Laity – common people; non-clergy who worship/follow a religion

Transubstantiation – doctrine that during Mass the priest transforms the bread and wine into the actual body, blood, soul and divinity of Jesus Christ. Belief of Roman Catholics and Greek Orthodox. “High” Anglicans will also embrace this theology.

Consubstantiation – the doctrine that the substance of the body and blood of Christ coexist in and with the substance of the bread and wine of the Eucharist (Luther’s view). (This is also the view that Jesus dwells within the heart and soul of those who receive).

Indulgences – partial remission of punishment for mortal sin; options for reduced time in Purgatory for you or a deceased relative; were purchased by laity; practice began during the Crusades; criticized by Martin Luther. The indulgence was not Luther’s concern….he was opposed to their sale, combined with bogus relics.

Predestination – core belief popularized by John Calvin that it had already been determined whether someone was going to be saved or damned; God has already decided our fate before birth and directs everything that happens to us.

Clergy – includes religious leaders, teachers, missionaries; monks, nuns, priests, bishops, archbishops, cardinals

Missionary – religious person who seeks to spread their faith & ideas throughout a region or the world

Simony – The buying and selling of Catholic Sacraments and making profit by selling sacred vessels and church positions.

Nepotism – favoritism showed to family members; often done in religion & politics during the Middle Ages and early modern period. The favoring of family in key positions and advancement of family or kin in place of those qualified or capable. Often, the sale was accompanied with a quid pro quo arrangement.

Seminary – school for training clergy

Religious Orders
● Can include priests, monks, nuns
● Some major religious orders that began in the Middle Ages: Dominicans, Franciscans, Augustinians, Benedictines
● Some major religious orders that began in the Reformation: Jesuits, Ursulines, Discalced Carmelites, Salesians

Sacraments – instituted by Jesus Christ to symbolize or confer grace (there are 7 for Catholics – listed below)
1. Baptism
2. Eucharist/Communion
3. Confirmation
4. Holy Orders
5. Marriage
6. Last Rites
7. Reconciliation (Confession)
Reformation Timeline

• 1517 - 95 Theses of Martin Luther begins German Protestant Reformation
• 1521 - Diet of Worms condemns Luther
• 1521 - Ferdinand Magellan claims the Philippines for Spain
• 1522 - Luther's New Testament, German New Testament translation
• 1522 - Zwingli, Protestant Reformer in Zurich, Switzerland, independent of Luther, breaks the Lenten Fast
  “Whatever lacked literal support in Scripture was to be neither believed nor practiced”
• 1525 - Anabaptist movement begins
• 1531 - Zwingli dies, Protestant Reformer in Switzerland, independent of Luther
• 1534 - Henry VIII established independent Church of England (Anglican Church) Act of Supremacy
• 1534 - Jesuit Order founded by Ignatius of Loyola, Francis Xavier ("Apostle of the Indies") and three others helped reconvert large areas of Poland, Hungary, and S. Germany and sent missionaries to the New World, India, and China.
• 1535 - Thomas More refused to accept King Henry VIII's claim to be the supreme head of the Church in England, and was executed.
• 1536 - Institutes of the Christian Religion written by John Calvin
• 1537 - Christian III of Denmark decreed Lutheranism state religion of Norway and Denmark
• 1539-1569 - Great Bible, by Thomas Cromwell, 1st English Bible to be authorized to be read aloud in the church services of the Church of England
• 1541 - John Calvin returns to Geneva to establish a theocracy based on the Strasbourg model
• 1542 - Roman Inquisition established by Pope Paul III
• 1543 - Parliament of England bans Tyndale's translation as a "crafty, false and untrue translation"
• 1545-1563 - Catholic Council of Trent, counter-reformation against Protestantism, clearly defined an official theology, strictly under control of the Pope
• 1549 - original Book of Common Prayer of the Church of England by Thomas Cranmer
• 1553-1558 - Queen Mary I of England (Mary Tudor), “Bloody Mary”, daughter of Henry VIII, (persecuted Protestant reformers: including Thomas Cranmer)
• 1572 - John Knox, (followor of Calvin) founded the Scottish Presbyterian Church, due to disagreement with Lutherans over sacraments and church government: Its primary tenets include the Five solas: Scripture alone, faith alone, Christ alone, grace alone, glory to God alone
• 1582 - Gregorian calendar adopted at different times in different regions of the world
• 1590 Michelangelo's dome in St Peter's Basilica completed