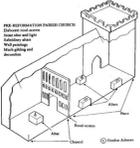


I'm not robot!

Warm-Up: Quiz = 9 points per answer

- 1. Explain how Renaissance Ideas of Copernicus, Galileo and Gutenberg helped start/spread the Reformation.
 - A.
 - B.
- 2. What complaints did people have against the Roman Catholic Church which eventually led to the Protestant Reformation?
 - A.
 - B.
- 3. How did Martin Luther begin/spread the Reformation?
 - A.
 - B.
- 4. How did the Catholic Church respond to the Protestant Reformation?
 - A.
 - B.
- 5. I am between Poland/Lithuania and France.
- 6. I am between Scotland and the English Channel.
- 7. I am a large body of water south of France and the Italian Peninsula.

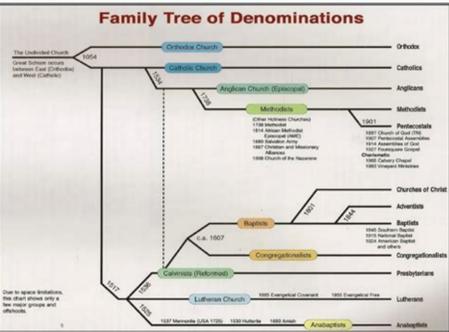


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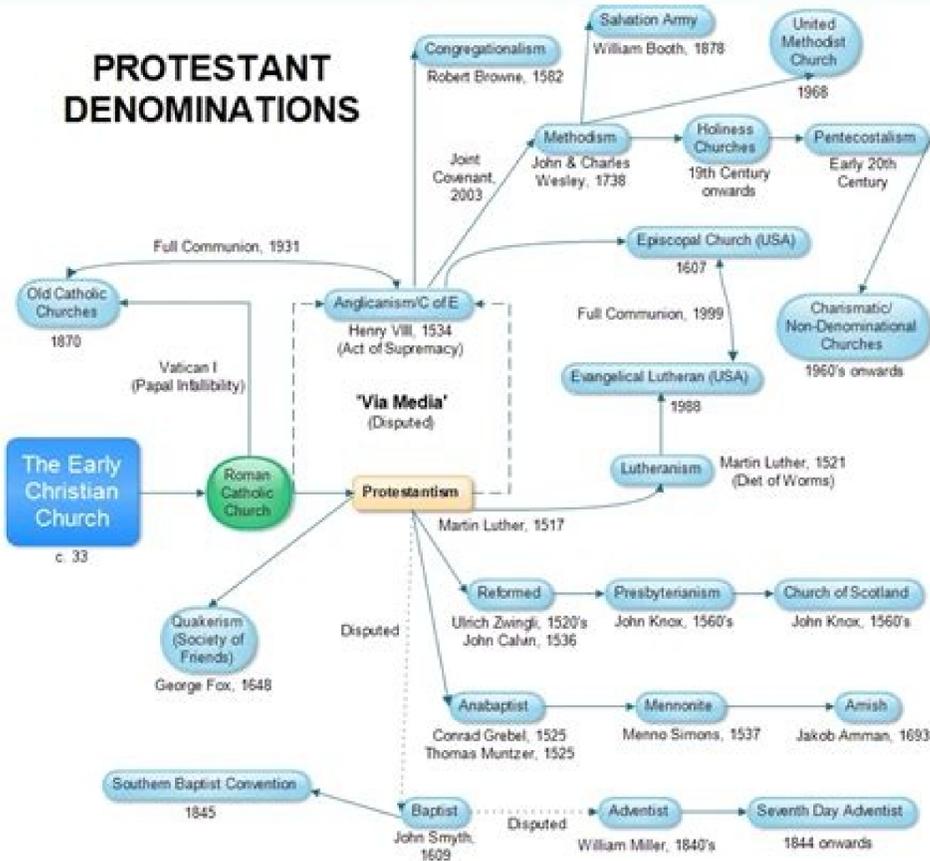
Look at the 2 pictures below. Work with a partner. Write down in your journal all the differences you can see.



Roman Catholic Protestant



PROTESTANT DENOMINATIONS



What was one major difference between the protestant reformation and the catholic reformation. What is the difference between the protestant reformation and the catholic reformation. What is the difference between the catholic reformation and counter reformation.

