



The Reformation

Unit Study & Printables
prepared by Wende

Reformation Unit and Lap-n-Note™

created by Wende

Note: The Reformation was not a pretty time in history, with much fighting, many religious disagreements and hypocrisies, and martyrdom. All people are sinners and fall short of the glory of God. Be it the Church, the Reformers, the Kings and Queens, or the peasantry, one and all made mistakes. I did my best, using numerous resources old and new, to make an honest and just representation of the people and the times. Caution is recommended presenting the material to sensitive children.

This unit can be completed over a period of a few weeks or a few months. It is designed to be a Lap-n-Note™, including both lapbook components and notebooking pages. Individual Reformer lessons and lapbooks can stand alone if you want to use them separately. Or, you can opt to do the unit in its entirety.

Optional Resources –

[Portraits of Faithful Saints](#) by Herman Hanko (online book with biographies of Reformers)

[Free MP3 Audio Downloads](#) (in depth online class about church history for upper grades to adults)

Vocabulary

You may come upon unfamiliar words in your study of the Reformation. Each of the Reformer Lapbooks includes a Vocabulary Flap Book. Here are the definitions of some of the words you may come across:

Theologian – somebody well versed in the study of religion

Reformist – a person who wanted to make things better by removing abuses and restoring to a better condition.

Dissident – someone who disagrees with the doctrines of an established church or idea; the opposite of conformist.

Protestant – a person protesting, or objecting, to the doctrines and/or activities of the Roman Catholic Church.

Vernacular – the native language of a certain locality

Penance – a sacramental rite, confessing your sins to a priest, the acceptance of penalties, and the absolution of those sins.

Indulgences– pieces of parchment, sold by the Church, with promises of forgiveness of sin without repentance.

Bull – a decree or law issued by the Pope

Theses – formal, thought out propositions, defended by arguments

Heresy – a belief or opinion contrary to the established doctrines of a church

Heretic – a person who holds a belief or opinion contrary to the established doctrines of a church

Martyr – a person who dies, suffers, or sacrifices everything for a principle or cause

Exiled – made to leave and stay away from his native land by decree or banishment

When and Where

The Reformation began in the hearts and minds of people after 1/3 of the population was wiped out by the Plague in the mid to late 1300's, and people started to take their spiritual lives apart from the state Church seriously. Then, the inventions of the printing press in the 1450's helped immensely to further spread the ideas of a few Protestants and get Bibles into the hands of the general public. It is hard to put a date on the beginning of the movement, but the Reformation is generally acknowledged as beginning in 1517 with Martin Luther's posting of his Ninety-five theses, and ending in 1648 when the Westminster Confession of Faith was adopted by England and Scotland.

Throughout Europe, the Roman Catholic Church held much power, including doctrinal, political, economic, and cultural control of the people. Even the Kings and Emperors answered to the Pope. With power often comes greed and immorality, and the land-poor peasantry was ready for a change. And the Kings, who were tired of seeing all their gold go to the Church in the form of tithes, and wanted more independence in their own lands, were also ready for a change. So

when Reformers challenged the Church about its un-Biblical practices such as sale of indulgences, worship of saints, and the moral and intellectual standards of the priests, the people generally supported them.

A “reformation” is a change for the good. What began as a movement to simply reform the Catholic Church ended with the establishment of Protestantism. It completely changed the medieval way of life, taking spiritual power away from the Catholic Church.

Notebook

Printables

[Reformation in Europe Map](#)

[Who Was Ready For A Change? Triple Matchbook and Timeline Accordion](#)

Why

Complete [Why Flapbook](#) as you read these lessons.

Church Finances –

The wealth of the church was enormous, estimated at one-third of the total real estate of Western Europe. In addition to revenues from her own land the Church collected tithes and taxes from England, Scandinavia and Poland. The clergy paid dues to the papal government, including bishops and others in office having to turn over their entire first years wages to the Pope. The priests would then recoup this money by charging high fees for their services. At a time when Christians believed church leaders should live in "apostolic poverty" the riches of the clergy were often felt as a scandal to the pious.

Simony -

The selling of civil office positions was a normal occurrence, but in the church it was considered an abuse and was labeled simony. Leo X made no less than \$500,000 dollars annually from the sale of more than 2000 offices, plus an additional 10% of the purchase prices annually.

There were also outrageous charges to be allowed to marry someone of the “prohibited degree”, such as people outside of your class or distant family

members. You could also buy exemption from fasting or from following laws at a price.

Indulgences –

Another issue the early Reformers had with the Church was the sale of Indulgences. An Indulgence meant that by paying a sum of money a person could buy forgiveness of any sin he had committed. The selling of them was no new thing. It was closely connected with the practice of doing penance, many people preferring to pay money than do penance in other ways. But in early days no Indulgence had been given except upon the promise of repentance. By the end of the fifteenth century the sale of them had become a scandal. The most vile and wicked, who had neither the desire nor the intention of repentance, could buy them freely.

When an Indulgence seller started his rounds he did so in splendor, with an extravagant train of followers. Coming to a city he entered it with pomp. The Bull declaring the Indulgence was carried on a cushion of cloth of gold or of crimson velvet. Priests would swing censers and carry lighted candles and banners, and the procession would sing chants and songs and ring bells, as they passed along the streets to the church. Here, before the altar, the vendor spread forth his wares, and declaring that the gates of heaven were open, invited the people to come and buy. When Leo X became Pope in 1513 he found his treasury almost empty. He desperately needed money for his many projects; among them the building of St. Peter's at Rome. To get the money he fell back upon the fruitful endeavor of selling Indulgences.

Immorality of Clergy -

Reformers were very saddened by the large proportion of the clergy who were both woefully ignorant and morally unworthy. The priests were having ungodly relationships with women, and drank heavily with some even keeping taverns, gaming rooms and worse places. They were superstitious and uneducated, some not even able to read or understand Latin, or even recite the Lord's Prayer.

The Vulgate -

One of the biggest problems the Reformists had with the Church was that it discouraged people from reading the Bible on their own. The Catholic Bible, called the Vulgate, was available to a limited number of people at the time, and was only understood by those who knew Latin. The people had to have the Bible read

and interpreted to them by the clergy. The Reformers believed that all people should be able to have complete access to the Word of God in their own language.

The Five Pillars of Reformation Truth

While the Reformers did not all agree on all doctrinal principles, they did agree on five basic ideas, called The Five Pillars of Reformation Truth. Complete [Five Pillar flap book](#).

Sola Scriptura - By Scripture Alone -

The Reformers believed that the Old and New Testaments were inspired by God and were the final authority in all matters of faith and practice. The Scriptures, not the Church, were the sole measure of truth, and anything that did not line up with the word of God is to be rejected.

2 Timothy 3:16-17 testifies to this truth -- "All scripture *is* given by inspiration of God, and *is* profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness: *17* That the man of God may be perfect, thoroughly furnished unto all good works."

Sola Gratia - By Grace Alone -

Grace is receiving something we don't deserve at the expense of another. Specifically, grace is the unmerited gift of eternal salvation of God, which comes freely to the believing sinner through the atonement of Jesus Christ. Salvation cannot be earned through works, as the Church taught. It cannot be bought with indulgences. It is the free gift from God offered to sinners deserving of nothing but punishment, through faith in Christ's blood. This is the Gospel of the grace of Christ.

2 Timothy 1:9 says: "[God] hath saved us...not according to our works, but according to his own purpose and grace."

Paul says in Ephesians 2:8-9 "For by grace are ye saved through faith; and that not of yourselves: *it is* the gift of God: *9* Not of works, lest any man should boast."

Solo Christo - By Christ Alone –

Unlike the Church, that believed access to God could be gained through priests, departed saints, holy angels or the Virgin Mary, the Reformers believed that Christ alone was the mediator between man and God.

1 Timothy 2:5 says, "For there is one God, and one mediator between God and men, the man Christ Jesus;"

John 14:6 says, "Jesus saith unto him, I am the way, the truth, and the life: no man cometh unto the Father, but by me."

Sola Fide - By Faith Alone –

The Reformers believed that man is justified, or made righteous, by faith alone. Justification is God's declaration that those who trust Jesus Christ are perfectly righteous before Him, and exempt from punishment. It is our faith in what Christ did for us on Calvary, not any works that we perform, that justifies us.

Romans 3:28 says: "A man is justified by faith without the deeds of the law."

Galatians 2:16 says: "Knowing that a man is not justified by the works of the law, but by the faith of Jesus Christ, even we have believed in Jesus Christ, that we might be justified by the faith of Christ, and not by the works of the law: for by the works of the law shall no flesh be justified"

Soli Deo Gloria - Glory To God Alone –

Salvation is of the Lord, and He alone is responsible for it. The Reformers rejected the Church's doctrine exalting the Pope and the priests, and directed that all glory go to God, through Lord Jesus Christ.

2 Timothy 1:9 says: "Who hath saved us, and called *us* with an holy calling, not according to our works, but according to his own purpose and grace, which was given us in Christ Jesus before the world began,"

Ephesians 3.21 says: "*To the praise of the glory of his grace, wherein he hath made us accepted in the beloved.*"

Who

As you learn about the people involved in the Reformation, add them to the correct church in [Church Shutterfold](#).

The Reformers -

God began to change the hearts of men such as Wycliffe, Huss, Luther, Tyndale, Calvin, and Knox, and a radical reform moved across Europe and eventually to the colonies here in North America. As you learn about each reformer, you can write facts in Reformers Mini Books Border Page, and/or you can complete lapbook components included below.

