

The Story of the Reformation

Joseph Poulshock



Summary

This book is about how the Catholic Church changed during the period of the Reformation.

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Before Reading

Think Ahead

Look at the pictures and answer the questions.



Catholic



Protestant

Martin Luther

scholar

Latin



the Bible

1. Who is the leader of the Roman Catholic Church? _____
2. What is the name of the holy book used by Christians? _____
3. In what language did the Catholic Church worship? _____
4. How can we describe someone who is well-educated? _____

Vocabulary

A Read and match.

1.



•

• a. ashes

2.



•

• b. reject

3.



•

• c. punish

4.



•

• d. castle

5.



•

• e. protest

6.



•

• f. peasant

7.



•

• g. scholar

8.



•

• h. noble

B Write the word for each definition.

hostile

indulgence

translate

outlaw

misuse

1. _____ to use something in an improper manner
2. _____ to change words or ideas from one language to another
3. _____ not friendly; showing opposition to something
4. _____ a person who does not follow the law; a criminal
5. _____ the paying of money for forgiveness of sin so you can more easily go to heaven

C Choose the word that means about the same as the underlined words.

1. The Roman Catholic Church followed many beliefs and customs that the early Church did not.
 - a. protests
 - b. traditions
 - c. ashes
 - d. landowners
2. Luther was asked to stand up for his writings or reject them.
 - a. misuse
 - b. revolt
 - c. defend
 - d. punish
3. The Church called Martin Luther an outlaw and a person who did not follow the rules.
 - a. heretic
 - b. castle
 - c. noble
 - d. scholar
4. Thinkers during the period between the 14th to 17th centuries wanted to learn from the past.
 - a. Protestant
 - b. Bible
 - c. Catholic
 - d. Renaissance

Comprehension

A Match the pictures with the correct sentences.

- a. Poor farmers called peasants were inspired to break free from the oppression of the nobles.
- b. Martin Luther saw many problems in the Church.
- c. The men wanted John Wycliffe to disappear forever, so they burned his remains.



1. _____



2. _____



3. _____

B Choose the best answer.

1. What did John Wycliffe do that made people mad?
 - a. He spoke against the Catholic Church.
 - b. He sold indulgences.
 - c. He sent the Ninety-Five Theses to the Church.
 - d. He ordered the burning of Luther's books.

2. Who led the meeting that demanded Luther explain his writings?

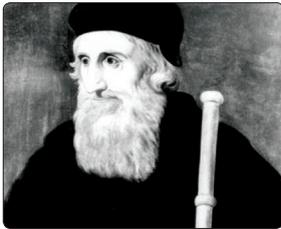
a. The pope	b. John Calvin
c. The church reformers	d. Johann Eck

3. What did Wycliffe do to help people read the Bible?

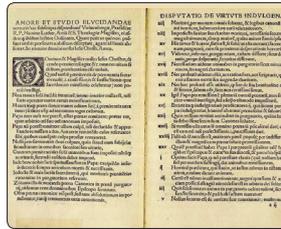
a. He read it to them aloud.	b. He translated it from Latin to German.
c. He translated it from Latin to English.	d. All of the above

C Choose the correct phrase for each picture. One (1) choice will not be used.

- a. A sketch of Johann Eck
- b. Peasants inspired by the Reformation
- c. A stamp commemorating John Calvin
- d. The Morning Star of the Reformation
- e. The Ninety-Five Theses outlining Luther's objections



1. _____



2. _____



3. _____



4. _____

D Read each sentence. Write "T" if it is true or "F" if it is false.

1. _____ John Calvin's ashes and bones were thrown into the River Swift.
2. _____ Before the Reformation, the Roman Catholic Church worshipped in Latin.
3. _____ The Reformers wanted to follow the early teachings from the Bible.
4. _____ The practice of selling indulgences is written in the Bible.
5. _____ Martin Luther was put to death by the Church.

E Complete the sentences with the correct words.

1. Wycliffe, Luther, and Calvin wanted to reform the _____ Church.
Catholic Protestant
2. An indulgence was sold to _____ people of their sins.
punish forgive
3. A(n) _____ will carefully study a problem such as the selling of indulgences.
scholar outlaw
4. Martin Luther translated the Bible into _____.
Latin German
5. Poor farmers in Germany began to fight against the _____ and landowners.
peasants nobles

F Number the events in order from 1=first to 5=last.

- a. _____ Luther wrote a paper called the “Ninety-Five Theses.”
- b. _____ Wycliffe was a leader in the Catholic Church who spoke against some of its practices.
- c. _____ John Calvin established a religious government in Geneva.
- d. _____ In 1524, peasants in Germany began to fight against nobles and landowners.
- e. _____ Johann Eck asked a simple question and was given a speech in response.

Think About It

A Look in the reader to write the answers to the following 5-W questions.

Who?	What?	When?	Where?	Why?
_____, _____, and Calvin wanted to return to the roots of the Christian faith.	The Reformation, now called the _____, _____, made changes to the Roman Catholic religion in Europe.	The day Luther sent his Ninety- Five Thesis to a leader of the church in Germany, _____, _____, is generally considered the beginning of the Protestant Reformation.	Six hundred years ago, the Roman Catholic Church had great power in _____.	The Reformation started because the Roman Catholic Church told its people to follow many _____ that were not in the Bible.

B Complete the sentences below with your own ideas.

From this book, I learned _____

_____.

Before I read this book, I knew _____

_____.

Now I also know _____

_____.