

name: _____

class: _____

date: _____

The Role of Art in the Reformation



During the _____, the look and feel of churches underwent significant changes. Martin _____ and other reformers believed that the church's focus should be on the _____, not on elaborate decorations. This led to a more _____ interior in many Protestant churches. Instead of colorful frescoes, the walls of these churches were often white, emphasizing the importance of the _____ of God. The pulpit, from where the _____ were delivered, became the focal point of the _____. In contrast, Catholic churches continued to embrace _____ and decoration to inspire the faithful and teach biblical stories. Stained glass windows, which were used in both Catholic and Protestant churches, told stories from the Bible for those who could not _____. The use of _____ in worship also differed; Protestant hymns were often in the vernacular, making them accessible to all congregants. Meanwhile, the Catholic Church maintained its use of Latin in _____ and music, which was less accessible to the average person. These changes reflected broader cultural shifts, where access to the Bible in vernacular languages became more _____, thanks to the printing press. This period also saw the rise of _____, as individuals, not just religious figures, became subjects for art. The Reformation had a lasting _____ on the role of art in religious and secular life, shaping the development of Western art for _____.

common	interior	read	centuries	music	liturgy	sermons	Luther
art	impact	Reformation	simplified	word	portraiture	scriptures	