

## StudywithSep APEH Unit 2 Vocabulary Sheet: The Protestant Reformation

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

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1. Indulgences
2. Sola Scriptura
3. Predestination
4. Simony
5. Nepotism
6. Diet of Worms
7. Peace of Augsburg
8. Council of Trent
9. Thirty Years' War
10. Protestantism
11. Calvinism
12. Lutheranism
13. Anglicanism
14. Jesuits
15. Reformation
16. Counter-Reformation
17. 95 Theses
18. Act of Supremacy
19. Theocracy
20. Ulrich Zwingli

### Vocabulary Terms for the Protestant Reformation

1. **Indulgences**
  - **Definition:** A grant by the Catholic Church that absolves a person from the punishment of sins, often purchased with money.
2. **Sola Scriptura**
  - **Definition:** Latin for "scripture alone"; the doctrine that the Bible is the sole authority in matters of faith and practice.
3. **Predestination**
  - **Definition:** The doctrine that God has eternally chosen those who will be saved and those who will be damned, regardless of individual actions.
4. **Simony**
  - **Definition:** The act of buying or selling ecclesiastical offices or positions.
5. **Nepotism**

- **Definition:** The practice of favoring relatives or friends by giving them positions of power, often within the Church.

6. **Diet of Worms**

- **Definition:** An assembly of the Holy Roman Empire held in Worms, Germany, where Martin Luther was asked to recant his teachings.

7. **Peace of Augsburg**

- **Definition:** An agreement in 1555 that allowed rulers of the Holy Roman Empire to choose either Lutheranism or Catholicism as the official faith of their territory.

8. **Council of Trent**

- **Definition:** A series of meetings of the Catholic Church from 1545 to 1563 aimed at addressing church reform and clarifying Catholic doctrines in response to the Reformation.

9. **Thirty Years' War**

- **Definition:** A series of conflicts from 1618 to 1648 involving most of the European powers, primarily fought over religious and political issues, which ended with the Peace of Westphalia.

10. **Protestantism**

- **Definition:** A branch of Christianity that originated with the Reformation, rejecting the authority of the Pope and emphasizing the role of Scripture.

11. **Calvinism**

- **Definition:** A branch of Protestantism founded by John Calvin, emphasizing predestination and the absolute sovereignty of God.

12. **Lutheranism**

- **Definition:** A branch of Protestantism founded by Martin Luther, which emphasizes justification by faith alone and the authority of Scripture.

13. **Anglicanism**

- **Definition:** The branch of Christianity represented by the Church of England, which was established under Henry VIII's reign, separating from the Catholic Church.

14. **Jesuits**

- **Definition:** Members of the Society of Jesus, a Catholic order founded by Ignatius of Loyola, known for their missionary work and efforts to reform the Church.

15. **Reformation**

- **Definition:** A religious movement in the 16th century aimed at reforming the Catholic Church and leading to the creation of Protestant denominations.

16. **Counter-Reformation**

- **Definition:** The period of Catholic revival and reform in response to the Protestant Reformation, including the establishment of the Jesuits and the Council of Trent.

17. **95 Theses**

- **Definition:** A document by Martin Luther that criticized the Catholic Church's practices, particularly the sale of indulgences, and sparked the Protestant Reformation.

**18. Act of Supremacy**

- **Definition:** A 1534 law passed by Henry VIII that declared the English monarch the Supreme Head of the Church of England.

**19. Theocracy**

- **Definition:** A form of government in which priests or religious leaders rule in the name of God or a deity.

**20. Ulrich Zwingli**

- **Definition:** A Swiss reformer who led the Reformation in Switzerland and had differing views on the Eucharist compared to Martin Luther.