

CHAPTER
17

GUIDED READING *Luther Leads the Reformation*

Section 3

A. Analyzing Causes and Recognizing Effects As you read this section, note some of the causes and effects of the events identified.

Causes	Event or Situation	Effects
	1. In 1517, Luther posts his 95 theses on the church door at Wittenberg.	
	2. In 1520, Luther is excommunicated. In 1521, he is declared an outlaw and a heretic.	
	3. The German peasants revolt in 1524.	
	4. The Peace of Augsburg is signed in 1555.	
	5. The English Parliament approves the Act of Supremacy in 1534.	
	6. Parliament establishes the Anglican Church in 1559.	

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B. Clarifying On the back of this paper, define each term: **indulgence**, **Lutheran**, **Protestant**, and **annul**.

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17

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SKILLBUILDER PRACTICE *Synthesizing*

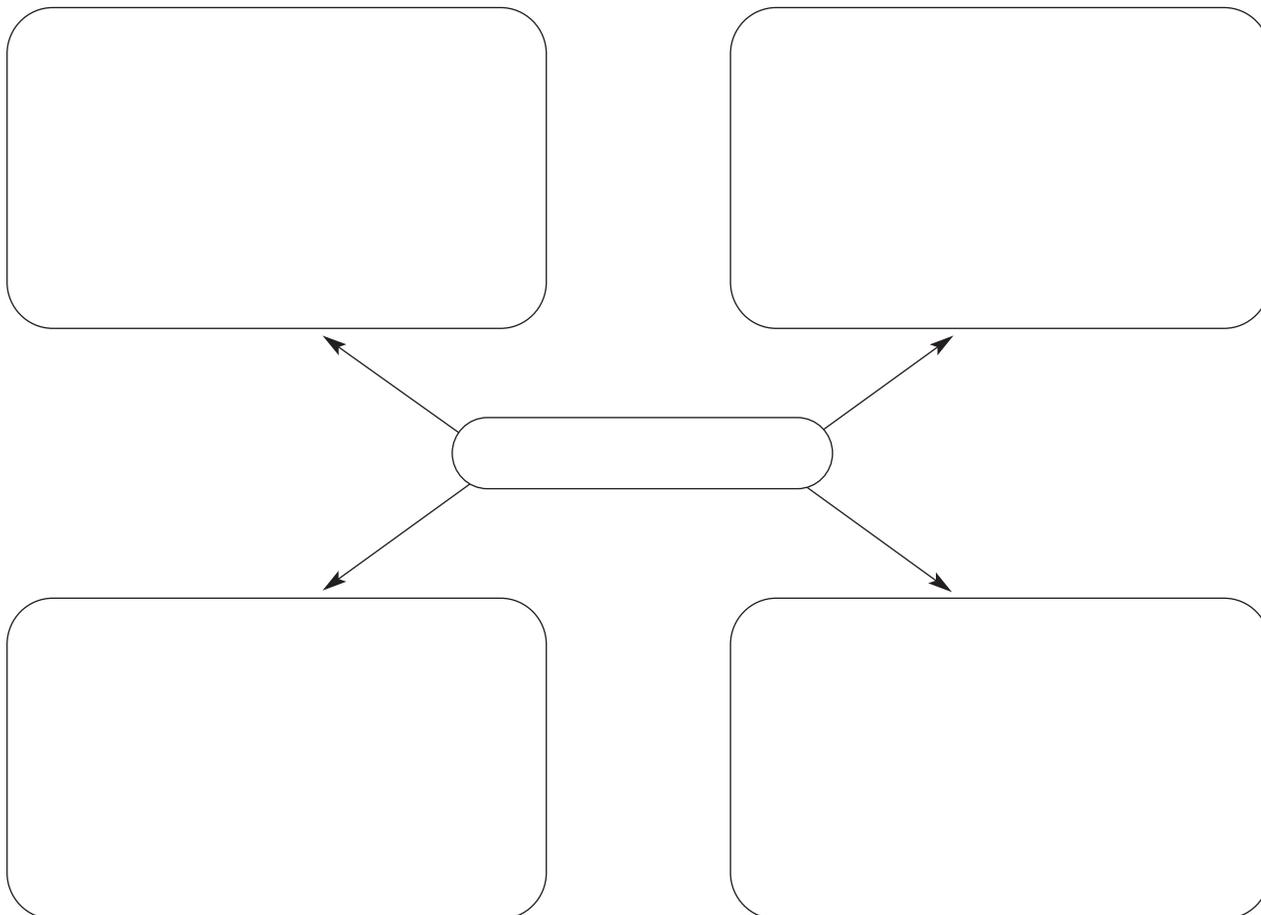
Synthesizing involves putting together different pieces of information to form an overall picture of a historical event. Like detectives, historians piece together historical clues to arrive at an understanding of past events. As you read the passage below, form a synthesis about the impact of the printing press on European society. Then fill in the cluster diagram to show information you used to form the synthesis. (See Skillbuilder Handbook)