Optional Resources:

The Beggars Bible by Louise Vernon (about Wycliffe)

Hymns for a Kid's Heart vol. 1 by Tada, pg. 21-25; "A Mighty Fortress is Our God"

Thunderstorm in Church by Louise Vernon (about Luther)

Martin Luther by Mike Fearon

The Hawk that Dare Not Hunt by Day by Scott O'Dell (about Tyndale)

The Bible Smuggler by Louise Vernon (about Tyndale)

The Queen's Smuggler by Dave and Neta Jackson (about Tyndale)

The Spreading Flame (a video series about the various Reformers and the Reformation in general)

Notebook Printables

[Wycliffe Mini Unit and Lapbook](#)

[John Huss Mini-Unit and Lapbook](#)

[Martin Luther Mini-Unit and Lapbook](#)

[Luther's 95 Theses and Pocket](#)

[William Tyndale Mini-Unit and Lapbook](#)

[John Calvin Mini Unit and Lapbook](#)

[John Knox Mini Unit and Lapbook](#)

The Emperors, Kings and Queens, Oh My –

It may be helpful to have some background information about the rulers during the time of the Reformation. Some were devout Catholics, some favored Protestantism, and others would follow whatever religion they thought would gain them the most favor. There are notebook pages included for each ruler, to

use as desired. Rulers can also be added to timeline accordion and to Churches Shutterfold.

Notebook Printables

[Charles V](#)

[Henry VIII](#)

[Edward VI](#)

[Mary Tudor](#)

[Philip II](#)

[Elizabeth I](#)

[Mary, Queen of Scots](#) for more in-depth unit and lapbook look [here](#).

Results

The immediate results were lots of fighting and bloodshed, between Catholics and Protestants, Protestants and Protestants, and Catholics and Catholics, each denomination/leader believing they had the “right” religion.

As the result of the Reformation, people sought out a personal relationship with God through His inspired Word.

Church attendants began to sing hymns, of which Luther wrote over 125.

Westminster Confession of Faith was adopted by England and Scotland in 1648.

The road was paved for the idea of religious freedom, with people deciding for themselves who and how they should worship.

Many, if not most, of the church denominations in existence today are a result of the doctrines of the Reformers.

Bibliography

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McHugh, Michael. *Story of the Middle Ages*. Christian Liberty Press, 2002

Hillyer, Virgil. *A Child's History of the World*. Calvert School, 1997

Morse, Joseph Laffan. *Funk & Wagnalls Standard Reference Encyclopedia*. Wilfred Funk, Inc, 1963

Hanko, Herman. [Portraits of Faithful Saints](#)

Marshall, H.E. *The Story of Europe*. Frederick A. Stokes Company, 1923.

Synge, M.B. *The Awakening of Europe*. William Blackwood and Sons, 1909

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<i>Immorality of Clergy</i>	<i>The Vulgate</i>	<i>Other</i>
 <i>Why did the Reformation take place?</i>		
<i>Church Finances</i>	<i>Simony</i>	<i>Indulgences</i>

Cut on solid lines. Mountain fold on dotted lines. Under each flap write a brief description of each of the causes. You may want to wait until the end of the unit, until after you have learned more about the Reformers, to list Other causes.

Who Was Ready For A Change?

Cut on solid lines. Mountain fold on dotted lines. On front of flaps, draw pictures of the people ready for a change (Kings, peasants, reformers), and inside describe why they wanted change.

	1300's	1400's	1500's	1600's
<i>Renaissance</i>  <i>Timeline</i>				

Cut on solid lines. Accordion fold on dotted lines. On pages, write significant events that happened throughout the Reformation.

Reformation in Europe

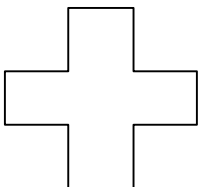


Color in the following countries:

Spain	France	Italy	England	Scotland
Germany	Switzerland	Belgium	Bohemia (Czech)	

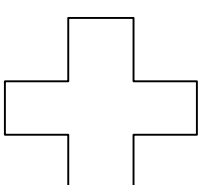
Color each box color of home country:

Catholic Church
John Wycliffe
John Huss
Martin Luther
William Tyndale
John Calvin
John Knox



Catholic

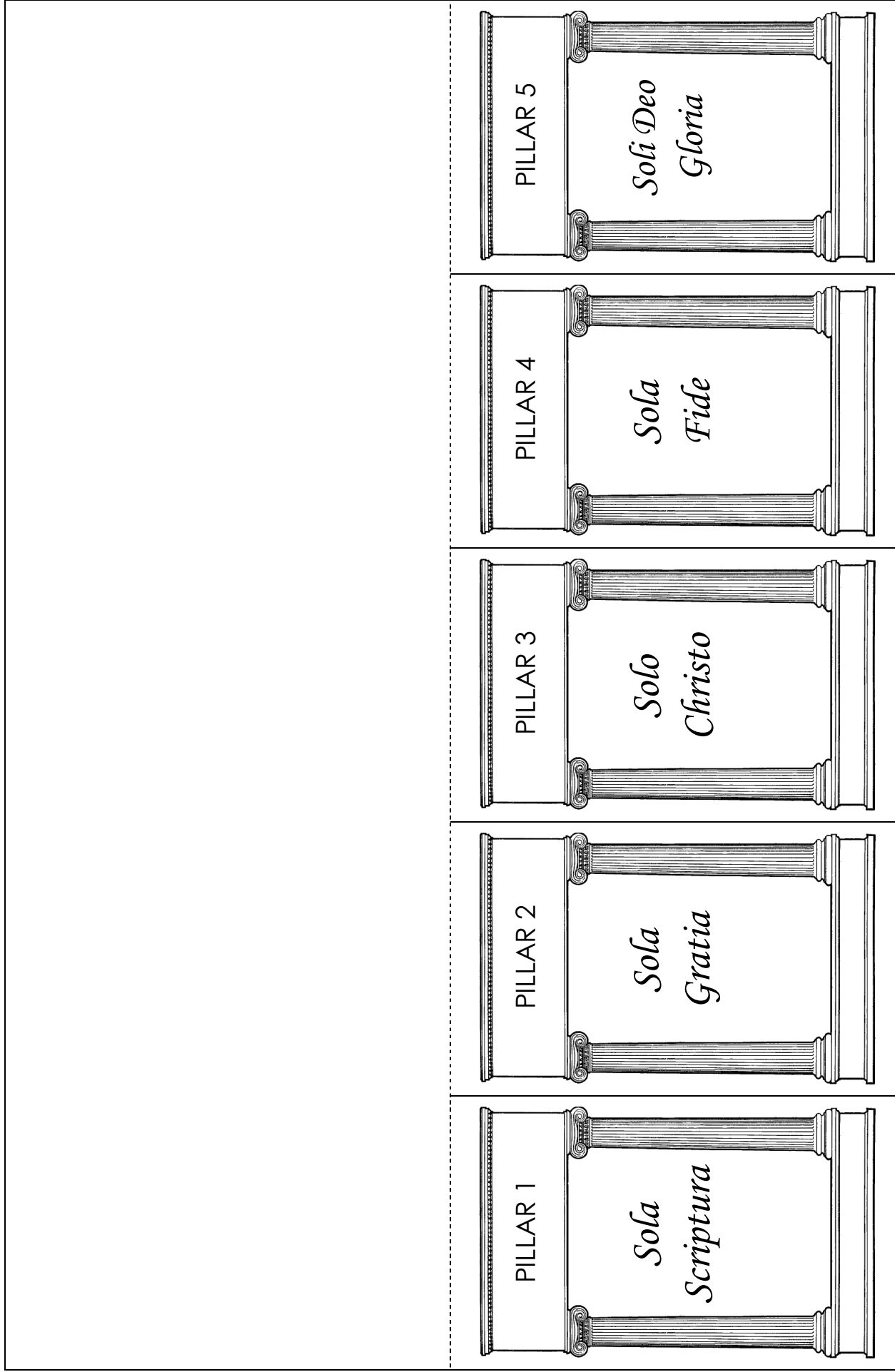
Church



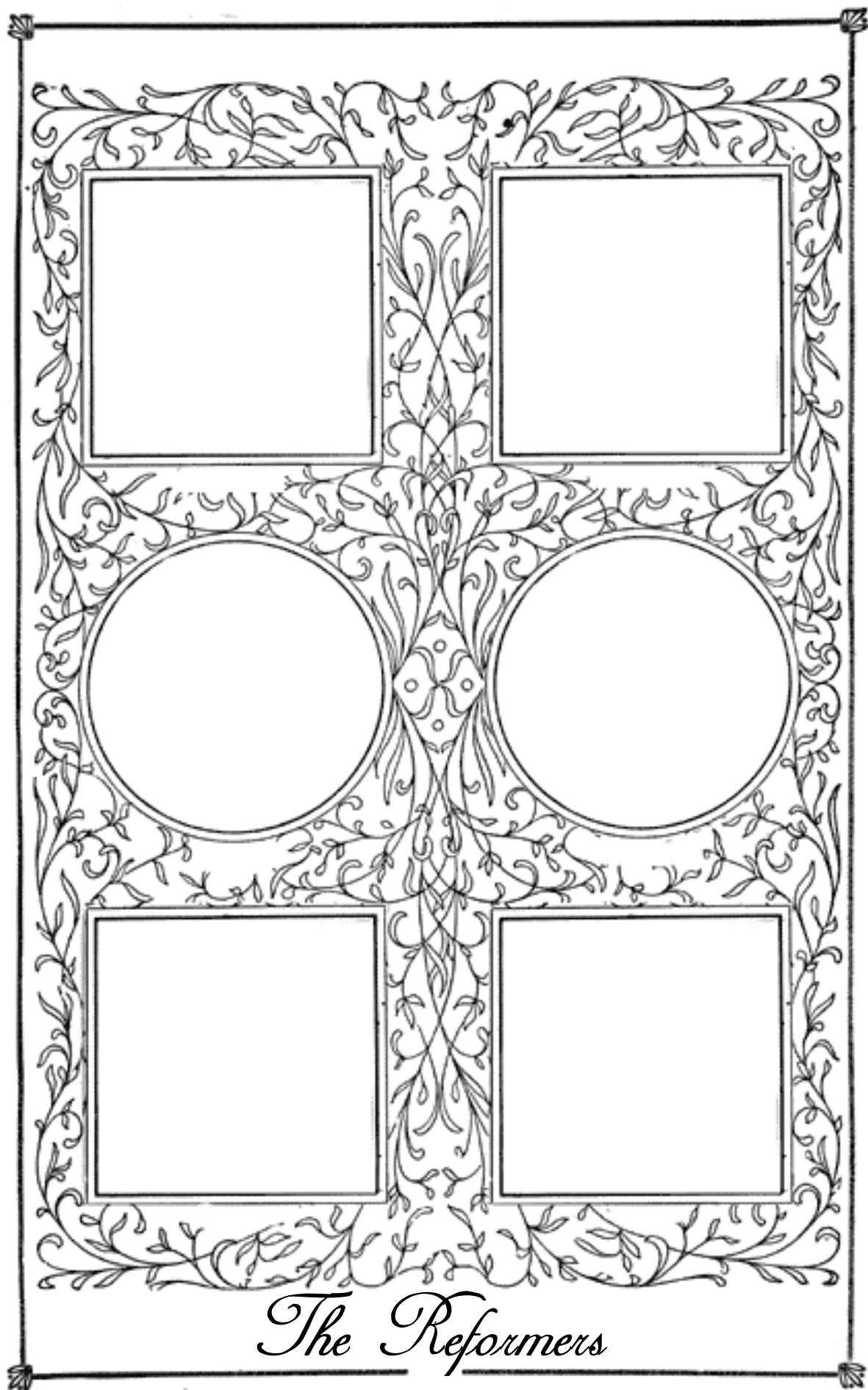
Protestant

Church

Cut on solid lines. Mountain fold on dark dotted lines. Valley fold on light dotted lines.
As you complete Reformers Unit, list the reformers and rulers inside correct church.



