Study Guide Chapter 13: The Reformation and the Wars of Religion

For each of the statements below, write a short paragraph. Each paragraph should be 3-5 sentences long.

a. Rewrite the statement in your own words, borrowing only key words or phrases

b. Give at least one example (e.g., person, event) that supports the statement, providing specific detail about the example

c. Explain how your example supports your statement.

Concept: The Protestant and Catholic reformations fundamentally changed theology, religious institutions, culture, and attitudes toward wealth and prosperity.

1. Christian humanism employed Renaissance learning in the service of religious reform.

2. Reformers Martin Luther and John Calvin criticized Catholic abuses and established new interpretations of Christian doctrine and practice. Responses to Luther and Calvin included religious radicals, such as the Anabaptists, and other groups, such as German peasants.

3. Some Protestant groups sanctioned the notion that wealth accumulation was a sign of God's favor and a reward for hard work.

4. The Catholic Reformation, exemplified by the Jesuit Order and the Council of Trent, revived the church but cemented the division within Christianity.

Concept: Religious reform both increased state control of religious institutions and provided justifications for challenging state authority.

5. Monarchs and princes initiated religious reform from the top down in an effort to exercise greater control over religious life and morality.

6. Some Protestants refused to recognize the subordination of the church to the secular state.

7. Religious conflicts became a basis for challenging the monarchs' control of religious institutions.

within and among states.

Concept: Conflicts among religious groups overlapped with political and economic competition

8. Issues of religious reform exacerbated conflicts between the monarchy and the nobility, as in the French wars of religion.

9. Habsburg rulers confronted an expanded Ottoman Empire while attempting unsuccessfully to restore Catholic unity across Europe.

10. States exploited religious conflicts to promote political and economic interests.

11. A few states allowed religious pluralism in order to maintain domestic peace.