

13 – Reformation and the Wars of Religion

Key Concept 1.1: The worldview of European intellectuals shifted from one based on ecclesiastical and classical authority to one based primarily on inquiry and observation of the natural world.

- II. The invention of printing promoted the dissemination of new ideas.
 - B. Protestant reformers used the press to disseminate their ideas, which spurred religious reform and helped it to become widely established.

Key Concept 1.2: The struggle for sovereignty within and among states resulted in varying degrees of political centralization.

- I. The new concept of the sovereign state and secular systems of law played a central role in the creation of new political institutions.
 - A. New Monarchies laid the foundation for the centralized modern state by establishing a monopoly on tax collection, military force, and the dispensing of justice, and gaining the right to determine the religion of their subjects.
 - **Peace of Augsburg (1555), Edict of Nantes (1598)**
 - B. **The Peace of Westphalia (1648)**, which marked the effective end of the medieval ideal of universal Christendom, accelerated the decline of the Holy Roman Empire by granting princes, bishops, and other local leaders control over religion.
- II. The competitive state system led to new patterns of diplomacy and new forms of warfare.
 - A. Following the Peace of Westphalia, religion no longer was a cause for warfare among European states; instead, the concept of the balance of power played an important role in structuring diplomatic and military objectives.
 - B. Advances in military technology (i.e., the military revolution) led to new forms of warfare, including greater reliance on infantry, firearms, mobile cannon, and more elaborate fortifications, all financed by heavier taxation and requiring a larger bureaucracy. Technology, tactics, and strategies tipped the balance of power toward states able to marshal sufficient resources for the new military environment.
 - **Spain under the Habsburgs, Sweden under Gustavus Adolphus w France**
- III. The competition for power between monarchs and corporate groups produced different distributions of governmental authority in European states.
 - A. The English Civil War, a conflict between the monarchy, Parliament, and other elites over their

respective roles in the political structure, exemplified this competition.

- **James I, Charles I, Oliver Cromwell**
- B. Monarchies seeking enhanced power faced challenges from nobles who wished to retain traditional forms of shared governance and regional autonomy.
 - **Louis XIII and Cardinal Richelieu, The Fronde in France, The Catalan Revolts in Spain**

Key Concept 1.3: Religious pluralism challenged the concept of a unified Europe.

- I. The Protestant and Catholic Reformations fundamentally changed theology, religious institutions, and culture.
 - A. Christian humanism, embodied in the writings of Erasmus, employed Renaissance learning in the service of religious reform.
 - **Sir Thomas More, Juan Luis Vives**
 - B. Reformers Martin Luther and John Calvin, as well as religious radicals such as the Anabaptists, criticized Catholic abuses and established new interpretations of Christian doctrine and practice.
 - **Indulgences, Nepotism, Simony, Pluralism and absenteeism**
 - C. The Catholic Reformation, exemplified by the Jesuit Order and the Council of Trent, revived the church but cemented the division within Christianity.
 - **St. Teresa of Avila, Ursulines, Roman Inquisition, Index of Prohibited Books**
- II. Religious reform both increased state control of religious institutions and provided justifications for challenging state authority.
 - A. Monarchs and princes, such as the English rulers Henry VIII and Elizabeth I, initiated religious reform from the top down (magisterial) in an effort to exercise greater control over religious life and morality.
 - **Spanish Inquisition, Concordat of Bologna (1516), Book of Common Prayer, Peace of Augsburg**
 - B. Some Protestants, including Calvin and the Anabaptists, refused to recognize the subordination of the church to the state.
 - C. Religious conflicts became a basis for challenging the monarchs' control of religious institutions.
 - **Huguenots, Puritans, Nobles in Poland**

