



Blackline Master 5 is the **Quiz** for this video presentation. For your teaching convenience, the quiz is repeated below with the answers printed in italics.

- Between 1545 and 1563, a great Council of the Catholic Church met in northern Italy to decide how to deal with the growing Protestant rebellion. They were called the Council of _____.
A. *Trent*
- Between 1309 and 1377, the popes of the Catholic Church ruled from the town of _____ in France.
A. *Avignon*
- Between the years 1409 and 1415, how many men claimed to be the true pope?
A. *Three*
- Two Protestant reformers were very active in Switzerland during the 1520s and 1530s. Their names were _____ and _____.
A. *Ulrich Zwingli and John Calvin.*
- King Henry VIII of England declared himself leader of the Church in England because the pope refused to _____.
A. *Grant him an annulment, end his marriage, declare that his marriage was invalid.*

6. Before becoming a professor of Biblical Scripture, Martin Luther had pursued the religious life both as a _____ and a _____.

A. *monk, priest*

7. After closing all the monasteries in England, King Henry VIII declared that all their land and anything of value they contained belonged to _____.

A. *him, the king.*

8. The Edict of Worms, condemning Martin Luther, was to become an important turning point in western civilization mostly because it was _____.

A. *ignored, never put into effect.*

9. By 1563, the Catholic Church had decided to _____ its doctrines that were being criticized by the Protestants.

A. *reaffirm, support*

10. It is estimated that the rebellion of German peasants in 1525 cost the lives of roughly _____ people.

A. *100,000*

TRUE OR FALSE

1. After Henry VIII became head of the Church of England, the first thing he did was to abolish the sacraments and the Mass.

A. *False, these things changed very little.*

2. Compared to Catholic dogma, the doctrines preached by John Calvin were quite cheerful.

A. *False, John Calvin preached a fatalistic doctrine and spoke of the "terrible majesty of God."*

3. John Calvin and Martin Luther both strongly believed that by doing good works one would be assured of entering the kingdom of heaven.

A. *False, John Calvin preached his grim doctrine called Predestination, which means that even before the time of birth, God knows whether a person will go to heaven or hell, and that even if a person leads a life that is free from sin, they might still be doomed.*

4. In the 1520s and 1530s, many churches in Zurich and Geneva were stripped of their stained glass windows and religious statues were smashed.

A. *True*

5. The invention of a printing press with moveable type played a major role in spreading new Protestant ideas during the sixteenth century.

A. *True*

6. Charles V, the man who sought to administer secular punishments to Luther, was the emperor of the Holy Roman Empire.

A. *True*

7. Although Martin Luther was a stubborn reformer, he never learned to read or write.

A. *False, Martin Luther worked as a professor teaching biblical scripture at the University of Wittenberg.*

8. In Germany, Lutheran princes found that their authority was seriously reduced as a result of the Reformation.

A. *False, the Reformation enhanced the authority of the German princes at the expense of the pope.*

9. Capitalism tended to thrive wherever Calvinism flourished.

A. *True*

10. The sale of indulgences by the Church was officially forbidden in the year 1517.

A. *False, the sale of indulgences was an important source of income for the Church at that time.*

Script of Recorded Narration

In the year 1520, every church in western Europe was a Roman Catholic church, a fact which had not changed since the dawn of Christendom.

Yet by 1540, the picture was much different because now people of several new Christian denominations could be found worshipping in many of these same churches.

In a short period of time, a religious revolution called the Protestant Reformation had taken place, and as a result, nearly 16 centuries of unbroken Catholic domination of Christianity ended in western Europe.

Now let us find out what led to this rebellion against what was then the wealthiest and most powerful institution on earth.