### GUIDED READING  
**Luther Leads the Reformation**

#### A. Analyzing Causes and Recognizing Effects
As you read this section, note some of the causes and effects of the events identified.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Causes</th>
<th>Event or Situation</th>
<th>Effects</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. In 1517, Luther posts his 95 theses on the church door at Wittenberg.</td>
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<td>2. In 1520, Luther is excommunicated. In 1521, he is declared an outlaw and a heretic.</td>
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<td>3. The German peasants revolt in 1524.</td>
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<td>4. The Peace of Augsburg is signed in 1555.</td>
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#### B. Clarifying
On the back of this paper, define each term: indulgence, Lutheran, Protestant, and annul.
SKILLBUILDER PRACTICE  Synthesizing

Synthesizing involves putting together different pieces of information to form an overall picture of a historical event. Like detectives, historians piece together historical clues to arrive at an understanding of past events. As you read the passage below, form a synthesis about the impact of the printing press on European society. Then fill in the cluster diagram to show information you used to form the synthesis. (See Skillbuilder Handbook)

The first Europeans to use movable type were printers in Mainz, Germany, the most famous of whom was Johann Gutenberg. From Germany, printing spread quickly to other European cities. By 1500, presses in about 250 cities had printed between 9 and 10 million books. For the first time, books were affordable enough so that people could buy and read them.

The printing press made the Bible available to all Christians who could read. No longer did worshipers have to depend on their priests to read and interpret the Bible for them. Now they could read and find meaning on their own. And for some, like Martin Luther, their interpretations differed greatly from those of the Church. For others, religious books beautifully illustrated with woodcuts and engravings rekindled religious feelings and encouraged popular piety.

Printing prepared the way for a religious revolution. Books on religion publicized the corruption of the Renaissance popes and other problems in the Church. New ideas spread more quickly than ever before. Many of Luther’s ideas were drawn from the writings of John Wycliffe and John Huss, earlier critics of the Church. In turn, printing presses quickly spread Luther’s 95 theses throughout Europe, drawing many followers to his teachings. The pen was proving to be mightier than the sword.
Elizabeth I (1533–1603) was the daughter of Henry VIII and Anne Boleyn. She became queen of England in 1558. In the following passage, the French ambassador to England records his impressions of a private meeting that he had with Elizabeth I on December 8, 1597. As you read his account, think about the queen’s appearance and behavior.

On the 8th of December I did not think to be given an audience for that day and was resolved to make my complaint; but about one hour after noon there came a gentleman from the Queen who said to me that her Majesty was much grieved that she had not given me audience sooner, and that she prayed me to come to her that very hour. He brought me in a coach to take me down to the river where one of the barges awaited me, and we went thence to the gate of the Queen’s palace.

She was strangely attired in a dress of silver cloth, white and crimson, or silver ‘gauze’, as they call it. This dress had slashed sleeves lined with red taffeta, and was girt about with other little sleeves that hung down to the ground, which she was for ever twisting and untwisting. She kept the front of her dress open . . . and often she would open the front of this robe with her hands as if she was too hot. The collar of the robe was very high, and the lining of the inner part all adorned with little pendants of rubies and pearls, very many, but quite small. She had also a chain of rubies and pearls about her neck. On her head she wore a garland of the same material and beneath it a great reddish-coloured wig, with a great number of spangles of gold and silver, and hanging down over her forehead some pearls, but of no great worth. On either side of her ears hung two great curls of hair, almost down to her shoulders and within the collar of her robe, spangled as the top of her head.

As for her face, it is and appears to be very aged. It is long and thin, and her teeth are very yellow and unequal, compared with what they were formerly, so they say, and on the left side less than on the right. Many of them are missing so that one cannot understand her easily when she speaks quickly. Her figure is fair and tall and graceful in whatever she does; so far as may be she keeps her dignity, yet humbly and graciously withal.