III. Conflicts among religious groups overlapped with political and economic competition within and among states.

- A. Issues of religious reform exacerbated conflicts between the monarchy and the nobility, as in the French Wars of Religion.
- Catherine de' Medici, St. Bartholomew's Day Massacre, War of the Three, Henry IV
- B. The efforts of Habsburg rulers failed to restore Catholic unity across Europe.
- Charles I/V, Philip II, Philip III, Philip IV
- C. States exploited religious conflicts to promote political and economic interests.
- Catholic Spain and Protestant England, France, Sweden, and Denmark in the Thirty Years' War
- D. A few states, such as France with the Edict of Nantes, allowed religious pluralism in order to maintain domestic peace.
- Poland, The Netherlands

Key Concept 1.5: European society and the experiences of everyday life were increasingly shaped by commercial and agricultural capitalism,

notwithstanding the persistence of medieval social and economic structures.

- III. Population shifts and growing commerce caused the expansion of cities, which often found their traditional political and social structures stressed by the growth.
- A. Social dislocation, coupled with the weakening of religious institutions during the Reformation, left city governments with the task of regulating public morals.
- New secular laws regulating private life, Stricter codes on prostitution and begging, Abolishing or restricting Carnival, Calvin's Geneva
- IV. The family remained the primary social and economic institution of early modern Europe and took several forms, including the nuclear family.
- A. Rural and urban households worked as units, with men and women engaged in separate but complementary tasks.
- B. The Renaissance and Reformation movements raised debates about female roles in the family, society, and the church.
- Women's intellect and education, Women as preachers, La Querelle des Femmes

Major Themes and BIG Questions

Essay Topics:

- Analyze the impact that religion played in the Dutch Revolt, the French Civil Wars, the Thirty Years' War, and the English Civil War.
- Analyze the extent to which the religious policies of the following rulers were successful:
§ Philip II § Elizabeth I
§ Henry IV
§ James I & Charles I § Oliver Cromwell
- To what degree did religion and politics play in the Thirty Years' War?
- Analyze the impact of the Thirty Years' War on European politics.
- To what extent did the wars of religion result in the decline of the Spanish Empire?
- Analyze the causes of the English Civil War and the impact of Puritan rule on English politics and society.

Essential Questions:

- What issues did critics have about Clerical immorality, ignorance & plurality?
- What were Martin Luther's principle issues with the practices of the Catholic Church?
- What were indulgences, how did they work, and why did Luther challenge them?

- What were the causes and consequences of the Diet of Worms?
- Who was Ulrich Zwingli and what were his beliefs about the Catholic Church?
- According to protestant thought:
§ How is a person saved?
§ Where does religious authority reside
§ What is the highest form of Christian life?
- Why were people attracted to Luther's teachings?
- What was the German Peasants War of 1525 and how did Luther react to it?
- How did Protestants view marriage and sexuality?
- What factors made the Holy Roman Empire ripe for Reformation?
- What events led to religious wars in Switzerland and Germany?
- In what way was the Reformation in England an act of the state initiated by the king's emotional life?
- Why couldn't Pope Clement grant Henry VIII an annulment?
- What were the political, social & economic causes of the English Reformation?
- What impact did Edward VI, Mary Tudor, & Elizabeth I have on the /church of England?
- What chain of events that led to Philip II's attack on England

- What ideas did Calvin express in The Institutes of Christian Religion (1556)?
- What was predestination?
- What is the difference between the Catholic Reformation and the Counter Reformation?
- How did Pope Paul III help change the Catholic church?
- What were the goals and achievements of the Council of Trent?
- What were the results of the Treaty of Chateau Cambresis and how did it impact the Catholic's and Protestant's views of one another?
- How did the Concordat of Bologna impact France?
- How did Henry II's death impacted the government and religion of France?
- What led to the spread of Protestant ideas into the Netherlands?
- What role did the politiques have in the French Wars of Religion?
- What role did Calvinism, Philip II and Queen Elizabeth I play in the revolts in the Netherlands?
- What were the causes and results of the Great European Witch Hunt?

[reformatted from Angelee Rusk, Erie High School, CO]

VOCABULARY

[How many of these can you remember?]

