

## Questions

1. What was the “encomienda”?
2. In general what did Reformed theology accept?
3. Why did the Anabaptist reject the manner in which the church had understood its relationship with society?
4. What was the high point of the Catholic reformation?
5. What did the Catholic reformation condemn?

## Answers

1. The “encomienda” was a trusteeship, a system whereby a number of natives were “entrusted” to a settler who would take responsibility for teaching them the rudiments of the Christian faith.
2. It accepted most of the propositions that Luther had put forth, but insisted more on the process of sanctification that is the necessary result of justification.
3. The Anabaptist followed the principle that the church must adjust to the practices of the New Testament.
4. The high point of the Catholic reformation was the Council of Trent, which due to a complex series of political circumstances lasted almost 18 years.
5. The Catholic reformation condemned various Protestant positions, reaffirmed Catholic doctrine, and took several steps toward the moral and administrative reformation of the church.

## Terms

Reformation: The start of Protestantism and the split of the Western Church into Protestantism and what is now the Roman Catholic Church.

Peasant Revolt: English rebellion caused by the imposition of unpopular poll tax.

Confession of Augsburg: A document important to the Protestant Reformation. It defended the Lutherans against misrepresentations and provided a statement of their theology that would be acceptable to the Roman Catholics.

## Summary

In this chapter 6, “Conquest and Reformation” Gonzalez, speaks about the role that the church played during the fall of Constantinople to the end of the 16th Century. He speaks about the different reformation movement that took place during these times. He mentions that Catholic reformation also resulted in the birth of new monastic orders.