# Formation Toward Christian Ministry (FTCM)

# **Church History 1**

## Session 5 – Make Up

Name:		
Location Registered:		
Date of Original Class:		
I have personally read all of the red following worksheets.	quired reading, vie	ewed the make-up video, and completed the
	Signature	
	Date	

What is the first thing that comes to your mind when you hear the word "Renaissance"?

Write about a paragraph.

With reference to *The Catholic Church Through the Ages* – Section entitled "The Reformation on the Continent" pp. 177-183 (184-190)

(a)	What were some of the key political factors that contributed to and gave direction to the Reformation?
(b)	What were some of the key philosophical factors that contributed to and gave direction to the Reformation?
(c)	What were some of the key religious factors that contributed to and gave direction to the Reformation?
(d)	What were some of the key areas of corruption within the Catholic Church that were contributing factors to the Reformation?

With reference to The Catholic Church Through	gh the Ages -	- Section entitled	"The Renaissance"	pp.	165-177
	(172-184)				

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(;		What is meant by the term Renaissance? What are some key distinctive elements of the Renaissance?
(1		What criticism is often leveled against the popes of the early Renaissance period? In what ways is that criticism both deserved and unfair?
((	c) V	What are two very common characteristics shared by most papacies in the early Renaissance?
((		What is a <i>capitulum</i> ? How was this supposed to assist in the effort to reform the Church and end corruption? Was it successful?

With reference to *The Catholic Church Through the Ages* – Sections entitled "Martin Luther", "Luther's Followers", "The Peasants War" pp 183-196 (191-203)

00	schools entitled invariant Editier , Editier's Followers , The Fedsants war pp 100-100 (101-200)
(a)	What did Martin Luther mean by "justification by faith alone"?
(b)	What did Martin Luther mean by sola scriptura?
(c)	What was Luther's understanding of the sacraments?
(d)	What relationship did reformers like Martin Luther have with the secular authorities?
(e)	What were some of the extreme interpretations flowing from Luther's thoughts that he himself could not accept?
(f)	What person is most responsible for taking Luther's thoughts and crafting a coherent Lutheranism?

With reference to *The Catholic Church Through the Ages* – Sections entitled "Ulrich Zwingli", "John Calvin", "Anabaptists" pp. 196-204 (204-212)

(a)	Who was Ulrich Zwingli? With what location is he most identified? What were his contributions to the Reformation or with what religious ideas is he most identified? What groups today are most closely aligned with the teachings of Zwingli?
(b)	Who was John Calvin? With what location is he most identified? What were his contributions to the Reformation or with what religious ideas is he most identified? What groups today are most closely aligned with the teachings of Calvin?
(c)	What characterizes the reformation groups known as the Anabaptists? With what city were they most identified? With what result?

With reference to *The Catholic Church Through the Ages* – Section entitled "The English Reformation" pp. 204-230 (212-239)

(a)	Why did Henry VIII desire to divorce Catherine of Aragon? How was this action the beginning of the Reformation in England?
(b)	Why and how were the dissolution of monasteries and the suppression of friars carried out in England? To what effect?
(c)	Who was Thomas Cranmer and what contribution did he make to the English Reformation?
(d)	In what ways was Anglicanism intended to be a compromise between Catholicism and Protestantism? How effective was this compromise?

What caused the Reformation?	
	Church History 1 – Lesson 5 – Worksheet 8

Write about a paragraph answer to at least one of the following questions:

- 1. In 2002 and the years immediately following it became clear that there were bishops in the United States who had failed utterly in seeing to it that the children entrusted to the care of the Church's institutions were kept safe, attempting instead to protect the institution. Some people responded to this situation by leaving the Church, while others sought reform of the Church's structures from within. In way ways does this situation illuminate for you better what took place during the Protestant Reformation?
- 2. Are there areas of corruption within the Church today that are undermining the Church's mission of evangelization? What are you called personally to do in combatting them?