**AP Euro – Chapter 13 Study Guide: Reformation & Religious War in the 16th Century**

Overarching Question: In what ways did “religious pluralism” challenge the concept of a unified Europe?

Short Answer Questions:

1. 16TH C. Religious reformers sought to cleanse the Roman Catholic Church from the corruption they believed had crept into it over time.
   1. Identify TWO practices that were deemed corrupt AND briefly explain why EACH practice was deemed as corrupt
   2. Identify ONE reformer and explain how Roman Catholic Church leadership responded to this person’s challenge to its authority. Provide at least ONE piece of evidence to support your explanation.
2. The Protestant Reformation impacted the political world of 16th c. Europe, especially in England, France, the German States / Holy Roman Empire (HRE) and Spain / Netherlands.
   1. Choose one of the above nations and briefly explain how religious conflict impacted it politically. Provide at least ONE piece of specific evidence to support your explanation.
   2. Choose a different nation from the list above and briefly explain how religious conflict impacted it politically. Provide at least ONE piece of specific evidence to support your explanation.
   3. Briefly explain why the religious conflict in ONE of the nations is the MOST politically significant of the era. Provide at least ONE specific piece of evidence to support your explanation.
3. The Protestant Reformation resulted in multiple Christian sects throughout Western Europe. Many significant individuals contributed to this change, including Erasmus, Martin Luther & John Calvin.
   1. Choose ONE of these reformers and briefly explain, with at least two pieces of specific evidence, how his beliefs differed from those of the Roman Catholic Church
   2. Compare TWO of these reformers by briefly explaining ONE similarity and ONE difference in their beliefs
   3. Briefly explain why ONE of these reformers was more significant than the others.
4. Identify & explain TWO ways the Protestant Reformation impacted European society.
5. The Catholic Reformation (aka Counter-Reformation) was the response of the Roman Catholic Church to Luther and other Protestant reformers.
   1. Identify & explain ONE reason why the Papacy decided to reform the Roman Catholic Church
   2. Identify & explain TWO major developments resulting from the Catholic Reformation
   3. Identify & explain ONE religious activity that both Catholics and Protestants practice

Key Vocabulary and Concepts:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Historical Content & Terms Must Knows** | **People & Events Must Knows** | **Academic Vocabulary Must Knows** |
| Christian Humanism  Modern Devotion Movement  Bros of Common Life  Pluralism  Protestant Reformation  Indulgence controversy  Luther’s 95 Theses, Wittenberg  Leipzig Debate 1519  Diet of & Edict of Worms 1521 | Erasmus, *The Praise of Folly*  Sir Thomas More  Utopia, outcome with Henry VIII  Thomas Kempis  *The Imitation of Christ*  Martin Luther: Beliefs & writings  Justification by faith,  Bible sole authority  Use of print media | Dissent  Ecclesiastic  Temporal  Adhere  Doctrine  Pious, piety  Veneration  Sacraments  Theology |
|  |  | Next Page >>> |
| **Historical Content & Terms Must Knows** | **People & Events Must Knows** | **Academic Vocabulary Must Knows** |
| Lutheranism v Catholicism: Beliefs?  German Peasants’ War 1524-5  Hapsburg-Valois Wars 1521-44  Schmalkaldic League / Wars  Peace of Augsburg 1555  *Cuius Regio, Eius religio*  Spread of Lutheranism, where?  Luther v Zwingli: Marburg Colloquy  Swiss Reformation & Civil War  Anabaptists: beliefs, locations  Swiss Brethren  Millenarianism, Münster  English Reformation: Anglican  Act of Supremacy 1534  Act of Succession 1534  Book of Common Prayer  Calvinism: Predestination, Elect  Reformation impact on family, gender roles, sex, education, calendar, & behavior  Catholic Reformation aka the Counter-Reformation  Council of Trent: Why & Outcomes  French Religious Wars:  Who? Why? Outcome?  St. Bartholomew’s Day Massacre  War of the Three Henrys (France)  Edict of Nantes 1598  Militant Catholicism: Explain, Who?  Battle of Lepanto 1571: significance  Spain v Netherlands: Issues?  Council of Troubles  Pacification of Ghent  Union of Arras v Union of Utrecht:  Who allies with whom?  Act of Uniformity & 39 Articles  Babington Plot: outcome?  Spanish Armada: Why? Outcome? | Pope Leo X: Medici pope, why needing $$?J  Johan Tetzel: role?  HR Emperor Charles V (Hapsburg)  Frederick the Wise (of Saxony): Action?  Wartburg Castle, Luther’s activity  Pope Clement VII, sack of Rome 1527, impact  Sulieman the Magnificent, Ottoman invasion  Ulrich Zwingli, beliefs & outcome  Menno Simons: beliefs, locations, sects  Henry VIII (Tudor) of England  Cardinal Wolsey  Catherine of Aragon, Anne Boleyn  Other wives & outcomes  Th. Cranmer & Th. Cromwell: Role?  Tudors: Edward VI, Mary I, Elizabeth I  John Calvin: Geneva, Consistory, Academy  John Knox & Presbyterianism  Katherine Zell & Women’s roles  Philip Melanchthon  St. Teresa of Avila by Bernini: Type of art?  Ursulines  Ignatius of Loyola: Jesuits, *Spiritual Exercises*  Pope Paul IV  *Index of Forbidden Books*  Huguenots: Who? Social Class?  Bourbon v Valois v Guise families  Catherine de Medici: Actions?  Henry IV (Navarre): Major Decision?  “Paris is worth the Mass”  Philip II of Spain (Hapsburg)  Duke of Alva  Sea Beggars  William (the Silent) of Orange  Elizabeth I (Tudor) of England  Speech at Tilbury  Mary, Queen of Scots  Puritans / Separatists: Who? Difference?  Sir Wm Cecil, Sir Francis Walsingham: Roles?  Sir Francis Drake | Heresy Excommunication  Liturgy  Celibacy  Colloquy  Grace  Annulment v Divorce  Regent, regency  Reprobate  Theocracy  Mysticism  Monasticism  Missionary  Efficacy  Politique  Delegate (verb)  Regicide  Armada |