In Germany, the country of the Reformation, a deep animosity divided Catholic and Protestant Christians until a few decades ago. This division had deepened over the centuries through religious conflicts and wars. It all started when Reformation took place, 500 years ago, as Martin Luther (1483-1546) tried to reform the Catholic Church. His attempt to do so instead led to a schism in the church. On October 31, 1517, the publication of his Ninety-Five Theses, which outlined various abusive practices of the church, is considered the founding event that led to this division in Germany and the creation of the Evangelical Church. Read more: Martin Luther's daring revolution: The Reformation 500 years on Reconciliation instead of hero worshiping In 2016-2017, a year of commemoration of the Reformation was characterized by an ecumenical approach. In the past, Protestant churches had celebrated major Reformation anniversaries by worshipping Martin Luther as a hero — but in recent years that approach changed. The Evangelical Church in Germany (EKD) sought to turn the celebrations of "500 Years of Reformation" into a common celebration of Christ with the Catholic Church. Through various events, both sides paid tribute to Martin Luther while emphasizing their will to overcome divisions. On March 11, 2017, a central reconciliation service was held in the city of Hildesheim to jointly mark 500 years since the Reformation. Luther Memorial in the city of Wittenberg, where the Reformation began 'Reconciled diversity' The goal in recent years has been to reach better understanding and find common ground between the two churches. A new united church is, however, far from being realized — and it is doubtful that it ever will. To describe their relationship, the expression "reconciled diversity" is used by both sides. Many of the aspects that were reformed by Luther at the time still divide both groups to this day. Here are the eight main differences: 1. Understanding of the Bible Catholicism and Protestantism have distinct views on the meaning and the authority of the Bible. For Protestant Christians, Luther made clear that the Bible is the "Sola Scriptura," God's only book, in which He provided His revelations to the people and which allows them to enter in communion with Him. Catholics, on the other hand, do not base their beliefs on the Bible alone. Along with the Holy Scripture, they are additionally bound by the traditions of the Roman Catholic Church. 2. Understanding the church Catholics and Protestants have a different view on the nature of the church. The word "catholic" means "all-embracing," and the Catholic Church sees itself as the only true church worldwide, under the leadership of the pope. In contrast, the Protestant Churches which have emerged from Reformation, also called "Evangelical," which means "according to the Gospel," do not make up one united Church. There are rather several tens of thousands of different denominations around the world. Officially, all of these many churches are considered equal. 3. The pope Protestants are not open at all to papal primacy. According to the Evangelical view, this dogma contradicts statements in the Bible. Catholics see in the pope the successor of the Apostle Peter, the first head of their Church, who was appointed by Jesus. The papal office is justified by an allegedly unbroken chain of consecrations, ranging from the first century to the present. Even if many Protestants like Pope Francis, they categorically reject papacy. 4. Understanding of the office This continuous chain, known as the apostolic succession, is overall significant for different spiritual offices in the Catholic Church. With the Sacrament of Holy Orders, bishops, priests and deacons receive a lifelong seal of God giving them sacramental authority over Catholic laypeople. This consecration can only be given to men. Protestants do not consecrate specific persons into office, but rather accept the principle that priesthood can be transferred to every believer — even to women. 5. Eucharist or Lord's Supper The Catholics' views on the spiritual office are reflected in the Eucharist, or Holy Communion, a rite commemorating the Last Supper of Jesus with his disciples before his crucifixion. Once consecrated by a priest in the name of Jesus, bread and wine become the body and blood of Christ. Non-Catholics may not participate in Communion. In the Protestant Church, every baptized person is invited to share and is allowed to lead the Lord's Supper. This approach is not accepted by Catholics. Additionally, Eucharist has a different meaning for Catholics and Protestants. The bread, known as the Host, embodies Jesus and can therefore be prayed to. For Protestants, the ritual only serves to commemorate Jesus' death and resurrection. For Catholics, the Host represents bread that is consecrated to represent Jesus' body. 6. Sacraments In the Roman Catholic Church, there are seven solemn rites, called sacraments: baptism, confirmation, the Eucharist, matrimony, penance, holy orders and extreme unction. The church believes these sacraments were instituted by Jesus and that