

Date:

Student Name:

Week 17 - The Reformation in Switzerland, England and Scandinavia

General Information for All Grades

This is a very full week, during which we will see the Protestant Reformation spread from its German beginnings to cover lands all over northern Europe. As the rediscovery of gospel truths spread, many people wanted to take the principles of reformation much farther than Martin Luther did. As they started reading the Scriptures for themselves in their own languages, Protestant religious leaders found more and more points on which to disagree with the Roman Catholic Church - and often with each other.

The Anabaptists were one group of people who were persecuted by almost everybody. Their name means "re-baptizers", because they believed that Scripture taught that only people who had made a personal choice to believe in Jesus should be baptized. For this reason, they thought that infant baptism was not valid. They developed a practice of baptizing each other again as adults. Anabaptists tried to live lives strictly in keeping with Jesus' teaching, such as His command to "let your yes be yes, and your no be no", which kept them from taking oaths, or to "turn the other cheek," which led them to be pacifists, refusing to engage in physical violence for any cause whatsoever, including the defense of hearth and home. Such beliefs were radically different from those of other Christians, and got them into trouble with Catholic and Protestant governments alike.

In Switzerland, the Reformation was first led by Huldreich Zwingli, and then by John Calvin. Zwingli shared Luther's passion for studying Scripture, and as a pastor, persuaded the people of his town of Zurich to strip their worship services of any elements not commanded by Scripture. In the nearby lakeside city of Geneva, a young French exile, John Calvin, helped set up a government for the city according to Protestant principles. When Luther and his generation of Reformers died, Calvin's Geneva became the center of Protestantism, providing both a haven for many Reformers fleeing persecution in their own lands and a model for Christian community. A scholar by nature, Calvin also devoted his life to writing and revising his Institutes of the Christian Religion, a systematic exploration, from a Protestant perspective, of what Scripture teaches on a whole variety of issues. In particular, he treasured the doctrine of God's sovereign, active, personal rule over His creation, which Calvin saw as having broad implications for every aspect of life.

Kings and princes could also be reformers, from a variety of motives. King Gustav I of Sweden led his countrymen in a revolt against Denmark, which had long ruled over all Swedish lands. When he became Sweden's first king, he established Lutheranism as the state religion of Sweden.

King Henry VIII of England made his country Protestant even though he himself was a staunch Catholic in doctrine. England's reformation came in phases, and the first phase primarily involved the severing of Rome's authority over the English church. Henry's "reformation", made in pursuit of male heir not a new approach to God, was thus purely constitutional, but it opened the way for Englishmen who did care about doctrine to further reform the church according to Protestant beliefs thereafter.

Psalm 8:1-2

O Lord, our Lord, how majestic is your name in all the earth! You have set your glory above the heavens. From the lips of children and infants you have ordained praise because of your enemies, to silence the foe and the avenger.

Romans 1: 21-23

For although they knew God, they neither glorified him as God nor gave thanks to him, but their thinking became futile and their foolish hearts were darkened. Although they claimed to be wise, they became fools and exchanged the glory of the immortal God for images made to look like mortal man and birds and animals and reptiles.

READING

ALL UG and LG - - ENRICHMENT or READ ALOUD

- Famous Men of the Renaissance & Reformation by Rob Shearer**
Read Chapters 113-142, 153-169
- Mr. Pipes and Psalms and Hymns of the Reformation by Douglas Bond**
Read Chapters 11 – 12
- The Story of the World Chapter 34 Section 2 only**

LG

- Mother Goose: A Collection of Classic Nursery Rhymes, by Michael Hague**

UG

- Huguenot Garden, by Douglas Jones, Read Chapters 1-6**
- Trial and Triumph, by Richard Hannula chapters 21 – 23**
- River of Grace: The Story of John Calvin (FREE on Kindle)**

DIALECTIC & RHET Reading

- Video: In Defense of the 'Solas'.
- Church History in Plain Language by Bruce Shelley, Chapters 25-27
- Foxe's Book of Martyrs, by John Foxe Chapters 13-17
- Invitation to the Classics by Louise Cowan and Os Guinness 135-138

Lower Grammar Words

alliance

negotiation

successor

portrait

wardrobe

pomander

apparel

renounce

pension

treason

widow

dowager

Upper Grammar Words (All Lower Grammar Words +)

gallery

invasion

diplomacy

doctrine

dignitary

rebuttal

zealous

versify

conversion

psalter

Lower Grammar People

Henry VIII

Handwriting practice lines for the name Henry VIII. The page features two sets of three-line guides (top solid, middle dashed, bottom solid). The first set is partially filled with the name 'Henry VIII' in cursive. The second set is empty for practice.

