

Lesson 3

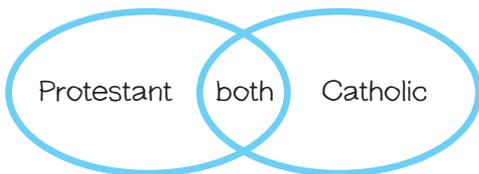
MAIN IDEAS

- 1 Belief Systems** Protestant and Catholic missionaries worked to find new converts to their religion.
- 2 Culture** Missionaries experienced different results and reactions to their efforts.
- 3 Government** The Reformation changed the balance of power in Europe, and contributed to the growth of democratic forms in the Americas.

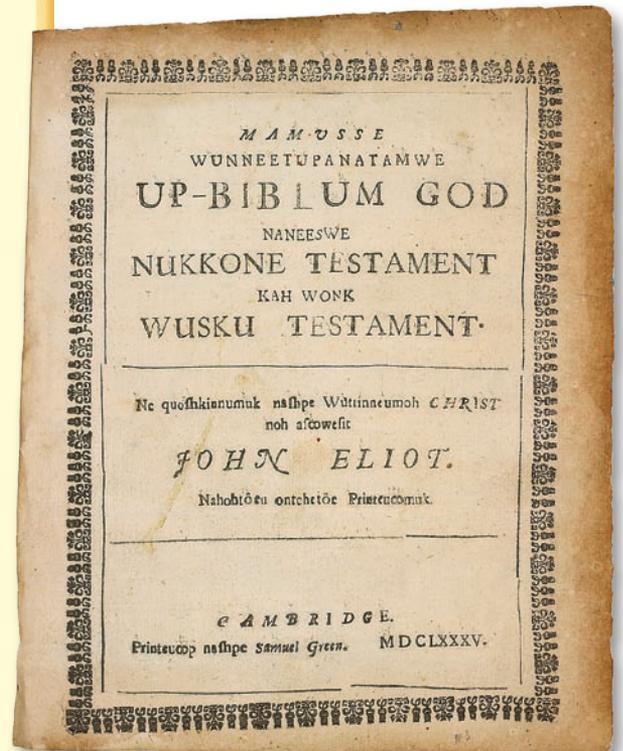
TAKING NOTES

Reading Skill: Comparing and Contrasting

Comparing and contrasting means finding the similarities and differences between two or more things. Use a Venn diagram like the one below to compare and contrast Protestant and Catholic efforts described in Lesson 3. List their differences in the individual ovals and their similarities where the ovals overlap.



 Skillbuilder Handbook, page R4



▲ **Algonquin Bible** During the 1650s, Protestant missionary John Eliot translated the Bible into a Native American language known as Algonquin. This is the title page of that translation.

CALIFORNIA STANDARDS

7.9.3 Explain Protestants' new practices of church self-government and the influence of those practices on the development of democratic practices and ideas of federalism.

7.9.4 Identify and locate the European regions that remained Catholic and those that became Protestant and explain how the division affected the distribution of religions in the New World.

7.9.6 Understand the institution and impact of missionaries on Christianity and the diffusion of Christianity from Europe to other parts of the world in the medieval and early modern periods; locate missions on a world map.

Expansion of Christianity

TERMS & NAMES

missionary

convert

Peace of Westphalia

covenant

federalism

Build on What You Know Lesson 2 explained how the Reformation created new Christian religious groups in Europe. In Lesson 3, you will learn about how European Christians spread their belief systems around the world.

The Impact of Missionaries

- 1 ESSENTIAL QUESTION** What did Protestant and Catholic missionaries do in the 16th century?

Many Christian groups send members to foreign countries to do religious work. Such efforts are called missions. A person who goes on missions is called a **missionary**. Sometimes religious groups organize missions to persuade people who do not share their faith to **convert** to, or adopt, their religion. During the 16th century, the Catholic Church put particular emphasis on using missionaries to spread its faith around the world. These missions would have great success in the Americas. But Catholic missions would not do as well in Asia.

Catholic Efforts The Roman Catholic Church frequently relied on its religious orders to do missionary work. After the Council of Trent, the Catholic Church put increasing energy into helping its orders send missions around the world. Franciscans, Dominicans, and Jesuits were among the Catholic orders that performed missionary work.

