

Chapter 13: Reformation and Religious Wars

Name: _____

Key Terms: Create flashcards for the following terms. Include a description and the historical significance for each.

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| 1. Protestant Reformation | 6. Anabaptists | 11. Council of Trent |
| 2. Christian humanism | 7. Henry VIII | 12. French wars of religion |
| 3. Erasmus | 8. John Calvin | 13. Elizabeth I |
| 4. Martin Luther | 9. Catholic Reformation | 14. Spanish Armada |
| 5. Charles V, Holy Roman Emperor | 10. Jesuit Order | |

Additional Terms: These are suggested examples to support the big ideas. Make flash cards as needed.

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| 1. Sir Thomas More | 8. St. Teresa of Avila | 15. Catherine de Medici |
| 2. Indulgences | 9. Ursulines | 16. St. Bartholomew's Day Massacre |
| 3. Nepotism | 10. Roman Inquisition | 17. War of the Three Henrys |
| 4. Simony | 11. Index of Prohibited Books | 18. Henry IV of France |
| 5. Pluralism | 12. Spanish Inquisition | 19. Edict of Nantes (1598) |
| 6. Absenteeism | 13. Huguenots | 20. Philip II |
| 7. Peace of Augsburg (1555) | 14. Puritans | 21. Women as preachers |

Comprehension Questions: Answer the following questions as we work through this unit.

1. How did Christian humanism challenge the traditional power of the Catholic Church?
2. How did the printing press help spread humanist ideas to northern Europe?
3. Explain how Erasmus used Renaissance learning to push for religious reform.
4. What criticisms did Martin Luther use against the Church?
5. How did Martin Luther's reformation lead to a new interpretation of Christian doctrine and practice?
6. How did Protestant reformers use the printing press, and how did this lead to change in religion?
7. How did monarchs and princes gain the right to determine the religion of their subjects? (hint: Peace of Augsburg)

8. Why were Hapsburg rulers unable to restore Catholic unity across Europe?
9. How did religious radicals such as the Anabaptists change Christian doctrine and practice?
10. Explain how the English Tudor family used religious reform to gain greater control over religion and morality.
11. Explain how John Calvin's reformation differed from and was similar to Luther's reformation.
12. Why did Geneva under Calvin use state power to regulate public morals?
13. Why did some Protestants, like Calvin and the Anabaptists, refuse to recognize the subordination of church to state?
14. How did the Reformation change the functioning of the family?
15. How did the Reformation raise questions about the role of women in the family, society, and the church?
16. Why were the decisions made at the Council of Trent important in cementing the division within Christianity?
17. How did religious conflicts become a basis for challenging monarchs' control of religious institutions?

18. How did the French Wars of Religion exacerbate conflicts between the monarchy and the nobility?

19. Why did France and the Netherlands choose to allow religious pluralism?

20. How did Spain and England exploit religious conflicts to promote political and economic interests against each other?