

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Due Date:

**Eurasian History Homework:** Luther Leads the Reformation

**Directions:** Please read XVII, Section II “Luther Leads the Reformation” (pages 488-491) and respond to the following prompts.

**Rationale:** Thus far in our exploration of the relationship between Church and state we have taken a brief look at the relationship between early Christianity and the Roman Empire, the rise of the power of the Roman Catholic Church, and the tensions between the Roman Catholic Church and other political authorities in the European Middle Ages. Now we will turn toward what is arguably one of the most definitive events in the formation of the Western World: The Protestant Reformation.

1. After reading the section “Causes for the Reformation” and considering the chart on page 488, what would you identify as the three most vital causes for the Reformation? In other words, what were the most compelling and powerful causes in your view?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
2. As the reading briefly explains, Martin Luther did not seek to lead a religious revolution and yet the ideas he espoused did lead to a revolution. What first motivated Luther to push for reform?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
3. In your own words, explain Luther’s three key teachings and follow with an explanation of how the Catholic Church might have responded to each idea.
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
4. How did Luther respond to both the Pope Leo X and Holy Roman Emperor Charles V’s decrees and orders?

5. How were Luther's ideas interpreted by peasants? How did Luther respond to the peasant uprisings?
6. What were the various motivations for German princes siding with Luther during the Reformation?
7. Looking at the chart on page 491, explain the major differences between Roman Catholicism and other branches of Christianity.