**Main Ideas**

* The Reformation split western Christianity between the Catholic Church and a variety of “Protestant” sects.
* The Reformers set out to correct errors they saw in church doctrine and practice, but many of their reforms were carried forward by politically and economically motivated rulers.
* Religious division and political factors produced a number of wars along religious lines across Northern and Western Europe.
* In the face of the criticisms of Protestant reformers, the Catholic Church reaffirmed all of its most contested doctrines while working to clean up problems in church practice.

**Key Terms, People, and Events**

Simony

Pluralism/ Absenteeism

Clerical Ignorance

Martin Luther

Sola Fide

Sola Scriptura

Indulgences

95 Theses

Diet of Worms

Pope Leo X

Emperor Charles V

Protestant

Ulrich Zwingli

Eucharist/ Communion

Transubstantiation/ Consubstantiation

“Priesthood of all believers”

Anabaptists

German Peasants War

Habsburg-Valois Wars

Henry VIII of England

English Reformation

The Act of Supremacy

Pilgrimage of Grace

Church of Ireland

Edward VI

The Book of Common Prayer

Mary I

Elizabeth I

Elizabethan Settlement

The Thirty-Nine Articles

John Calvin

Predestination

Calvin’s Geneva

John Knox

Pope Paul III

Counter/Catholic Reformation

Council of Trent

The Index of Forbidden Books

Ursulines

Jesuits

Ignatius Loyola

Theresa of Avila

Huguenots

Iconoclasm

St. Bartholomew’s Day Massacre

Politiques

Henry IV of France

Edict of Nantes

Philip II

Union of Utrecht

Witch Hunt

Misogyny