

Chapter 6 section 1
Reformation Vocabulary:

1. *Reformation – is the change or reform of the Catholic Church begun by Martin Luther that led to the establishment of protestant churches.
2. *Predestination – the doctrine that God has fore ordained, all things, especially that God has elected certain souls to eternal salvation.
3. Protestant – Christians that aren't members of the Catholic or Orthodox Churches.
4. John Calvin – He was a French Protestant theologian during the Protestant Reformation that opposed the Roman Catholic Church and was a central developer of Christian theology called Calvinism or reformed theology. He lived in Orleans and studied civil law. He received a humanist education and is known for his teachings and writings.
5. *Martin Luther – German teacher that founded Protestant Reformation.
6. *Act of Supremacy – was an act of the Parliament of England under King Henry VIII declaring that he was 'the only supreme head on Earth of the Church in England'
7. *Henry VIII – King of England from 1509 to 1547 A.D. He had six wives and separated English Church from Catholicism to begin English Reformation.
8. Ulrich Zwingli – The leader of the Protestant Reformation in Switzerland and he was the founder of the Swiss Reformed Churches. He studied Scriptures from the point of view of a humanist scholar. He was the leader of the city state Zurich.
9. *Indulgence- an official pardon given by the Pope in return for money in the Middle Ages. People could pay the Catholic Church to forgive their sins. This was a practice opposed by Martin Luther.
10. *Theologian – a reasoned discourse about God or religion.
11. Heresy – practices and beliefs that were deemed heretical by one or more Christian church is considered unorthodox
12. Holy Roman Empire – was a group of medieval states in Central Europe during the Middle Ages.
13. Johannes Hus – A religious thinker, philosopher, reformer, and master at Charles University in Prague. His followers were hussites. The Roman Catholic Church said his teachings were heretical, he was excommunicated in 1411 and was burned by the Council of Constance.
14. Papacy – The name for the office of the Pope is this. For centuries the papacy was dominated by Italians.