Cut on solid lines. Mountain fold on dotted lines. Under each flap describe each of the Five Pillars of Reformation Truth.



<i>John Wycliffe</i> <i>c. 1320 - 1384</i>	<i>John Huss</i> <i>c. 1369 - 1415</i>	<i>John Calvin</i> <i>1509 - 1564</i>
<i>John Knox</i> <i>1510 - 1572</i>	<i>Martin Luther</i> <i>1483 - 1546</i>	<i>William Tyndale</i> <i>c. 1494 - 1536</i>

Print first page on cardstock. Hole punch for notebook. Print out simple folds on paper. Cut on solid lines, mountain fold in half. Glue each booklet onto notebook page, in chronological order. Inside folds write simple facts about each reformer.

Clipart courtesy of <http://etc.usf.edu/clipart>

John Wycliffe – Morning Star of Reformation

Info:

John Wycliffe (also spelled Wicliff, Wiclif, or Wickliffe) was an English theologian, translator and reformist living from the mid-1320s until December 31, 1384. Wycliffe was an early dissident in the Roman Catholic Church during the 14th century, opposed to the papal encroachment on secular power. He is considered the founder of the Lollard movement, a precursor to the Protestant Reformation. For this reason, he is sometimes called "The Morning Star of the Reformation". Wycliffe was also an early advocate for translation of the Bible directly from the Vulgate, the Catholic Bible, into vernacular English in the year 1382, now known as the Wycliffe Bible. It is believed that he personally translated the Gospels of Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John, and it is possible he translated the entire New Testament, while his associates translated the Old Testament. Wycliff's Bible was completed by 1384, with additional updated versions being done by Wycliffe's assistant John Purvey and others in 1388 and 1395. Wycliffe believed in a direct relationship between man and God, and that God's will is revealed to man through the Scriptures rather than through man-made statutes of the Church. He denounced many beliefs and practices of the Church, including enforced confession, penances and indulgences, worship of images, and the priestly power to absolve sins. The Church considered Wycliffe's denouncement heresy, and charged him with such after his death, digging up his dead body and burning it as punishment. He was persecuted but not silenced, and after his death his followers, the Lollards, continued to teach and preach until they were suppressed by force.

Optional Resources:

The Beggars Bible by Louise Vernon

Lapbook Instructions:

Components can fit inside of one file folder, folded shutter style. Or, if you choose to do a lap-n-note, the components will fit on the front and back of one piece of cardstock. You could also eliminate the pocket and just use notebook page as is.

Geography Simple Fold – Cut on solid lines. Valley fold on dotted lines. Glue title graphic to cover. Write names of continent and country in which Wycliffe Lived. Locate and color in his country on map.

Traits Flap Book – Cut on solid lines. Mountain fold on dotted lines. Record a different character trait you found in Wycliffe under each flap.

Timeline Accordion – Cut on solid lines. Accordion fold on dotted lines. Label important dates in the life of Wycliffe.

Notebook Page – Choose which page you like better. Write about John Wycliffe, including facts such as his family life, his education and occupation, and his accomplishments. Fold in quarters and store in pocket.

Quote Shutterfold – Cut on solid lines. Valley fold on dotted lines. Cut out and glue title and graphic to outside of shutters. Copy Wycliffe's Quote in your best handwriting.

Vocabulary Flap Book – Cut on solid lines. Mountain fold on dotted lines. Cut out definitions and glue them under appropriate words. Look words up in the dictionary if you need help.

Cross Shape Book – Cut on solid lines. Mountain fold on dotted line. Inside list some of Wycliffe's beliefs.

Continent:

Country:

Where in the World



did John Wycliffe Live?

www.homeschoolshare.com



1

2

Two
Wycliffe
Traits



Wycliffe's
Life

1300

1310

1320

1330

1340

1350

1360

1370

1380

1390

1400

1410

1420

1430

1440

1450

1460

1470

1480

1490

1500

1510

1520

1530

1540

1550

1560

1570

1580

1590

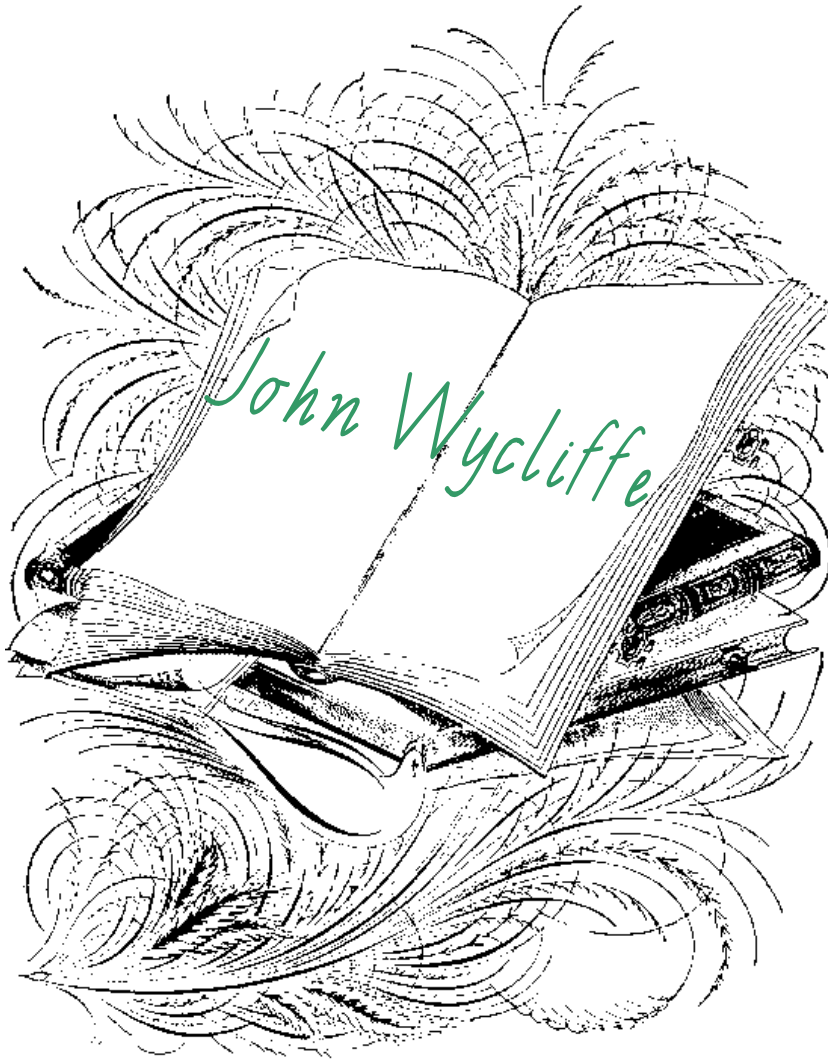
The higher the hill,

the stronger the wind:

so the loftier the life,

the stronger the enemy's temptations

Quote by
John Wycliffe



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Latin version of the Bible used by Roman Catholic Church

a person who holds a belief or opinion contrary to the established doctrines of a church

the native language of a certain locality

protests or objections to the doctrines and/or activities of the Roman Catholic Church.

Followers of Wycliffe's movement

<i>Indulgence</i>	<i>Heresy</i>	<i>Vernacular</i>	<i>Protestant</i>	<i>Lollards</i>
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<i>Dissident</i>	<i>Theologian</i>	<i>Penance</i>	<i>Vulgate</i>	<i>Reformist</i>
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Pieces of parchment, sold by the Church, with promises of forgiveness of sin without repentance.	A person well studied in religion	Sacramental rite, confessing your sins to a priest, accepting penalties, and the absolution of those sins.	someone who disagrees with the doctrines of an established church or idea; the opposite of conformist.	A person trying to change things for the better
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*John
Wycliffe's
Beliefs*

William Tyndale – English Reformer and Martyr

Info:

William Tyndale (sometimes spelled Tindall or Tyndall) was born in England around 1494. He was a very inquisitive child, and even at a young age questioned why the Bible was only available in the Latin Vulgate, and only read by the Catholic Church leaders. He believed that people should be able to read the Bible in their native vernacular. Tyndale went on to be a 16th-century Protestant reformer and scholar. While there were Old English and Middle English translations made from the seventh century onward such as the Wycliffe Bible, Tyndale translated the Bible into the Early Modern English of his day. Tyndale's was the first English translation to draw directly from Hebrew and Greek texts, and the first to take advantage of the new medium of print, which allowed for its wide distribution. Tyndale had to hide out to complete these translations, as it was against the law. In 1535, Tyndale was found and arrested, jailed in the castle of Vilvoorde outside Brussels for over a year, tried for heresy and was martyred by being burnt at the stake. Tyndale's English translation was the basis for the King James Authorized Bible of 1611, as well as the Revised Standard Version.

