



TO PLEDGE ALLEGIANCE



REFORMATION SUPPLEMENT

Teaching Guide

American Vision's *To Pledge Allegiance* Series

Book Two

Teaching Guide for

To Pledge Allegiance: Reformation Supplement

American Vision

3150-A Florence Road, SW

Powder Springs, Georgia 30127

1-800-628-946

www.AmericanVision.org

Writers: Gary Todd, Gary DeMar, Fred Young

Editors: Gary DeMar and Jane Scott

Design: James Talmage, JET Studio, Byron, Georgia

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PREACE
 PREFACE:
 Reformation



P

Read through the Preface and answer the following two Discussion Questions.

Discussion Questions

1. What was the spiritual state of the Church in Western Europe when Columbus sailed in 1492?

When Columbus set sail to look for a short water route to Asia, most western Europeans were Roman Catholics who looked to the pope and church councils, rather than the Bible, as their final authority in matters of faith and conduct. In order to encourage complete dependence upon Catholic interpretation, the Roman Catholic Church discouraged and even prohibited Bible reading. Bible distribution was discouraged, and the few Bibles which did exist were expensive, hard to understand because they were written in Latin, and hard to find because they were kept as the property of the church. The common people were not permitted to take their prayers and petitions directly to God; instead, they were told that they must go through a priest..

2. How had the spiritual condition of Europe changed by the time of the colonization of North America a century later?

By the time the English began to colonize North America a century later, much of Europe had come to accept the Bible alone as final authority in matters of faith and conduct. Christians took their petitions directly to God through prayer. They evaluated their governments and magistrates by the standard of the Bible, a book they could now read in their own language and own for relatively little expense. Many sought to create communities of believers dedicated to practicing what Scripture taught in all aspects of life.

Assignment: Read Chapter 1 before next lesson.

LESSON

1

CHAPTER 1:

The Dividing of Christendom

Terms

nationalism:

Devotion to the interests or culture of a particular nation. (1)

relics:

Objects esteemed and venerated because of their association with a saint or martyr. (4)

catholic:

Universal. (4)

works of supererogation:

Works in which one performs more than is required, demanded, or expected. (5)

purgatory:

According to Roman Catholic doctrine, an intermediate state between heaven and hell in which the souls of those who have died must atone for their sins (be “purged”) before going to heaven. (5)

indulgences:

In the Roman Catholic Church, remission of the punishment due to sins, granted by the pope or church, and supposed to save the sinner from purgatory; absolution from the censures of the church and from all transgressions. (5, 10)

When the sixteenth century began, most of the Christian world was united spiritually under the Roman Catholic pope. The Holy Roman Emperor hoped that he could unite it politically under his rule. In a few short years, a “wild boar”—Martin Luther—“invaded the vineyard,” shattering forever the outward unity of the church and the hope of political unity. More importantly, Luther and the other reformers led a large segment of the church away from the rule of fallible men toward the rule of infallible Scripture.

Discussion Questions

1. Nationalism is regarded as both a negative and positive force in history. On which side would the leading figures in this chapter—Charles I of Spain, Francis I of France, Martin Luther—have lined up and why?

Nationalism is devotion to the interests or culture of a particular nation. Nationalism is a negative principle when leaders or people of a nation seek merely to serve their own self interests, and it is a positive principle when national loyalty is based upon a desire to serve God. Charles I, as king of Spain, would certainly have promoted self-serving nationalism by seeking the greatest freedom and power for his own nation—Spain. But as Holy Roman Emperor, Charles sought to control and rule over other nations at the expense of their national sovereignty. All emperors, by the very nature of their being emperors who rule over empires made up of many nations, oppose nationalism. Francis I was a strong nationalist who sought to increase the power and prestige of his nation of France. However, if he had become Holy Roman Emperor as he wished, he would have also had to oppose the nationalism of the countries he ruled over. Martin Luther never ruled over any country, but his activities nonetheless promoted German nationalism. Because a common language is a major factor in helping people think of themselves as members of one nation, Luther’s translation of the Bible into the German language contributed greatly to German nationalism by promoting the use of the German language. Another positive example of nationalism is that many countries which joined the Protestant Reformation did so as nations, and they thus replaced obedience to a foreign pope in Rome with membership in a church made up of fellow members of their nation.