All the time she spoke she would often rise from her chair, and appear to be very impatient with what I was saying. She would complain that the fire was hurting her eyes, though there was a great screen before it and she six or seven feet away; yet did she give orders to have it extinguished, making them bring water to pour upon it. She told me that she was well pleased to stand up, and that she used to speak thus with the ambassadors who came to seek her, and used sometimes to tire them, of which they would on occasion complain. I begged her not to overtire herself in any way, and I rose when she did; and then she sat down again, and so did I. At my departure she rose and conducted me to that same place where she had come to receive me, and again began to say that she was grieved that all the gentlemen I had brought should see her in that condition, and she called to see them. They made their reverence before her, one after the other, and she embraced them all with great charm and smiling countenance.


Research Options

1. Writing Expository Paragraphs Use print or on-line resources to find out more about the life and reign of Elizabeth I. Then write a brief biographical sketch and share it with your classmates.

2. Making Judgments André Hurault provides a detailed description of the queen’s attire. Research fashions of the Renaissance. Then sketch costume designs for a film set during this time period and display them in class.
PRIMARY SOURCE

Report on the English Reformation

Thomas Cromwell (1485–1540) was an English statesman who served under Henry VIII. Cromwell devised the policy that separated England from the Roman Catholic Church and was responsible for establishing the Reformation in England. The following excerpt comes from a report by Cromwell’s agents—John London, Roger Townshend, Richard Layton, and Geoffrey Chamber—on the progress of the English Reformation from 1537 to 1538. According to the report, what steps were taken to break with the Roman Catholic Church during the Reformation?

In my most humble manner I have me commend- ed unto your good lordship, ascertaining the same that I have pulled down the image of Our Lady at Caversham, wheretounto was great pilgrim-age. The image is plated over with silver, and I have put it in a chest fast locked and nailed up, and by the next barge that cometh from Reading to London it shall be brought to your lordship. I have also pulled down the place she stood in, with all other ceremonies, as lights, shrouds, crosses, and images of wax hanging about the chapel, and have defaced the same thoroughly in eschewing of any further resort thither. This chapel did belong to Notley Abbey, and there always was a canon of that monastery which was called the Warden of Caversham, and he sung in this chapel and had the offerings for his living. He was accustomed to show many pretty relics, among the which were (as he made report) the holy dagger that killed King Henry, and the holy knife that killed St. Edward. All these with many other, with the coats of this image, her cap and hair, my servants shall bring unto your lordship this week, with the surrender of the friars under their convent seal, and their seal also. I have sent the canon home again to Notley, and have made fast the doors of the chapel, which is thoroughly well covered with lead, and if it be your lordship’s pleasure I shall see it made sure to the King’s grace’s use. And if it be not so ordered, the chapel standeth so wildly that the lead will be stolen by night. . . . At Caversham is a proper lodging where the canon lay, with a fair garden and an orchard, meet to be bestowed upon some friend of your lordship’s in these parts. . . .

Please it your good lordship to be advertised that there was a poor woman of Wells, beside Walsingham, that imagined a false tale of a miracle to be done by the image of Our Lady that was at Walsingham, since the same was brought from thence to London. And upon the trial thereof, by my examination from one person to another, to the number of six persons, and at last came to hear that she was the reporter thereof, and to be the very author of the same, as far forth as my conscience and perceiving could lead me, I committed her therefore to the ward of the constable at Walsingham. The next day after, being market day, there I caused her to be set in stocks in the morning, and about 9.00 of the clock when the said market was fullest of people, with a paper set about her head, written with these words upon the same A REPORTER OF FALSE TALES, was set in a cart and so carried about the market stead and other streets in the town, staying in divers places where most people assembled, young people and boys of the town casting snowballs at her. This done and executed, was brought to the stocks again, and there set till the market was ended. This was her penance; for I knew no law otherwise to punish her but by discretion, trusting it shall be a warning to other light persons in such wise to order themself. Howbeit, I cannot perceive but the said image is not yet out of some of their heads, I thought it convenient to advertise your lordship of the truth of this matter. . . .