Optional Resources:

The Hawk that Dare Not Hunt by Day by Scott O'Dell

The Bible Smuggler by Louise Vernon

The Queen's Smuggler by Dave and Neta Jackson

<http://www.williamtyndale.com/0welcomewilliamtyndale.htm>

Lapbook Instructions:

Components can fit inside of one file folder, folded shutter style. Or, if you choose to do a lap-n-note, the components will fit on the front and back of one piece of cardstock. You could also eliminate the pocket and just use notebook page as is.

Geography Simple Fold – Cut on solid lines. Valley fold on dotted lines. Glue title graphic to cover. Write names of continent and country in which Tyndale Lived. Locate and color in his country on map.

Traits Flap Book – Cut on solid lines. Mountain fold on dotted lines. Record a different character trait you found in Tyndale under each flap.

Timeline Accordion – Cut on solid lines. Accordion fold on dotted lines. Label important dates in the life of Tyndale.

Notebook Page – Write about William Tyndale, including facts such as his family life, his education and occupation, and his accomplishments. Fold in quarters and store in pocket.

Quote Shutterfold – Cut on solid lines. Valley fold on dotted lines. Cut out and glue title and graphic to outside of shutters. Copy Tyndale's Quote in your best handwriting.

Vocabulary Flap Book – Cut on solid lines. Mountain fold on dotted lines. Cut out definitions and glue them under appropriate words. Look words up in the dictionary if you need help.

Cross Shape Book – Cut on solid lines. Mountain fold on dotted line. Inside list some of Tyndale's beliefs.

Continent:

Country:

Where in the World



did William Tyndale Live?

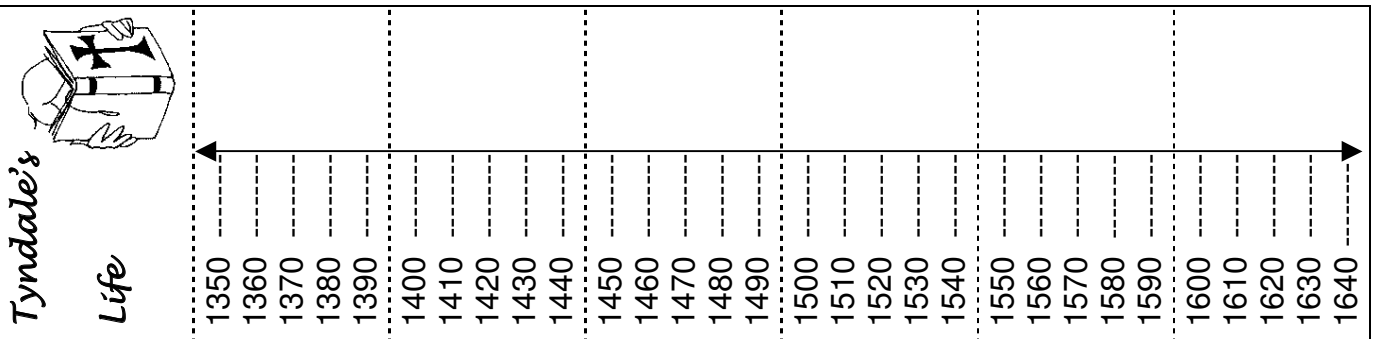


1

2

Two
Tyndale
Traits

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William Tyndale

Born: _____

Died:

Nationality: _____

What is he famous for?

This image shows a blank sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

I perceived how that it was impossible

to establish the lay people in any

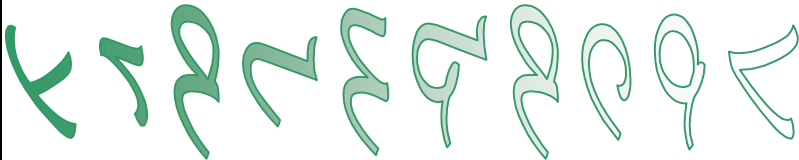
truth except the Scripture were

plainly laid before their eyes in their

mother tongue.

Quote by
William Tyndale's



<i>Protestant</i>	<i>Heresy</i>	<i>Vernacular</i>
		
<i>Vulgate</i>	<i>Reformer</i>	<i>Martyr</i>

a person who dies, suffers, or sacrifices everything for a principle or cause

a belief or opinion contrary to the established doctrines of a church

the native language of a certain locality

a person protesting, or objecting, to the doctrines and/or activities of the Roman Catholic Church.

Latin version of the Bible used by Roman Catholic Church

A person trying to change things for the better



*William
Tyndale's
Beliefs*

Out of love for the truth and the desire to bring it to light, the following propositions will be discussed at Wittenberg, under the presidency of the Reverend Father Martin Luther, Master of Arts and of Sacred Theology, and Lecturer in Ordinary on the same at that place. Wherefore he requests that those who are unable to be present and debate orally with us, may do so by letter.

In the Name our Lord Jesus Christ. Amen.

1. Our Lord and Master Jesus Christ, when He said *Poenitentiam agite*, willed that the whole life of believers should be repentance.
2. This word cannot be understood to mean sacramental penance, i.e., confession and satisfaction, which is administered by the priests.
3. Yet it means not inward repentance only; nay, there is no inward repentance which does not outwardly work divers mortifications of the flesh.
4. The penalty [of sin], therefore, continues so long as hatred of self continues; for this is the true inward repentance, and continues until our entrance into the kingdom of heaven.
5. The pope does not intend to remit, and cannot remit any penalties other than those which he has imposed either by his own authority or by that of the Canons.
6. The pope cannot remit any guilt, except by declaring that it has been remitted by God and by assenting to God's remission; though, to be sure, he may grant remission in cases reserved to his judgment. If his right to grant remission in such cases were despised, the guilt would remain entirely unforgiven.
7. God remits guilt to no one whom He does not, at the same time, humble in all things and bring into subjection to His vicar, the priest.
8. The penitential canons are imposed only on the living, and, according to them, nothing should be imposed on the dying.
9. Therefore the Holy Spirit in the pope is kind to us, because in his decrees he always makes exception of the article of death and of necessity.
10. Ignorant and wicked are the doings of those priests who, in the case of the dying, reserve canonical penances for purgatory.
11. This changing of the canonical penalty to the penalty of purgatory is quite evidently one of the tares that were sown while the bishops slept.
12. In former times the canonical penalties were imposed not after, but before absolution, as tests of true contrition.
13. The dying are freed by death from all penalties; they are already dead to canonical rules, and have a right to be released from them.
14. The imperfect health [of soul], that is to say, the imperfect love, of the dying brings with it, of necessity, great fear; and the smaller the love, the greater is the fear.
15. This fear and horror is sufficient of itself alone (to say nothing of other things) to constitute the penalty of purgatory, since it is very near to the horror of despair.
16. Hell, purgatory, and heaven seem to differ as do despair, almost-despair, and the assurance of safety.
17. With souls in purgatory it seems necessary that horror should grow less and love increase.
18. It seems unproved, either by reason or Scripture, that they are outside the state of merit, that is to say, of increasing love.

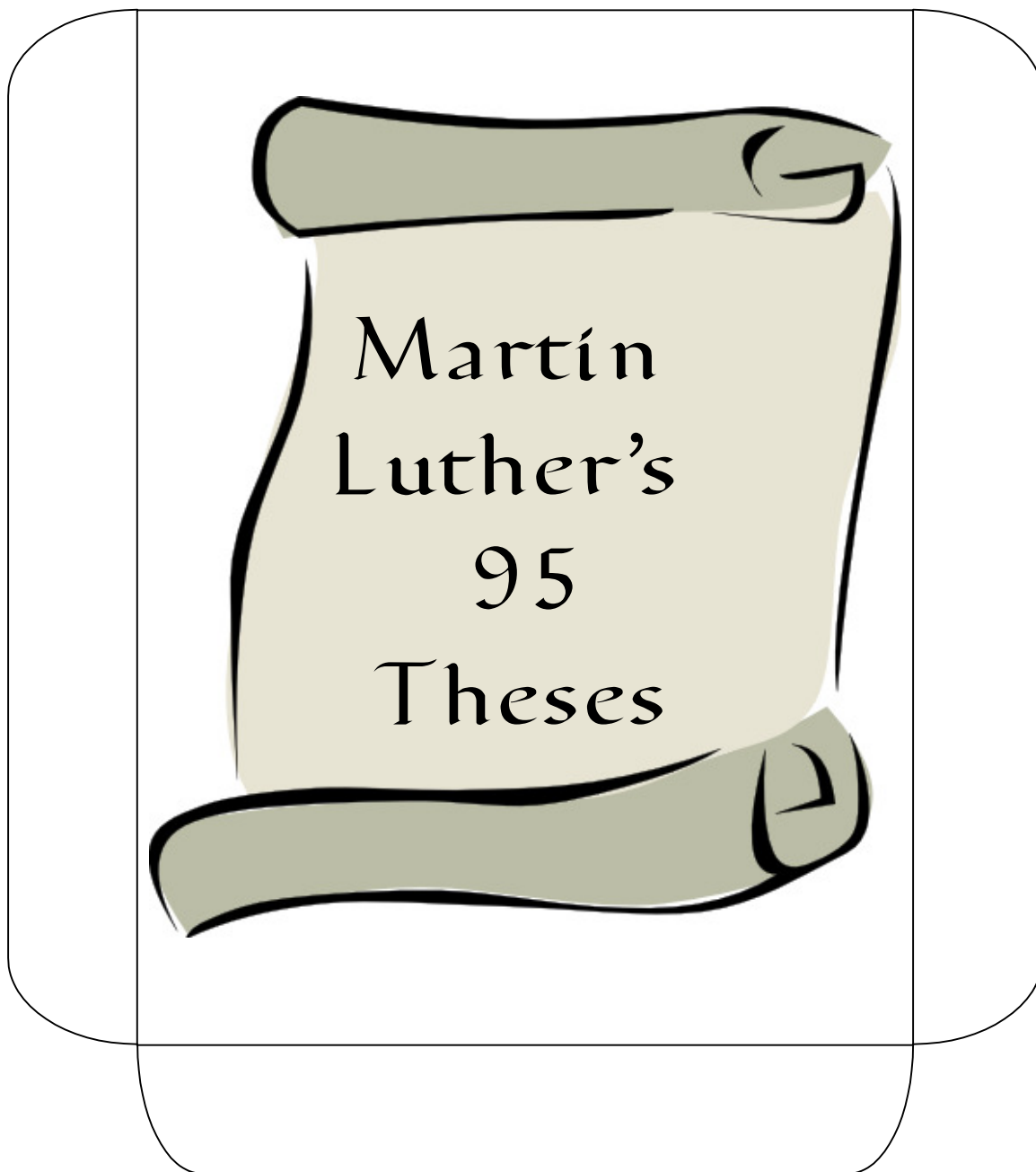
19. Again, it seems unproved that they, or at least that all of them, are certain or assured of their own blessedness, though we may be quite certain of it.
20. Therefore by "full remission of all penalties" the pope means not actually "of all," but only of those imposed by himself.
21. Therefore those preachers of indulgences are in error, who say that by the pope's indulgences a man is freed from every penalty, and saved;
22. Whereas he remits to souls in purgatory no penalty which, according to the canons, they would have had to pay in this life.
23. If it is at all possible to grant to any one the remission of all penalties whatsoever, it is certain that this remission can be granted only to the most perfect, that is, to the very fewest.
24. It must needs be, therefore, that the greater part of the people are deceived by that indiscriminate and high-sounding promise of release from penalty.
25. The power which the pope has, in a general way, over purgatory, is just like the power which any bishop or curate has, in a special way, within his own diocese or parish.
26. The pope does well when he grants remission to souls [in purgatory], not by the power of the keys (which he does not possess), but by way of intercession.
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 can be increased, but the result of the intercession of the Church is in the power of God alone.
29. Who knows whether all the souls in purgatory wish to be bought out of it, as in the legend of Sts. Severinus and Paschal.
30. No one is sure that his own contrition is sincere; much less that he has attained full remission.
31. Rare as is the man that is truly penitent, so rare is also the man who truly buys indulgences, i.e., such men are most rare.
32. They will be condemned eternally, together with their teachers, who believe themselves sure of their salvation because they have letters of pardon.
33. Men must be on their guard against those who say that the pope's pardons are that inestimable gift of God by which man is reconciled to Him;
34. For these "graces of pardon" concern only the penalties of sacramental satisfaction, and these are appointed by man.
35. They preach no Christian doctrine who teach that contrition is not necessary in those who intend to buy souls out of purgatory or to buy confessionals.
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.
38. Nevertheless, the remission and participation [in the blessings of the Church] which are granted by the pope are in no way to be despised, for they are, as I have said, the declaration of divine remission.
39. It is most difficult, even for the very keenest theologians, at one and the same time to commend to the people the abundance of pardons and [the need of] true contrition.