2. What were the reasons the Roman Catholic Church sold indulgences?

The Roman Catholic Church sold indulgences to raise money to

Ninety-five Theses:

Statements condemning ninety-five erroneous doctrines or practices of the Roman Catholic Church which Martin Luther proposed to debate in 1517. The posting of this invitation to debate is usually considered the beginning of the Protestant Reformation. (11)

recanted:

Made a formal denial of an earlier statement. (15)

People

Charles v:

King of Spain who became Holy Roman Emperor in 1519, which gave him control of the greatest European empire since Charlemagne, seven centuries earlier. (1)

Francis I:

French king who was a life-long rival of Charles v. (2)

Martin Luther:

Former Roman Catholic monk whose criticism of the sale of indulgences in 1517 touched off the Protestant Reformation. (6)

Savonarola:

Italian friar who preached against the immorality of the people and the corruption of the church and who established a republic in Florence based on God's law. (8)

Johann von Staupitz:

Theological professor who encouraged Martin Luther to find the answers to his questions through study of the Bible. (8)

purchase church positions or offices, to finance building projects such as St. Peter's Basilica in Rome, and to finance crusades against the Moslems or other groups the church considered heretical.

3. Explain how God used technology and capitalism to push Luther's views into the spotlight and help set the Reformation into motion.

Johann Gutenberg's invention of the movable-type printing press made it possible for Luther's views to reach a wide audience quickly. In addition, God used the capitalistic efforts of printers to spread the teachings of the Reformation; the possibility of making a profit provided the incentive for these printers to make copies of Luther's writings.

4. How did Luther's arguments strike at the heart of the Roman Catholic Church's authority?

While the Roman Catholic Church rested its authority on the twin pillars of Scripture and church tradition as spoken by popes and church councils, Luther emphatically taught the principle of sola Scriptura: Scripture alone is the final authority for matters of faith and conduct. According to Luther and other Protestant theologians, popes and church councils were not infallible and did not hold the same authority as the Bible.

5. Discuss ancient Greek civilization in the light of God's law. *Greeks paid homage to false gods, thereby violating the First Commandment. Their architecture was magnificent, but much of it violated the Second Commandment about making graven images or idols. Temple prostitution, associated with the "worship" of many of the Greek deities, encouraged violation of the Seventh Commandment concerning adultery. Infanticide and human sacrifice violated the Sixth Commandment which forbids murder.*

6. In your own words, explain why Roman rulers came to see Christianity as a threat to their authority.

Many Roman emperors demanded to be worshipped and claimed the title "lord and god." Because Christians refused to betray their faith by worshipping the emperor and calling him "lord and god," they were branded as traitors. Christianity thus became the Roman state's greatest religious and political rival.

7. Give some examples of rival worldviews throughout history, and rival worldviews which challenge us today. What do they all have in common?

Examples might include Greek philosophies like Epicureanism and Stoicism; world religions like Buddhism, Hinduism, or Islam;

T E A C H I N G

Pope Leo x:

Powerful Roman Catholic pope whose sale of indulgences to raise money to fight a war and complete St. Peter's Basilica provoked Martin Luther to post his Ninety-Five Theses. (10)

Johann Tetzel:

Dominican friar and representative of Pope Leo X who sold indulgences throughout Germany and provoked Martin Luther's opposition. (10)

Philip Melancthon:

Protestant Reformer who assisted Martin Luther in organizing the Protestant Reformation and in translating Scriptures into German. (12)

Katherina von Bora:

Former nun who became Martin Luther's wife and able encourager in his work. (13)