Searching for Converts
This painting shows a missionary preaching to a group of Native Americans in the mid-1600s. ▼



Religious Orders as Missionaries The Franciscans, as you read in Chapter 10, began as a mendicant order. That is, they owned nothing and lived by begging. As time went on and the order grew, Franciscans became less strict about owning nothing. Franciscans could then begin to organize missions.

The Dominicans were also mendicants. The Spanish priest St. Dominic founded the order in the 1200s. His original focus was education. But like the Franciscans, the order also performed missionary work. Dominicans were among the first to join the Spanish and Portuguese voyages to the Americas.

The Jesuits also sent members overseas. In fact, the order sent out missionaries shortly after its founding. By 1556, about 1,000 Jesuits were working in Europe, Asia, Africa, and the Americas. By 1626 their number had climbed to more than 15,000.

Protestant Missionaries Until the 19th century, Protestantism spread most successfully by European Protestants settling overseas. Once there, they did little to convert local people. But there were exceptions. For example, the Dutch East India Company sent out missionaries early in the 1600s. English Puritans John Eliot and Roger Williams organized a religious school to train missionaries. England's Society of Friends, or Quakers, also sought converts overseas.

REVIEW Which faith's missionary efforts met with more success and why?

Responses to Christian Missions

2 ESSENTIAL QUESTION Why were there more Catholic missionaries than Protestant missionaries?

Catholic missionaries saw their beliefs as universal—available to everyone. As a result, they spread out around the world and tried to convert all of the new peoples they came into contact with.

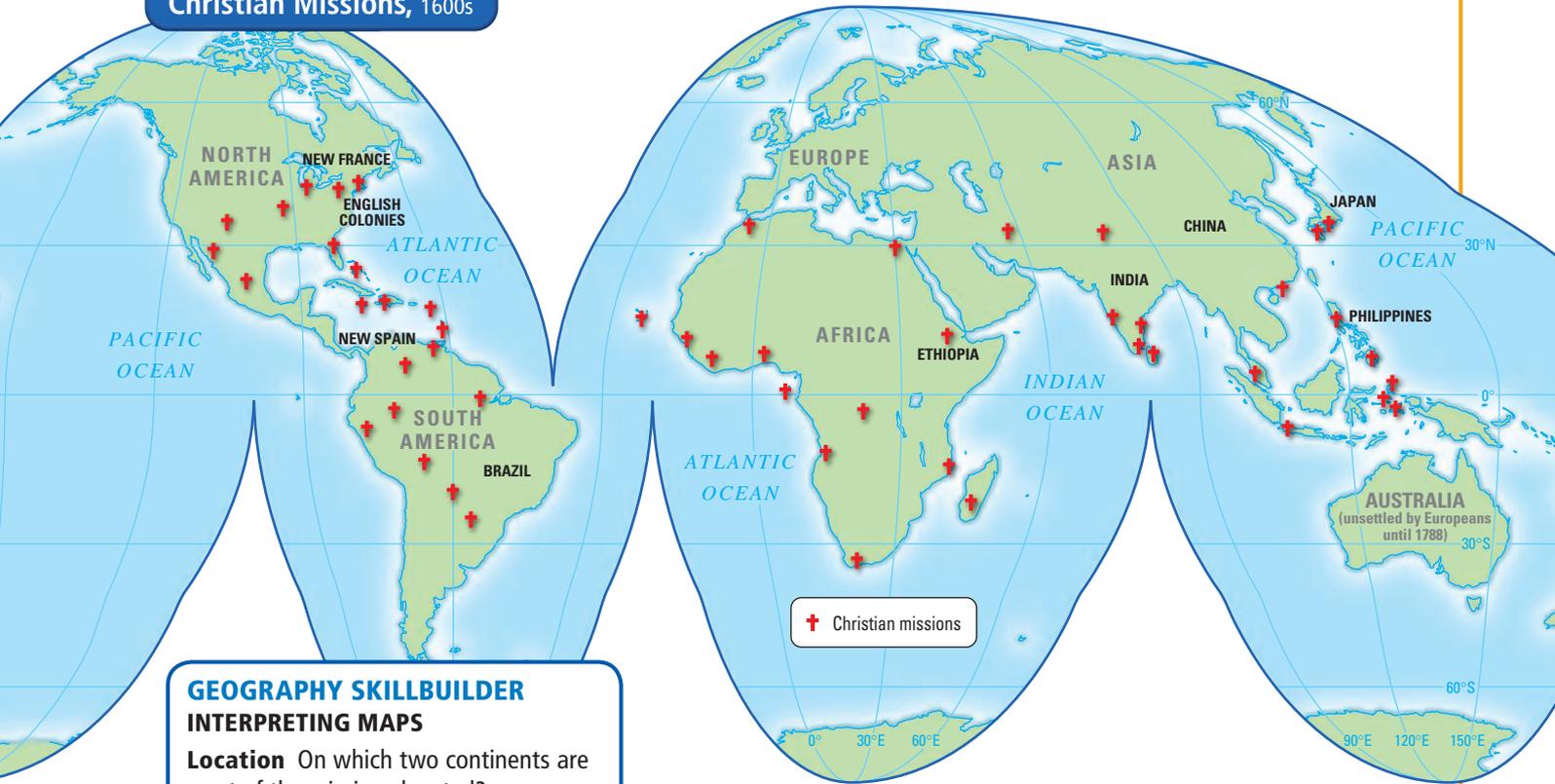
Protestants' missionary efforts were limited in this period. However, some English Protestants in North America sought to convert Native Americans. Still, both Catholics and Protestants sought the diffusion of Christianity from Europe to other parts of the world.