Catherine of Aragon

Handwriting practice lines for the name Catherine of Aragon. The page features two sets of three-line guides (top solid, middle dashed, bottom solid). The first set is partially filled with the name 'Catherine of Aragon' in cursive. The second set is empty for practice.

Anne Boleyn

Handwriting practice lines for the name Anne Boleyn, consisting of a solid top line, a dashed middle line, and a solid bottom line.

Jane Seymour

Handwriting practice lines for the name Jane Seymour, consisting of a solid top line, a dashed middle line, and a solid bottom line.

Anne of Cleves

Handwriting practice lines for the name 'Anne of Cleves', consisting of a solid top line, a dashed middle line, and a solid bottom line.

Catherine Howard

Handwriting practice lines for the name 'Catherine Howard', consisting of a solid top line, a dashed middle line, and a solid bottom line.

Catherine Parr

Handwriting practice lines for Catherine Parr, consisting of a solid top line, a dashed middle line, and a solid bottom line.

Upper Grammar People (All LG people +)

John Calvin

Handwriting practice lines for John Calvin, consisting of a solid top line, a dashed middle line, and a solid bottom line.

Hugh Latimer

Nicholas Ridley

Thomas Crammer

Handwriting practice lines consisting of multiple sets of three horizontal lines (top, middle, bottom) for writing practice.

Rhetoric and Dialectic Biography - This week you must do all people (LG and UG), a biography on either John Calvin or Huldreich Zwingli and know all the following people.

Cardinal Wolsey

Handwriting practice lines consisting of multiple sets of three horizontal lines (top, middle, bottom) for writing practice.

Edward U-I

Thomas Muntzer

Conrad Grebel

Jan Matthys

Menno Simons

Thomas Cromwell

Dialectic and Rhetoric Questions

Accountability Questions:

1. What is a mercenary soldier? With which notable figure are the Swiss mercenaries still associated today?
2. From which Swiss canton was Zwingli?
3. From which Swiss canton did John Calvin lead the Swiss Protestant Reformation?
4. List at least four significant ways that John Calvin influenced the world.
5. Why did Pope Leo X give Henry VIII the title of “Defender of the Faith”?
6. Briefly, why and how did Henry VIII sever the Church of England from Roman Catholic authority?
7. Which of Henry VIII’s children came to the throne after his death, and in what order?
8. Why did the English people not support Lady Jane Grey, even though she was Protestant?
9. Who were the parents of Mary I of England? Why might you expect her to attempt to return England to the Roman Catholic Church?

Thinking Questions

1. It is often said that there were two Reformations in England (and in later weeks, we will learn why). Prepare to discuss the Protestant Reformation as it was initiated by Henry VIII using the following questions:
 - How would you describe the character of Henry VIII, who commanded the separation of Roman Catholic Englishmen from their church leadership, demanding that he be made the head of both the church and state?
 - Why did most of the people not oppose Henry VIII as he severed their churches from Roman Catholic rule?
 - Why did the English people support Henry’s daughter, Mary I in her claim to the throne but not support her in her attempts to return the country to Roman Catholicism?
2. Henry caused the rupture with the Roman Catholic Church by styling the pope as a ‘foreign bishop’ with no more authority in England than other foreign bishops. Why, then, did he persecute both Lutheran and Calvinistic Reformers (even suppressing his wife, Catherine Parr), men who sought to bring Englishmen the Word of God in their own tongue (like William Tyndale), and those who would not break with Rome at his command (Like Sir Thomas More)?
3. Compare and contrast the Reformation in German territories and that in England, answering the following:
 - What were the relative political conditions in these two areas? (List similarities and differences.)
 - To what degree did nationalistic sentiment help to forward the Reformation in both regions?
 - What was the ‘heartbeat’ of the Reformation movement in each area?