Johann Maier Eck:

Theological professor who argued that Luther's views were wrong, that church tradition was as important as Scripture in determining doctrine, and that the pope was infallible in his pronouncement of truth. Luther became convinced from debating Eck that it would be impossible to reform the Catholic Church from within. (15)

Frederick the Wise:

Prince of Saxony who protected Luther from enemies in the Catholic Church who sought Luther's life. (15)

G U I D E

popular cults like Christian Science, Transcendental Meditation, or Mormonism; any of a number of New Age fads and philosophies; atheism; modern political philosophies like communism, fascism, or liberalism; or religion-like academic disciplines such as evolutionism and humanistic psychology and sociology. All these worldviews deny God's revelation in Scripture as the ultimate source of truth and instead find "truth" in the vain wisdom of men; they all worship the creation rather than the Creator; and they all deny the reality of sin and the need for a Savior.

8. What are some of the fruits of a non-Christian worldview?
Many possibilities here: tyranny, oppression, and large-scale mass murder, in the case of modern political philosophies; arrogance, error, and a lot of money wasted in the pursuit of "higher education," in the case of the modern academic world; eternity in hell, which is common to all followers of falsehood.

Optional Enrichment Projects

1. Read an encyclopedia article about the Ottoman Empire making note of its rise, its influence, and its eventual fall. How has its advance into Europe centuries ago affected the twentieth century?
2. Read several accounts of the Peasants' Revolt. Basing your reasoning on Scripture, support or refute Luther's opinion.
3. Read a biography of Martin Luther written from a Christian viewpoint and another from a secular one. What differences do you notice between them?

Assignment: Read Chapter 2 before next lesson.

LESSON

2

CHAPTER 2:
Spreading and
Challenging the
Reformation

Terms

mercenary:

A professional soldier hired for service by a foreign country. (24)

confederacy:

A political alliance of persons, parties, or states. (24)

disputation:

A debate, an argument. (25)

Radical Reformers:

Another name for Anabaptists. (26)

Anabaptists:

Followers of a radical movement of the Reformation that baptized only adult believers, preached extreme separation of church and state, shunned all politics and public affairs, refused to bear arms for the state, and did not wish to reform the church but to restore it to the days of the New Testament. (26)

sola Scriptura:

Latin for "the Bible alone." (28)

Mennonites:

Members of an Anabaptist Christian sect opposed to taking oaths, holding public office, or performing military service; followers of 16th century Reformer Menno Simons. (32)

While Martin Luther was nurturing the Protestant Reformation in the northern German states, Ulrich Zwingli was doing much the same in some of the Swiss cantons. Both Reformers owed a great debt to the Renaissance scholar Erasmus who aided the reform movement greatly by his emphasis on going back to original sources when studying the Bible and by publishing the first Greek New Testament. But others rejected the Reformation principle of sola Scriptura and took their teachings to strange and dangerous extremes. Where wheat is sown, tares also grow.

Discussion Questions

1. What two activities did Zwingli begin in Zurich in 1519 that worked together to spread the Reformation in Switzerland? What might happen if Christians did these two activities regularly today?

First, Zwingli began to preach through the entire New Testament from the Greek text. Secondly, he remained in Zurich in the midst of the plague so he could minister to the sick. (Answers to the second part of this question may vary.) As in Zwingli's day, preaching through God's Word proclaims truth, convicts sinners of sin, and points the way to the Savior. Contemporary Christians would greatly benefit from this serious study of God's Word. In addition, ministering to the sick and needy demonstrates the love of Christ and shows that biblical preaching is more than empty words. If both these principles were applied universally in the Christian church today, they might lead to reformation and revival.

2. List the characteristic beliefs of the Radical Reformers (Anabaptists). What effect did these beliefs have on the practices of the radicals? How did others respond to them? What effect do they have on the church and culture in America today?