Missionaries in Asia European missionaries traveled to Asia with European traders. European traders wanted a direct trade route to eastern Asia. But during the 1500s, goods from East Asia came to Europe through the established Muslim traders in Southwest Asia. As a result, European traders began searching for direct trade routes to eastern Asia, and missionaries went with them.



▲ **St. Dominic** This painting of St. Dominic shows him holding a tall cross and a lily: both symbols associated with St. Dominic.

Christian Missions, 1600s



GEOGRAPHY SKILLBUILDER INTERPRETING MAPS

Location On which two continents are most of the missions located?

Catholic missionaries sought new converts in Asia, but they did not have much success. In fact, there were many more converts to Islam in South Asia than to Catholicism. Catholic missionaries did convert many Japanese people. However, the Japanese military leader forced Japanese Christians to either give up their foreign faith or be killed. Catholic missionaries also had some success in the Spanish Philippines. It would not be until the settlement of the Americas, however, that missionaries would find large numbers of converts.

Catholic Missionaries in the Americas Catholic missionaries often traveled to the Americas with explorers from Europe's Catholic empires. The Portuguese brought Catholicism to Brazil. Catholic missionaries from France settled in the Great Lakes area. By 1700, however, it was Spain that controlled most of the Americas. Spanish explorers claimed territory from California and Florida and deep into South America.

Catholic missionaries worked hard to convert Native Americans. They had success, but many Native Americans did not fully abandon their native religions. Often a blending of cultures occurred. For example, one story describes Mary, the mother of Jesus, appearing to an Aztec peasant. She is called the Virgin of Guadeloupe, and is still important to Mexican Catholics. Still, Catholic missionaries found many new converts, and Catholicism came to dominate Central and South America.

Geography

Distribution of Religions in the Americas

Europeans' religious beliefs influenced the spread of religions in the Americas.

- Spain, Portugal, and France were the main Catholic settlers of the Americas.
- England was the main Protestant country that settled in the Americas.
- Catholics and Protestants controlled the colonies. But African slaves brought Islam to the Americas, and European Jews settled in the Protestant and Catholic communities. Early on, the Americas were places of religious diversity if not tolerance.

GEOGRAPHY SKILLBUILDER INTERPRETING MAPS

Movement What bodies of water did European Catholics have to sail through?



Protestant Missionaries in the Americas In 1607, England established the first permanent Protestant settlement in Virginia. English Protestants who were not happy with Anglicanism settled further north in New England. While Protestants established themselves in the Americas, the Catholics controlled more territory and gained many more converts.

REVIEW How were reactions to missionary efforts in Asia different from reactions in the Americas?