they confer God's grace. Most Protestant churches only practice two of these sacraments: baptism and the Eucharist (called Lord's Supper). They are perceived as symbolic rituals through which God delivers the Gospel. They are accepted through faith. Read more: How Martin Luther became the first Christian pop star 7. Marian dogmas and the worship of Saints The Roman Catholic Church reveres Mary, the mother of Jesus, as "Queen of Heaven." However, there are few biblical references to support the Catholic Marian dogmas — which include the Immaculate Conception, her perpetual virginity and her Assumption into heaven. This is why they are rejected by Protestants. Though Protestants believe Mary was the mother of Jesus, unlike Catholics, they do not venerate her. The Catholic Church also practices the veneration of saints. Dead models of faith, recognized as "saint" by the church through canonization, can be prayed to for help in maintaining faith in God. There are over 4,000 saints. Their remains are considered holy relics which are venerated. This veneration is also categorically by the Protestant Church as unbiblical. According to Reformation views, every person may and should pray directly to God. 8. Celibacy All main world religions integrate in some way the concept of celibacy, the vow of abstaining from marriage and sexual relations, and the Catholic and Protestant churches are no exception. In the Catholic Church, celibacy is obligatory for priests. It is seen as a symbol of the undivided succession of Christ. The Protestant Church rejects this obligation for priests. Martin Luther already demanded its abolition as early as 1520. He made a decisive personal contribution to this end in 1525: the former monk married the former nun Katharina von Bora. Initially unsure of whether he should marry, Luther finally determined that "his marriage would please his father, rile the pope, cause the angels to laugh, and the devils to weep." Catholic versus Protestant comparison chart Catholic/Protestant Place of worship Church, chapel, cathedral Church, chapel, cathedral Use of statues and pictures Permitted as means of inspiration Not used Place of origin Palestine & Rome; Roman Empire Palestine & Rome, with a schism originating in Germany Birth of Jesus Virgin Birth Death of Jesus Death by Crucifixion Second coming of Jesus Affirmed Affirmed Founder Jesus Christ, followed by Peter as the first Pope, then all Popes following Peter. Jesus Christ, followed by Peter, Paul, and other disciples of Jesus. Position of the Pope denied, and eventually split off of The Catholic church to attempt to re-establish the original church. Scriptures Holy Bible, a collection of canonical books in two parts (the Old Testament and the New Testament). Usually King James Version. Literal Meaning catholic - from the Greek adjective καθολικός (katholikós), meaning "universal" Protestant - to 'protest' Concept of Deity Believe in the Trinity of God. Three persons in one God: Father, Son and Holy Spirit Believe in the Trinity of God. Three persons in one God: Father, Son, and Holy Spirit Believe in the Trinity of God. The Pope, followed by Cardinals, Archbishops, Bishops, and Priests, Monks and Deacons. Women can be nuns. Each church independent, headed by Pastors, Elders, and Deacons. Practices All Catholics are expected to participate in the liturgical life of the Church, but personal prayer and devotions are entirely a matter of personal preference. Regularly study the Bible, pray, and commune with other believers on Sunday (or other day of worship) Resurrection of Jesus Affirmed Affirmed Authority of Jesus Christ as transmitted through the Old & New Testament. Protestants believe that the Catholic Church stemmed from the original Christian Church, but became corrupt. 1517 - 1534 A.D. Savior Jesus Christ Jesus Christ Prophet Believe in all prophets of the Books from the Holy Bible. Believe in all prophets of the Books from the Holy Bible, and that Muhammad is a false prophet. Confessing sins To God through priests To God through Jesus View of other Abrahamic religions According to Catholic doctrine, Catholicism is the original Christian Church. Christianity is the true religion. Judaism is a true religion, but they do not believe Jesus is the Messiah. Islam is a false religion, pagan religions are also false. Judaism is a true religion, but they do not believe Jesus is the Messiah. Islam is a false religion. Pagan religions are also false. Mary Mary is considered favored among women, and was chosen by God to be the mother of Jesus through a virgin birth. Thus, she is considered holy, and may be prayed to as an intercessor to God. Mary is considered favored among women, and was chosen by God to be the mother of Jesus through a virgin birth, but is otherwise simply a human with no other special attributes. Purgatory A place of cleansing and preparation for heaven. Also a place where the punishment due to unremitted venial sins may be expiated. Does not exist Human Nature Humans are free to devote themselves to knowledge and communion in the image of God. "original sin" inherited from Adam - tendency