The tenets of Anabaptism include the baptism of only adult believers, extreme separation of church and state, separation from all politics and public affairs, the refusal to bear arms for the state, and the desire not to reform the church but rather to restore it to New Testament days. In the 1500s, one group of Anabaptists distorted some of these beliefs and concluded that they had been called to destroy the wicked in preparation for the second coming of Christ. They preached armed insurrection and even took over the city of Münster, setting up a violent, communistic, polygamous state. Other Anabaptists rejected these extreme actions, and instead became pacifists who completely rejected all forms of political involvement. Reformers criticized the Anabaptists for rejecting the principle of

People

Ulrich Zwingli:

Self-taught theologian who led the Protestant reform movement in parts of Switzerland. (21)

Desiderius Erasmus:

Renaissance humanist scholar who paved the way for Reformation, though he himself did not join it. His promotion of the study of classical Greek and Roman writers in their original languages, and especially his study of the Bible in Hebrew and Greek, opened the way for the Reformers to discover biblical truths long suppressed by the Roman Catholic Church. (23)

Thomas Müntzer:

Radical Anabaptist who called for a peasant uprising to destroy the wicked in preparation for the second coming of Christ. (28)

Melchior Hoffmann:

Self-appointed “prophet” at Münster who urged fellow Anabaptists to give up non-violence and establish God’s kingdom by force. (31)

Jan Matthys:

Disciple of Melchior Hoffmann who claimed he was Enoch, sent to prepare the way for Christ’s second coming. (31)

Jan van Leiden:

Radical Anabaptist who claimed to be “David,” king of the “New Zion,” and who ruled Münster as an absolute despot based on his alleged private revelations from God. (31)

sola Scriptura, explaining that without the standard of the Bible, there is no basis for knowing how we must live. Protestants and Catholics joined forces to subdue the extremist Anabaptists who were in control of Münster. Today, Anabaptist theology still impacts many contemporary Christian denominations which teach separation between church and state. This belief keeps many Christians from getting involved in culture, serving in civil leadership, or even voting. One result of this isolationist philosophy has been that the voices of millions of Christians are not heard in the political arena and wicked people take leadership roles in society by default.

3. Five important biblical truths formed the basis of the Reformation as it spread through Europe (see page 20). Memorize the Latin phrases and their meanings. Why were these phrases so revolutionary?

The five slogans at the heart of the Reformation are as follows:

- sola gratia: “grace alone”
- sola Christa: “Christ alone”
- sola fide: “faith alone”
- soli Deo gloria: “glory to God alone”
- sola Scriptura: “the Scripture alone”

Wherever embraced, these phrases changed the basis of authority throughout the Reformed world. Authority was no longer seen to rest in popes and councils—or in any other human institution—but only in God and His Word. Moreover, individuals could now approach Christ directly by faith, rather than through the intermediary of a priest. The Reformation taught that salvation was a free gift, rather than a commodity which could be earned or purchased.

Optional Enrichment Projects

1. Use outside sources to trace the general history of the translation of the Bible up to the modern English versions. What important events were occurring in the world at each of these times of new translations?
2. Read more about Desiderius Erasmus’s contributions to the Reformation. Why did he not join it?
3. In light of the actions of the Radical Reformers and the Roman Catholic Church, explain the necessity of *sola Scriptura*.

Assignment: Read Chapter 3 before next lesson.

Menno Simons:

Former Catholic priest who repudiated the excesses of Müntzer, Hoffmann, Matthys, and van Leiden, and returned the Anabaptist movement to a practice of pacifism and separation from the world. (32)

Heinrich Bullinger:

Protestant Reformer who succeeded Zwingli as pastor in Zurich and carried on the work of the Reformation in Switzerland. (33)

LESSON 3

CHAPTER 3:

Reuniting Christendom

Terms

Calvinism:

The beliefs and practices taught by John Calvin, who emphasized the Trinity, the sovereignty of God, the authority of the Scriptures, the total depravity of fallen man, justification by free and irresistible grace, predestination, perseverance of the saints, presbyterian church government, and strict church discipline. (35, 37)