40. True contrition seeks and loves penalties, but liberal pardons only relax penalties and cause them to be hated, or at least, furnish an occasion [for hating them].
41. Apostolic pardons are to be preached with caution, lest the people may falsely think them preferable to other good works of love.
42. Christians are to be taught that the pope does not intend the buying of pardons to be compared in any way to works of mercy.
43. Christians are to be taught that he who gives to the poor or lends to the needy does a better work than buying pardons;
44. Because love grows by works of love, and man becomes better; but by pardons man does not grow better, only more free from penalty.
45. Christians are to be taught that he who sees a man in need, and passes him by, and gives [his money] for pardons, purchases not the indulgences of the pope, but the indignation of God.
46. Christians are to be taught that unless they have more than they need, they are bound to keep back what is necessary for their own families, and by no means to squander it on pardons.
47. Christians are to be taught that the buying of pardons is a matter of free will, and not of commandment.
48. Christians are to be taught that the pope, in granting pardons, needs, and therefore desires, their devout prayer for him more than the money they bring.
49. Christians are to be taught that the pope's pardons are useful, if they do not put their trust in them; but altogether harmful, if through them they lose their fear of God.
50. Christians are to be taught that if the pope knew the exactions of the pardon-preachers, he would rather that St. Peter's church should go to ashes, than that it should be built up with the skin, flesh and bones of his sheep.
51. Christians are to be taught that it would be the pope's wish, as it is his duty, to give of his own money to very many of those from whom certain hawkers of pardons cajole money, even though the church of St. Peter might have to be sold.
52. The assurance of salvation by letters of pardon is vain, even though the commissary, nay, even though the pope himself, were to stake his soul upon it.
53. They are enemies of Christ and of the pope, who bid the Word of God be altogether silent in some Churches, in order that pardons may be preached in others.
54. Injury is done the Word of God when, in the same sermon, an equal or a longer time is spent on pardons than on this Word.
55. It must be the intention of the pope that if pardons, which are a very small thing, are celebrated with one bell, with single processions and ceremonies, then the Gospel, which is the very greatest thing, should be preached with a hundred bells, a hundred processions, a hundred ceremonies.
56. The "treasures of the Church," out of which the pope grants indulgences, are not sufficiently named or known among the people of Christ.
57. That they are not temporal treasures is certainly evident, for many of the vendors do not pour out such treasures so easily, but only gather them.
58. Nor are they the merits of Christ and the Saints, for even without the pope, these always work grace for the inner man, and the cross, death, and hell for the outward man.

59. St. Lawrence said that the treasures of the Church were the Church's poor, but he spoke according to the usage of the word in his own time.
60. Without rashness we say that the keys of the Church, given by Christ's merit, are that treasure;
61. For it is clear that for the remission of penalties and of reserved cases, the power of the pope is of itself sufficient.
62. The true treasure of the Church is the Most Holy Gospel of the glory and the grace of God.
63. But this treasure is naturally most odious, for it makes the first to be last.
64. On the other hand, the treasure of indulgences is naturally most acceptable, for it makes the last to be first.
65. Therefore the treasures of the Gospel are nets with which they formerly were wont to fish for men of riches.
66. The treasures of the indulgences are nets with which they now fish for the riches of men.
67. The indulgences which the preachers cry as the "greatest graces" are known to be truly such, in so far as they promote gain.
68. Yet they are in truth the very smallest graces compared with the grace of God and the piety of the Cross.
69. Bishops and curates are bound to admit the commissaries of apostolic pardons, with all reverence.
70. But still more are they bound to strain all their eyes and attend with all their ears, lest these men preach their own dreams instead of the commission of the pope.
71. He who speaks against the truth of apostolic pardons, let him be anathema and accursed!
72. But he who guards against the lust and license of the pardon-preachers, let him be blessed!
73. The pope justly thunders against those who, by any art, contrive the injury of the traffic in pardons.
74. But much more does he intend to thunder against those who use the pretext of pardons to contrive the injury of holy love and truth.
75. To think the papal pardons so great that they could absolve a man even if he had committed an impossible sin and violated the Mother of God -- this is madness.
76. We say, on the contrary, that the papal pardons are not able to remove the very least of venial sins, so far as its guilt is concerned.
77. It is said that even St. Peter, if he were now Pope, could not bestow greater graces; this is blasphemy against St. Peter and against the pope.
78. We say, on the contrary, that even the present pope, and any pope at all, has greater graces at his disposal; to wit, the Gospel, powers, gifts of healing, etc., as it is written in I. Corinthians xii.
79. To say that the cross, emblazoned with the papal arms, which is set up [by the preachers of indulgences], is of equal worth with the Cross of Christ, is blasphemy.
80. The bishops, curates and theologians who allow such talk to be spread among the people, will have an account to render.
81. This unbridled preaching of pardons makes it no easy matter, even for learned men, to rescue the reverence due to the pope from slander, or even from the shrewd questionings of the laity.

82. To wit: -- "Why does not the pope empty purgatory, for the sake of holy love and of the dire need of the souls that are there, if he redeems an infinite number of souls for the sake of miserable money with which to build a Church? The former reasons would be most just; the latter is most trivial."
83. Again: -- "Why are mortuary and anniversary masses for the dead continued, and why does he not return or permit the withdrawal of the endowments founded on their behalf, since it is wrong to pray for the redeemed?"
84. Again: -- "What is this new piety of God and the pope, that for money they allow a man who is impious and their enemy to buy out of purgatory the pious soul of a friend of God, and do not rather, because of that pious and beloved soul's own need, free it for pure love's sake?"
85. Again: -- "Why are the penitential canons long since in actual fact and through disuse abrogated and dead, now satisfied by the granting of indulgences, as though they were still alive and in force?"
86. Again: -- "Why does not the pope, whose wealth is to-day greater than the riches of the richest, build just this one church of St. Peter with his own money, rather than with the money of poor believers?"
87. Again: -- "What is it that the pope remits, and what participation does he grant to those who, by perfect contrition, have a right to full remission and participation?"
88. Again: -- "What greater blessing could come to the Church than if the pope were to do a hundred times a day what he now does once, and bestow on every believer these remissions and participations?"
89. "Since the pope, by his pardons, seeks the salvation of souls rather than money, why does he suspend the indulgences and pardons granted heretofore, since these have equal efficacy?"
90. To repress these arguments and scruples of the laity by force alone, and not to resolve them by giving reasons, is to expose the Church and the pope to the ridicule of their enemies, and to make Christians unhappy.
91. If, therefore, pardons were preached according to the spirit and mind of the pope, all these doubts would be readily resolved; nay, they would not exist.
92. Away, then, with all those prophets who say to the people of Christ, "Peace, peace," and there is no peace!
93. Blessed be all those prophets who say to the people of Christ, "Cross, cross," and there is no cross!
94. Christians are to be exhorted that they be diligent in following Christ, their Head, through penalties, deaths, and hell;
95. And thus be confident of entering into heaven rather through many tribulations, than through the assurance of peace.

Cut pocket out as one piece. Fold under tabs and glue into lapbook. Use pocket to store Luther's 95 Theses.



Martin Luther – German Reformer

Info:

A man in charge of the sale of indulgences in Germany was a Dominican monk named John Tetzel. He was vulgar and blasphemous. He sold his wares in the church, making jokes along the way. This manner of selling Indulgences shocked many people who before had found no harm in the custom. Among these was the monk Martin Luther.