Original language(s) Hebrew, Aramaic, Greek, Latin Hebrews, Greek, and German Means of salvation Received at baptism; may be lost by mortal sin; regained by faith and penance. You must believe Jesus is the only son of God, confess your sins, must have a relationship with Jesus. Faith in Jesus Christ as having already paid the penalty for your sins. Holy days Christmas, Lent, Easter, Pentecost, Saints' Feast Days, Christmas and Easter: Population 1.2 billion 590 million God's role in salvation Christ can save people and can help in salvation. Various forms of grace and free will. In one extreme, God predestines who will be saved and there is no free will. In the other extreme it is entirely the free will of man. Most protestants are somewhere in between. Jesus The Son is consubstantial with the Father, which means that, in the Father and with the Father the Son is one and the same God. The Word was made Flesh and dwelt among us. The Son is consubstantial with the Father, which means that, in the Father and with the Father the Son is one and the same God. The Word was made Flesh and dwelt among us. Type of Worship Prayer, Praise, Singing, Scripture Reading, and Adoring Eucharist Prayer, Praise, Singing, Scripture Reading, and Teaching of the Reading Geographical distribution and predominance France, Italy, Spain, Latin America, USA North America, Europe Praying to Saints, Mary, and Angel Only for their intercession or help, at end of each prayer you must say "but only God's will be done". Saints are anyone that believes, and Mary is only a human. The only intercessor between God and man is Jesus, not saints, Mary, or angels. Significance of Eucharist / Communion Commonly termed the 'Mystic Supper' or 'Divine Liturgy' - This makes present Christ's sacrifice and therefore forgiveness of sins is obtained through it. It is also an encounter with the Risen Christ. Important as a symbolic remembrance of Christ's death. Saints A special group of holy people, who are venerated. They may act as intercessors between God and Man and may be invoked in prayer. Anyone who believes in Jesus as savior is a saint. Goal of religion Peace, Love and willful submission to God. A relationship with Jesus Offshoot religions Eastern Orthodox and Protestant sects of Christianity. Thousands of denominations. Legislation Prerogative of the Church, which follows the Holy Spirit and the Word of God as best it can. The Bible alone Religious Law The Bible and Catechisms, which may be added to or amended by The Pope. The Bible alone. Each person must verify all teachings through the Bible. Presence of Christ in Eucharist / Communion During the Eucharist, the Priest calls down the Holy Spirit upon the gifts (the bread and the wine). They then change into the actual body and blood of Christ. The precise way in which this happens is a divine mystery. Christ is present in spirit, but the bread and wine are merely symbolic of his death, and of the believer's commitment to him. Belief Catholics believe that salvation to eternal life is God's will for all people. You must believe Jesus was the son of God, receive Baptism, confess your sins, and take part in Holy Mass to obtain this. Protestants believe that salvation to eternal life is God's will for all people. You must believe Jesus was the son of God and that he has already paid the penalty for your sins to receive this. View of Animistic religions Pagan Pagan View of Oriental religions Pagan Pagan View of other Dharmic religions Pagan Angels Angels are unseen creations of God, created from light. Satan is a fallen angel who rejected God. Angels are unseen creations of God, created from light. Satan is a fallen angel who rejected God. Religion which atheists may still be adherents of No. Faith in God plays a very important role in Christianity. No. Faith in God plays a very important role in Christianity. View of Protestantism Protestant denominations cannot be considered "churches"; they don't believe in the true Eucharist. They can't have true priests or bishops because a priest is only valid based on ordination from a valid bishop according to the Apostolic Lineage. Protestantism is way church was originally established. Catholicism corrupt with establishment of Papal Infallibility. God reveals self through scripture and prayer, not tradition. Views on other religions The Catholic Church is the only true religion. All others are false. Believing that Jesus Christ died for your sins, and that by believing in him you are saved by faith, not works, is the core principal. Any religion confirming this is a true religion; any religion denying it is a false religion. Catholic is an adjective derived from the Greek adjective καθολικός, meaning "general; universal" (cf. Henry George Liddell, Robert Scott, A Greek-English Lexicon). In the context of Christian ecclesiology, it has several usages: The word commonly refers to the members, beliefs, and practices of the Roman Catholic Church and those sui juris churches that are in full communion with the Pope (Bishop of Rome). It comprises the Latin Rite and twenty-two Eastern Catholic Churches. The Eastern Catholic particular Churches include the Ukrainian, Greek, Greek Melkite, Maronite, Ruthenian Byzantine, Coptic Catholic, Syro-Malabar, Syro-Malankara, Chaldean, and Ethiopic Rites. The Eastern Orthodox Church also identifies itself as Catholic, as in the title of The Longer Catechism of the Orthodox, Catholic, Eastern Church. Most Reformation and post-Reformation Churches use the term Catholic (sometimes with a lower-case c) to refer to the belief that all Christians are part of one Church, regardless of denominational