Institutes of the Christian Religion:

Probably the most influential work that was written in the Reformation era; this magnum opus of John Calvin became the summation of Reformed theology for generations of Christians. (38)

De Regno Christi:

The title means "On the Kingdom of Christ"; it was the last work by the important Protestant Reformer Martin Bucer. (42)

lesser magistrates:

Lower-ranking political officials like a city mayor or provincial governor. (43)

Libertines:

Members of a religious sect that emphasized reliance on the Holy Spirit while ignoring God's law; morally unrestrained persons. (47)

The Middle Ages was a time of excitement and turmoil. People were inspired by the voyages of explorers such as Marco Polo to discover and plunder new lands; however, increased world travel also spread disease such as the Black Death. Many people believed that the plague was God's judgment on them, and John Wycliffe led the Christian world into a revival of God's truth. This revival was aided by the invention of Gutenberg's movable type printing press, which made the Bible available to more people at a lower cost.

Discussion Questions

1. Explain the basic ideas of the "Protestant work ethic" as outlined by Calvin.

The Protestant work ethic teaches that because God rules over all things, man can serve God in every lawful area of life. God is glorified in everyday work and family life. True Christian service is to be found not in withdrawing from the world but in laboring in useful occupations with honesty and diligence. Moreover, diligent work leads to economic productivity.

2. Describe the relation of church and state in Reformed theology.

The Reformed view of church and state is that the two institutions are jurisdictionally separate, each with its God-ordained area of jurisdiction and authority. For example, only the church can define correct theology and bring about true reform through the preaching of the Gospel. Likewise, only the state wields the power of the sword and can carry out justice. However, both church and state are ordained by God and obligated to follow His laws as they apply to each specific area of authority.

3. What was the original purpose of Calvin's *Institutes of the Christian Religion*? What did it eventually become?

*Calvin wrote his *Institutes* in order to defend the Reformed faith against the charge of anarchy, as well as to put an end to the persecution of Protestants by distancing the Reformed movement from the extremist Anabaptists who had engaged in armed rebellion and communism at Münster. Although the *Institutes* successfully defended the Reformed faith from its detractors, the work has come to be viewed as the definitive summation of Reformed theology.*

4. What Christian groups were heavily influenced by Calvin's writings and preaching? What is significant about these groups in relation to America?

The English Puritans, Scottish Presbyterians, French Huguenots, and

People

John Calvin:

French Reformer and pastor in Geneva, Switzerland, whose writings, particularly the Institutes of the Christian Religion, were a major influence in the Protestant Reformation and greatly influenced the majority of the Europeans who colonized North America in the seventeenth century. (35)

William Farel:

French Reformer in exile in Switzerland who persuaded John Calvin to remain in Switzerland and help in the reform efforts there. (39-40)

Martin Bucer:

Friend of Calvin and a very important, although lesser known, Protestant Reformer. (42)

Idelette de Bure:

Wife of John Calvin. (42-48)

Michael Servetus:

Spanish scholar who ridiculed the Christian doctrine of the Trinity, challenged civil and church authority in Geneva, and was eventually burned at the stake after repeated exhortations to stop publicly teaching error. (46-48)

Dutch Reformed Church were strongly influenced by the work of Calvin. Together these groups made up the majority of immigrants in the early days of colonizing North America, and Calvinism became the strongest single religious force in the thirteen colonies.

5. What was Calvin's view of lawful resistance to tyranny, and how did his view come into play in America's revolution of the 1770s?

Calvin rejected the idea that individuals could legally resist tyranny. Instead, he said that a duly ordained lesser magistrate could lawfully resist a greater magistrate, and that through the lesser magistrate, the people could resist a tyrant. It was this view, explained by Calvin in his Institutes, which became the legal basis justifying America's struggle for independence from England.

