# 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]



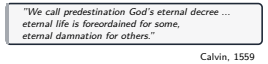
## 3 Exam-style questions

**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]



**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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