Martin Luther was born on November 10, 1483, the son of a poor miner. He was a hard worker, and it seemed as if he had a great career before him, when suddenly he threw all his brilliant prospects to the winds and became a monk. Martin took this step, he said, to save his soul. For he was one of those who had begun to think for themselves on matters of religion, and his thoughts had caused him much doubt. In time, however, he found some sort of peace, and when Tetzel came to Germany Luther was teacher of theology in the university of Wittenberg.

For various reasons many of the rulers in Germany disliked the selling of Indulgences, and the Elector of Saxony had forbidden Tetzel to enter his dominions. But Tetzel would not willingly forgo the harvest of gold that might be gleaned from Saxony. So, without actually entering its borders he came as near to them as he could, and set up his booth in Magdeburg. And as he had foreseen, many people crossed the frontiers to buy Indulgences.

Luther's heart was filled with sorrow and indignation when seeing this. In the course of his studies Luther had come to question the practice of the Church in regard to the whole system of penance. Up to this time, however, he had made no open protest, but in 1517 he nailed to the church door at Wittenberg ninety-five theses or propositions, appealing to men's consciences against the practice of 'selling forgiveness'. The widespread discontent in Germany gave to these theses an instant publicity. They were printed and scattered throughout the country. In them Luther showed no intention to break with the authority of the Roman Catholic Church. They were merely propositions for dispute, and he nailed them on the Church door as a challenge to any disputant who might be willing to argue against them. Disputants soon appeared, and the first thing they did was to appeal to the authority of the Church. This led Luther, at first, to question and finally to deny the authority of the Church, as resting not on a divine but on a human basis. He said that the Church was not the source of divine truth, that the Bible was the sole source, and that all baptized Christians under Jesus are a universal priesthood. According to Luther, salvation is a free gift of God, received only by true repentance and faith in Jesus as the Messiah, a faith given by God and unmediated by the church.

The Pope demanded that Luther recant his statements and burn his theses. Instead, Luther burnt the Bull, which was the decree issued by the Pope. In 1521, at the Diet of Worms, Luther was charged as a heretic and sentenced to death. On his way to his last visit home, Luther was kidnapped by supporters and hidden in a castle for his protection. It was there that he translated the New Testament into German, his native vernacular. Luther became known as the "Father of Protestantism", a church reformer whose ideas influenced the Protestant Reformation and changed the course of Western civilization. The followers of Luther's doctrines are called Lutherans, their chief doctrine being justification by faith alone. He died in 1546.

Optional Resources:

Hymns for a Kid's Heart vol. 1 by Tada, pg. 21-25; "A Mighty Fortress is Our God"

Thunderstorm in Church by Louise Vernon

Martin Luther by Mike Fearon

Lapbook Instructions:

Components can fit inside of one file folder, folded shutter style. Or, if you choose to do a lap-n-note, the components will fit on the front and back of one piece of cardstock. You could also eliminate the pocket and just use notebook page as is.

Geography Simple Fold – Cut on solid lines. Valley fold on dotted lines. Glue title graphic to cover. Write names of continent and country in which Luther Lived. Locate and color in his country on map.

Traits Flap Book – Cut on solid lines. Mountain fold on dotted lines. Record a different character trait you found in Luther under each flap.

Timeline Accordion – Cut on solid lines. Accordion fold on dotted lines. Label important dates in the life of Luther.

Notebook Page – Choose which page you like better. Write about Martin Luther, including facts such as his family life, his education and occupation, and his accomplishments. Fold in quarters and store in pocket.

Hymn Shutterfold – Cut on solid lines. Valley fold on dotted lines. Cut out and glue title and graphic to outside of shutters. Copy first verse of Luther's Hymn, "A Mighty Fortress is Our God", in your best handwriting. You can listen to the hymn while copying verse, if you'd like:

http://nethymnal.org/bio/l/u/t/luther_m.htm

Vocabulary Flap Book – Cut on solid lines. Mountain fold on dotted lines. Cut out definitions and glue them under appropriate words. Look words up in the dictionary if you need help.

Cross Shape Book – Cut on solid lines. Mountain fold on dotted line. Inside list some of Luther's beliefs.

Matchbook – Cut on solid lines. Mountain fold on dotted lines. Inside, describe where and what the "Diet of Worms" was.

Continent:

Country:



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*Two
Luther
Traits*



*Luther's
Life*

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1630
1640



Martin Luther

Born: _____

Died: _____

Nationality: _____

What is he famous for?

This image shows a blank sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

A mighty fortress is our God,

a bulwark never failing;

Our helper He, amid the flood

of mortal ills prevailing:

For still our ancient foe

doth seek to work us woe;

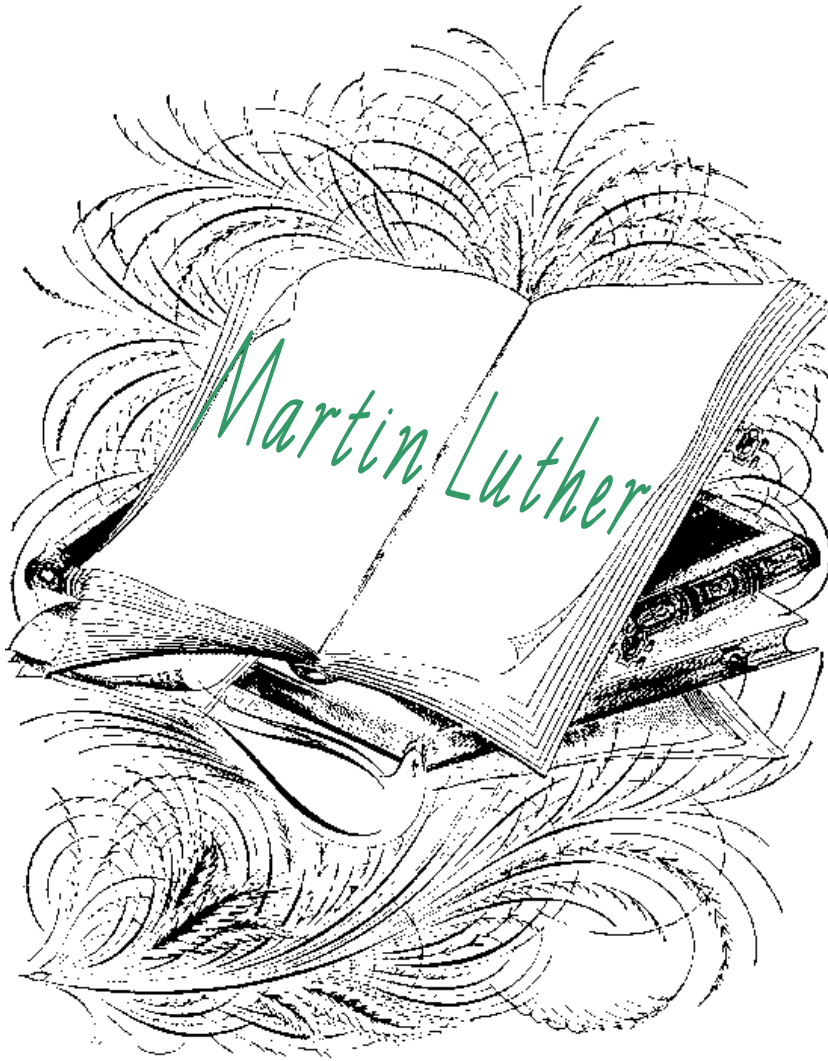
His craft and power are great,

and, armed with cruel hate,

On earth is not his equal.

"A Mighty Fortress is Our God"

Written by Martin Luther



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a decree or law
issued by the Pope

a person who holds
a belief or opinion
contrary to the
established
doctrines of a
church

the native language
of a certain locality

a person protesting,
or objecting, to the
doctrines and/or
activities of the
Roman Catholic
Church.

Followers of
Luther's doctrines

<i>Bull</i>	<i>Heretic</i>	<i>Vernacular</i>	<i>Protestant</i>	<i>Lutheran</i>
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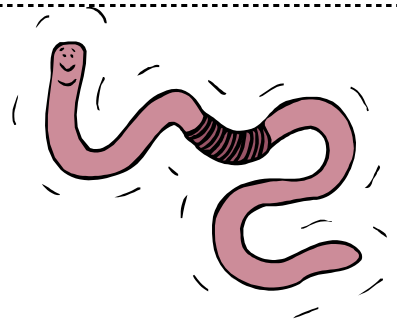
<i>Indulgence</i>	<i>Theology</i>	<i>Penance</i>	<i>Theses</i>	<i>Reformation</i>
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Pieces of parchment, sold by the Church, with promises of forgiveness of sin without repentance.	The study of religion	Sacramental rite, confessing your sins to a priest, accepting penalties, and the absolution of those sins.	formal, thought out propositions, defended by arguments	A change for the better
--	-----------------------	--	---	-------------------------



*Martin
Luther's
Beliefs*

Diet Of Worms



John Knox, Scottish Reformer

Info:

John Knox was a Scottish clergyman living from approximately 1510 to 1572. He was a leader of the Protestant Reformation and is considered the founder of the Presbyterian denomination. He was educated at the University of St Andrews and worked as a notary-priest. Influenced by early church reformers such as George Wishart, he joined the movement to reform the Scottish church and started preaching in the castle and parish church at St. Andrews. In 1547, the French captured St. Andrews and took Knox as prisoner. After spending a year and a half in French galleys he was released, then moving on to England, became royal chaplain at the Church of England. Mary Tudor, a Catholic, became Queen of England in 1553, so once again England was an unsafe place for Protestants to be. Knox left England and settled in Geneva, where he spent much time with John Calvin. It was in Geneva that he wrote and spoke out against women, namely Mary of Guise and her daughter Mary, Queen of Scots, running governments. Knox returned to Scotland in 1559, where he helped the Protestant party to take control of Scottish government. The Confession of Faith, written chiefly by Knox, was adopted and remained the authorized Scottish creed for two centuries. Knox and Mary, Queen of Scots were constantly at odds, criticizing publicly each other's personal conduct and public policy. This went on until Mary, Queen of Scots finally went on to England, leaving Scotland in the hands of the Protestant party. In 1572, after suffering a paralyzing stroke, Knox retired to St. Andrews where he died the same year.