divisions. It is in line with this interpretation, which applies the word "catholic"/"universal" to no one denomination, that they understand the phrase "One Holy Catholic and Apostolic Church" in the Nicene Creed, the phrase "the catholic faith" in the Athanasian Creed, and the phrase "holy catholic church" in the Apostles' Creed. The term is used also to mean those Christian Churches which maintain that their Episcopate can be traced unbrokenly back to the Apostles, and consider themselves part of a broad catholic (or universal) body of believers. Among those who regard themselves as "Catholic", but not "Roman Catholic", are Anglicans, and some small groups such as the Old Catholic Church, the Polish National Catholic Church, the Independent Catholic, the Ancient Catholic and Liberal Catholic Churches, as well as Lutherans (though the latter prefer the lower-case "c," and, like Anglicans, stress that they are both Protestant and Catholic). The term can refer to the one Church founded by Jesus through the Apostle Peter, according to Matthew 16:18-19: "And I tell you, you are κεφα (Kepha) (Aramaic for "rock"), and on this rock I will build my Church, and the powers of death shall not prevail against it. I will give you the keys of the kingdom of heaven, and whatever you bind on earth shall be bound in heaven, and whatever you loose on earth shall be loosed in heaven." In Roman Catholic theology, this is understood to mean specifically the Roman Catholic Church. Some use the term Catholic to distinguish their own position from a Calvinist or Puritan form of Reformed-Protestantism. These include High Church Anglicans, known also as "Anglo-Catholics", 19th century Neo-Lutherans, 20th century High Church Lutherans or evangelical-catholics and others. Protestantism encompasses the forms of Christian faith and practice that originated with the doctrines of the Reformation. The word protestant is derived from the Latin protestatio meaning declaration which refers to the letter of protestation by Lutheran princes against the decision of the Diet of Speyer in 1529, which reaffirmed the edict of the Diet of Worms against the Reformation. Since that time, the term has been used in many different senses, but not as the official title of any church until it was assumed in 1783 by the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, a branch of the Anglican Communion. Usage of the Name History A letter written by Ignatius to Christians in Smyrna around 106 AD is the earliest surviving witness to the use of the term "Catholic Church". St Cyril of Jerusalem (circa 315-386) urged those he was instructing in the Christian faith: "If ever thou art sojourning in cities, inquire not simply where the Lord's House is, nor merely where the Church is, but where is the Catholic Church. For this is the peculiar name of this Holy Church, the mother of us all, which is the spouse of our Lord Jesus Christ, the Only-begotten Son of God". The term "Catholic Christians" entered Roman Imperial law when Theodosius I, Emperor from 379 to 395, reserved that name for adherents of "that religion which was delivered to the Romans by the divine Apostle Peter, as it has been preserved by faithful tradition and which is now professed by the Pontiff (Pope) Damasus and by Peter, Bishop of Alexandria. The use of the term "Catholic" to distinguish the "true" Church from heretical groups is found also in Augustine's writings. Protestantism generally refers to the faiths and churches born directly or indirectly of the Protestant Reformation in which many Roman Catholics split from the larger body and formed their own communions. In common Western usage, the term is often used in contradistinction to Roman Catholicism and Eastern Orthodoxy. This usage, however, is regarded by many groups as improper since, among other things, there are many non-Roman-Catholic, non-Eastern-Orthodox communions that long predate the Reformation (notably Oriental Orthodoxy). The case of the Anglicans can be argued to be different as well in that, although born during the Reformation era, the Anglican doctrine is substantially different from the Reformation principles of most of the other Protestants of the time and is sometimes referred to as a middle path - a via media - between Roman Catholic and Protestant doctrines. Yet some other groups, such as the Mormons and the Jehovah's Witnesses, reject Protestantism as having deviated from true Christianity and see themselves as Restorationists. Branches of Protestantism The churches most commonly associated with Protestantism can be divided along four fairly definitive lines: Mainline Protestants - a North American phrase - are those who trace their lineage to Luther, Calvin, or Anglicanism. The doctrines of the Reformation are their doctrines. They include such denominations as Lutherans, Presbyterians, and Methodists. Anabaptists are a movement that developed from the Radical Reformation. Today, denominations such as Baptists, Pentecostals, Brethren, Mennonites and Amish eschew infant baptism and see baptism as aligned with a demonstration of the gifts of the spirit. Nontrinitarian movements reject the doctrine of the trinity. Today, they include such denominations as the Universalists, Unitarians, and some Quakers. Restorationists are a more recent movement. Today, they include such denominations as the Latter-day Saints, Jehovah's Witnesses and Adventists. Follow Share Cite Authors Share this comparison: If you read this far, you should follow us: "Catholic vs Protestant." Diffen.com. Diffen LLC, n.d. Web. 29 Jul 2022. < >

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