

Exercise walk-through

Protestant Reform Continues ■ 2.3

eXercise

You must be able to

- name two reform traditions beyond the Lutheran and state a difference
- explain why reform fragmented rather than unifying
- describe the relationship between reform and civic government
- avoid treating Protestantism as one movement

Method — More than one reform

Reformed traditions differed on church governance, the sacraments, and the relation of church to magistrate. Once scripture was made the authority, competing readings of it could not be resolved by appeal to a single institution.

Method — Why fragmentation

The principle that authority rests in scripture removed the mechanism for settling disputes about scripture. Fragmentation follows from the founding claim rather than from any failure of discipline.

Method — Reform and civic government

In several cities reform was adopted by the council, and church discipline became part of civic order. That fused religious and municipal authority in a way neither Rome nor Wittenberg had planned.

Practice 2.1 ■ 2 marks

State one difference between reform traditions.

Solution 2.1

Method: More than one reform

Worked steps

any one, stated as a difference: church governance; the sacraments; the relation of church to magistrate **B2**.

Practice 2.2 ■ 2 marks

Explain why fragmentation followed from the founding claim.

Solution 2.2

Method: Why fragmentation

Worked steps

authority was placed in scripture **B1**, which removed any institution able to settle competing readings of it **B1**.

Practice 2.3 ■ 1 mark

A city council adopts a reformed order.

- (a) State one consequence for civic government.
- (b) State one for church discipline.

Solution 2.3

Method: Reform and civic government

Worked steps

(a) religious and municipal authority are fused **B1**. (b) discipline becomes enforceable by the civic magistrate **B1**.

Exam-style 3.1 ■ 1 mark

Making scripture the sole authority removed

- A** the need for preaching
- B** the mechanism for settling disputes about its meaning
- C** all printed books
- D** the role of magistrates

Solution 3.1

Method: Why fragmentation

- A the need for preaching
- B the mechanism for settling disputes about its meaning** 
- C all printed books
- D the role of magistrates

Worked steps

B. no institution remained to adjudicate readings.

Exam-style 3.2 ■ 1 mark

Describing Protestantism as a single movement is

- A** accurate
- B** inaccurate, since traditions differed on governance and sacraments
- C** required by the CED
- D** true only after 1600

Solution 3.2

- A accurate
- B inaccurate, since traditions differed on governance and sacraments** 
- C required by the CED
- D true only after 1600

Worked steps

- B. the traditions differed on central questions.

Exam-style 3.3 ■ 1 mark

Two reformed churches disagree about the sacraments.

- (a) State why the disagreement cannot be settled as before.
- (b) Explain the consequence for religious unity.

Solution 3.3

Method: More than one reform

Worked steps

(a) there is no shared institutional authority whose ruling both accept **B1**. (b) disputes end in separation rather than resolution **B1**, so reform produces multiple churches rather than one **B1**.