The first Europeans to use movable type were printers in Mainz, Germany, the most famous of whom was Johann Gutenberg. From Germany, printing spread quickly to other European cities. By 1500, presses in about 250 cities had printed between 9 and 10 million books. For the first time, books were affordable enough so that people could buy and read them.

The printing press made the Bible available to all Christians who could read. No longer did worshipers have to depend on their priests to read and interpret the Bible for them. Now they could read and find meaning on their own. And for some, like Martin Luther, their interpretations differed greatly

from those of the Church. For others, religious books beautifully illustrated with woodcuts and engravings rekindled religious feelings and encouraged popular piety.

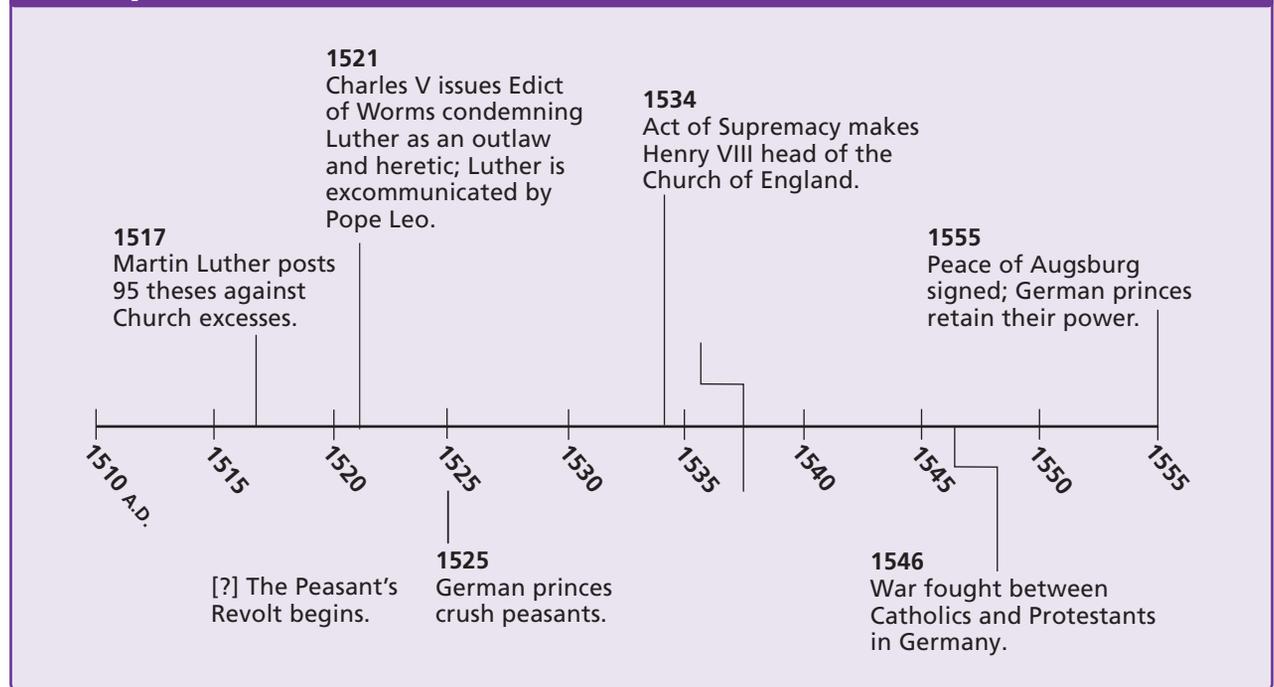
Printing prepared the way for a religious revolution. Books on religion publicized the corruption of the Renaissance popes and other problems in the Church. New ideas spread more quickly than ever before. Many of Luther's ideas were drawn from the writings of John Wycliffe and John Huss, earlier critics of the Church. In turn, printing presses quickly spread Luther's 95 theses throughout Europe, drawing many followers to his teachings. The pen was proving to be mightier than the sword.



