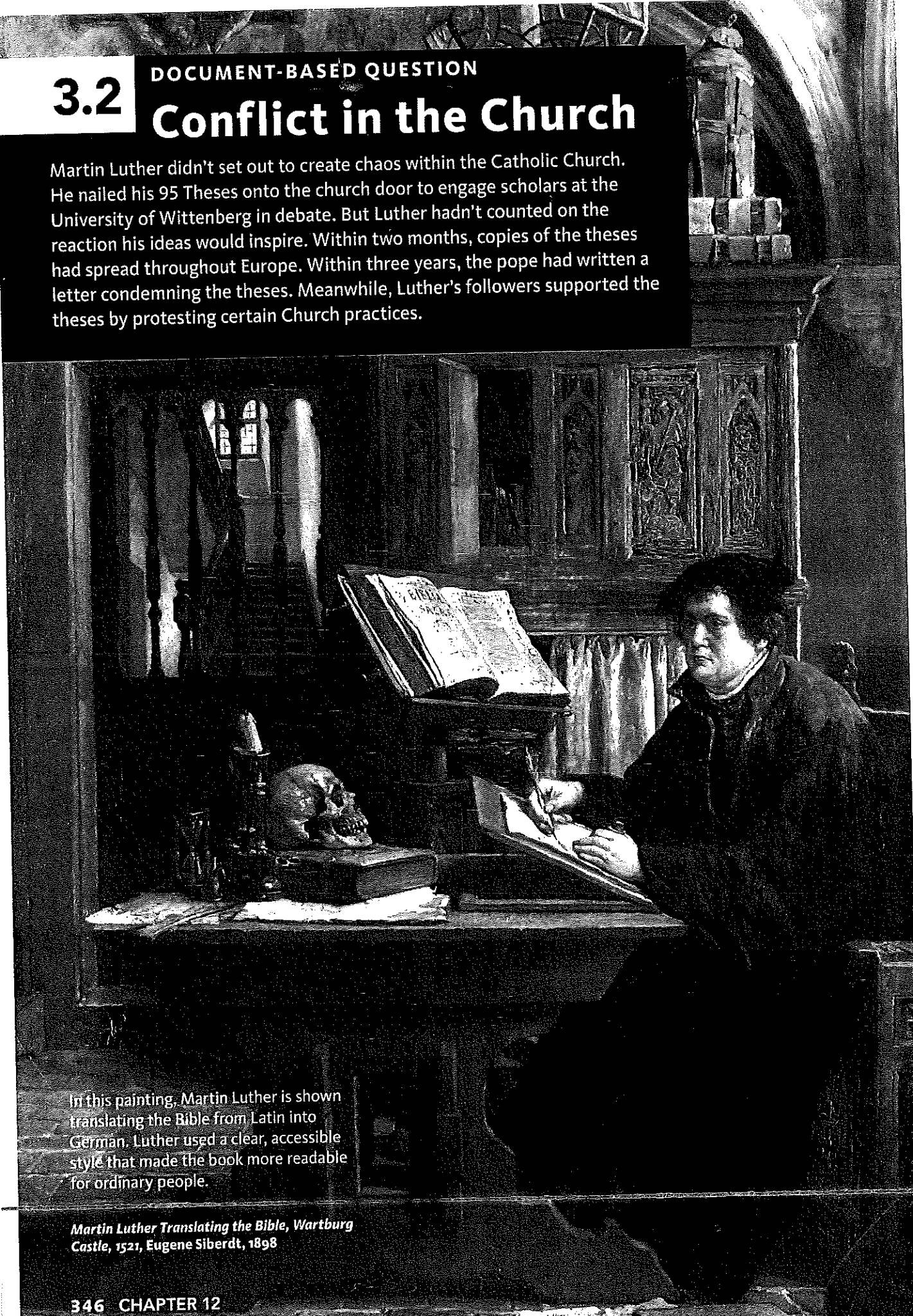
- 1. READING CHECK** What Church practices did Martin Luther protest against?
- 2. INTERPRET MAPS** How did the spread of the Lutheran and Calvinist branches of Protestantism differ from that of the Anglican branch?
- 3. IDENTIFY MAIN IDEAS** Why did many branches of Protestantism develop?