Legacy of the Reformation

3 ESSENTIAL QUESTION What effects did the Reformation have on Europe?

The most obvious legacy of the Reformation is the division of western Christianity into Catholicism and Protestantism. Since 1054, all Christians in western Europe belonged to the Catholic Church (see the chart on page 475). By 1700, however, that was no longer true. Europe was divided along religious lines and would never be under one church again.

More Religious Wars Religious wars continued between Catholics and Protestants after the Peace of Augsburg. In 1648, the **Peace of Westphalia** (wehst•FAYL•yuh) brought some stability to Europe. The Peace of Westphalia recognized the permanent division of western Europe into Catholic and Protestant nations.

The skill of France’s kings and government officials helped France replace Spain as the leading Catholic power in Europe. Protestant countries such as England, Holland, and, somewhat later, Prussia were gaining power and would again come into conflict with Catholic Spain and France. Europe’s religious changes would eventually lead to political changes in the Americas.

Protestantism and Democracy Some historians have suggested that the Protestant practice of church self-government helped the development of democratic practices. For example, John Calvin allowed his followers to share in the governing of the church. They did this through a body of leaders and ministers called a presbytery (PREZ•bih•TEHR•ee). This practice had a strong influence on Puritans and Presbyterians, both of whom settled in English colonies.

Puritans believed that God had voluntarily entered into a **covenant**, or agreement, with people, through which they could be saved. This led to the belief that Christians could agree to join together and voluntarily form a church. This democratic view of church membership would have political results. These same people could join together and voluntarily form a government.

The Mayflower Compact of the Pilgrims reflects this idea. The Pilgrims were a radical branch of the Puritans. A small group of Pilgrims arrived in the Americas in 1620. Before departing their ship they wrote a compact, or agreement, that said their government would make “just and equal laws . . . for the general good of the colony.”

Causes and Effects of the Reformation				
	Social	Political	Economic	Religious
Cause	The printing press helped to spread ideas critical of the Church.	Some European leaders saw the pope as interfering in their political affairs through local churches.	People disliked having to pay taxes to the Church in Rome.	Only clergy were allowed to interpret the Bible.
Effect	More people became aware of Protestant belief systems.	By becoming Protestant, European leaders limited the pope’s local political influence.	People were more willing to support Reformation ideas that ended these taxes.	Reformers translated the Bible so that people could interpret it for themselves.

Federalism Scholars have also argued that the covenant influenced the development of federalism. **Federalism** is the sharing of power between an organization, such as a church or a government, and its members. In the United States, for example, the national government shares power with the states. The covenants of Calvinist churches allowed the members of a church to share power with the clergy. The practice of sharing power may have influenced plans for organizing governments, such as the U.S. Constitution.

REVIEW How did Protestant ideas influence democratic practices?

Lesson Summary

- Both the Catholic and Protestant churches used missionaries to win converts to their faiths. But the Catholic efforts of the period were much more successful.
- The religious geography of Europe had a great impact on the Americas' religious landscape.
- Protestants' new practices of self-government may have helped the development of democratic practices.

Why It Matters Now . . .

In the year 2000, about 56 percent of U.S. citizens were Protestants and 27 percent were Roman Catholics.

3 Lesson Review

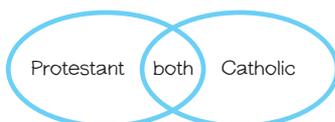
Terms & Names

1. Explain the importance of
missionary Peace of Westphalia federalism
convert covenant

Using Your Notes

Comparing and Contrasting Use your completed Venn diagram to answer the following question:

2. What are two things Catholic and Protestant missionary efforts had in common? (7.9.6)



Main Ideas

3. What role did religious missionaries play in the Reformation? (7.9.6)
4. What impact did the Reformation have on the religious geography of the Americas? (7.9.4)
5. How did the Protestants influence the development of democratic practices? (7.9.3)

Critical Thinking

6. **Making Inferences** Why might Catholic missionaries have had more success finding converts than Protestant missionaries did? (7.9.6)
7. **Comparing** Compare the maps on pages 457 and 482. What is the relationship between the distribution of religions in Europe and the Americas? (7.9.4)

Activity

Writing a Research Paper Research European missionary activity in the Americas. Use your research to write a two-page essay about interaction between European missionaries and Native Americans. (7.9.6)