Lapbook Instructions:

Components can fit inside of one file folder, folded shutter style. Or, if you choose to do a lap-n-note, the components will fit on the front and back of one piece of cardstock. You could also eliminate the pocket and just use notebook page as is.

Geography Simple Fold – Cut on solid lines. Valley fold on dotted lines. Glue title graphic to cover. Write names of continent and country in which Knox Lived. Locate and color in his country on map. Also color in the country where he was held prisoner, and the countries he traveled to. (Scotland, France, England, Switzerland)

Traits Flap Book – Cut on solid lines. Mountain fold on dotted lines. Record a different character trait you found in Knox under each flap.

Timeline Accordion – Cut on solid lines. Accordion fold on dotted lines. Label important dates in the life of Knox.

Notebook Page – Choose which page you like better. Write about John Knox, including facts such as his family life, his education and occupation, and his accomplishments. Fold in quarters and store in pocket.

Quote Shutterfold – Cut on solid lines. Valley fold on dotted lines. Cut out and glue title and graphic to outside of shutters. Copy Knox's Quote in your best handwriting.

Vocabulary Flap Book – Cut on solid lines. Mountain fold on dotted lines. Cut out definitions and glue them under appropriate words. Look words up in the dictionary if you need help.

Cross Shape Book – Cut on solid lines. Mountain fold on dotted line. Inside list some of Knox's beliefs.

Continent: _____

Home Country: _____

Prisoner in: _____

Visited: _____

Visited: _____



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Two
Knox
Traits



Knox's
Life

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Died: _____

What is he famous for?

This image shows a blank sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

John Knox



Born: _____

Died: _____

Nationality: _____

What is he famous for?

No one else holds or has held the place in

the heart of the world which Jesus holds.

Other gods have been as devoutly

worshipped; no other man has been so

devoutly loved.

Quote by
John Knox



Reformation	Protestant
1500's	
Geneva	Presbyterian

a person protesting, or objecting, to the doctrines and/or activities of the Roman Catholic Church.	A period of making things better by removing abuses and restoring to a better condition.
A Protestant church, Calvinist in doctrine	The center of the Reformation movement during the mid 1500's



*John
Knox's
Beliefs*

John Huss – Early Reformer and Martyr

Info:

John Huss, born in approximately 1369 in Bohemia, was educated at the University of Prague and later became a priest there in 1401. Huss was heavily influenced by the writings of Wycliffe and translated some of them into the Bohemian language. Some of his sermons brought complaints from the Church, and Huss was forbidden to preach at the university. Huss was excommunicated in 1410 for teaching Wycliffe's doctrines, causing great riots among his followers, called Hussites. Huss fled to Prague, where a friendly nobleman and supporter gave him refuge in his castle. In 1414 Huss was promised safety if he would appear before the Emperor, but he was tricked, arrested, and tried for heresy. He was told to recant his statements about the Church, and to promise to stop teaching the doctrines of Wycliffe, but he refused. Haled to the cathedral where the council sat on July 6, 1415, he was given one last chance to recant and save his life. Refusing, he was stripped of his vestments, and a paper crown was put on his head. He was then led to the public square and burnt alive. After Huss' deceptive capture and martyring, 450 Bohemian noblemen formed a league to defy the decrees of the bishops and pope. This led to the Hussite Wars, lasting from 1415-1436.

Some of the doctrines of which he preached were:

1. The Word of God shall be preached...freely and in orderly manner by the priests of the Lord.
2. The sacrament of the most Holy Eucharist shall be freely administered in the two kinds, that is bread and wine...
3. The secular power over riches and worldly goods which the clergy possesses...shall be taken and withdrawn from it...
4. All mortal sins, and in particular all public and other disorders...shall in every rank of life be duly and judiciously prohibited and destroyed by those whose office it is.

Lapbook Instructions:

Components can fit inside of one file folder, folded shutter style. Or, if you choose to do a lap-n-note, the components will fit on the front and back of one piece of cardstock. You could also eliminate the pocket and just use notebook page as is.

Geography Simple Fold – Cut on solid lines. Valley fold on dotted lines. Glue title graphic to cover. Write names of continent and country in which Huss Lived. Locate and color in his country on map.

Traits Flap Book – Cut on solid lines. Mountain fold on dotted lines. Record a different character trait you found in Huss under each flap.

Timeline Accordion – Cut on solid lines. Accordion fold on dotted lines. Label important dates in the life of Huss.

Notebook Pages – Choose a notebook page. Write about John Huss, including facts such as his family life, his education and occupation, and his accomplishments. Fold in quarters and store in pocket.

Quote Shutterfold – Cut on solid lines. Valley fold on dotted lines. Cut out and glue title and graphic to outside of shutters. Copy Huss Quote in your best handwriting.

Vocabulary Flap Book – Cut on solid lines. Mountain fold on dotted lines. Cut out definitions and glue them under appropriate words. Look words up in the dictionary if you need help.

Cross Shape Book – Cut on solid lines. Mountain fold on dotted line. Inside list some of Huss's beliefs.

Continent:

Country:

Where in the World



did John Huss Live?



1

2

Two
Huss
Traits

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Huss'
Life

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Died: _____

Nationality: _____

What is he famous for?

[illegible]

John Huss



Born: _____ Died: _____

Nationality: _____

What is he famous for?

What errors shall I renounce? I know

myself guilty of none. I call God to

witness that all that I have written

and preached has been with the view of

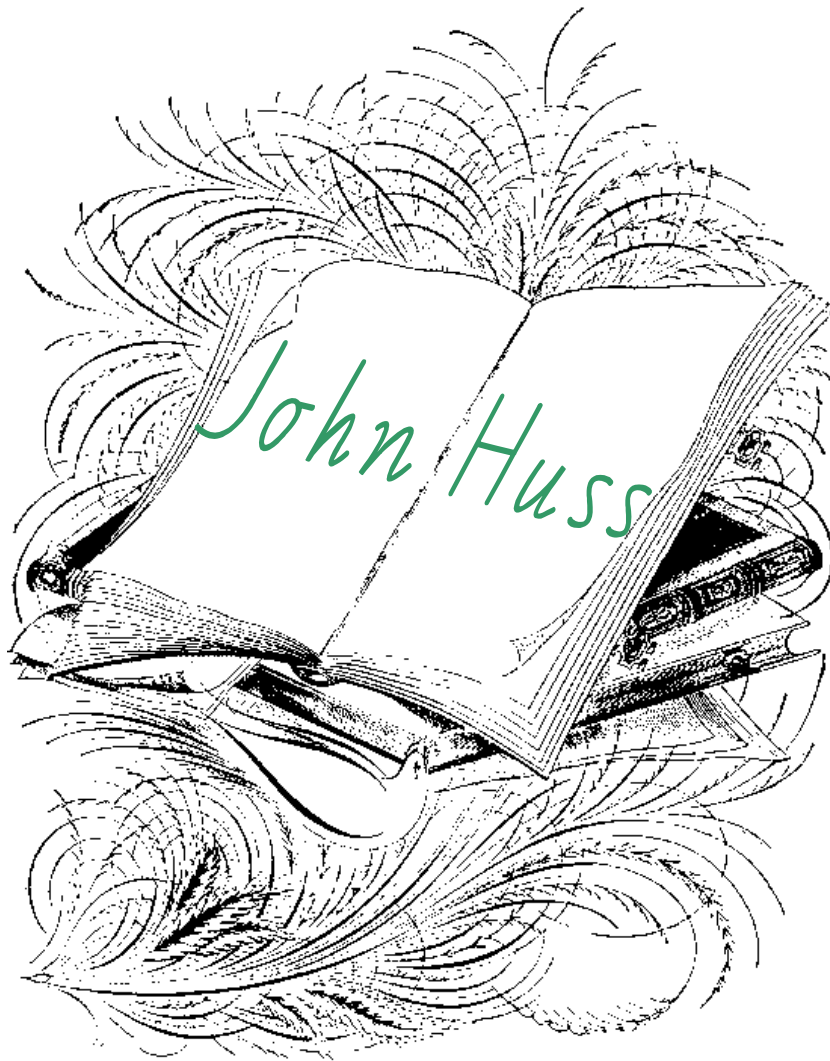
rescuing souls from sin and perdition;

and, therefore, most joyfully will I

confirm with my blood that truth which

I have written and preached.

Quote by
John Huss



<i>Recant</i>			
<i>Heresy</i>			
<i>Vestments</i>			
<i>Ex-communicated</i>			
<i>Hussites</i>			
<i>Martyring</i>			



dying, suffering, or sacrificing everything for a principle or cause

a belief or opinion contrary to the established doctrines of a church	Followers of John Huss and/or his doctrines	To take back what was said	Garments worn by clergy	Cut off from the sacraments, worship, privileges, or fellowship of a church
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*John
Huss'
Beliefs*

John Calvin – French Reformer

Info:

John Calvin, also known as Jean Calvin, was a French Protestant theologian living from July 10, 1509 to May 27, 1564. His mother died when he was young and his father sent him off to school. He was a scholarly lad, studying law, the classics, Hebrew, and Protestantism. He himself had a spiritual conversion in 1533, when a sudden beam of light came to him from God, showing him how deeply in error and filth he had been living. As a new Protestant, he was forced to leave France to escape persecution. He ended up in Geneva, a city in southwestern Switzerland. Calvin was himself a scholar, and he gathered many other scholars to Geneva, making it the stronghold of Protestantism and the center of its teaching. Calvin was the central developer of the system of Christian theology called Calvinism or Reformed theology. He is famous for his teachings and writings, especially for his *Institutes of the Christian Religion* in 1536. After Luther he was considered the greatest of the reformers, and his influence was far more wide reaching.