3.2

DOCUMENT-BASED QUESTION

Conflict in the Church

Martin Luther didn't set out to create chaos within the Catholic Church. He nailed his 95 Theses onto the church door to engage scholars at the University of Wittenberg in debate. But Luther hadn't counted on the reaction his ideas would inspire. Within two months, copies of the theses had spread throughout Europe. Within three years, the pope had written a letter condemning the theses. Meanwhile, Luther's followers supported the theses by protesting certain Church practices.



In this painting, Martin Luther is shown translating the Bible from Latin into German. Luther used a clear, accessible style that made the book more readable for ordinary people.

Martin Luther Translating the Bible, Wartburg Castle, 1521, Eugene Siberdt, 1898

Primary Source: Pamphlet

from the 95 Theses

In his 95 Theses, Luther expresses his criticism of the Church in statements that sum up his interpretation of teaching found in the Bible. In the following two theses, Luther presents his idea that letters of pardon, or indulgences, do not make people better and cannot ensure salvation.

CONSTRUCTED RESPONSE Why might the Church have taken offense at these statements?

44. . . . Love grows by works of love, and man becomes better; but by pardons man does not grow better, only more free from penalty.

52. The assurance of salvation by letters of pardon is vain [useless], even though ... the pope himself were to stake his soul upon it.

DOCUMENT TWO

Primary Source: Letter

from the Papal Bull of Pope Leo X

In 1520, Pope Leo X issued a papal bull, or official letter, giving Luther 60 days to take back his theses. In the following excerpt from the bull, Leo condemns Luther's ideas and tells followers of Catholicism ("the faithful") how to handle them.

CONSTRUCTED RESPONSE According to the pope, how should Catholics deal with Luther's ideas?

With the advice and consent of these our venerable [respected] brothers, . . . we condemn, reprobate [disapprove], and reject completely each of these theses. . . . We forbid each and every one of the faithful . . . to read, assert, preach, praise, print, publish, or defend them.

DOCUMENT THREE

Primary Source: Leaflet

Leaflet Against Johann Tetzel

Luther's followers distributed this leaflet to protest against the practices of Johann Tetzel, a monk who sold indulgences. Tetzel is said to have written the last two lines in the leaflet: "As soon as gold in the cashbox rings, The rescued soul to heaven springs."

CONSTRUCTED RESPONSE Why do you think the people shown in the leaflet are happy to see Tetzels?

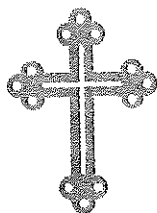


SYNTHESIZE & WRITE

- 1. REVIEW** Review what you have learned about the Reformation and protests against the Catholic Church.
- 2. RECALL** On your own paper, write down the main idea expressed in each document.
- 3. CONSTRUCT** Write a topic sentence that answers this question: How did the Church and Luther's followers react to the 95 Theses?
- 4. WRITE** Using evidence from the documents, write a short paragraph to support your answer to the question in Step 3.

3.3

The Counter Reformation



After the Reformation, the Catholic Church was down but certainly not out.

Millions of faithful followers remained loyal. They continued to recognize the pope as their leader and trusted their priests' interpretation of the Bible.

But Church officials knew that to keep their members and bring Protestants back to the fold, they had to stop the spread of Protestantism. To do that, they had to make some changes.

MAIN IDEA

Reforms and a new religious order established during the Counter Reformation helped strengthen Catholicism.

REFORM FROM WITHIN

The changes the Catholic Church made were part of a movement called the Catholic Reformation—sometimes also called the **Counter Reformation**. (In this use of the word, *counter* means “against.”) A meeting of Church officials and scholars summoned by the pope in 1545 was a key element of the movement.

The meeting, which came to be known as the **Council of Trent**, met for 26 sessions over 18 years, mostly in the northern Italian

city of Trent. During that time, the council worked to define Catholic beliefs and practices and determine how the Church needed to change. Council members also sought to clarify how Catholicism differed from Protestantism. For example, while Protestants believed that the Bible could be understood directly by individuals, the Church taught that it must be interpreted and understood in light of tradition.

To make sure Catholics didn't stray from their faith, the Church also established a Roman Inquisition. Like the Spanish Inquisition discussed in the previous chapter, the Roman Inquisition used harsh methods, including torture, to force a confession and punish **heresy**, or a denial of Church teachings. Protestants were, of course, considered to be guilty of heresy.

