

Renaissance and Reformation

*The Emergence of the First
Global Age (1450–1750)*



The Renaissance

The Reformation

Protestantism spreads

Thematic Icons



Economics and business



Geography and environment



Historical concepts and questions



Politics, government and citizenship



Religion and thought



Society and culture



War, diplomacy and foreign policy

Icons: For more detailed instructions, see the *User Guide*



Flash activity (these activities are not editable)



Teacher notes included in the Notes page



By the end of this section, you will have learned about the spread of Protestantism, and be able to answer the following key questions:

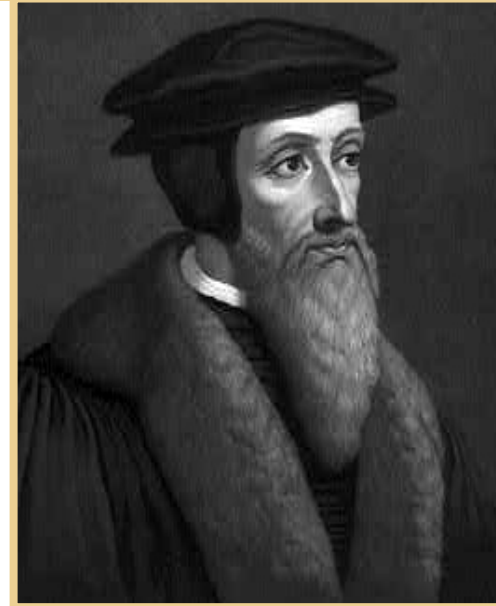
- What was Calvinism and how did it spread?
- How did the Anglican Church begin in England?
- Why did so many different forms of Protestantism develop?
- What was the legacy of the Reformation?



As Protestantism spread, it took different forms.

Preacher and theologian **John Calvin** said that all humans are sinful and can be saved by God's will alone. He believed in **predestination**, the idea that God has already decided who will be saved. His followers were known as **Calvinists**.

In 1541, Protestants in Geneva, Switzerland asked Calvin to lead their city. Calvin outlawed gambling, bright clothing, and other forms of excess. Heretics were burned at the stake.



What are some pros and cons of predestination?



Calvinism spread through Switzerland, Holland, Scotland and France. French Calvinists were called **Huguenots**.

Tension between Catholics and Huguenots led to bloody civil war. In 1572, a series of attacks on Huguenots erupted into mob violence. The **St. Bartholomew's Day massacre** continued for months, resulting in the deaths of as many as 12,000 Huguenots.



After decades of bloody religious wars in France, Henry IV issued the Edict of Nantes in 1598, which granted Huguenots some religious and political rights.



Calvinism found greater success elsewhere.

John Knox was a Scottish preacher who brought the ideas of Calvinist Geneva back to Scotland. Knox set up community churches run by groups of elders, or presbyters. Members of these churches were known as **Presbyterians**.



In 1560, Presbyterian nobles overthrew the Catholic Mary, Queen of Scots and declared Presbyterianism the official religion of Scotland.

Why do you think Calvinism was so popular?



King **Henry VIII** was a devout Catholic who vocally opposed Luther's views. However, problems in his own family eventually led him to dissolve the Catholic Church in England. The following years saw religious strife and violence, eventually leading to the birth of the Anglican Church.

Press the dates in the timeline to find out about the development of Protestantism in England.

Press **start** to begin.

start



Why would a monarch want to be a religious leader?



Anabaptism developed around the belief that only adults should be baptized, as children cannot understand the significance of baptism.

Anabaptists were pacifists who believed in communal possessions and a division between church and state. For these seemingly radical social beliefs, Anabaptists were persecuted by Catholics and Protestants alike.

Perhaps because of this persecution, the origins of Anabaptism are unclear. However, Anabaptist ideas influenced later Protestant sects, including the Amish, Quakers and Baptists.





During the Reformation, Protestants and Catholics used education to spread their message. This led to the creation of new schools and universities across Europe.

Reformers had discovered that the status quo could be changed. This realization would lead to more changes in the future.

However, many things remained the same. Protestant leaders agreed that women had no place in religion. It would be a long time before certain groups gained rights.



Can you think of any other impacts of the Reformation?





Many secular and religious leaders shaped the Reformation and its outcomes.
Can you match each key figure to his description?

Press **start** to begin.

start





During the Reformation, the Bible was printed in vernacular languages, allowing more people to read it. Different interpretations of the text led to the formation of many different Protestant religions.

Drag each belief to the correct place depending on whether it is part of the Calvinist, Lutheran or Anabaptist faith.

Press **start** to begin.

start





Test your knowledge of the Renaissance and Reformation with this quiz. Choose the correct answer to each question to see how much you can remember.

Press **start** to begin.

start





Test your understanding of the Renaissance and Reformation by recapping key terms and important people using this glossary. Press on the tabs and then each term to see a definition.

Press **start** to begin.

start

