

## 6.0 Synergetic Short Answer Questions

**Learning Objective:** students will apply their learning in new and novel ways to demonstrate critical thinking and reading comprehension skills.

### Procedure

- 1). Complete the readings associated with the headings below.
- 2). Read carefully and then answer the **black questions**.
- 3). Use the answers from the first two questions to answer the **blue synergistic question**.
- 4). Meet, discuss, answer and share with the class your answer to the **final (group) question**.

### READINGS: 6.0 and 6.1

**Glossary Terms:** Martin Luther, *Ninety-Five Theses*, indulgences, Jan Hus, Lutheranism, Calvinism, excommunication, *Peace of Augsburg*, *Treaty of Westphalia*.

- 1). Explain how Protestants and Catholics are both Christian groups. Elaborate on how these two groups are similar and how they are different (6.0).
- 2). The following excerpt is drawn from the webpage dedicated to Martin Luther's biography on the History 10 website. You can access this page by going to 6.1 Reformation: An Overview and then click on the blue hyperlink "Martin Luther" (about half way down the page).

"In his studies of scripture, Martin Luther finally gained religious enlightenment. Beginning in 1513, while preparing lectures, Luther read Psalm 22, which recounts Christ's cry for mercy on the cross, a cry similar to his own disillusionment with God and religion. Two years later, while preparing a lecture on Paul's Epistle to the Romans, he read, "The just will live by faith." He dwelled on this statement for some time. Finally, he realized the key to spiritual salvation was not to fear God or be enslaved by religious dogma but to believe that faith alone would bring salvation."

Explain how Luther's rejection of fearing God and being "saved by faith" reflected the optimism of the Renaissance (6.1 Martin Luther).

3). Are reform movements like Luther's destined to fail? Explain

4). The Church, like any institution, sought to protect itself from critics and reformers. Use the Internet to find another example of an institution refusing to reform itself. In your answer, provide a description of the institution's primary purpose and why people thought reform was necessary.

### **READINGS 6.2 and 6.3**

**Glossary Terms:** Black Death, rationalism, *sola gracia*, *sola scriptura*, *sola fide*, Johann Tetzel, Diet of Worms, *Edict of Worms*, Diet of Augsburg, *Edict of Nantes*, pluralism, Henry II, Louis de Bourbon, Catherine de Medici, Henry of Navarre, St. Bartholomew's Day Massacre.

1). Why is the very existence of tradition an obstacle to progress (6.2)?

2). Why do both secular and religious authorities place such a high value on unity (6.3)?

3). During the Middle Ages, why did people assume a kingdom's civil and social order depended upon it having only "one faith"?

4). Why are arguments from authority almost always invalid? In what instances are such arguments valid?

### **READINGS 6.4 and 6.5**

**Glossary Terms:** counter-reformation, *Edict of Restitution*, Hapsburgs, Orthodox Church, Trinity, Purgatory, saint veneration, Huguenots.

1). What were two consequences of the Thirty Years' War for the region of Germany (6.4)?

2). What were three similarities and differences between Protestants, Orthodox and Catholic Christians (6.5)?

3). Why are secular authorities more tolerant of new ideas compared to religious authorities?

4). What characteristics did the Protestant Reformation and Renaissance share in common?