In addition, Church officials created a list of books they objected to. Followers of Catholicism were forbidden to read the books, which included Bibles in the vernacular as well as most anything written by Luther, Calvin, and Erasmus. The books were collected by Church clergy and burned.

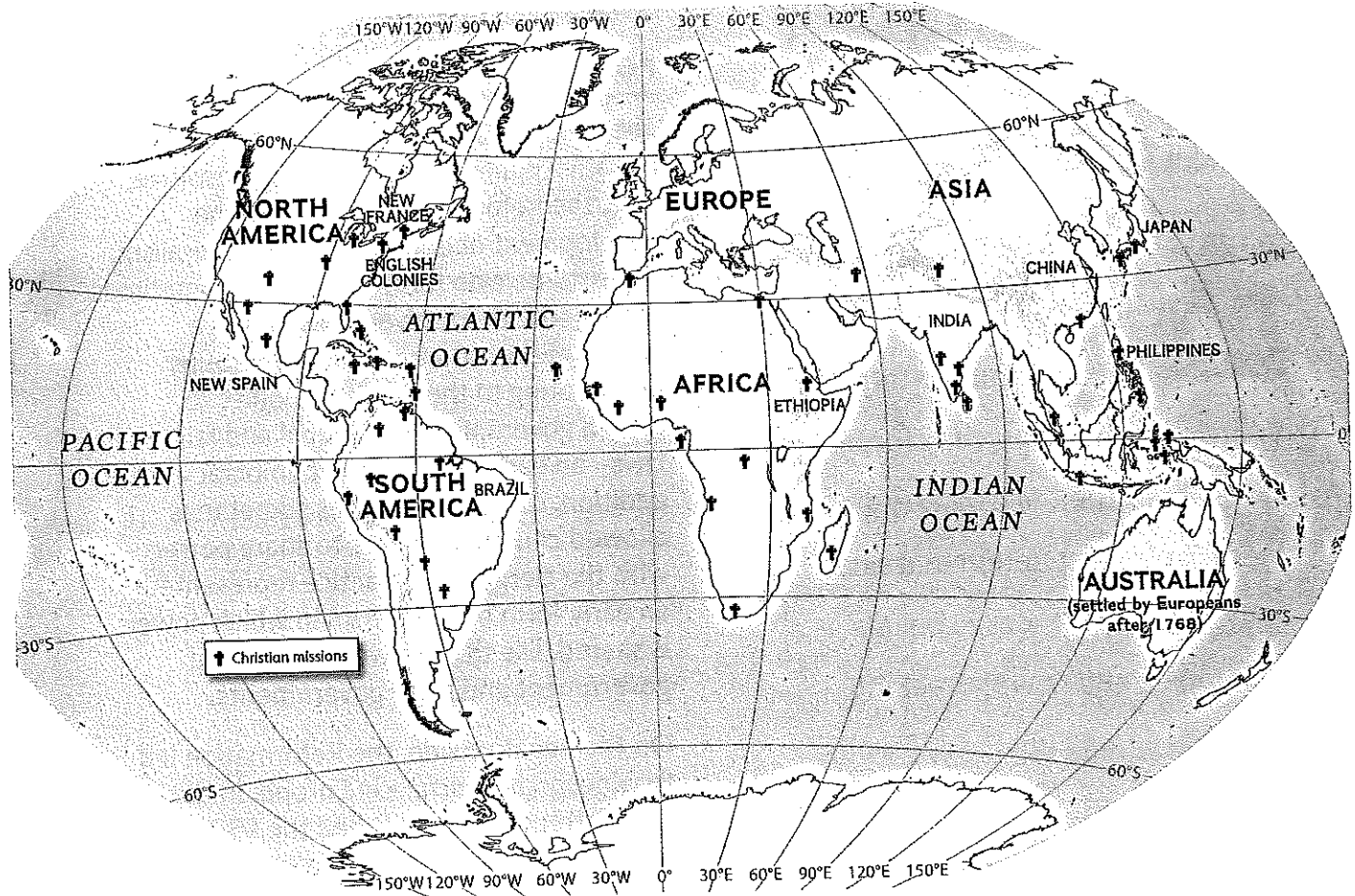
On the other hand, the Church also applied gentler methods to broaden its appeal. It built new, larger churches to hold more worshippers. In addition, priests sometimes delivered sermons in the vernacular.