Discussion Questions

Summarizing

1. What property did Cromwell’s agents seize from English monasteries?
2. How did Cromwell’s agents punish a woman who attributed a miracle to the image of Our Lady at Walsingham?
3. Recognizing Effects According to this report, what changes occurred in England as a result of the Reformation?
HISTORYMAKERS  Elizabeth I
Gloriana

"It is my desire to live nor reign no longer than my life and reign shall be for your good. And though you have had, and may have, many princes more mighty and wise sitting in this seat, yet you never had, nor shall have, any that will be more careful and loving."—Elizabeth, addressing Parliament (1601)

Called “Gloriana,” Elizabeth I, the new queen of England in 1558, ushered in a period of unmatched artistic growth and political achievements. She survived a difficult childhood to reach the throne at age 25. She patched over religious differences, skillfully manipulated other rulers who sought her hand in marriage, helped guide England past a serious foreign threat, and presided over a period of intellectual and artistic flowering. She became a magnificent symbol of England’s rise.

The daughter of Anne Boleyn, the second wife of Henry VIII, Elizabeth was forced to grow up fast in an unstable and dangerous court. When she was not yet three years old, her father accused her mother of conspiracy and had Anne Boleyn executed. Elizabeth, like her older half-sister Mary, was declared illegitimate. In 1544, Elizabeth was named third in line to the throne, but her troubles did not go away. She was suspected of being involved in a plot against her half-brother Edward when he became king. She responded well to tough questions, though, and her innocence was accepted.

After Edward’s death, Mary became queen. She was Catholic, and became suspicious of Elizabeth, who was Protestant. Once again, Elizabeth was wrongly accused of plotting against the crown. She was arrested and placed in the Tower of London but was released two months later. In 1558, Mary died, and Elizabeth was crowned queen.

Elizabeth inherited a miserable situation in England. One contemporary described the state in hopeless terms: “The queen poor. The realm exhausted. The nobility poor and decayed. . . . The people out of order. Justice not executed.” However, her reign reversed these trends and revived the English spirit.

In the first decades of Elizabeth’s rule, she played a skillful game of cat-and-mouse with the powerful nobles of Europe, who wanted to marry her and win control of England. She entertained several possible husbands, changing her course as she believed was best for English policy. In the end, she frustrated all suitors and never married. While her policy ensured the independence of England, it was risky. If she died unexpectedly, a struggle for the throne was bound to result.

Elizabeth also attempted to heal the religious differences that plagued England. In 1559, she persuaded Parliament to approve a law that made England Protestant but that also gave some concessions to Catholics. Though laws against Catholic practices grew stricter under her rule, she managed to lighten them in practice.

In the 1580s, England drifted toward war with Spain. Elizabeth allowed English sea captains to plunder Spanish ships bringing gold and silver from the New World. She also sent aid and English troops to the areas of the Netherlands that were fighting to win independence from Spain. In 1588, Philip II of Spain launched a huge fleet, the Armada, against England. England’s faster ships outsailed the Spanish fleet and inflicted heavy damage on them. A severe storm destroyed many Spanish ships and helped defeat the Armada.

In Elizabeth’s later years, England suffered other problems. The Irish, encouraged by Spain, rebelled against English control. These wars and the defeat of the Armada drained the treasury. The economy weakened. Nobles and government officials jockeyed for power and influence. During this time, however, English writers produced an outpouring of poems, plays, and other works that showed great creativity and skill. The queen, now 70, finally weakened and died in 1603.

Questions
1. Making Inferences What actions do you think demonstrated that Elizabeth was both a clever and fair ruler? Explain.
2. Drawing Conclusions Why was Elizabeth such a desirable match in marriage?
3. Clarifying What policies led to conflict with Spain?
Determining Main Ideas  Choose the word that most accurately completes each sentence below. Write that word in the blank provided.

1. Christians who were members of non-Catholic churches were considered ________________.

2. An ________________, otherwise known as a pardon, released a sinner from the penalty that a priest imposed for sins.

3. Luther was declared a ________________, or a person who holds beliefs that differ from official Church teachings.

4. Henry VIII asked the pope to ________________ his marriage to Catherine Howard so that he could take a younger wife.

5. The ________________, Church was created by Parliament and Elizabeth I to return England to Protestantism.

6. Luther’s 95 Theses began the ________________, a movement for religious reform.

7. Luther and his followers became a separate religious group from the Catholic Church, known as ________________.

8. A religious settlement known as the ________________ declared that each ruler would decide the religion of their state.