

2 The Reformation: a break and a growth – Part 1

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Vocabulary 词汇

Write each word three times. 把每个单词抄写三遍。

English	中文	Write it 3 times (English)
Reformation	宗教改革	_____

Recall

- You know a printed pamphlet spreads faster than a spoken sermon.
- You have seen a disagreement about a rule become a disagreement about who makes rules.
- You know rulers can gain from other people’s quarrels.

New ideas

Read these first. Each idea has a short worked example. Then do the Practice below.

■ 1 A break within Christianity

The **Reformation** 宗教改革 broke with existing Christian traditions, and both the Protestant and Catholic reformations contributed to the *growth* of Christianity. A break and a growth in one sentence.

Worked example. Religious competition made both sides preach, print and educate more, not less.

■ 2 Why rulers took sides

A ruler adopting a new confession gained authority over church appointments and lands. Religious choice was therefore also a political calculation.

Worked example. A prince who breaks with Rome no longer shares authority with a distant power.

■ 3 Printing and doctrine

The press let a doctrinal dispute reach ordinary readers within weeks. What had been an argument among clergy became a public argument.

Worked example. A pamphlet in the local language reaches people no Latin treatise ever could.

Watch out: The Reformation did not weaken religion. The CED records both reformations contributing to the growth of Christianity, which is the opposite of secularisation.

Practice

- 2.1 State the two things the CED says about the Reformation. [2]
- 2.2 Explain why a ruler might adopt a new confession. [2]
- 2.3 Explain what printing did to a doctrinal dispute. [2]
- 2.4 Explain why religious competition increased preaching and education. [2]
- 2.5 State why the Reformation is not evidence of secularisation. [1]