The Reformation Continues

A. Determining Main Ideas  As you read about new Protestant churches and reforms within the Catholic Church, take notes to answer the questions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What were some religious or social beliefs of each new Protestant religion?</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Calvinism</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Presbyterianism</td>
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<td>3. Anabaptism</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

4. What were the three major activities of the Jesuits?

5. Why were the effects of the work of Jesuit missionaries so long lasting?

6. What role did Popes Paul III and Paul IV play in reforming the Catholic Church?

7. What were some important effects of the Reformation?

B. Perceiving Relationships  On the back of this paper, identify the relationship between each term or name and the Reformation: predestination, Calvinism, Catholic Reformation, Jesuits, and Council of Trent.
Reading Comprehension  Find the name or term in the second column that best matches the description in the first column. Then write the letter of your answer in the blank.

___ 1. A theory that God has known since the beginning of time who will be saved
    a. Presbyterians
    b. Jesuits
    c. predestination
    d. theocracy
    e. Council of Trent
    f. Anabaptists
    g. Catholic Reformation
    h. Calvinism

___ 2. A movement within the Catholic Church to reform itself and help Catholics remain loyal

___ 3. Members of the Society of Jesus who focused on creating schools, converting non-Christians to Catholicism, and stopping the spread of Protestantism

___ 4. A religion based on the teachings of John Calvin

___ 5. A government that is controlled by religious leaders

___ 6. A meeting of Catholic bishops and cardinals where they agreed on several Catholic doctrines

___ 7. People who believed that a person must be able to decide to be Christian before he or she can be baptized

___ 8. Followers of John Knox who believed that each community church should be governed by a group of presbyters