

Name: Oisín Argand / Second Year

The Reformation: Test

60/60 100% Corrected
Result Well done

Question 1:

Match the correct word with the correct definition. Use the grid below to fill in your answers

Oisín

A. Reformation	1. Paying the church to get your soul into heaven
B. Marin Luther	2. Meeting in town of worms to try Luther and decide his punishment
C. Simony	3. A non-believer
D. Nepotism	4. A priest/bishop being absent from their parish/diocese
E. Absenteeism	5. Giving a church job to a family member
F. Pluralism	6. Bread and wine and body and blood of Christ all present at communion.
G. Sale of Indulgence	7. The time in history when people began to question the Catholic Church and set up new religions
H. 95 thesis	8. Letter from the pope
I. Heretic	9. List of things Luther found wrong with the Catholic Church
J. Excommunicated	10. Buying and selling of church jobs
K. Papal Bull	11. He protested the sale of Indulgences
L. Justification by faith alone	12. Bread and wine change into the body and blood of Christ at Communion
M. Diet of worms	13. to be thrown out of the catholic church
N. Consubstantiation	14. Having more than one church job
O. Transubstantiation	15. Only faith in God got your soul into heaven

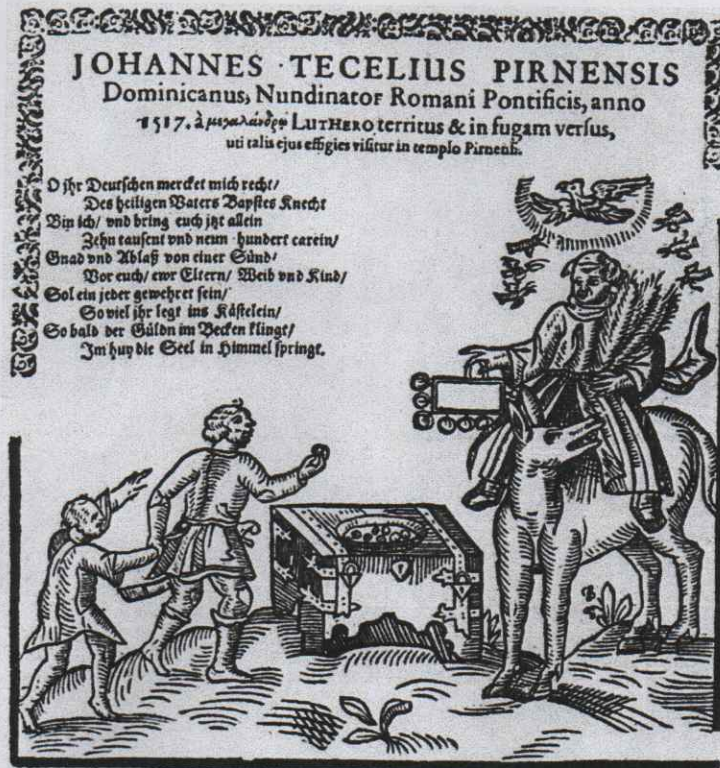
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O
7	1	10	5	4	4	1	9	3	13	8	15	2	6	12

30/30

Question 2

Answer the following questions which deal with the Reformation.

This woodcut shows the indulgence seller, John Tetzel, on horseback. He travelled around Germany in 1517 raising money for the rebuilding of St. Peter's Basilica in Rome.



- (a) What evidence in the image shows that John Tetzel was a monk?

The evidence in the image of John Tetzel being a monk is that he is wearing monks' clothes.

- (b) The last two lines of the German rhyme on the left-hand side of the woodcut are:

As soon as the gold in the basin rings,
At once the soul to Heaven springs.

According to the rhyme, how could souls get to Heaven?

By paying gold to the church, and John Tetzel's money basin more specifically.

Question 3

Write an account of the religious reformer you studied for your Junior Cycle History course. Your answer could include details such as:

- the main actions of the reformer
- the religious beliefs of the reformer
- changes introduced by the reformer

Religious Reformer: Martin Luther

Martin Luther was born in Eisleben, Germany in 1483. His father wanted him to become a lawyer and he studied law, but decided to join the Augustinian Order and become a monk.

In 1517, John Tetzel came to Germany selling indulgences in order to raise money to build St. Peter's Basilica. This angered Martin Luther, who didn't believe in the sale of indulgences and so he wrote his 95 theses explaining his beliefs and problems with the Catholic Church.

These included "Justification by faith alone", ~~consubstantiation~~ consubstantiation, ~~the belief~~ the Bible is the true authority, not the Pope and that the prince or king of an area should be in control of the Church there. 2 sacraments

~~The~~ In response to this, the Pope sent John Eck to debate him, but Luther refused to recant his ideas. He then sent a papal bull, but Luther burned it in public. In 1521, the Diet of Worms was held.

but Luther still refused to recant his ideas. He was labeled a heretic and an outlaw in the Edict of Worms and had to be saved by a fake kidnapping by ~~the~~ a prince.

The ~~prince~~ prince brought Luther to his castle where ~~he~~ developed his ideas and began translating and printing the Bible in German. He married, had six kids and died in 1546.

Meanwhile, his ideas were becoming more popular and Catholics began fighting his supporters, known as Protestants from the word "protest". The fighting continued until the Peace of Augsburg, where it was decided that each prince could choose his religion, Catholic or Protestant, and that that decision was what his people would have to believe.

Big changes were brought by Martin Luther, including that the Pope and Catholic Church had less power, the princes and kings had more power, more fighting happened over religion and more people learned to read and write because more books, especially the Bible, were in the vernacular.