Optional Enrichment Projects

1. Research the life and influence of one of the lesser-known reformers like Martin Bucer or William Farel.
2. Find another account of the Michael Servetus affair and compare it with the one in this text. How are the major players portrayed? How are the issues defined? Try to learn about the background and beliefs of the author, and then explain how these beliefs influenced the way the writer told the story.
3. Look again at the quotations on page 50 from George Bancroft and Leopold von Ranke. Support or refute their contentions about Calvin's influence.

LESSON

4

CHAPTERS 4:

England Enters
the Reformation

Terms

Lollards:

A group of English Reformers who were followers of John Wycliffe. (54)

Archbishop of Canterbury:

The highest church official of the Anglican Church. (61)

Act of Supremacy:

1534 act whereby Henry VII proclaimed the Church of England officially separate from the Roman Catholic Church with himself as its head. (61)

The Great Bible:

The first complete Bible in English, published by Miles Coverdale, and so named because of its large size. (62)

Utopia:

A fictional 1516 book by Sir Thomas More depicting a perfect country; an ideally perfect place; an impractical concept for social reform. (63)

Book of Martyrs:

A book written by John Foxe in 1571 detailing the sufferings of Christians throughout history at the hands of tyrants; one of the most popular books ever published in England. (66)

The Reformation moved forward in England through the work of men such as Wycliffe and Tyndale, both of whom suffered great persecution for their stand. When England finally broke with Rome, however, it was not over theology but over a king's unhappy marriage. Although the Church of England rejected the Roman Catholic Church, it was never truly Reformed. This spirit of theological compromise within the Anglican Church provoked a group of reform-minded Christians, "Puritans," to call for the purification of the church. Unlike England, Scotland proved to be fertile ground for the spread of the Reformation, although not without its own bloody conflicts.

Discussion Questions

1. Compare and contrast the disagreement Martin Luther had with the Roman church and the disagreement Henry VIII had with Rome. What were the results?

Martin Luther's disagreement with Rome was a theological one. At the center of this conflict was the question of authority: Luther argued that Scripture alone was the Christian's ultimate authority, while Rome maintained that church councils and the pope had the same degree of authority as Scripture. On the other hand, Henry VIII was not really concerned about doctrinal issues. In fact, he fundamentally agreed with the teachings of the Roman church. However, because of his desire for a divorce and the pope's refusal to grant one, Henry removed England from the authority of the pope and assumed the headship of the church himself. Thus Henry's disagreement with Rome was little more than a struggle for power. Because Luther dealt with issues fundamental to the Christian faith, his disagreement with Rome led to a major reformation of the church and a great Christian revival. Henry's disagreement led at first only to the replacement of the head of the English church; however, in the long run, England's split with Rome paved the way for a genuine reformation to occur later under the Puritans.

2. Was Henry VIII a true Protestant? Support your answer.

Henry VIII was not a true Protestant because he agreed with Roman Catholic teachings and merely wanted to be free from an authority which was causing him a temporary personal inconvenience. In addition, Henry VIII could not be really considered a Protestant because the Roman Catholic Church had earlier assigned to him the title of "Defender of the faith" for writing a pamphlet which criticized Martin Luther. In this pamphlet, Henry had declared that all Christians must be subject to the pope.

People

John Wycliffe:

Fourteenth-century English scholar whose teachings and translation of the Bible into English paved the way for the Protestant Reformation in England. (53)

William Tyndale:

Early English Reformer, Bible translator, and martyr whose unflinching commitment to biblical Christianity greatly encouraged the advance of the Reformation in England and the translation of Scriptures into English. (56-58)

Henry VIII:

King of England who proclaimed the Church of England officially separate from the Roman Catholic Church with himself as its head, but who did very little to rid the church of its Roman Catholic ideas or practices. (59-62)

Catherine of Aragon:

First wife of Henry VIII. Henry's desire to divorce her led to his breaking England away from the Roman Catholic Church. (59)

Anne Boleyn:

Second wife of Henry VIII. Henry's infatuation with her was part of the reason why he divorced his first wife. (59)

Thomas Wolsey:

Chaplain to both Henry VII and Henry VIII, Archbishop of York, and representative of the pope in England. His life seems to suggest a greater interest in the riches of the world than in spiritual matters. (59)

3. Why did William Tyndale risk his life to translate the Bible into English?

Tyndale knew that for true Christian faith to flourish in any society, the Bible must be read and embraced by the people. He wanted people to be able to read the truth for themselves in their mother tongue, not merely accept the word of priests who often misled them.

