

2.3 Protestant Reform Continues

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Total: 11 marks

Objective

Build the skills to explain the **diversification** of Protestant reform.

You must be able to:

- name two reform traditions beyond the Lutheran and state a difference
- explain why reform fragmented rather than unifying
- describe the relationship between reform and civic government
- avoid treating Protestantism as one movement

1 Worked examples

Study these first. Each one shows the method for a task used later.

■ More than one reform

Reformed traditions differed on church governance, the sacraments, and the relation of church to magistrate. Once scripture was made the authority, competing readings of it could not be resolved by appeal to a single institution.

■ Why fragmentation

The principle that authority rests in scripture removed the mechanism for settling disputes about scripture. Fragmentation follows from the founding claim rather than from any failure of discipline.

■ Reform and civic government

In several cities reform was adopted by the council, and church discipline became part of civic order. That fused religious and municipal authority in a way neither Rome nor Wittenberg had planned.

2 Practice

2.1 State one difference between reform traditions.

[2]

2.2 Explain why fragmentation followed from the founding claim. [2]

2.3 A city council adopts a reformed order.

(a) State one consequence for civic government. [1]

(b) State one for church discipline. [1]

3 Exam-style questions

3.1 Making scripture the sole authority removed [1]

- **A** the need for preaching
- **B** the mechanism for settling disputes about its meaning
- **C** all printed books
- **D** the role of magistrates

3.2 Describing Protestantism as a single movement is [1]

- **A** accurate
- **B** inaccurate, since traditions differed on governance and sacraments
- **C** required by the CED
- **D** true only after 1600

3.3 Two reformed churches disagree about the sacraments.

(a) State why the disagreement cannot be settled as before. [1]

(b) Explain the consequence for religious unity. [2]

4 Go further

- work through the **2.3 Protestant Reform Continues** lesson on the **Learn** page;
- read the **Age of Reformation** section of the AP European History handout on the **Know** page.

Solutions

2.1 any one, stated as a difference: church governance; the sacraments; the relation of church to magistrate.

2.2 authority was placed in scripture, which removed any institution able to settle competing readings of it.

2.3 (a) religious and municipal authority are fused. (b) discipline becomes enforceable by the civic magistrate.

3.1 B. no institution remained to adjudicate readings.

3.2 B. the traditions differed on central questions.

3.3 (a) there is no shared institutional authority whose ruling both accept. (b) disputes end in separation rather than resolution, so reform produces multiple churches rather than one.