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History of Christianity  
March 28, 2023

### Gonzalez Chapter 6 5-3-1

#### Questions:

1. “Patronato Real” gave the church the authority to do what things in the new colonies?
2. What were some of Luther’s main convictions that drove the Reformation?
3. How did Calvin’s movement differ from Luther’s?
4. Elizabeth’s reign affected the church in England in what main ways?
5. What were some of the outworking’s of the Catholic counter-reformation?

#### Answers:

1. The crown became closely tied with the church, establishing bishops in the colonies, organize, manage finances, and more.
2. Convicted of by grace, through faith, he was against the sale of indulgences, did not ascribe to the doctrine of transubstantiation, supported holiness through a non-monastic lifestyle.
3. Calvin responded to the Reformed movement happening in Switzerland. Much of his conclusions are similar to Luther’s, except for the focus on the process of sanctification as well as a social engagement aspect.
4. Succeeding “Bloody Mary”, Elizabeth sunk ‘deep roots’ of Protestantism into the Church of England. Those returning from exile under Mary’s reign brought Calvinism with them, and the church held Calvinist theology while holding more traditional practices.
5. A period of deeper theological reflection in order to ‘refute Protestantism’, as well as more monastic orders springing up.

#### Terms:

- “papal bull”: an edict issued by the pope
- Requerimiento: a document given to native rulers to convert them to Christianity- it was a veiled excuse that gave them the “right” to attack, subdue, and enslave the native people’s for not agreeing to convert.
- Anabaptists: Meaning ‘rebaptizers’- they were drawn to follow the original teachings of the New Testament, were primarily peaceful pacifists.

#### Summary:

In just a short amount of time, Christianity spread significantly across the world through two major avenues: conquest and reformation. The conquest of new lands (colonization) often went hand in hand with missions, and it often meant forcing or enslaving colonized people into conversion. At the same time, Luther and Calvin (among other leaders) led the Reformation in Europe, which led to major theological developments all around the world. Christianity was still tied with power and politics, on an even more global scale than before.