2.3 Protestant Reform Continues

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____ **Total: 24 marks**

KEY WORDS predestination • Calvinism • Anabaptist • Huguenot • Act of Supremacy • congregation

Objective

Build the skills to answer exam questions on how the **Protestant Reformation** spread and divided: Zwingli and Calvin in Switzerland, the **Anabaptists**, and the English Reformation under Henry VIII, Edward VI, Mary I and Elizabeth I.

You must be able to:

- explain Calvin's ideas and how they spread
- compare different Protestant groups
- explain the stages of the English Reformation

1 Key knowledge and worked examples

■ Other reformers

group	ideas	where
Zwingli	the Lord's Supper is only a memorial; plain churches without images	Zurich, 1520s
Calvin	**predestination**: God has already chosen who is saved; strict moral rules enforced by church elders	Geneva, from 1541; spread to France (Huguenots), Scotland (Presbyterians), the Netherlands
Anabaptists	adult baptism only; separation of church and state; many refused to fight	Switzerland, Germany; persecuted by Catholics and Protestants alike

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The English Reformation

ruler	change
Henry VIII	Act of Supremacy (1534): the king is head of the Church of England; monasteries closed (1536–1540); much Catholic belief kept
Edward VI (1547–1553)	Protestant prayer book in English; images removed
Mary I (1553–1558)	restored Catholicism; about 280 Protestants burned
Elizabeth I (1558–1603)	the **Elizabethan Settlement** : a Protestant church with some Catholic forms

Answer shapes: compare groups on one belief (salvation, sacraments, church and state), with a named reformer and place.

2 Practice

2.1 Explain what Calvin meant by predestination. [2]



2.2 Explain why Anabaptists were persecuted by both Catholics and other Protestants. [3]



2.3 Explain how Elizabeth I tried to end religious conflict in England. [3]



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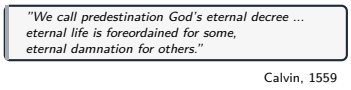
3 Exam-style questions

3.1 Read the source.

> "We call predestination God's eternal decree, by which he decided what he wished to make of every person. For all are not created in equal condition; rather, eternal life is foreordained for some, eternal damnation for others."

John Calvin, *Institutes of the Christian Religion*, 1559 edition

(a) Identify what, according to Calvin, God decides for every person. [1]



(b) Explain why this belief could encourage Calvinists to live strict, hard-working lives. [1]

(c) Explain one way Calvin's view differed from Catholic teaching. [1]

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3.2 The table compares three Christian groups about 1560.

	Catholic	**Lutheran**	**Calvinist**
authority	the Bible and Church tradition, the pope	the Bible	the Bible
salvation	faith and good works	faith alone	faith; God has already chosen the saved
sacraments	seven	two	two
church	bishops, the pope	princes, bishops in some lands	elders chosen by the congregation

(a) Identify one belief that Lutherans and Calvinists shared. [1]

(b) Explain one difference between Lutheran and Calvinist church government. [2]

(c) Explain why Calvinism spread more widely across Europe than Lutheranism. [2]

(d) Explain why Henry VIII's break with Rome was more political than religious. [2]

(e) Explain why Mary I failed to restore Catholicism in England for the long term. [3]



(f) Explain how far the Protestant reformers agreed with each other. [3]

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Solutions

Marking: **M1** a correct method, **A1** the correct answer, **B1** an independent mark.

Each answer shows the steps, then the **result**.

2.1

God has already decided who will be saved and who will not; and people cannot change this by their own actions

2.2

they rejected infant baptism, which almost all Christians practiced; they wanted to separate church and state and some refused to swear oaths or fight; so rulers saw them as a threat to social order, especially after Anabaptists took over Münster in 1534–1535

2.3

she made the Church of England Protestant, with herself as Supreme Governor; but kept some Catholic forms such as bishops and church robes; so most people of both views could accept it, as long as they attended church and did not plot against her

3.1

(a) whether they will have eternal life or eternal damnation

(b) they hoped a godly, disciplined life was a sign that they were among the saved

(c) the Catholic Church taught that people could help their salvation through faith, good works and the sacraments

3.2

(a) any one: the Bible as the only authority; two sacraments; salvation by faith rather than works

(b) Lutheran churches were often run by princes and bishops; while Calvinist churches were run by elders chosen by the congregation, so they did not depend on a ruler

(c) Calvinist churches could organize without a friendly ruler; and Geneva trained preachers who were sent to France, Scotland and the Netherlands

(d) Henry wanted an annulment and a male heir, not new beliefs; and his church kept much Catholic doctrine, while he gained control and the monasteries' wealth

(e) she reigned for only five years and died without a child; burning about 280 Protestants made her unpopular and created Protestant martyrs; and her successor Elizabeth I restored a Protestant church

(f) a judgement with evidence on both sides; agreed: the Bible as the only authority, salvation by faith, rejection of the pope; disagreed: Luther and Zwingli split over the Lord's Supper (1529), Calvin taught predestination, and Anabaptists were persecuted by other Protestants

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