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> simony | <input type="checkbox"/> Catherine of Aragon |
| <input type="checkbox"/> pluralism | <input type="checkbox"/> Anne Boleyn |
| <input type="checkbox"/> nepotism | <input type="checkbox"/> Thomas Cranmer |
| <input type="checkbox"/> absenteeism | <input type="checkbox"/> (Anglican Church) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> sale of indulgences | <input type="checkbox"/> Act of Supremacy |
| <input type="checkbox"/> clerical ignorance | <input type="checkbox"/> Act of Succession |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Lollards | <input type="checkbox"/> Statute of the Six Articles |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Erasmus, In Praise of Folly | <input type="checkbox"/> Edward VI |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Christian humanism | <input type="checkbox"/> Mary Tudor ("Bloody Mary") |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Martin Luther | <input type="checkbox"/> Elizabeth I, <i>politique</i> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Johann Tetzel | <input type="checkbox"/> Elizabethan Settlement |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 95 Theses | <input type="checkbox"/> Thirty-Nine Articles |
| <input type="checkbox"/> "priesthood of all believers" | <input type="checkbox"/> Katherina von Bora |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Diet of Worms | <input type="checkbox"/> Angela Merici, Ursuline order of Nuns |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Confessions of Augsburg | <input type="checkbox"/> Teresa de Avila |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Charles V | <input type="checkbox"/> Catholic (Counter) Reformation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> German Peasants War | <input type="checkbox"/> Pope Paul III |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Twelve Articles | <input type="checkbox"/> Council of Trent |
| <input type="checkbox"/> League of Schmalkalden | <input type="checkbox"/> Index of Prohibited Books |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Peace of Augsburg, 1555 | <input type="checkbox"/> Jesuits (Society of Jesus) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Anabaptists | <input type="checkbox"/> Ignatius Loyola |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Tragedy at Münster | <input type="checkbox"/> Spanish and Italian Inquisitions |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Ulrich Zwingli, Zurich | <input type="checkbox"/> Mannerism |
| <input type="checkbox"/> John Calvin | <input type="checkbox"/> El Greco |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Institutes of the Christian Religion | <input type="checkbox"/> Baroque Art |
| <input type="checkbox"/> predestination | <input type="checkbox"/> Gianlorenzo Bernin |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Geneva | <input type="checkbox"/> Caravaggio, tenebrism |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Consistory | <input type="checkbox"/> Peter Paul Rubens |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Michael Servetus | <input type="checkbox"/> Diego Velázquez |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Protestant work ethic | <input type="checkbox"/> Artemesia Gentileschi |
| <input type="checkbox"/> John Knox | <input type="checkbox"/> Philip II |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Presbyterianism | <input type="checkbox"/> Escorial |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Huguenots | <input type="checkbox"/> Artemesia Gentileschi |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dutch Reformed Church | <input type="checkbox"/> Philip II |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Puritans | <input type="checkbox"/> Escorial |
| <input type="checkbox"/> English Reformation | <input type="checkbox"/> Battle of Lepanto |
| <input type="checkbox"/> William Tyndale | <input type="checkbox"/> Dutch Revolt |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Henry VIII | <input type="checkbox"/> William of Orange |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Spanish Inquisition |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> United Provinces of the Netherlands |

- Spanish Netherlands
- Union of Utrecht
- Mary Tudor (“Bloody Mary”)
- Elizabeth I
- Spanish Armada
- French Civil Wars
- Catherine de Medicis
- St. Bartholomew Day Massacre
- War of the Three Henry’s
- Henry IV, *politique*
- Edict of Nantes
- Thirty Years’ War
- Bohemian phase
- Defenestration of Prague
- Albrecht von Wallenstein
- Edict of Restitution
- Gustavus Adolphus
- French Phase
- Cardinal Richelieu
- Treaty of Westphalia
- English Civil War
- Stuart dynasty
- James I
- Puritans
- Charles I
- Oliver Cromwell
- New Model Army