



writings, resulted in Luther's excommunication from the church. After being excommunicated, Luther began to express other ideas about changes in the way people believed and worshipped, and translated the Bible into German so that the regular people could read it.

Ask a student to come to the board and write John 3: 16 in English, using a classroom Bible or from memory.

Explain that the printing press with movable type, brought from China, and the use of paper, also from China and brought through the Arabs, would make it easier for people to buy a copy of the Bible, and that literate people could read it to others in their local communities.

Homework: With the student copy of the 95 theses, students should create a drawing which Luther's followers could use to support their point of view.

### **Thursday**

Show the film, "Luther" to the class. This will also extend into Friday's class.

### **Friday**

After watching the second part of the film, discuss with students and administer weekly quiz. There will be questions from Monday's and Tuesday's classes on the quiz, but the two essay questions from Wednesday and Thursday should be:

1. Describe in a paragraph or less the who, what, when, where, why, and how of the Reformation.

A. The Reformation took place in the 16th Century in Northern West Europe. It began because a Catholic monk named Martin Luther became dissatisfied with some practices of the Catholic Church, including indulgences and abuses of power. He complained about this and asked for the church to be "reformed". Instead, they expelled him from the church and he began his own.

2. How did trade of ideas and technology from Asia affect the development of the Reformation?

B. The printing press and paper, technological innovations from China allowed books and pamphlets to be printed instead of hand-written. They were therefore less expensive and more accessible to the common person. Luther's ideas and those of other reformers could be circulated more effectively.

Questions about "Luther" film for students to answer while watching

1. Why is Luther unhappy in his cell?
2. Where is Luther sent on a mission? Why is he chosen?
3. What is being given to those who pay to see "the skull of John the Baptist"?
4. What is being sold at boxes below the steps? Why does Luther crumple his?
5. What has Luther never read before that he is to learn about in Wittenberg? Why would he not have read this?
6. What does Luther disagree with in the professor's teaching at Wittenberg?
7. In the matter of the boy's suicide, what is the position of the Church? What does Luther learn from this?
8. Who is being threatened by Luther's preaching against relics and indulgences?
9. What is being sold in regards to 10,000 ducats "for Mainz?"
10. What motivates Luther to write to the Archbishop of Mainz and to post his 95 theses on the Church door?
11. What is the financial result to the Church of Luther's teaching? What did they do about it?

18. After an initial delay, what does Luther say at the trial of Worms?
19. Who is responsible for the kidnapping of Luther? What happens afterwards?
20. How do some people respond to Luther's ideas and make their own? How does this change the physical world?
21. What does Luther feel about the Peasant Revolt and the marauding?
22. Why did some nuns come to Wittenberg in herring barrels?
23. What does Luther do with Katarina von Bora which scandalizes the Church?
24. What happened to Luther's friend Ulrich when he was caught?
25. What was the end result of the meeting at Augsburg?