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]



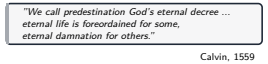
3 Exam-style questions

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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