TIME LINE

Incomplete Time Line—Multiple Choice

Directions: Use the time line and your knowledge of world history to answer the questions below.

The Spread of Protestantism

- What action of Luther's led to his excommunication in 1521?
 - He posted the 95 theses.
 - German peasants revolted.
 - Charles V issued the Edict of Worms.
 - He crushed the Peasants' Revolt.
- When did the Peasants' Revolt begin?
 - 1521
 - 1524
 - 1547
 - 1555
- Charles V condemned Luther and fought with the German princes
 - to keep his empire unified.
 - to put down the Peasants' Revolt.
 - to enforce the Act of Supremacy.
 - to force the princes to sign the Peace of Augsburg.
- Henry VIII became head of the English church
 - as a result of the Peace of Augsburg.
 - because he was easily convinced by Luther's views.
 - in 1521.
 - 17 years after Luther posted his 95 theses.

Test Your Knowledge

How did Protestantism spread through Europe?

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17

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HISTORYMAKERS

Elizabeth I

Gloriana

"It is my desire to live nor reign no longer than my life and reign shall be for your good. And though you have had, and may have, many princes more mighty and wise sitting in this seat, yet you never had, nor shall have, any that will be more careful and loving."—Elizabeth, addressing Parliament (1601)

Called "Gloriana," Elizabeth I, the new queen of England in 1558, ushered in a period of unmatched artistic growth and political achievements. She survived a difficult childhood to reach the throne at age 25. She patched over religious differences, skillfully manipulated other rulers who sought her hand in marriage, helped guide England past a serious foreign threat, and presided over a period of intellectual and artistic flowering. She became a magnificent symbol of England's rise.

The daughter of Anne Boleyn, the second wife of Henry VIII, Elizabeth was forced to grow up fast in an unstable and dangerous court. When she was not yet three years old, her father accused her mother of conspiracy and had Anne Boleyn executed. Elizabeth, like her older half-sister Mary, was declared illegitimate. In 1544, Elizabeth was named third in line to the throne, but her troubles did not go away. She was suspected of being involved in a plot against her half-brother Edward when he became king. She responded well to tough questions, though, and her innocence was accepted.

After Edward's death, Mary became queen. She was Catholic, and became suspicious of Elizabeth, who was Protestant. Once again, Elizabeth was wrongly accused of plotting against the crown. She was arrested and placed in the Tower of London but was released two months later. In 1558, Mary died, and Elizabeth was crowned queen.

Elizabeth inherited a miserable situation in England. One contemporary described the state in hopeless terms: "The queen poor. The realm exhausted. The nobility poor and decayed. . . . The people out of order. Justice not executed." However, her reign reversed these trends and revived the English spirit.

In the first decades of Elizabeth's rule, she played a skillful game of cat-and-mouse with the powerful nobles of Europe, who wanted to marry her and win control of England. She entertained several possible husbands, changing her course as she believed was best for English policy. In the

end, she frustrated all suitors and never married. While her policy ensured the independence of England, it was risky. If she died unexpectedly, a struggle for the throne was bound to result.

Elizabeth also attempted to heal the religious differences that plagued England. In 1559, she persuaded Parliament to approve a law that made England Protestant but that also gave some concessions to Catholics. Though laws against Catholic practices grew stricter under her rule, she managed to lighten them in practice.

In the 1580s, England drifted toward war with Spain. Elizabeth allowed English sea captains to plunder Spanish ships bringing gold and silver from the New World. She also sent aid and English troops to the areas of the Netherlands that were fighting to win independence from Spain. In 1588, Philip II of Spain launched a huge fleet, the Armada, against England. England's faster ships outsailed the Spanish fleet and inflicted heavy damage on them. A severe storm destroyed many Spanish ships and helped defeat the Armada.

In Elizabeth's later years, England suffered other problems. The Irish, encouraged by Spain, rebelled against English control. These wars and the defeat of the Armada drained the treasury. The economy weakened. Nobles and government officials jockeyed for power and influence. During this time, however, English writers produced an outpouring of poems, plays, and other works that showed great creativity and skill. The queen, now 70, finally weakened and died in 1603.

Questions

1. **Making Inferences** What actions do you think demonstrated that Elizabeth was both a clever and fair ruler? Explain.
2. **Drawing Conclusions** Why was Elizabeth such a desirable match in marriage?
3. **Clarifying** What policies led to conflict with Spain?