"Reformation and Religious Warfare in the Sixteenth Century"

Chapter 13 Reading Guide *Western Civilization - 10th Ed. - Spielvogel*

**Name:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Period:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**MAJOR THEMES / BIG QUESTIONS: (as you work through the chapter, bear these questions in mind)**

* What commercial and religious motivations caused the European nations to explore and colonize overseas? What views did Europeans hold toward indigenous peoples they encountered, and why did they hold these views? (INT-11)
* What advances in navigation, cartography, and military technology allowed Europeans to prevail in new lands? (INT-3)
* How did the shift in trade routes from the Mediterranean to the Atlantic change the balance of economic power? (INT-5)
* What was the impact of the Columbian Exchange and plantation farming on both indigenous peoples and Europeans? (INT-9, INT-11, IS-7)
* How were the arts affected by the discovery of new peoples and lands and by the wealth generated by commerce and trade? (INT-6, SP-13) How did innovations in banking promote the growth of urban financial centers and new economic elites? (PP-1, SP-5)
* In what ways and to what extent did the lives of Europeans change due to exploration and colonization? (INT-5, INT-6, INT-7, PP-1, PP-6, SP-5, IS-7, IS-10)

**13.1 Prelude to Reformation**

1. What were the major differences of the Northern Renaissance from the Italian Renaissance?

2.) How was the Northern Renaissance, in some ways, similar to the Italian renaissance?

3.) Compare and contrast Erasmus with Thomas More using the chart below

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| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Desiderius Erasmus** | **Thomas More** |
| **Location** |  |  |
| **Years Active** |  |  |
| **Famous Works** |  |  |
| **Core Beliefs** | •••• | •••• |

4.) Who held the highest positions among the clergy? What is the bourgeoisie?

5.) How did the church increase its revenues? What is pluralism?

6.) Spielvogel has often said that changes in Europe in the 14th and 15th centuries led the salvation process to become more mechanical. What does he mean by this? Why did it happen? What are indulgences and how do they fit into this process?

7.) What are "laymen" or "laypeople"? How do they differ from the clergy? What are examples of some Catholic orders who called for reform of the corrupt clergy?

**13.2 Martin Luther and the Reformation in Germany**

8.) Describe the background of Martin Luther. Who was he? Where was he from? What did he grow up believing? When did he live? Upon entering adulthood, what did he become?

9.) What was the primary doctrine of Lutheranism? What was the only way one could attain religious truth, according to Luther?

10.) What does "when a coin in the coffer rings, a soul from purgatory springs" mean? Who said it? Did Luther like or dislike this idea? Why?

11.) What was the significance of the three pamphlets Luther published in 1520? What did he say in them? How did it turn out for him?

12.) What was the Diet of Worms? What was the conclusion that came from it? What happened to Luther immediately after?

13.) What was Luther's biggest achievement at Wartburg Castle? Why was it slightly ironic?

14.) Where did Lutheranism spread? To whom was it most appealing?

15.) What effect, if any, did the spread of Lutheranism have on peasants of the Holy Roman Empire?

16.) What was the German Peasants' Revolt (or War)? Did Luther support the peasants? Why or why not?

17.) What is the difference between "transubstantiation" and "consubstantiation"? Why was this such a huge sticking point for Luther?

18.) Who was Charles I of Spain? What title did he eventually adopt? What dynasty was he a part of? Who was he related to?

19.) Who was Francis I, and what was his opinion of Charles V of the Holy Roman Empire? Why?

20.) Who was Charles V of HRE concerned with in the east? Why?

21.) After the Habsburg-Valois wars cooled off and the attack at Vienna had been repelled, what did Charles V unsuccessfully attempt to do in 1530?

22.) What was the Schmalkaldic League? Who did they ally themselves with? Why was this both somewhat expected but also somewhat surprising?

23.) What was the Peace of Augsburg? Why was it important?

**13.3 The Spread of the Protestant Reformation**

24.) Other than many of the kingdoms of the Holy Roman Empire, where were some other places around Europe who found the line between Church and State being blurred thanks to the spread of protestantism?

25.) Who was Ulrich Zwingli? Where was he from? What did he have in common with Luther?

26.) What happened at the Marburg Colloquy?

27.) What happened to Zwingli?

28.) Who are the Anabaptists? List some of the beliefs that made them considered so radical. What did both Catholics and Protestants believe about the Anabaptists?

29.) What happened to the Dutch Anabaptists at Munster? What did they rename themselves afterwards?

30.) Why did Henry VIII of England want a divorce from Catherine of Aragon? What did Cardinal Wolsey have to do with this?

31.) Who were Thomas Cranmer and Thomas Cromwell? What did they encourage Henry VIII to do?

32.) Explain what happened when Henry VIII broke away from the Catholic Church.

33.) Who provided a male heir to Henry VIII? What happened to the heir?

34.) Who was Mary I of England? What made her short reign memorable?

35.) John Calvin was arguably more influential in the spread of Protestantism than Martin Luther. What were his core beliefs? On what areas did he agree with Luther? Where did he disagree with Luther?

**13.4 The Social Impact of the Protestant Reformation**

36.) How was marriage and sex viewed by Protestants like Luther and Calvin? What made their views different than those of the Catholic Church?

37.) What form did the "family" take in Lutheran's view? What kind of effect did the Protestant Reformation have on women?