4. Explain why Mary I of England has become known through history as “Bloody Mary.”

As a staunch Catholic, Mary I hated everything Protestant, executed hundreds of Protestants in extreme cruelty, and forced many more to flee to the European continent.

5. What was unique about the progress of the Reformation in Scotland?

Unlike the English Reformation, which was instigated in various ways and for various reasons by the English monarchy, the Scottish Reformation was largely a bottom-up movement. The forceful preaching of John Knox caused the people to seek church reform despite the bitter resistance of a staunchly anti-Protestant Scottish monarchy. The marriage of the Scottish king to a French princess gave Scotland close ties with Catholic France, which further strengthened the monarchy's resistance to Reformation. Nevertheless, the Scottish people embraced Protestantism, and, while the monarchy vigorously disapproved, the Scottish Parliament firmly established a Reformed Church of Scotland and forced the Catholic queen to abdicate..

6. Evaluate Henry VIII's Act of Supremacy (1534) in light of what the Bible states concerning the relationship of civil rulers and the church.

Henry VIII claimed to be “supreme head in earth of the Church of England,” yet we know that only Christ can be head of His church. According to the Bible, the civil magistrate must always be subservient to the Word of God, and thus under the teaching of the church. When a magistrate claims authority over the church which is supposed to instruct him, he has not only usurped authority, but he has claimed a prerogative reserved only for God's duly ordained ministers.

Optional Enrichment Projects

1. What were Rome's reasons for resisting the translation of the Bible into the language of the common man?
2. Read John Foxe's *Book of Martyrs* and write a short report on the life of one of the martyrs from this era.

T E A C H I N G

Thomas Cranmer:

Cambridge theologian who gathered the support of scholars for Henry VIII's proposed divorce of Catherine of Aragon. (60)

Thomas Cromwell:

Member of Parliament who urged Henry VIII to remove England from jurisdiction of the pope. (60-61)

Jane Seymour:

Third wife of Henry VIII and mother of future King Edward VI. (61)

Miles Coverdale:

Publisher of the Great Bible, the first complete Bible in the English language. (62)

Thomas More:

Noted scholar, advisor to Henry VIII, and author of Utopia, a fictional work about an ideal society. (63)

Edward VI:

King of England who succeeded his father, King Henry VIII. Under Edward's short reign, and with his enthusiastic support, England began to seriously embrace the Protestant Reformation. (64)

Lady Jane Grey:

Staunch Protestant who was pronounced queen of England after the death of Edward VI, but after only a nine-day reign, she was denounced as a usurper by the forces of Mary I, who had her executed. (65)

Mary I ("Bloody Mary"):

Daughter of Henry VIII and Catherine of Aragon who became queen following the brief reign of Lady Jane Grey; she was noted for cruel persecution and murder of Protestants in England. (65)

G U I D E

3. Research the role that English translations of the Bible had in the development of the English language.

Assignment: Review Chapters 1–4 for test

John Foxe:

Author of Acts and Monuments, better known as the Book of Martyrs, an immensely popular book which detailed the sufferings of Christians at the hands of tyrants from the Roman emperors to Bloody Mary. (66)

Elizabeth :

Daughter of Henry VIII and Anne Boleyn who succeeded Mary I; Elizabeth chose a compromise "middle way" between Protestantism and Catholicism, but under her peaceful reign Protestant Reformers increasingly influenced English society and the church. (67)