

# Answer sheet d activity the protestant reformation

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**What was the Protestant Reformation answer?** The Protestant Reformation was a religious reform movement that swept through Europe in the 1500s. It resulted in the creation of a branch of Christianity called Protestantism, a name used collectively to refer to the many religious groups that separated from the Roman Catholic Church due to differences in doctrine.

**What was the Protestant Reformation group of answer choices?** The Protestant Reformation was the 16th-century religious, political, intellectual and cultural upheaval that splintered Catholic Europe, setting in place the structures and beliefs that would define the continent in the modern era.

**What is the Protestant Reformation Quizlet?** protestant reformation. definition: movement in europe where people went against what they considered to be unfair practices and tried to bring about positive changes in those practices. significance: causes the development of different christian churches in europe; led to religious wars in europe as well.

**What was the Reformation answer?** The Reformation, also known as the Protestant Reformation and the European Reformation, was a major theological movement in Western Christianity in 16th-century Europe that posed a religious and political challenge to the papacy and the authority of the Catholic Church.

**What is Protestant Reformation?** The Protestant Reformation, a religious movement that began in the sixteenth century, brought an end to the ecclesiastical unity of medieval Christianity in western Europe and profoundly reshaped the course of modern history.

**Which answer was a major result of the Protestant Reformation?** The Protestant Reformation led to modern democracy, skepticism, capitalism, individualism, civil rights, and many of the modern values we cherish today. The Protestant Reformation impacted nearly every academic discipline, notably the social sciences like economics, philosophy, and history.

**What is known as the Reformation Short answer?** The act or process of changing a religious, political, or societal institution for the better is called a reformation. When capitalized, the Reformation refers specifically to the Protestant Reformation in Europe, which was a religious change instigated in 1517 by Protestants who wished to reform the Catholic Church.

**What do Protestants believe?** Protestants believe in three essential beliefs. 1) The Bible is the ultimate religious truth and authority. 2) Through a belief in Jesus Christ and the grace of God, human beings can find salvation. 3) All Christians are viewed as priests and can communicate directly with God.

**How did the Protestant Reformation end?** The conflicts were ended, at least officially, by the Peace of Augsburg of 1555 which mandated that monarchs could choose either Roman Catholicism or Lutheranism for their region and that would be the official confession of faith of the people. The Counter-Reformation (1545-c.

**What was the main idea of the Protestant reformation?** Protestantism's Core Idea Instead, Protestants believed people should have a direct relationship with God. They believed people should refer to the Bible, which is the Christian holy book, themselves for worship and wisdom. In England, Protestant reform began with Henry VIII in 1534.

**What was the main cause of the Protestant reformation?** The start of the 16th century, many events led to the Protestant reformation. Clergy abuse caused people to begin criticizing the Catholic Church. The greed and scandalous lives of the clergy had created a split between them and the peasants.

**What was the Protestant reformation in a short paragraph?** The Reformation, which began in Germany but spread quickly throughout Europe, was initiated in response to the growing sense of corruption and administrative abuse in the church.

It expressed an alternate vision of Christian practice, and led to the creation and rise of Protestantism, with all its individual branches.

**What was the Protestant Reformation short answer?** The Reformation became the basis for the founding of Protestantism, one of the three major branches of Christianity. The Reformation led to the reformulation of certain basic tenets of Christian belief and resulted in the division of Western Christendom between Roman Catholicism and the new Protestant traditions.

**Why did the Protestants leave the Catholic Church?** One issue that split Protestants and Catholics during the Reformation was disagreement over whether Christians attain salvation in heaven through faith in God alone, or through a combination of faith and good works.

**What are three major events of the Protestant Reformation?** Expert-Verified Answer. Luther takes the pope to task in 1517, Reformist zeal sweeps the south in 1519 and Rome flexes its muscles in 1520 are 3 major events of the Protestant Reformation.

**What was the Protestant Reformation Quizlet?** What was the Protestant Reformation? It was a schism, or break, between loyalist members Catholic Church, and Christians who believed different things. These protesters were progressive and "left-wing" at the time. They wanted to change the Church and go against tradition.

**What was the Protestant Reformation in a short sentence?** It was against these excesses that the Protestant Reformation of the sixteenth century was aimed. Early modern religion emerged with the Protestant Reformation.

**What is the Protestant Reformation for dummies?** Begun by Martin Luther and his 95 Theses, the Reformation broke away from Church teachings to create an entirely new Christian religion. By the end, Europe was no longer entirely Catholic but a mix of Catholic and Protestant, which has lasted to this day.

**What were 3 results of the Reformation?** The Protestant Reformation is alleged to have shaped major features of Western culture, including freedom of religion, freedom of conscience, the dignity of the individual, and political democracy.

**Why were they called Protestants?** Protestantism originated from the Protestant Reformation of the 16th century. The term Protestant comes from the Protestation at Speyer in 1529, where the nobility protested against enforcement of the Edict of Worms which subjected advocates of Lutheranism to forfeit all of their property.

**What are the two important causes of the Reformation?** The reformation was caused due to the grievances that the people had towards the unjust practices of the Church, like collecting various fees in the name of the Church. The monarch also felt that the Church was interfering in the ruling and decision-making by the royal head.

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