38.) How did the Protestant education differ from the humanist schools that came before?

39.) In what ways did the Protestant reformers change how Christians practiced their religion? Was it more or less strict than the way they had practiced before?

**13.5 The Catholic Reformation**

40.) What was the Catholic Reformation, or Counter-Reformation?

41.) Who were the Jesuits? What was their alternative name? Who were they led by? What did they resemble?

42.) What were the three primary activities conducted by Jesuits?

43.) Why was Pope Paul III an important turning point for reforming the papacy?

44.) There was a brief time in about 1541 when some Catholics had hoped to resolve the religious differences between Catholics and Protestants peacefully. Why didn't this happen?

45.) What was the Council of Trent? What was basically the conclusion at the end of it?

**13.6 Politics and the Wars of Religion in the 16th Century**

46.) In the mid 16th century (1500s) the French Wars of Religion broke out. Catholics vs. Huguenots. Who are Huguenots? What members of French society made up the Huguenots? Which side had more supporters?

47.) Aside from religion, what else contributed to the ongoing civil wars in France? What is a politique?

48.) What was the event that caused the wars to erupt? Why did it happen?

49.) What was the War of the Three Henries? Who were the three? Who ended up becoming King?

50.) What was the Edict of Nantes? What did it state?

51.) Who was the King of Spain from 1556-98? Of which dynasty was he a part? Who was he related to? What were a few of his major goals? (hint, read all of page 395 and 396 before you answer...)

52.) What territory was the most important to Spain? What made them very different from Spain?

53.) How did Philip approach these differences? What did the Duke of Alva have to do with how Philip responded? What did this territory rename itself after seceding from Spain?

54.) Who succeeded Queen Mary I of England? Who was she the daughter of? What were her religious views?

55.) What was the Act of Supremacy? How did the queen handle Catholics and radical Protestants (Puritans)?

56.) Because she had no heirs, who was supposed to succeed the Queen? What happened to this woman?

57.) Describe England's foreign policies during this time (p399-400)

58.) What was the Spanish Armada and how did it end?

**DISCUSSION QUESTIONS FOR THE PRIMARY SOURCES (BOXED DOCUMENTS)**

1. “Erasmus: In Praise of Folly”: What are Erasmus' main criticisms of monks? What do you think he hoped to achieve with this satirical attack on monastic practices? How do you think the circulation of such attacks in many printed copies would have affected popular attitudes toward the Catholic Church and its institutions? (page 368)

2. “Luther and the Ninety-Five Theses”: Summarize the major points of Luther's Ninety-Five Theses. What are indulgences? What are Luther’s particular criticisms of the pope? Why did they have such a strong appeal in Germany? Why do historians claim that the Reformation began with Luther’s Ninety-Five Theses? (page 371)

3. “Luther and the ‘Robbing and Murdering Hordes of Peasants’”: What does this passage tell you about the political interests and sympathies of key religious reformers like Luther? Were the reformers really interested in massive social changes to accompany their religious innovations? Could it be claimed that Luther was largely a man of the Middle Ages? If so, why? (page 374)

4. Opposing Viewpoints: Page 379 – Questions in box

5. “The Role of Discipline in the ‘Most Perfect School of Christ on Earth’”: Based on the examples given here, what kinds of activities did the Calvinist Consistory of Geneva seek to root out and prevent? Why was Calvinism so determined to survey and control the personal lives of citizens? How do you think the development of such Protestant agencies of social discipline and social control made way for the development of modern institutions of order such as the police? (page 384)

6. “A Protestant Woman”: It this letter to Ludwig Rabus, what ideas did Catherine Zell bring to the Reformation? Was she being criticized because she was a woman or because of her ideas, regardless of gender? Would her ideas have been more acceptable if put forth by a man? Why or why not? Why were the Anabaptists unpopular and why did people and governments react strongly against them? (page 385)

7. “Loyola and Obedience to ‘Our Holy Mother, the Hierarchical Church’”: What are the fundamental assumptions that underlie Loyola's rules for “thinking with the church”? What do these assumptions tell you about the nature of the Catholic Reformation? In what manner was it truly a reform movement? What would Luther or Calvin have to say about Loyola’s “Rules for Thinking With the Church”? (page 388)

8. “Queen Elizabeth – “I have the Heart of a King”. Questions in box. Page 395.

**Key Terms and Idetifications**

1. Christian humanism

2. Desiderius Erasmus’s The Praise of Folly

3. Thomas More’s Utopia

5. Thomas a Kempis’ Imitation of Christ

6. Martin Luther

7. Johann Tetzel and indulgences

8. the Edict of Worms

9. the Peasants’ War, 1524

10. Charles V

11. Pope Clement VII

12. Suleiman the Magnificent

14. Peace of Augsburg

21. Ulrich Zwingli

23. Anabaptists, Munster

25. Menno Simons

27. Act of Supremacy

29. Edward VI and “Bloody Mary”

30. John Calvin; predestination

34. Puritans

35. Catholic Reformation

37. Ignatius Loyola

39. Francis Xavier

40. Pope Paul III

41. Council of Trent

42. Huguenots and Saint Bartholomew’s Day

43. Henry IV and the Edict of Nantes

45. the Battle of Lepanto

48. Union of Utrecht

49. Elizabeth

50. Spanish Armada