Crash Course European History: Viewing Guide
Episode 6: Protestant Reformation

Terms to know from this episode:
- Martin Luther
- heresy
- indulgences
- salvation
- Ninety-five Theses
- Reformation
- Sola Scriptura
- Sola Gratia
- Sola Fide
- Diet of Worms
- Charles V
- Frederick the Wise (aka Frederick of Saxony)
- Schmalkaldic League
- Against the Rioting Peasants (aka “Against the Murderous Thieving Hordes of Peasants.”)
- Ulrich Zwingli
- Katerina von Bora
- Peace of Augsburg

1. Can you think of examples where religion and politics are intertwined? How does that connection impact people’s beliefs?

2. Give an example of how Catholicism dominated many aspects of life.

3. It all starts with _________________________, but his real concern was ____________________.

4. Luther was specifically concerned with the Catholic teaching that faith AND ____________________ were necessary to achieve salvation.

5. In 1517, the pope issued a special indulgence to raise money to build ____________________ Basilica in Rome.
6. Purchasing an indulgence was said to release ____________________ from purgatory.

7. Many ____________________ objected to their hard earned money going to support the aristocratic children of the wealthy.
8. Luther believed in salvation by ____________________ alone.

9. In 1517, Luther composed __________________________________________ expressing questions about indulgences and other theological issues.
10. In Catholic doctrine at the time ____________________ were the authority. They read the Bible and told you what it said.
11. Luther, however, argued that the only true authority was __________________________.

12. The idea of sola scripture helped to boost ____________________________.

13. In 1521, the pope excommunicated Luther, and Luther was summoned to the _______________________________________________________.

14. ____________________________, the elector of Saxony, hid and protected Luther after Luther was declared an outlaw.

15. The Schmalkaldic League of Protestant Princes was founded in 1530 to protect __________________________.

16. Thanks to the ____________________________, 200,000 copies of the Bible were printed in the 1520s and 30s, which helped to make the Reformation a European-wide movement.

17. In 1525, ____________________________ and other folk started protesting. They were crushed by ____________________________.

18. Ulrich Zwingli preached reform in ____________________________ and supported Luther’s main criticisms of the papacy but disagreed on the ____________________________.

19. Some of Zwingli’s followers became more radical. Called ____________________________, they held that faith was a matter of individual thought, so only a thinking adult could be baptized.

20. In 1555, the ____________________________ decided that whoever ruled would determine the religions of his territory.

21. Why do you think the Peace of Augsburg didn’t lead to lasting peace?

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