Reformation, Counter Reformation, and Religious Wars

Study Guide

Chapters 15 and parts of 16

The Early Reformation

**The Christian Church in the Early Sixteenth Century**

1. How did the Babylonian Captivity, Papal Schism, Marsiglio of Padua, and the Conciliar Movement weaken the status and prestige of the RCC (Roman Catholic Church)?
2. On which three problems did people’s anticlericalism rest?
3. What were some of the church practices that caused alarm (simony, nepotism, pluralism, etc.)? Think of the role plays that we performed in class.
4. How did privileges of the clergy conflict with political leaders’ desires?

**Martin Luther**

1. What accomplishments marked Luther’s early years?
2. What prompted Luther’s beliefs about salvation?
3. What did Luther think about salvation?
4. What is an indulgence and how did the sale of these inspire the Protestant Reformation?
5. What are Luther’s *Ninety-Five Theses* about?
6. What resulted from Luther’s debate with Johann Eck?
7. How did the papacy respond to Luther’s *Ninety-Five Theses*?
8. What happened at the Diet of Worms in 1521?

**Protestant Thought**

1. What are three major beliefs held by Zwingli?
2. Over which issue did Luther and Zwingli disagree?
3. Why did Zwingli have strong support from political authorities?
4. Why did many political authorities in northern Europe choose to support the Protestant Reformation?
5. What are some of the major differences between Catholic and Protestant doctrines (think of the t-chart we did in class along with the reading in this section).
6. What happened at the Colloquy of Marburg?
7. What is the difference between consubstantiation and transubstantiation?

**The Appeal of Protestant Ideas**

1. Which types of people or groups were attracted to Luther’s ideas? Why were they attracted to his ideas?
2. How did the printing press help the Protestant Reformation?
3. Who translated the New Testament into German?
4. What position did Zwingli and Luther take on working with political authorities?

**The Radical Reformation and the German Peasants’ War**

1. Why did Protestant and Catholic authorities view religious radicals as a threat?
2. What factors contributed to the peasant uprisings in Germany un 1523 and 1524
3. With whom did Luther side in the Peasant revolts: peasants or political authorities? Why?
4. How did the revolts end?

**Marriage and Sexuality**

1. What were Luther and Zwingli’s ideas on celibacy, marriage, and women’s roles?
2. Were women liberated in the Protestant mindset?
3. How did Catholic and Protestant views on divorce differ?
4. What impact did the Protestant Reformation have on monasteries and convents? In addition, what impact did this have on women and their pursuits?

The Reformation and German Politics

**The Rise of the Habsburg Dynasty**

1. What role did marriage play in the Holy Roman Empire?
2. What did Charles V’s empire consist of?

**Religious Wars in Switzerland and Germany**

34. Was religious liberty espoused in most states during the Reformation?

35. Why were many German rulers attracted to Lutheranism?

36. Describe the religious situation in Switzerland in the 1520s.

37. What was the Augsburg Confession?

38. What did the Peace of Augsburg establish?

The Spread of Protestant Ideas

**Scandinavia**

39. What impact did Lutheranism have on Denmark, Norway, Iceland, and Sweden?

**Henry VIII and the Reformation in England**

40. What were Henry VIII’s motives in breaking with the RCC?

41. Why wouldn’t Pope Clement VII agree to Henry VIII’s appeal for a divorce from Catherine of Aragon?

42. What did Henry VIII do with the RCC’s monasteries and why? Who benefited?

43. In what ways did Henry maintain Catholic practices when he became the head of the church in England?

44. What role did Thomas Cromwell play in Henry’s reign?

45. What was the Pilgrimage of Grace?

46. Which approach did the Irish take to the RCC?

**Upholding Protestantism in England**

47. What did Thomas Cranmer do?

48. What approach did Mary Tudor take on religious policy?

49. What were Elizabeth’s policies on religion?

50. Why is Elizabeth considered a *politique?*

51. What was the Elizabethan Settlement?

52. What impact did the Spanish Armada have on Spain and England?

53. Why did Philip send his Armada to attack England?

**Calvinism**

54. Where did Calvin establish his model Christian community?

55. What ideas did Calvin promote in his book, *The Institutes of the Christian Religion?*

56. Describe Calvin’s belief in predestination.

57. Who was John Knox and why is he an important figure in the Protestant Reformation?

58. How did Calvin influence Knox?

**The Reformation in Eastern Europe**

59. What impact did the Reformation have on Poland and Hungary over time?

60. How did Turkish rule shape the religious leanings in Hungary until 1699?

The Catholic Reformation

**Papal Reform and the Council of Trent**

61. What were the goals of the Council of Trent? Were they achieved?

62. What was decided at the Council of Trent (there were several decrees?

63. What was the Index of Prohibited Books?

64. What methods were used by the Inquisition to rid the church of heresy?

**New Religious Orders**

65. What role did religious orders such as the Ursuline Order of Nuns and the Jesuits play in the Catholic Counter Reformation?

66. Who was Loyola and why was he important?

Religious Violence

**French Religious Wars**

67. What were the Hapsburg-Valois Wars about?

68. What did the Concordat of Bologna establish?

69. Who were the Huguenots?

70. What was the St. Bartholomew’s Day Massacre?

71. What did politiques believe and why is Henry IV of France considered a politique?

72. What did the Edict of Nantes establish?

**The Netherlands under Charles V**

73. What provoked revolts in the Netherlands in the 1500s?

74. Why did Calvinism appeal to many Dutch merchants, financiers, and intellectuals?

75. What methods did Phillip II use in attempting to undercut the Dutch revolts?

76. What eventually happened to the northern and southern sections of the Netherlands as a result of revolts?

**The European Witch Hunt**

77. Provide the time frame for the witch craze in Europe.

78. What factors contributed to the accusations of witchcraft in Europe?

79. What positions did Catholics and Protestants take on witchcraft?

80. How many were accused and eventually executed as a result of witchcraft accusations?

81. Which people were most likely to be accused of being witches? Why?

82. Which parts of Europe had the highest number of witch accusations?

83. Why did witch accusations largely cease by the late seventeenth century?

Baroque Art

84. What are the characteristics of Baroque art?

85. Name three Baroque artists and some of the ideas contained in their works.

The Thirty Years’ War

86. What were the four phases of the war and their outcomes?

87. Who were the major players in these phases?

88. What did the Peace of Westphalia establish?

89. What impact did the Thirty Years’ War have on the Holy Roman Empire and France?