

## Unit 2 - The Age of Reformation c. 1450 - 1648

### Guided Notes ANSWERS

#### The Protestant Reformation

Question	Notes	Extra
What were the initial motivations behind the Protestant Reformations and how and why did they change?	<p>Initially - to end the corruption and reform the Church and it was also a desire to ensure salvation</p> <p>Became Political - as it was the German Princes who were protecting Luther that declared the new Protestant Religion as they saw it as an opportunity to gain power</p> <p>Became about establishing a new religion(s) - Protestantism</p> <p>Why - The Catholic Church was so corrupt that it initially refused to reform - instead condemned Luther and ordered him dead</p>	<p>Social Change - the German Peasants wanted to end Feudalism - they saw Luther's belief that "All people were equal in the eyes of God" as a call for Social Change as well as Religious - Luther condemned the Peasants as he was protected by the Princes</p>
Why did Luther's Reformation take hold, when he was not the first to point out the corruption in the Catholic Church?	<p>Timing is everything - Moveable type print helped to spread the 95 Theses throughout Germany</p>	

#### The Protestant Reformation Spreads

Question	Notes	Extra
How did Luther's Reformation other Reformers?	<p>John Calvin - inspired by Luther but split over the issue of salvation - he established a theocracy in Geneva</p>	<p>Henry VIII - The establishment of the Anglican Church - rejection of the Pope and desire for political power</p>

	<p>Switzerland and a new Protestant Religion - Calvinism - which spread throughout Europe</p> <p>Anabaptists - also split from Catholicism but were also alienated from most other Protestant Religions as it promoted a separation of Church and State</p>	<p>much like the German Princes</p>
<p>How did Martin Luther's Reformation influence political, religious and social changes throughout Europe?</p>	<p><u>Politically</u> - saw an increase in the power and authority of Princes and Monarchs who embraced Protestantism to diminish the power the Pope had on them - also the establishment of theocracies such as Calvin's Geneva</p> <p><u>Religiously</u> - divided Christian Europe - established state religions, also led to the Catholic Reformation</p> <p><u>Socially</u> - united people through religion</p>	<p>Peasants Revolt in Germany</p> <p>Henry VIII's Theocracy in England</p>

## Wars of Religion

Question	Notes	Extra
<p>Explain how the Protestant Reformation led to military conflicts throughout Europe.</p>	<p>French Wars of Religion - St. Bartholomew's Day Massacre and the War of the Three Henrys</p> <p>Henry III (Valois) - a weak Catholic King - led to creation of 3 major enemies - the Guise family who didn't think he was Catholic enough and the Protestant</p>	<p>Defeat of the Spanish Armada</p>

	<p>Bourbon family led by Henry of Navarre who believe he was too Catholic - ended with the crowning of Henry IV (of Navarre) and the passing of the Edict of Nantes</p> <p>30 Years War</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Started with the Catholic ruler Ferdinand I's violation of the Peace of Augsburg by shutting down Protestant Churches and the Defenestration of Prague - Europe divided up into a continental war between Catholics and Protestants.</li> </ul>	
<p>How did the religious differences in Europe begin to take a back seat to the political issues between the various European Countries during the 16th century?</p>	<p>Peace of Augsburg - Charles V - trying to end the feuding in Germany between Lutherans and Catholics</p> <p>France's role in the 30 Years' War - Catholic France sided with the Protestants because they wanted to rebalance the power of Europe which had been unbalanced the Habsburg Empire</p> <p>Peace of Westphalia - ended the 30 Years War and re established the Peace of Augsburg but also allowed Calvinism - again with the idea of putting the religious differences aside to focus on political issues</p>	<p>Elizabethan Settlement in England</p>

	<p>Edict of Nantes - passed by Henry IV of France as he converted to Catholicism to rule France he granted religious freedom to the Huguenots with the hopes it would ease religious unrest in the country and he could focus on uniting the people under his rule.</p>	
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**The Catholic Reformation**

Question	Notes	Extra
<p>Compare the Catholic response to the Protestant Reformation to Machiavelli’s belief that “it is better to be feared than loved” and that a strong ruler must be “a lion and a fox”.</p>	<p>“It's better to be feared than loved”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The use of the Inquisition to instill fear in the population so that they would not leave the religion</li> </ul> <p>“The Lion and the Fox” -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lion is strength - so the use of the Jesuits, and the Inquisition</li> <li>- Fox is cunning and strategic - the Council of Trent - the reaffirming of the Catholic Doctrine and the ending of corruption</li> </ul>	
<p>Explain how the Catholic Church responded to the Protestant Reformation.</p>	<p>Through force - the Inquisition</p> <p>Through reform - Reaffirming the Catholic Doctrine and ending the corruption</p> <p>Through Missionaries and</p>	<p>Ursuline Nuns</p>

	Education - The Jesuits, The Carmelite Nuns, and revamping clerical education.	
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## Society and Politics

Question	Notes	Extra
How did the Renaissance and Reformation influence gender roles in European Society?	Patriarchy still defined society - however spheres had formed in terms of public and private and at home in the private sphere women were gaining more equality however this differed greatly between religions. In Catholicism women could be nuns, and the importance of women in the home raising the children as good Catholics was recognized. However Lutheran and Calvinism both emphasized that women were to be subservient to men.	Ursuline and Carmelite Nuns
How did both the Protestant and Catholic Reformations influence social order throughout Europe?	Religious intolerance - social standing depended greatly on religious affiliation - i.e. Huguenots in France  Inquisition, stocks and flogging - punishments were public and brutal in part as a way to instill fear in those who might decide to join the exodus of people leaving the Catholic Church  Witch Hunts - again a means of instilling fear in the population to try and control them and keep them in line.	Henry VIII - Act of Treason Mary I - killing those who refused to convert to Catholicism from Anglican Elizabeth I - The Elizabethan Settlement James I - Witch Hunts in Scotland

## Mannerism and Baroque Art

Question	Notes	Extra
<p>How did the artistic movements of Mannerism and Baroque reflect the changing role of the Catholic Church in Europe?</p>	<p>Mannerism - this was a way to try and relive the height of Catholic power at the time it was declining - The Catholic church used its patronage to commission religious works from renowned artists such as Michelangelo</p> <p>The use of Baroque architecture for the Cathedrals was a means of showing the power and importance of God and reminding the people how powerful the Catholic Church was. It was a means of exerting power through architecture.</p>	<p>Comparison of the simple plain architecture of a Protestant Church vs. the over the top Baroque architecture of the Catholic Church - what does this reflect?</p>