Next page for Homework Grid >>

Chapter 13 – Reformation & Religious War – Homework Grid – 50 Points – Choose the Projects & Build Your Grade

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A. **Complete a Dated Chapter Reading Log** of your learning from the reading notes & / or a paragraph summary of in-class lecture / activity / discussion. A paragraph requires 5-7 sentences.  (5 points per day) | B. Construct well-written paragraph responses of about 5-7 sentences to the **Short Answer Questions** provided in the Study Guide. **Fully** answer all parts of the Q AND indicate each portion of the answer.  **NOTE: TWO REQUIRED** (5 points per SAQ) |
| C. **Analyze Primary and Secondary Source**. Read & analyze THREE (3) of the sources listed below. For EACH document complete a HIPPO worksheet (on the “Class Documents” tab) to demonstrate your analysis:  - Any in-class Source documents  - (p.370) Erasmus In Praise of Folly  - (p.373) Luther 95 Theses  - (p.376) Luther & Peasant War  - (p.388) A Protestant Woman, Katherine Zell  - (p.391) Loyola & Obedience  - (p.398) Queen Elizabeth 1 Speech at Tilbury  (15 points, 5 each) | D. **Form a Study Group & Execute an Effective 1-hour Study Session.** Download the Group Study Session form from the Class Documents tab, engage in a focused study session where you discuss and clarify specific content such as:  - How did the ideas of the Christian Humanists compare to those of the Protestant Reformers?  - Describe Luther’s main disagreements with the Roman Catholic church?  - What political, economic & social conditions assisted in the spread of the Reformation?  - What issues led to the splitting of the Protestant movement? What groups emerged & how did they compare?  - Why & how did the Reformation unfold in England?  -How impact did the Protestant Reformation have on 16th c. European society?  - How did the Roman Catholic Church react to the Protestant Reformation?  -What role did politics, economics & social conditions play in the religious based wars of the 16th c.?  FULLY COMPLETE THE FORM to verify your learning. Each person completes their own form & includes a photo of the group in action. (10 Points) |
| E. Use the information in the text, inset readings & other primary sources to **create an acrostic** that uses **THE** **REFORMATION or RELIGIOUS WARS** as the stem to summarize this era. Each line should be a unique & complete sentence AND should have either a vocabulary term from the Study Guide or a brief quote from one of the outside sources (highlight or underline these terms). All sentences must be to the right of the initial stem letter and no lines may be repeated  (15 points) | F. **Create a Faux Twitter War**. Martin Luther used the print media to spread his ideas, igniting the Reformation. If he were around today maybe he would use social media to spread his message. Using your knowledge of the Reformation era, type up a series of fifteen (15) tweets between Martin Luther and various people that might react in support OR opposition to him. Clearly identify each individual responder. Keep to the rules of Twitter (max of 140 characters) and include only people whose life spans crossed with him.  (15 Points) |