

Questions

1. What were the crowns of Spain and Portugal granted over the church in the newly colonized lands?
2. What were some of Martin Luther's complaints against the Roman Catholic church in the Reformation?
3. Who is "Bloody Mary," and what did she do?
4. What were the other groups or ideologies coming out of the reformation besides those who followed Martin Luther?
5. What was the Roman Catholic counter-reformation?

Answers

1. They were granted the rights and responsibilities of "Patronato Real" (Royal Patronage), which gave them the right to nominate bishops to be appointed to the colonies, to organize the church there as it saw it, to authorize the presence of the various monastic orders, and to manage the income and expense of the newly founded churches.
2. Martin Luther understood salvation is by grace, through faith which led him to protest against the sale of indulgences, the church claiming equal authority to Scripture, and the doctrine of transubstantiation.
3. Bloody Mary was the nickname of Queen Mary Tudor of England, who executed many Protestants because she was Catholic.
4. There was Zwingli from Switzerland, Calvin from France, the Anabaptist, the Church of England with Anglicans and Episcopalians, the Scottish Presbyterians, and the Netherlands Calvinists.
5. The Roman Catholic counter-reformation was a time of renewal with Catholic theology refuting Protestantism, new monastic orders of Discalced Carmelites and Jesuits, and the awakening of theology within Roman Catholicism climaxed with the Council of Trent.

Terms

1. Encomienda: trusteeship, a system whereby many natives were "entrusted" to a settler who would take responsibility for teaching them the rudiments of the Christian faith. In exchange for such a service, the natives were to work for their trustee. Needless to say, this became a thinly veiled form of slavery.
2. Requerimiento: a document inviting the native lords to accept the Christian faith and the authority of the king and pope. When they refused or did not respond positively – which they could hardly do since the document was not read to them in their language – this provided the excuse for war, expropriation, and subjugation to slavery. This was required because Christian rules prohibited taking another's land or liberty without due cause. This provided the theological justification for unjustifiable action.
3. Transubstantiation: a Roman Catholic Church doctrine that when an ordained priest blesses the bread of the Lord's Supper, it is transformed into the actual flesh of Christ (though it retains the appearance, odor, and taste of bread), and when he blesses the wine,

it is transformed into the actual blood of Christ (though it retains the appearance, odor, and taste of wine).

Summary

This time was marked by two significant events the colonization of the Americas and the Protestant Reformation. The conquest of the Americas marks how the church empowered Spain and Portugal to “discover” the Americas and claim these lands in the church’s name. The church created unjustifiable regulations of encomienda (or trusteeship) and requerimiento (or documents) to provide theological justification for their atrocities. The reformation gained an irresistible momentum with Martin Luther and created many new branches of Protestants like the Lutherans, Calvinists, Anabaptists, Anglicans, Episcopalians, and Presbyterians. The Roman Catholics also had their own counter-reformation in response to the Reformation.