Calvinism emphasizes the depravity and helplessness of man, the sovereignty of God, and predestination (meaning all things of God, including salvation and damnation, are a matter of fate). People of the day considered his doctrines to be cold and narrow. Compared to the kind Luther, Calvin was thought to be harsh and severe. Sometimes people can go too far in their teachings, and when Calvin wrote up a system called the Protestant Confession of Faith, requiring the citizens of Geneva to profess it under oath, he alienated many of his followers and was exiled from Geneva in 1538. Calvin seemed to want religious freedom as long as your religion matched his. He even influenced the slow burning of another theologian, Michael Servetus and jailed and racked many others for simply disagreeing with him. Calvin died of ill health in 1564.

Calvin's doctrines were the basis of many religions including numerous Presbyterian groups, Reformed churches, Puritanism, and The French Protestants called Huguenots. By the mid 20th century, the members of various Calvinist groups in the United States numbered about 4,000,000.

Lapbook Instructions:

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Geography Simple Fold – Cut on solid lines. Valley fold on dotted lines. Glue title graphic to cover. Write names of continent and country in which Calvin Lived. Locate and color in his home country on map, as well as the country he exiled to.

Traits Flap Book – Cut on solid lines. Mountain fold on dotted lines. Record a different character trait you found in Calvin under each flap.

Timeline Accordion – Cut on solid lines. Accordion fold on dotted lines. Label important dates in the life of Calvin.

Notebook Page – Write about John Calvin, including facts such as his family life, his education and occupation, and his accomplishments. Fold in quarters and store in pocket.

Quote Shutterfold – Cut on solid lines. Valley fold on dotted lines. Cut out and glue title and graphic to outside of shutters. Copy Calvin Quote in your best handwriting.

Vocabulary Flap Book – Cut on solid lines. Mountain fold on dotted lines. Cut out definitions and glue them under appropriate words. Look words up in the dictionary if you need help.

Cross Shape Book – Cut on solid lines. Mountain fold on dotted line. Inside list some of Calvin's beliefs.

Continent:

Country:

Where in the World



did John Calvin Live?



1

2

Two
Calvin
Traits

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Calvin's
Life

1350

1360

1370

1380

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1420

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1450

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1490

1500

1510

1520

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1540

1550

1560

1570

1580

1590

1600

1610

1620

1630

1640



Died: _____

Nationality: _____

What is he famous for?

This image shows a blank sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

For there is no one so great or mighty


that he can avoid the misery that will

rise up against him when he resists

and strives against God.

Quote by
John Calvin



Exiled			
Reformer			
Geneva			
Protestant			
Theologian			
Calvinism			

The center of the Reformation movement during the 1530's

a person protesting, or objecting, to the doctrines and/or activities of the Roman Catholic Church.

somebody well versed in the study of religion

System of Christian theology developed by Calvin

made to leave and stay away from his native land by decree or banishment

a person who wanted to make things better by removing abuses and restoring to a better condition.



*John
Calvin's
Beliefs*

Philip II

Info:

Born in Spain in 1527, he was the son of Charles V. In 1554, Philip married Queen Mary I, becoming King of England, and his father, as a wedding present, made him King of Chile, King of Naples, and King of Jerusalem. In 1556 he became King of Spain when his father abdicated. His empire also included Austria, Germany, Holland, and Spanish settlements in the New World. Philip II was much more stern than his father, and didn't make deals for safety with any of the Protestants. During his reign, called the Inquisition, he forced Protestants to convert to Catholicism or tortured and/or killed them. When Mary died in 1558, Philip lost the English Crown. He tried to regain it, by marrying the next Queen of England, Elizabeth, but it never happened. Philip II died in 1598.

To Do:

Research Philip II in at least 2 other resources.
Add Philip II to the Catholic Church shutterfold.
Add Philip II reign to Timeline Accordion.
Complete notebook page.

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Philip the Second

Born: _____

Died: _____

Nationality: _____

Mother: _____

Father: _____

Religion: _____

What is he famous for?

Mary Tudor

Info:

Mary Tudor, also known as Mary I, was born to Henry VIII and his first wife, Katherine, in 1516. Upon Edward's death in 1553, Mary became Queen of England and Queen of Ireland. One of the first things she did as Queen was to return England to a Catholic nation. She gave ruling authority, as well as all property owned by the crown, back to the Pope. England again became a dangerous place for Protestants to be, and Mary Tudor earned her nickname "Bloody Mary" because of the large number of religious persecutions that took place during her reign. In 1554 she married Philip II of Spain, son of Charles V. Mary I died in 1558.

To Do:

Research Mary Tudor in at least 2 other resources.
Add Mary Tudor to the Catholic Church shutterfold.
Add Mary Tudor's reign to Timeline Accordion.
Complete notebook page.



Mary Tudor

Born: _____

Died: _____

*Nationality:*_____

Mother: _____

Father: _____

Nickname: _____ *Religion:* _____

What is she famous for?

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Mary, Queen of Scots

Info:

Mary Stewart, born in 1542, became queen before she was a week old. She married the heir to the French throne in 1558, and he died two years later. She returned to Scotland, surrounded herself with Protestants, and in 1565 married her cousin, Lord Darnley. There were all kinds of misunderstandings between Mary and Darnley, mostly about his crown going to his heirs, so when Darnley was killed in 1567, there was much speculation about Mary's part in it. Mary lost all public appeal when she married yet again, this time to the man accused of killing husband number two, and the Scottish nobles went up against her. Do you remember John Knox? He was the Reformer often at odds with Mary. Apparently, many people were at odds with Mary, Queen of Scots. She was imprisoned and forced to hand over the crown to her son. Escaping from prison, she ran to Queen Elizabeth of England to solicit her sympathy. Queen Elizabeth was in fact sympathetic, until she uncovered a plot for her murder and deliverance of Mary. Elizabeth signed a warrant for execution of Mary, Queen of Scots in 1587.

To Do:

Research Mary Stewart in at least 2 other resources.
Add Mary Stewart to the Catholic Church shutterfold.
Add Mary Stewart's reign to Timeline Accordion.
Complete notebook page.



Died: _____

Mother: _____

Father: _____

Religion: _____

What is she famous for?

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Henry VIII

Info:

Henry VIII was born in England in 1491 and was crowned King in 1509. Throughout the times of Luther, Henry VIII was a staunch Catholic, vehemently opposing the 95 Theses and fully supporting the Pope. When the Pope refused to give Henry VIII a divorce from Katharine of Aragon, in order to marry Anne Boleyn, he cut ties with the Roman Catholic Church. He started the Anglican Church in 1531. While Henry VIII's move had nothing to do with religious conviction, but rather pride, money, and power, this inadvertently aided the Protestant movement, uniting the King and the people. However, Henry VIII was more interested in power than in unity. He put to death Catholics who denied his supremacy as head of the Church, just as quickly as he put to death Protestants who opposed his will. Henry VIII died in 1547.

To Do:

Research Henry VIII in at least 2 other resources.
Add Henry VIII to the Protestant Church shutterfold.
Add Henry VIII reign to Timeline Accordion.
Complete notebook page.



Religion: _____

[illegible]

Elizabeth I

Info:

Elizabeth was born in 1533, the daughter of King Henry VIII and Anne Boleyn. Elizabeth Tudor was crowned Queen of England in 1558 after death of her half-sister, Mary I. She never married. Elizabeth I was a Protestant, and treated the Catholics just as harshly as Mary I had treated the Protestants. Philip II, of Spain, was upset that England had turned back to a Protestant nation, and that Elizabeth had ordered the death of Catholic Mary, Queen of Scots, so he waged war against Elizabeth and England. The English were better fighters, and by the end of Elizabeth's reign, England was the most powerful country in Europe. Queen Elizabeth died in 1603.

To Do:

Research Elizabeth I in at least 2 other resources.
Add Elizabeth I to the Protestant Church shutterfold.
Add Elizabeth I reign to Timeline Accordion.
Complete notebook page.



Died: _____

Mother: _____

Religion: _____

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Edward VI

Info:

Edward, born in 1537, was the only son of King Henry VIII and Jane Seymour. When his father died in 1547, Edward was crowned King of England and Ireland at the age of 9. Edward was a supporter of the Reformation and did much to establish Protestantism in England. The Book of Common Prayer was prepared and came into general use in the Anglican Church. During Edward's entire reign, all of his rulings were mediated through a council, mostly due to his age. Edward was supposed to marry Mary, Queen of Scots, but the failure to follow through with this caused much contention between England and Scotland. Edward did marry Lady Jane Gray, but they had no living children together. Edward was always sickly, and died at the age of 16 in 1553.

To Do:

Research Edward VI in at least 2 other resources.

Read *Hymns for a Kid's Heart* vol. 1, "The Little King Who Heard a Song" on pgs. 55-59.

Add Edward VI to the Protestant Church shutterfold.

Add Edward VI reign to Timeline Accordion.

Complete notebook page.



Edward VII

Born: _____

Died: _____

Nationality: _____

Mother: _____

Father: _____

Religion: _____

What is he famous for?

[illegible]

Charles V

Info:

There were many men named Charles in power throughout Europe. This Charles was born in 1500, and was the grandson of Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain, and nephew of Henry VIII. He became King of Spain in 1516 upon the death of his grandfather (being called Charles V), and also became emperor of Austria, Germany (being called Charles I) and Spanish settlements in the New World. In 1519 he was elected, over Henry VIII of England, Holy Roman Emperor. Charles V was a devout Catholic, and persecuted heresy unsparingly in Spain. However, in order to keep support of the Germans, he was more lenient of Protestantism in that country. Charles V was the emperor that had ordered Luther, with the promise of safety, to come to the city of Worms to be tried. He did keep his promise. Charles did not like all the religious quarrels, or being an emperor anymore so he gave up his throne to his son Phillip II in 1556. He then went and lived in a monastery where he made mechanical watches and toys until he died in 1558.

To do:

Research Charles V in at least 2 other resources.
Add Charles V to the Catholic Church shutterfold.
Add Charles V reign to Timeline Accordion.
Complete notebook page.



Charles the Fifth

Born: _____

Died: _____

Nationality: _____

Mother: _____

Father: _____

Religion: _____

What is he famous for?

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