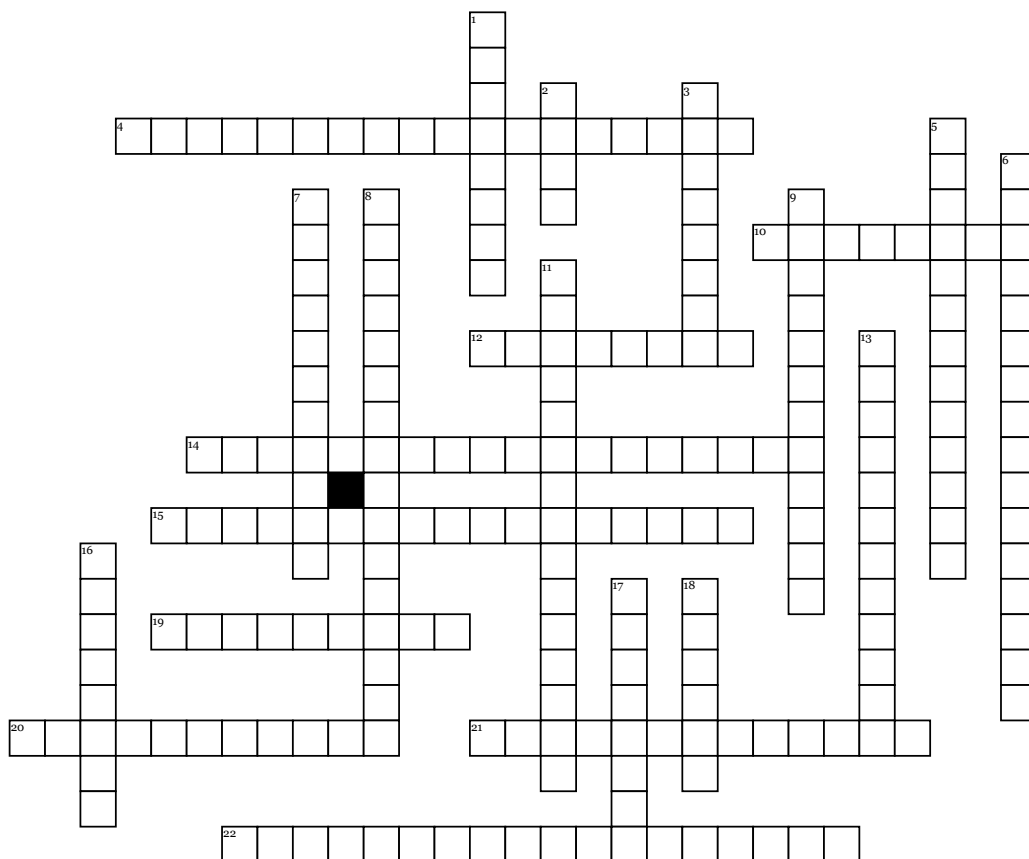


# Chapter 12 Terms



## Across

**4.** A confession written by Philipp Melanchthon that set forth the chief doctrines that Luther and his followers contended

**10.** Justification by faith alone

**12.** Charles rival and the King of France

**14.** Fifteenth-century Roman Catholic Church council that ended the Great Schism and burned John Huss

**15.** Opposed infant baptism

**19.** Formidable scholar and a champion of Catholicism

**20.** Held to the content of the books that he held written

**21.** Sparked the religious awakening known as the Protestant Reformation. A monk

**22.** Wrote the Augsburg Confession

## Down

**1.** Bohemian reformer

**2.** The pope launched a campaign to complete the rebuilding of St. Peter's Basilica in Rome

**3.** Wycliffe's followers

**5.** And early leader of the Swiss reformation

**6.** Used in the dispensing of indulgences

**7.** Granted pardon from the punishment of certain sins

**8.** Luther posted a list of grievances

**9.** Began selling indulgences near Luther's parish at Wittenberg

**11.** Allowed each German prince the right to choose whether his territory would be Lutheran or Roman Catholic

**13.** Morning Star of the Reformation

**16.** A newly crowned German emperor

**17.** invaded the eastern portion of the Holy Roman Empire, lead the adamin turks

**18.** Renounce his beliefs

## Word Bank

Johann Tetzel

Ninety-Five Theses

John Wycliffe

Suleiman

Sola Fide

Philipp Melanchthon

Leo X

Ulrich Zwingli

Peace of Augsburg

Treasury of Saints

Martian Luther

John Huss

Believer's Baptism

Francis I

Diet of Worms

Lollards

Charles V

Indulgences

Augsburg Confession

Johann Eck

Council of Constance

Recant