A NEW RELIGIOUS ORDER

The struggle to revive Catholicism was aided by the development of a new religious order called the Society of Jesus, whose followers were known as **Jesuits** (JEHZH-oo-ihts). A former Spanish knight named Ignatius of Loyola formed the order, and he insisted on strict obedience.

Beginning in 1540, Ignatius commanded his followers as their “Superior General,” and the Jesuits carried out their duties with great discipline. They also took vows of poverty and obedience, promising to fight “for the greater glory of God.”

CHRISTIAN MISSIONS, 1600s



From the start, the Jesuits' purpose was to obey the pope and go wherever he thought they were most needed. In time, this meant establishing schools and universities throughout Europe and the world. The Jesuits provided a good education to thousands of men and inspired many to dedicate their lives to the Church.

The Jesuits also worked as **missionaries** by spreading Catholicism to people in Africa, Asia, and the Americas.

To prepare for this task and enable them to communicate their faith to people in other parts of the world, Jesuit priests studied many different languages.

Through their support of the Counter Reformation, the Jesuits and other Catholic reformers helped revitalize the Church. By the end of the 1500s, the Church had regained much of its power. The Church was ready to play an important role in the coming century.

REVIEW & ASSESS

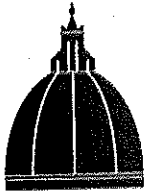
1. READING CHECK What were some of the methods used during the Counter Reformation to stop the spread of Protestantism?

2. MAKE INFERENCES Why do you think the Church burned certain books?

3. DRAW CONCLUSIONS Why was it important to the Catholic Church to establish its own schools and universities?

3.4

The Impact of the Reformation



The Reformation resulted in a cultural shift. Once people could interpret the Bible for themselves, they formed new ideas about the Christian religion. More Protestant denominations formed as differences in beliefs developed, and new Protestant churches sprang up. Europe would never be the same.

MAIN IDEA

The Reformation had a long-lasting religious, social, and political impact on Europe.

RELIGIOUS EFFECTS

Protestantism flourished. Like Catholics, Protestants founded universities and parish schools to teach their beliefs and gain new followers. As a result, because both Protestants and Catholics wanted to read the Bible, the Reformation increased literacy.

In England, many Anglicans learned to read the Bible but not in the vernacular. They followed the Catholic belief that prohibited reading the Bible in translation. However, reformer William Tyndale believed that Anglicans should reject all Catholic beliefs and practices and so began to prepare an English translation of the New Testament.

Tyndale completed his work in Germany. In time, however, Catholic officials there arrested and executed him for his beliefs.


POLITICAL EFFECTS

The Reformation had both positive and negative political effects. On the positive side, the Reformation influenced the development of democracy and federalism. Protestants who formed a church sometimes governed it themselves. This practice would later encourage religious groups immigrating to the English colonies to form a government with equal and fair laws—an early step toward democracy. In addition, Calvinist churches sometimes allowed church members to share power with the clergy. This practice represented an early form of federalism in which power is shared, like that between a national government and state governments.

On the negative side, the Reformation led to widespread warfare in Europe. In the years after Luther published the 95 Theses, religious wars erupted within countries and between them. The Thirty Years' War, for example, started as a conflict between Catholics and Protestants in Central Europe. The war, which lasted from 1618 to 1648, devastated the German states, killing an estimated seven million people.

Although the Catholic Church had partly recovered from the Reformation, its power in Europe would come to be challenged by powerful kings. These kings worked to bring all of the people within their territory under a unified rule. As a result, powerful modern **nation-states** began to emerge, with their own independent governments and populations united by a shared culture, language, and national pride.

The Catholic Church would also face challenges from another source. Scientists influenced by humanism would begin to question accepted views—including those of the Church. Their discoveries would change the way people looked at the world.



Church towers in the northern European country of Latvia represent three different Christian denominations: (from left to right) Lutheranism, Catholicism, and Anglicanism.

REVIEW & ASSESS

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| 1. READING CHECK What were some of the religious effects of the Reformation? | 2. DETERMINE WORD MEANINGS In the sentence "Because more people wanted to read the Bible, the Reformation also increased literacy," what does <i>literacy</i> mean? | 3. ANALYZE CAUSE AND EFFECT What led to the rise of nation-states? |
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