

# Chapter 6

## Lesson 4

### Notes

#### Lesson 4 – Changes in Church and Government

##### I. Traveler Makes plans for a book

###### A. Planning one book/Erasmus's Bible

1. Printed 1<sup>st</sup> Greek New Testament
2. Friend was Thomas More

##### II. Luther Protests against Church Authority

###### A. The Bible's Authority

###### 1. Martin Luther

- a. German monk and teacher
- b. Questioned some teachings of the Roman Catholic Church
- c. Believed the Bible provided all the guidance people needed to live a Christian life

###### B. A movement for reform

1. Luther was excommunicated from the R.C.C.
2. Became the leader of the Reformation
  - a. Reformation – see vocab
3. Followers of Luther's ideas became known as Protestants.

##### III. The Reformation Divides Christians

###### A. Protestant Churches

###### 1. John Calvin

- a. Led reformation in Switzerland
- b. Believed in authority of the Bible
- c. Wished to discard any Church practice that was not based on the Bible

## B. Church of England

1. Protestants won support of King Henry VIII
2. King broke away from the Pope's authority
3. Set up the Protestant Church, the Church of England (Anglican Church)
  - a. No longer accepted the authority of the Pope in Rome
  
4. Thomas More refused to swear loyalty to the church of England. King Henry had him beheaded

## C. Churches Agree

1. Devoted Roman Catholics and Protestants in Western Europe agreed to live together in peace.

## IV. National Rulers Replaced Feudal Rulers

### A. Feudalism Ends

1. National ruler – ruled whole nation

### B. Queen Elizabeth I

1. King or Queen was the ruler of the nation
2. Queen Elizabeth I
  - a. Her reign became known as the Golden Age or Elizabethan Age because it was a time of great achievement in England

3. Writers and Poets produce great works of art and English literature thrived.
  - a. William Shakespeare

### C. King James I

1. He said that he ruled by divine right
  - a. Divine right – see vocab