

Chapter 14A (pp. 453-466)

Reform and Renewal in the Christian Church

A. True or False

Where the statement is true, mark T. Where it is false, mark F, and correct it in the space immediately below.

- ___ 1. From the earliest days of the Christianity, the Catholic church had been largely opposed to reforms.
- ___ 2. The Great Schism and the Babylonian Captivity badly damaged the prestige of the Catholic church.
- ___ 3. Erasmus painted a sympathetic portrait of the Catholic clergy in *In Praise of Folly*.
- ___ 4. Martin Luther's *Ninety Five Theses* argued that the pope had no power to grant indulgences.
- ___ 5. When a papal letter ordered Luther's writings to be burned, Luther responded by burning the papal letter.
- ___ 6. In the early sixteenth century, most parish priests were trained in both theology and medicine.
- ___ 7. For Luther, sex was a natural, un sinful human act within a marriage.
- ___ 8. Ulrich Zwingli was a strong believer in the doctrine of transubstantiation.
- ___ 9. As free Christians, Luther believed that the "priesthood of all believers" did not owe any allegiance to secular authority and was not obligated to follow state laws.
- ___ 10. Luther believed that a woman's profession should be her home.

B. Multiple Choice

Select the best answer and write the proper letter in the space provided.

- ___ 1. According to Martin Luther, salvation comes through
 - a. good works
 - b. faith
 - c. indulgences
 - d. a saintly life
- ___ 2. Which of the following is NOT identified with corrupt practices in the early-sixteenth-century church?
 - a. Pluralism
 - b. William Tyndale
 - c. Pope Alexander VI
 - d. Absenteeism

- ___ 3. Which of the following clearly did NOT support Luther?
a. The German peasants b. The German nobility c. Charles V d. Ulrich Zwingli
- ___ 4. The great Christian humanists of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries believed that reform could be achieved through
a. the use of violent revolution.
b. education and social change.
c. mass support of the church hierarchy.
d. the election of a new pope.
- ___ 5. Luther allegedly tacked his *Ninety-five Theses* to the door in Wittenberg as a response to
a. the sale of indulgences and papal wealth.
b. a revelation he experienced instructing him to start a new church.
c. the illiteracy of the clergy.
d. the oppressive rule of Frederick of Saxony.
- ___ 6. The peasants who revolted in 1525 wanted all of the following EXCEPT
a. the abolition of serfdom.
b. the reform of the clergy.
c. the suppression of Luther's movement.
d. an end to taxes and tithes.
- ___ 7. Luther's success was a result of all of the following EXCEPT
a. his appointment by the pope to a church position.
b. the development of the printing press.
c. his appeal to the nobility and the middle classes.
d. a strong command of language.
- ___ 8. Luther's German translation of the New Testament
a. proved that the state was supreme over the church.
b. convinced women that they had no constructive role in life.
c. democratized religion.
d. turned the common people away from the Protestant Reformation.
- ___ 9. The Peasants' Revolt of 1525
a. resulted in Luther's death in the battle alongside the peasants.
b. confirmed the peasants' admiration for Luther, who championed their causes in his writings.
c. resulted in the slaughter of thousands, with Luther urging on the slaughter.
d. led to more serious revolts in Italy and Spain.
- ___ 10. Luther believed that the church consisted of
a. the entire body of the clergy.
b. the elect.
c. all those who supported his views.
d. the entire community of Christian believers.

- ___ 11. Luther and Zwingli disagreed on which of the following issues?
a. the authority of Scripture b. indulgences c. monasticism d. the Eucharist
- ___ 12. The Twelve Articles were
a. the charter of the Lutheran church.
b. grievances of the Swabian peasants.
c. Zwingli's charter for his theocracy in Zurich.
d. the pope's rebuttal to the *Ninety Five Theses*.

C. Identification

Supply the correct identification for each numbered description.

- _____ 1. Work written by Thomas à Kempis that emphasized a simple Christian life and the centrality of the scriptures
- _____ 2. Catholic friar who offended Martin Luther with the manner in which he advertised the selling of indulgences
- _____ 3. Lutheran doctrine of the Eucharist that stated after consecration, the bread and wine undergo a spiritual change—the Real Presence—but are not transformed.
- _____ 4. Wife of Martin Luther who alongside her husband created a Protestant model for a companionate marriage
- _____ 5. Series of imperial meetings in 1521 at a bishop's palace in the Rhineland where Luther defended his doctrines before the emperor Charles V
- _____ 6. Treatise written by Luther that became widely popular among German peasants seeking reforms
- _____ 7. Document written by representatives of the Swabian peasants which expressed their grievances in economic and social matters
- _____ 8. Pope who approved of increasing the sale of indulgences in order to complete the construction of Saint Peter's Basilica in Rome
- _____ 9. Humanist from Zurich who stressed religious reforms
- _____ 10. Notable work that Martin Luther translated into German in 1523